

8. The dark compound used for such inlays in silver, made up of different alloys of sulphur, silver, copper, etc.

The kneeling and standing figures engraved on the lower panels, whose outlines were filled with niello long since removed, are absolutely Byzantine in style.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xii.

4. Inlaid work of the kind defined above.

Others not only so engraved, but wrought as well with niello or designs cut into silver and filled in with a black metallic preparation. Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

Niello-work, the art of decorating by means of niello; filling engraved patterns so as to produce a surface alternating black with the color of the metallic ground.

niello (ni-el'ō), v. t. [Also *niel*; < *niello*, n.] To decorate by means of niello-work; treat with niello or by the niello process.

The nielloed plate was very highly polished.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 494.

niellure (ni-el'ūr), n. [< F. *niellure*, < *niel*, niello: see *niello* and *-ure*.] The process of decorating with niello; also, the work so done.—*Falence à niellure*, decorated pottery in which the ornaments are incised or stamped, the spaces being afterward filled in with clay of a different color, producing a kind of mosaic.

niepa-bark, n. [< E. Ind. *niepa* + E. *bark*.] The bark of a bitter East Indian tree, *Samadera Indica*, with properties allied to those of quassia; *samadera* or *niota-bark*.

Nierembergia (ni'e-rem-bēr'ji-ā), n. [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J. E. Nieremberg (1590-1663), a Jesuit and professor of natural history at Madrid.] A genus of creeping or spreading herbs of the order *Solanaceae* and the tribe *Salpiglossideae*, known by its five exerted stamens attached to the apex of the slender corolla-tube. There are about 20 species, from South America to Texas. They have smooth undivided leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale-violet or whitish flowers, often with an ornamental border. Various species are in garden cultivation, sometimes called *cup-flower*. Among them are *N. gracilis* and *N. rivularis*, the latter having white flowers with yellow center, used in the decoration of graves.

Niersteiner (nēr'stī-nēr), n. [< *Nierstein* (see *def.*) + *-er*.] A kind of Rhine wine named from Nierstein, near Mainz.

nieve (nēv), n. See *neaf*.

nift, conj. [ME., abbr. and contr. from *an if*: see *an* and *if*.] An if; unless.

Gret perle bi-tweene hem stod.

Nif mare of hir knygt mynne.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1769.

niff (nif), v. t. [Of. *niff*.] To quarrel; be offended. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

niffer (nif'er), v. t. [Said to be < *neaf*, *nieve*, *neive*, the fist: see *neaf*.] To exchange or barter. [Scotch.]

So they agreed on the subject, and he was niffered away for the pony.

Kidton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 351.

niffer (nif'er), n. [< *niffer*, v.] An exchange; a barter. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state w' theirs compar'd,
An' shudder at the niffer.

Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

niffle¹ (nif'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffing*. [Formerly also *nivel*; < ME. **niflen*, *nivelen*, < OF. *nifler*, *sniffle*, *snivel*; perhaps < LG. *nif*, nose, snout: see *neb*.] To sniffle; snivel; whine.

niffle² (nif'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffing*. [Origin obscure; cf. *nifle*.] 1. To steal; pilfer. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To eat hastily. [Prov. Eng.]

niffnaff (nif'naf), n. [Of. *nifle*.] A trifle; a knickknack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

niffnaffy (nif'naf-i), a. and n. [< *niffnaff* + *-y*.] 1. a. Fastidious; dainty; troublesome about trifles.

She departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather look up a hall ward than be fiking about these nif-naffy gentles that gas aae muckle fash w' their fancies."

Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv. (*Jamieson*.)

II. n.; pl. *niffnaffies* (-iz). A trifling fellow.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

nifer, n. [ME., also *nyfte*; < OF. *nifle*, *trifle*.]

1. A trifle; a thing or a matter of no value.

He served hem with *nyftes* and with fables.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 52.

Trash, rage, *nyftes*, trifles. Cotgrave.

2. A part of women's dress, probably a veil, worn in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Nifheim (nif'hīm), n. [Icel., < *nif*, mist (= L. *nebula*, cloud, mist: see *nebule*), + *heim* = E. *home*.] In *Scand. myth.*, a region of mist and fog, ruled over by Hel.

niffling (nif'ling), a. [< *nifle* + *-ing*.] Trifling; insignificant.

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For a poor *niffling* toy, that's worse than nothing.

Lady Almon, E. S. b. (*Nares*.)

nift, n. [ME., also *nyfte*, < AS. *nift*, a niece: see *niece*.] A niece.

nifty (nif'ti), a. [Origin obscure.] Good in style and appearance; up to the mark. [Slang.]

nig¹ (nig), a. and n. [ME. *nig* (rare), < Icel. *hnögr* = Sw. *njugg* = AS. *hneaw*, stingy, niggardly, scanty. Hence *niggard*, *niggish*, *niggle*, *nigon*, etc.] I. a. Stingy; niggardly. [Rare.]

Nig and hard in al [h]is live.

Quoted in *Stratmann*.

II. n. A stingy person; a niggard.

Some of them been hard *nigges*,

And some of hem been proude and gale.

Plowman's Tale, l. 715.

nig¹ (nig), v. t. [< *nig¹*, a.] To be stingy; be niggardly.

Is it not better to healepe the mother and mistress of thy country with thy goods and body than by withholding thy hande, and *nigging*, to make her not hable to kepe out thine enemy?

Aylmer (1559). (*Davies*.)

nig² (nig), n. [Perhaps a var. of *nick¹*.] A small piece; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

nig² (nig), v. t.; pret. and pp. *nigged*, ppr. *nigging*. [< *nig²*, n.; cf. *niggle*. Hence *nidge*.] 1. To clip (money).—2. Same as *nidge*.

nig³ (nig), n. An abbreviation of *nigger²*. [Slang.]

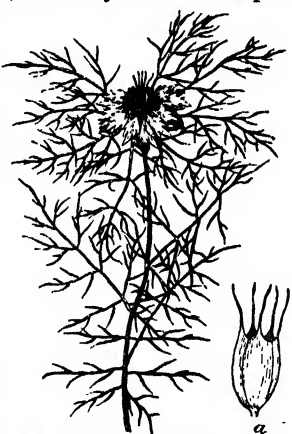
The field hands will be too much for her, I reckon; some of the little *nigs* have no clothes at all.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 248.

nigard¹, nigardiet, n. Obsolete forms of *niggard*, *niggardy*.

Nigella (ni-jel'ā), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), fem. of L. *nigellus*, dark, blackish, dim. of *niger*, black: see *nigrescent*. Cf. *niello*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceae*, the tribe *Heleboraceae*, and the subtribe *Isopyreeae*, known by the united carpels forming a compound ovary.

There are about 23 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Asia. They are erect annuals, with alternate feathery dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellowish flowers. The species are called *fennel-flower*, especially the common *N. Damascena* and *N. sativa*. Both are garden-plants, the former vividly affecting the imagination, as appears from the names *bishop's-wort*, *devil-in-a-bush*, *love-in-a-mist* and *ragged-lady*. For the latter, see *fennel-flower*, *caraway*, 2, *gith*, *nutmeg-flower*, and *black cumin* (under *cumin*).—*Nigella-seed*, the seed of *N. sativa*.



Flowering Branch of *Nigella Damascena*.
a, the fruit.

nigeot, n. See *nidget*.

nigert, n. An obsolete spelling of *nigger²*.

nigerness¹, n. [< L. *niger*, black, + *-ness*.] Blackness.

Their *nigerness* and coleblack hue.

Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Niger oil. A food- and lamp-oil expressed from Niger seeds.

Niger seeds. See *Guizotia*.

niggard (nig'ard), n. and a. [Early mod. E. *nigard*; < ME. *nigard*, *nygard*, miser; < *nig¹* + *-ard*.] I. n. 1. A stingy or close-fisted person; a parsimonious or avaricious person; one who stints, or supplies sparingly; a miser.

He is to greet a *nygard* that wolde werne

A man to lighte his candle at his lantern.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 338.

But these couetous *nygardes* passe on with pain alway
ye time present, & alway spare al for their time to come.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 88.

If Fortune has a *Niggard* been to thee,

Devote thy self to Thrift.

Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. A false bottom in a grate, used for saving fuel. Also *nigger*.

Niggards, generally called *niggers* (i. e. false bottoms for grates).

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 8.

II. a. Sparing; stinting; parsimonious.

Niggard of question; but, of our demands,

Most free in his reply. Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 13.

Those lands which a *niggard* nature had apparently condemned to perpetual poverty and obscurity.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 38.

niggard (nig'ard), v. [< *niggard*, n.] I. trans. To stint; supply sparingly. [Rare.]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 228.

II. intrans. To be parsimonious or niggardly.

Within thine own bud bursteth thy content

And, tender churl, makest waste in *niggarding*.

Shak., Sonnets, l.

niggardiset, n. [Also *niggardise*, *nigardise*; < *niggard* + *-ise*, *-ice*.] Niggardliness; parsimony.

Shut vp and starued amidst those Treasures whereof
he had store, which *niggardise* forbade him to disburse in
his owne defence.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive

Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent.

Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

niggardliness (nig'ard-li-nes), n. The quality of being niggardly or stingy; sordid parsimony. *niggardly* (nig'ard-li), a. [Early mod. E. *nigardly*; < *niggard* + *-ly*.] 1. Like a niggard; sordidly parsimonious or sparing; close-fisted; stingy; as, a *niggardly* person.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*.

Sp. Hall.

She invited us all to dine with her there, which we agreed to, only to vex him, he being the most *niggardly* fellow, it seems, in the world.

Pepys, Diary, II. 295.

2. Characteristic of a niggard; meanly parsimonious; scanty; as, *niggardly* entertainment; *niggardly* thrift.

A living, . . . of about four hundred pounds yearly value, was to be resigned to his son; . . . no *niggardly* assignment to one of ten children.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xvi.

= *syn.* *Parsimonious*, *Stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, close-fisted, saving, chary.

niggardly (nig'ard-li), adv. [Early mod. E. *nigardly*, *nygerdly*; < *niggardly*, a.] In the manner of a niggard; sparingly; parsimoniously.

We gave money to the Frier-servants, and that not *niggardly*, considering our light purses and long journey.

Sandys, Travels, p. 156.

niggardness (nig'ard-nes), n. Niggardliness.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice.

Sir P. Sidney.

To hinder the *niggardness* of surviving relatives from cheating the dead out of the Church's services.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 315.

niggardoust (nig'ard-dus), a. [< *niggard* + *-ous*.] Niggardly; parsimonious.

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keeping.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 94.

niggardship (nig'ard-ship), n. [< *niggard* + *-ship*.] Niggardliness; stinginess.

Surely like as the excess of fare is to be lusty reproved, so in a noble man moche plinching and *nygardship* of meate and drynke is to be discommended.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 21.

niggardy¹ (nig'ard-di), n. [< ME. *nigardie*, *nigardye*; < *niggard* + *-y*.] 1. Niggardliness.

Yit me greveth most his *nygardye*.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 172.

2. Niggardly or miserly persons.

The *nygardye* in keynyge hyr rycheas

Pronostik is thow wilt hire tounre asayle.

Chaucer, Fortune, l. 53.

nigger¹ (nig'er), n. [< *nig²* + *-er*.] Cf. equiv. *niggard*, n., 2.] Same as *niggard*, 2.

nigger² (nig'er), n. [Formerly *niger*, *neger*, *negar*, *neager*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *neger* = Russ. *negrā*, < F. *negre* (16th century), now *nègre*, < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, a black man, a negro: see *negro*.] *Nigger* is not, as generally supposed, a "corruption" of *negro*, but is regularly developed from the earlier form *neger*, which is derived through the F. from the Sp. Pg. *negro*, from which E. *negro* is taken directly.] 1. A black man; a negro. [*Nigger* is more English in form than *negro*, and was formerly to some extent still used without opprobrious intent; but its use is now confined to colloquial or illiterate speech, in which it generally conveys more or less of contempt.]

In most of those Provinces are many rich mines, but the *Negars* opposed the Portugalls for working in them.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 49.

The chairman owned the *niggers* did not bleach,

As he had hoped,

From being washed and soap'd.

Hood, A Black Job.

When they call each other *nigger*, the familiar term of opprobrium is applied with all the malice of a sting.

The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

2. A native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines. [Colloq.]

The political creed of the frequenters of *dawk bungalows* is . . . that when you hit a *nigger* he dies on purpose to spite you.

Traveler, The Dawk Bungalow, p. 225.

One hears the contemptuous term *nigger* still applied to natives (of India) by those who should know better, es-

pecially by youths just come from home, and somewhat intoxicated by sudden power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 75.

I have no doubt . . . that Karlake and his men had potted *niggers* in their time.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 129.

The blacke king of *Neagers*.
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

8. A black caterpillar, the larva of *Athalia centifolia*, the turnip saw-fly.—4. A kind of holothurian common off the coast of Cornwall, England: so called by Cornish fishermen.—5. A steam-capstan on some Mississippi river boats, used to haul the boat over bars and snags by a rope fastened to a tree on the bank.—6. A strong iron-bound timber with sharp teeth or spikes protruding from its front face, forming part of the machinery of a sawmill, and used in canting logs, etc.—7. An impurity in the covering of an electrical conductor which serves to make a partial short circuit, and thus becomes sufficiently heated to burn and destroy the insulation. [Colloq.]

The consequence of neglect [in examining a wire] might be that what the workmen call a *nigger* would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

nigger² (nig'ér), *v. t.* [*< nigger², n.* The ref. in def. 1 is to the blackened logs; in def. 2 to the imperfect methods of agriculture followed by negroes.] 1. To burn (logs already charred or left unconsumed by former fires): with *off*: also, to burn (a log) in two in the middle. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

They *niggered* the huge logs *off* with fire, which was kept burning for days.

Stephen Powers, in "Country Gentleman"

2. To exhaust (soil or land) by working it year after year without manure: with *out*. *S. De Vere*, *Americanisms*, p. 116. [Local, U. S.]

niggerdom (nig'ér-dum), *n.* [*< nigger² + -dom.*] *Niggers* collectively.

Swarming with infant *niggerdom*.

W. H. Russell, *My Diary*, I. 123. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nigger-fish (nig'ér-fish), *n.* A serranoid fish, *Epinephelus* or *Humacetrus punctatus*, of an olivaceous yellow or red color, relieved by small round blue spots, with one or two dark spots on the tip of the chin and one on the caudal peduncle. It is found in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of Florida. It is one of the groupers, and is also called *butter-fish* and *cong*.

niggerhair (nig'ér-här), *n.* A seaweed, *Polysiphonia Harveyi*.

niggerhead (nig'ér-hed), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of tobacco pressed in a twisted form.—2. A rounded boulder or rock; especially, a roundish black rock on the coast of Florida, sometimes covered with only a few inches of water.

niggerish (nig'ér-ish), *a.* [*< nigger² + -ish¹.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a nigger.

When I say "colored," I mean one thing, respectfully, and when I say *niggerish*, I mean another, disgustfully.

The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

nigger-killer (nig'ér-kil'ér), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: same as *grampus*, 6. [Florida.]

niggerling (nig'ér-ling), *n.* [*< nigger² + -ling¹.*] A little nigger.

All the little *Niggerlings* emerge

As lily-white as muscels. *Hood*, *A Black Job*.

"Oh see!" quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,

Who have just got emancipation."

Barham, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, II. 395.

niggery (nig'ér-i), *a.* [*< nigger² + -y¹.*] Niggerish. [Colloq.]

The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably *niggery*. *New York Tribune*, May, 1862.

niggett, *n.* See *nidget*.

niggiht (nig'ish), *a.* [*< nig¹ + -ish¹.*] Niggardly; stingy; mean.

Nothing is distributed after a *niggiht* sort, neither is there any poor man or beggar.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 12.

niggle (nig'li), *v.* [Appar. freq. of *nig²*, *v.*; but cf. AS. *hnyglan*, *hnygela*, shreds, parings. As in *nig²*, two or more words may be ult. concerned. The history is scant.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To eat sparingly; nibble. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To act in a mincing manner; work in a finicking, fussy way.—3. To trifle; be employed in trifling or petty carping.

Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience.

Masinger, *Emperor of the East*, v. 8.

Nigging articles, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book, ignoring the fact that, with much carelessness of detail, the author has shown a great grasp of knowledge of his subject.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 53.

4. To fret; complain of trifles. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To draw out unwillingly; squeeze out or hand out slyly.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was glad to *niggle* out, and buy a holly-wand to grace him through the streets.

Dekker and Middleton, *Honest Whore*, pt. II.

2. To play with contemptuously; make sport or game of; mock; deceive.

I shall so *niggle* you

And juggle you. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, iv. 3.

3. To fill with excess of details; over-elaborate.

niggle (nig'li), *n.* [*< niggle, v.*] Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*.

T. Hood, *Tynney Hall*, Int.

niggler (nig'ler), *n.* [*< niggle + -er¹.*] 1. One who niggles or trifles.—2. One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

nigging (nig'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *niggle, v.*] Finicking, fussy, or over-elaborate work.

Not a few of us, whatever our code of literary aesthetics, may find delight, fleeting though it be, in the free outline drawing of Cooper, after our eyes are tired by the *nigging* and cross-hatching of many among our contemporary realists.

The Century, XXXVIII. 796.

nigging (nig'ling), *a.* [*< niggle + -ing².*] 1. Mean; contemptible. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Finicking; fussy.

Titian is said to have painted this highly finished yet not *nigging* picture ("The Tribute-Money") in order to prove to some Germans that the effect of detail could be produced without those extreme minutiae which mark the style of Albert Dürer.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 416.

nigh (ni), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. nigh, nygh, neigh, nig, nyz, nyge, ney, neg, negh, neh, ny, etc.*, *< AS. neah, neh = OS. nah = OFries. ni, nei = D. na = MLG. na, nage, 1.G. neg = OHG. nah, naho, MHG. nâhe, nâch, nâ, G. nahe, adv., nach, prep., = Icel. nâ = Goth. nêhw, nêhwa, nigh, near; prob. akin to enough, AS. genôh, L. nancisci, reach, Gr. ἐνεκεῖν (ἐν-εκ-), hear, bring (> ἵπρῃς, reaching), Skt. √ naç, attain. Hence nigh, v., neighbor, near¹, next, etc.] I. *adv.* 1. Close at hand; not far distant in time or place; at hand; near.*

Theire hertes trembled, . . . and [they] seide oon to a-nother that the worlde was *nigh* at an ende.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 393.

There Nestor the noble Duke was *nigh* at his hond,

With a company cene in his close halles.

Deconstruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1498.

2. Closely.

The Reve was a solendre colerik man;

His berd was shawe as *ny* as ever he can.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., I. 688.

3. Near the quick; keenly; bitterly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

That dost not bite so *nigh*

As benefits forgot.

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 7. 185.

4. Nearly; almost; within a little (of being).

Hue may *ney* as moche do in a mounthe one

As zoure secret seel in sexecore dayes.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 182.

Brother, now lepe vp lightly, for grette foly have ye do to go so fer oute of oure company, for full *nygh* hadde ye more loste than wonne.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 196.

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 82.

The rustic who, musing vacantly, seems deep in thought, is not really thinking; he is pretty *nigh* unconscious, and therefore goes on musing for any length of time without weariness.

Maudslayi, *Mind*, XII. 498.

II. *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.

Prov. But was not this *nigh* shore?

Ari. Close by, my master.

Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 216.

The booke soith that . . . [the town] stode vpon a plain grounde, ne ther was nother hill ne mounteyne *ny* it of two myle.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 254.

He wones to *nyge* the ale-wyffe,

And he thoutht ever fore to thyrffe.

MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwel*.)

But no Cristen man ys not suffered for to come *ny* it [the gate].

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 30.

nigh (ni), *a.* [*< ME. nigh, neighe, etc.*; *< nigh, adv.*] 1. Being close at hand; being near.

She heard a shrilling Trompet sound aloud,

Signe of *nigh* battall, or got victory.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 1.

2. Near in relationship or interest; closely allied, as by blood.

For-thi I counseile the for Cristes sake Clergye that thou louye,

For Kynde Witte is of his kyn and *neighe* cosynes bothe.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 95.

Whiche two gentylmen be *nyghe* cosyns vnto mayster Vaux and to my lady Guyllorde.

Sir R. Guyllorde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 5.

3. Penurious; stingy; close; near: as, a *nigh* customer. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—4. On the

left: as, the *nigh* horse. [Colloq.]—*Nigh* hand¹. See *hand*.

nigh (ni), *v.* [*< ME. nyghen, neighen, neghen, neigen, negen, nyen (= OS. nâhian = OHG. nâhan, nâhen, MHG. nâhen, G. nâhen = Goth. nêhujan), come nigh; < nigh, adv.*] I. *intrans.* To come nigh; draw near; approach. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Yt were better worthy trewely

A worme to *neghen* ner my flour than thou.

Chaucer, *Pro.* to Good Women, I. 318.

Love gan *nyghe* me nere. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 1775.

The joyous time now *nighes* fast

That shall allege this bitter blast.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, March.

The laden heart

Is persecuted more, and fever'd more,

When it is *nighing* to the mournful house

Where other hearts are sick of the same bruisse.

Keats, *Hyperion*, II.

II. *trans.* To come near to; approach.

The saienes pressed to releve the kyng Sonygrenx, but the xliij felowes hem defendd so that thei myght hym not *nyeghe*, and so was he foule troden vndir horses feete.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 215.

nigh-hand¹ (ni'hand), *adv.* [*< ME. nighhande, neighond, etc.*; *< nigh + hand*. Cf. *near-hand*.] Nearly.

The tiding than were tighly to temperour I-told,

And he than swoned for sorwe & swelt *neighond*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1494.

And whenne that he was come *nygh* hande therate,

A fayre mayde ther openyd hym the gate.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 62.

nighly¹ (ni'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *nehlliche, < AS. *nehllice, nehllice (= OHG. nâhlicho = Icel. nâhlyga), nearly, < nehl, nigh, near, + -lice, E. -ly².*] Nearly; within a little; almost.

Their weedes bene not so *nighly* wore.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t' other.

Molyneux, *To Locke*, March 2, 1692.

nighness¹ (ni'nes), *n.* The state of being nigh; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

He could not prevail with her to come back, till about 4 years after, when the Garrison of Oxon was surrendred (the *nighness* of her Father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindred any communication between them), she of her own accord returned.

A. Wood, *Milton*, in *Past Oxon*. (*Latham*.)

night (nit), *n.* [*< ME. night, night, niht, nyght, etc., nact, naht, < AS. niht, niht, neht, neahht, nacht = OS. naht = OFries. nacht = D. nacht = MLG. nacht = OHG. naht, MHG. G. nacht = Icel. nâtt, nôtt = Sw. natt = Dan. nat = Goth. nahts = W. nos = Ir. nochd = Bret. noz = Obulg. noshti = Russ. nochu = Lith. naktis = Lett. nakts = 1. noz (noct-) (> It. notte = Sp. noche = Pg. noite = Pr. noit, noich, nuoit = OF. noit, F. nuit) = Gr. νύξ (vukt-) = Skt. nakta, nakti, night; root uncertain; usually referred to Skt. √ naç, vanish, perish. Cf. Skt. nig, night, which is doubtfully connected with L. niger, black: see negro.] 1. The dark half of the day; that part of the complete day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time from sunset to sunrise. See *day¹*.*

Ek wonder last but nine *nyght* nevere in toun.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 588.

God saw the light was good;

And light from darkness by the hemisphere

Divided: light the day, and darkness *night*.

He named. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 251.

2. Evening; nightfall; the end of the day: as, he came home at *night*.—3. Figuratively, a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, or the like. (a) A state of ignorance; intellectual darkness: as, the *night* of the middle ages. (b) A state of concealment from the eye or the mind; obscurity.

Nor let thine own inventions hope

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,

Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in *night*.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 123.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *night*:

God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.

Pope, *Eptaph* intended for Newton.

(c) The darkness of death or the grave.

Bid him bring his power

Before sunrising, lest his son George fall

Into the blind cave of eternal *night*.

Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 3. 62.

She closed her lids at last in endless *night*.

Dryden, *Æneid*, iv. 902.

(d) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period.

The *night* of sorrow now is turn'd to day.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 481.

And all is well, tho' faith and form

Be sunder'd in the *night* of fear.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxxvii.

(e) Old age.

Yet hath my *night* of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading glimmer left.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 814.

Bird of night, the owl.—**Cloud of night**. See *cloud*.
1 (o).—**Fourteenth night**. See *fourteenth*.—**Good night**. See *good day*, under *good*.—**Night blue**, ood, dial, jasmine, etc. See *blue*, etc.—**Noon of night**. See *noon*.

night (nit), *v. i.* [*ME. nyhten, nyghten* (= *Ice. náttá*, become night, pass the night); < *night*, *n.*] To grow dark; approach toward night.

Into tyme that it gan to *nyghte*
They spaken of Cryseyde, the lady bryghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 515.

night-ape (nit'áp), *n.* A book-name of the South American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*.

night-bat (nit'bat), *n.* A ghost. *Halliwel.* [North. Eng.]

night-bell (nit'bel), *n.* A bell for use at night, as in rousing a physician or an apothecary.

night-bird (nit'berd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies by night; especially, an owl; in the following quotation, the night-heron.

There be a sort of birds . . . that fly or move only in the night, talled from thence *night-birds* and night-ravens, which are afraid of light, as . . . an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them.
Hammond, Works, III. 567.

2. A bird that sings by night; specifically, the nightingale.

Or when to the lute
She sung, and made the *night-bird* mute,
That still records with moan.
Shak., Pericles, iv., ProL, 1. 20.

3. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Skellig Islands].—4. The gallinule of Europe, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One who stays out late at night, or works chiefly by night. [Colloq.]

night-blindness (nit'blind'nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light; nyctalopia. Also called *daysight*. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

night-blooming (nit'blö'ming), *n.* Blooming or blossoming in the night.—**Night-blooming cactus**, *cereus*. See *cactus* and *Cereus*.—**Night-blooming jasmine**, a cultivated flower from the West Indies, *Cestrum nocturnum*, extremely fragrant at night.

night-bolt (nit'bölt), *n.* 1. A bolt or bar used to fasten a door at night.

See that your pollish'd arms be primed with care;
And drop the *night-bolt*; ruffians are abroad.

Couper, Task, iv. 568.

2. A spring-bolt in a lock which can be opened by a knob from inside the door, but only by a key from the outside.

night-born (nit'börn), *a.* Born in the night; produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
'Gainst Errours *night-born* childrou.
Mir. for Mags., p. 784. (Latham.)

night-brawler (nit'brä'ler), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*?
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 196.

night-breeze (nit'bröz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly (nit'but'ör-flī), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect; a moth.

nightcap (nit'kap), *n.* [*ME. nightcappe*; < *night* + *cap*.] 1. A covering for the head intended to be worn in bed. In the time of the Tudors, and down to Queen Anne's reign, nightcaps, frequently of very rich material and ornament, were worn by men during the daytime after their wigs were taken off.

They say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 519.*

They put on a damp *nightcap* and relapse;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad.
Couper, Conversation, 1. 322.

She ties the strings of her *night-cap* in the folds of her double chin.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 306.

Handsomely worked caps—called *night caps*, although only worn in the daytime; some kind of *night cap* having been an article of dress ever since the time of Elizabeth. *J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.*

2. A potation of spirit or wine taken before going to bed. [Slang.]—3. A cap drawn over a criminal's face when he is hanged. Sometimes *horse-nightcap*. [Slang.]

He better deserves to go up Holbourn in a wooden chariot, and have a *horse night-cap* put on at the farther end. *Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 125).*

I always come on to that scene with a white *night-cap* and a halter on my arm. . . . He (the hangman) then places the white cap over the man's head, and the noose about his neck.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 153.

4. A bully; a night-brawler.

If you
Hear the common people curse you,
Be sure you are taken for one of the prime *night-caps*.

Webster, Duchess of Malf., II. 1.

night-cart (nit'kärt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

night-chair (nit'chär), *n.* Same as *night-stool*.

night-charm (nit'chärm), *n.* A charm or spell that works at night.

My grandmother's looks
Have turn'd all air to earth in me; they sit
Upon my heart, like *night-charms*, black and heavy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 2.

night-churr (nit'chér), *n.* Same as *night-jar*.

night-clothes (nit'klöz), *n. pl.* Garments designed to be worn in bed.

night-cloud (nit'kloud), *n.* The form of cloud called *stratus*, which frequently ascends from the ground after sunset, continues during the night, and disappears with the rise of the morning sun. *W. C. Ley, Modern Metrology, p. 128.*

night-comer (nit'kum'ér), *n.* [*ME. nyght comere*; < *night* + *comer*.] One who comes in the night, especially with evil intent, as a robber.

Thei . . . culled hym on croys-wyse at Caluarye, on a Fryday.
And suttthen buriede hus body and beden that men sholde
Kepn hit fro *nyght-comerres* with knyghtes y-armed.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 144.

night-craket, *n.* [*ME. night-crake*; < *night* + *crake*.] Same as *night-crow*.

night-crow (nit'krö), *n.* [*ME. nightcraue, nyghtcraue*; < *night* + *crow*.] 1. Same as *night-raven*.

The *nighte crowe* hyghte Nicticorax, and hath that namo
for he louth the nyghte, and fleeth and seketh hys meete
by nyghte.
Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 255.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cried, aboding luckless time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid afore you, in the voice of a *night-crow*.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, III. 2.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. See *goatsucker* under *goatsucker*. [Prov. Eng.]

night-dew (nit'dü), *n.* The dew formed in the night.

The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, III. 2.

night-doctor (nit'dok'tör), *n.* A surgeon or his agent imagined as prowling the streets or roads at night to catch live subjects to kill for dissection: a bugbear of negroes. [Southern U. S.]

night-dog (nit'dog), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, especially one used by poachers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 252.

Let *night-dogs* tear me,
Ere I forsake my sphere.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 1.

night-dress (nit'dres), *n.* 1. Night-clothes.—

2. A nightgown.
The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 38.

nighted (nit'ed), *a.* [*ME. nighted*; < *night* + *-ed*.] 1. Over-taken by night; belated.

Now to horse;
I shall be *nighted*.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 2.

2. Darkened; clouded; black. [Rare.]

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life.
Shak., Lear, iv. 5. 13.

nightertale (nit'tër-fäl), *n.* [*ME. nightertale, nygtertale*, after *Ice. náttartal*, night-time; as *night* + *tale*.] Night-time.

So hote he loved that by *nightertale*
He sleep no more than doth a nightyngale.
Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., 1. 98.

So it he thicke and poured in a ponne,
The mous by *nightertale* on it wol fonne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 33.

night-eyed (nit'id), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night; sharp-eyed; nyctalopic.

Our *night-eyed* Tiberius doth not see
His minion's drifts.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

nightfall (nit'fál), *n.* [*ME. nightfall*; < *night* + *fall*. Cf. *Ice. náttfall*, dew.] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

At *nightfall* . . . in a darksome place
Under some mulberry trees I found
A little pool.
M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara.

night-faring (nit'fär'ing), *a.* Traveling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 1. 57.

night-feeder (nit'fè'dér), *n.* An animal that feeds mostly or entirely by night: specifically applied to the bird *Nyctornis amictus*. Most fishes are said to be night-feeders, yet all of them feed more or less in the daytime.

night-fire (nit'fir), *n.* 1. Fire burning in the night.—2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness; . . .
These are the pleasures here.

Herbert, Dotage. (Latham.)

night-fish (nit'fish), *n.* A variety of the cod with a dark back, taken on some of the Newfoundland banks, as well as on the east coast of Prince Edward's Island. They are of large size, and will, it is said, take the hook at night only.

night-fishery (nit'fish'er-i), *n.* A mode of fishing by night, or a place where fishing is done by night. Night-fishery is practised to some extent by anglers. The best months for it are the latter part of June, and July and August, and the best nights are those that follow a hot day.

night-flier (nit'fi'er), *n.* A bird that flies in the night.

night-flower (nit'flou'ér), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

night-fly (nit'fli), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Rather, sleep, lest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 11.

night-foe (nit'fö), *n.* One who attacks by night.

Wherefore else guard we his royal tent,
But to defend his person from *night-foes*?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 22.

night-fossicker (nit'fos'i-kér), *n.* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking (nit'fos'ing), *n.* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night. See *fossick*, *v.*, 2.

night-foundered (nit'foun'dérd), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-founder'd* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus, 1. 483.

nightfowl (nit'foul), *n.* [*ME. nihtfowl* (= *Ice. náttfugl*); < *night* + *fowl*.] A night-bird.

Upon the middle of the night
Waking, she heard the *night fowl* crow:
The cock sung out an hour ere light.
Trinnyson, Mariana.

nightgale, *n.* An obsolete form of *nightingale*.
night-glass (nit'gläs), *n.* A telescope (usually binocular) constructed so as to concentrate as much light as possible, and thus adapted for seeing objects at night.

nightgown (nit'goun), *n.* [*ME. night + gown*.] 1. A loose gown worn in one's chamber, at night or in the daytime; a dressing-gown; a robe de chambre; a negligée gown or house-dress, for either men or women.

Get on your *nightgown*, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 70.

The Lady, tho' willing to appear undrest, had put on her best Looks, and painted herself for our Reception. Her Hair appeared in a very nice Disorder, as the *Night Gown* which was thrown upon her Shoulders was ruffled with great Care.
Addison, Spectator, No. 45.

Others come in their *night-gowns* to saunter away their time.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

2. A night-dress for women, high in the neck, with long sleeves, and covering the whole person.—3. A night-dress for men. [Colloq. or humorous.]

night-hag (nit'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

Nor uglier follow the *night-hag*, when call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes.
Milton, P. L., II. 662.

night-hawk (nit'hák), *n.* 1. A caprimulge bird of the genus *Chordeiles*. The common night-hawk of the United States is *C. popetue* or *C. virginiana*, also called *bullbat*, and in the West Indies *piak* and *piram-dig*. It flies chiefly toward evening and in cloudy weather, and belongs to the same family (*Caprimulgidae*) as the whippoorwill and chuck-will-a-widow, though it is of a different genus. It is 9 or 10 inches long, 23 in extent of wings, of a slim form, with very small bill but widely cleft and capacious mouth, long, sharp, thin-bladed wings, forked tail, and small weak feet; the plumage is intimately blended with black, brown, gray, and tawny shades, something like dark-veined marble, and the male has a pure white V-shaped mark on the throat, and large white blotches on the wings and tail, which are tawny in the female. It abounds in temperate North America, and is a bird of powerful flight, often seen careering in pursuit of insects, twisting and doubling with great ease and grace, and frequently falling through the air with a hoarse cry. It lays two eggs of elliptical form and dark variegated



Common Night-hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

color, placing them on the ground with little or no nest. The bird is migratory, and retires beyond the United States in the autumn. There are several other species of the same genus, as *C. henryi* and *C. texensis*.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Eng.]—3. One of certain petrels of the genus *Estrelata*: as, the white night-hawk or mutton-bird, *E. lessona*.

night-heron (nit'her'on), *n.* A heron of crepuscular or somewhat nocturnal habits. There are several species, of most parts of the world, belonging to the family *Ardeidae*, and genera *Nycticorax* or *Nycticorax* and *Nycticorax*. The common European bird to which the name night-heron (and also night-raven) was originally applied is *Ardea nycticorax* of the older writers, now *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *N. gardeni*, *Nycticorax griseus*, now *Nycticorax nycticorax*.



Night-heron (*Nycticorax grisea*).

etc. The bird is 2 feet long and 44 inches in extent of wings; the crown and middle of the back are glossy blackish-green, and most other parts are bluish-gray with a lilac or lavender tinge, the forehead, throat-line, and under parts being whitish. Two or three very long white filamentous feathers spring from the back of the head; the eyes are red, the bill is black, and the lores and legs are greenish. The sexes are alike. The young are very different, being some shade of dingy brown or chocolate-brown, boldly spotted with white. Night-herons nest in heronries, sometimes of vast extent; they build a bulky frail nest of twigs, and lay 8 or 4 eggs of a pale-green color, 2 inches long by 1 in breadth. The common night-heron of the United States is not specifically distinct from the foregoing; it is popularly called *qua-bird* and *aguavak*, from its cry. The night-herons of the genus *Nycticorax* are quite different. *N. violaceus* is the yellow-crowned night-heron, common in the southern United States.

night-house (nit'hous), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night. [Eng.]

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted; the night-houses are closed.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, I.

nightingale¹ (ni'tin-gäl), *n.* [*<* ME. *nightingale*, *nightingale* (with unorig. medial *n*), *nightingale*, *nyghtigale*, *<* AS. *nihtgale*, *nihtgale*, *nehtgale* (in old glosses also *naectegale*, *nectegale*, *nihtigale*, a nightingale, also rarely a night-raven) (= OS. *nihtigala* = MD. *nachtegal*, D. *nachtegal* = OHG. *nahtgala*, *nahtigala*, MHG. *nahtgale*, *nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall*; cf. mod. Icel. *nahtgali* = Sw. *näktergal* = Dan. *näktergal*, after G.), a nightingale, *<* niht, gen. *nihte*, night, + **gale*, singer, *<* *galan*, sing: see *gale*¹.] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, belonging to the order *Passeres*, the suborder *Oscines*, the family *Sylviidae*, and the genus *Dautias*. There are two kinds, formerly regarded as specifically identical, and variously called by ornithologists *Motacilla* or *Sylvia* or *Philomela* or *Luscinia* *luscini* or *philomela*, and by other New Latin names. The two kinds are most commonly distinguished as *Dautias luscini* or *D. vera*, the true nightingale, and *D. philomela*. The former is the one which is common in Great Britain, and to which the name *nightingale* specially pertains. The poets call both birds *philomel* or *Philomela*. The famous song of the nightingale, heard chiefly at night, is the love-song of the male, which ceases as soon as his propensities are gratified, as is usual with birds. The nightingale is migratory, like nearly all insectivorous birds of the northern hemisphere, extending its migrations far to the north of Europe in the spring. In England, where it appears

about the middle of April and passes the summer, it is quite locally distributed, being very common in some places, and rare in others apparently equally suited to its habits. It haunts woods, copses, and hedgerows, especially where the soil is rich and moist, and is so



Nightingale (*Dautias luscini*).

secretive as to be oftener heard than seen. The favorite food of the nightingale is the larva of insects, especially the hymenoptera, as wasps and ants. The nest is placed on the ground or near it; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number, pale olive-brown, about 1/4 inch long by a little over 1/4 inch broad. The length of the bird is 6 1/2 inches; its extent of wings is 10 1/2 inches. The sexes are alike reddish-brown above, below pale grayish-brown, whitening on the throat and belly, the tail being brownish-red. This nightingale is sometimes specified as the *brake-nightingale*, when the other species (*D. philomela*) is called *thrush-nightingale*.

This sotted preest, who was gladder than he?
Was never brid gladder agayn the day,
Ne *nightingale* in the season of May,
Nas never noon that luste bet to singe.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 382.

The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 104.

2. Some bird which sings sweetly and hence is likened to or mistaken for a nightingale. Thus, the bird called Virginia nightingale is a finch, the cardinal grosbeak, *Cardinalis virginianus*; that called Indian nightingale is a kind of thrush, *Kittacincula macrura*. Persian nightingales are various bulbuls of the family *Pycnonotidae*. (See *Pycnonotus*.) The mock nightingale is the black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—**Irish nightingale**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.—**Scotch nightingale**, the Irish nightingale. [Local, Eng.]

nightingale² (ni'tin-gäl), *n.* [So called after Florence Nightingale, conspicuous as a hospital nurse in the Crimean war and later. The surname *Nightingale* is derived from the name of the bird: see *nightingale*¹.] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, designed to be worn by persons confined to bed. It was largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870-1. *Imp. Dict.*

nightingalized (ni'tin-gäl-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nightingalized*, ppr. *nightingalizing*. [*<* *nightingale*¹ + *-ize*.] To sing like a nightingale. [Rare.]

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
And when evening comes he *nightingalizes*.

Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (Davies.)

nightish (ni'tish), *a.* [*<* *night* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

But if thou chance to fall to check, and force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse deterred then than is the *nightish* owle.

Turberville, The Lover. (Richardson.)

night-jar (nit'jër), *n.* A bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*, of the family *Caprimulgidae*. The name



Night-jar (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

is sometimes extended to all the goatsuckers or birds of the same family. Also called *night-churr*, *night-crow*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, etc.

And with a sudden rush from behind the citron's shade
The *night-jar* tumbled out upon the evening air.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 66.

night-key (nit'kē), *n.* A key for opening a door that is fitted with a night-latch.

night-lamp (nit'lamp), *n.* A lamp specially adapted to be kept burning during the night in a bedroom.

Thou art staring at the wall,
Where the dying *night-lamp* flickers, and the shadows rise
and fall.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

night-latch (nit'lach), *n.* A form of door-lock with a spring-latch which may be opened by a knob or handle from the inside, but only by a key from the outside.

nightless (nit'les), *a.* [*<* *night* + *-less*.] Having no night: as, the *nightless* period in the arctic regions.

night-light (nit'lit), *n.* 1. An artificial light intended to be kept burning all night.

Here the *night-light* flickering in my eyes
Awoke me.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—(a) A short thick candle with a wick small in proportion and arranged so as to give a small flame for many hours. (b) A short wick attached to a float which rests on the surface of oil in a vessel.

2. A phosphorescent marine infusorian, *Noctiluca miliaris*.

night-line (nit'lin), *n.* A fish-line set overnight.

The . . . boys . . . took to fishing in all ways, and especially by means of *night-lines*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, l. 9.

night-liner (nit'li'nér), *n.* 1. One of a line or class of public vehicles which stand all night in the streets to pick up passengers.—2. The driver of such a conveyance. [Colloq. in both senses.]

night-long (nit'lóng), *a.* [*<* ME. **nightlong*, *<* AS. *nihtlang*, *nihtlang*, *<* *niht*, night, + *lang*, long. Cf. *nightlong*, *adv.*] Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A *night-long* present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

nightlong (nit'lóng), *adv.* [*<* ME. *nihtlonge*, *nihtlonge*, *<* AS. *nihtlanges* (= MHG. *nachtlang* = Icel. *náttlangis*, cf. neut. *náttlangt*), with gen. suffix, *<* *nihtlang*, adj., night-long: see *nightlong*, *a.*] Through the night.

nightly (nit'li), *a.* [*<* ME. **nightly*, *nihtlic*, *<* AS. *nihtlic* (= D. *nachtelijk* = MLG. *nachtlik* = OHG. *nachtlich*, MHG. *nachtlich*, G. *nächtlich* = Icel. *nætrliigr* = Sw. *nattlig* = Dan. *nattlig*), *<* *niht*, night: see *night* and *-ly*.] 1. Happening or appearing in the night: as, *nightly* dews.

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,
In *nightly* revels and new jollity.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

A cobweb spread above a blossom is sufficient to protect it from *nightly* chill.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 16.

2. Taking place or performed every night.

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,
And the red fiends that walk the *nightly* round.

Pope, Iliad, ix. 686.

3. Used in the night.

For with the *nightly* linen that she wears
He pens her piteous clamours in her head.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 680.

= *Syn.* *Nightly*, *Nocturnal*. The former is the more familiar. *Nightly* tends to limitation to that which occurs every night (see definition 2), while *nocturnal* tends to cover both that which belongs to the night, as *nocturnal* insects, flowers, vision, and that which exists or occurs, however accidentally, in the night, as a *nocturnal* ramble.

nightly (nit'li), *adv.* [*<* *nightly*, *a.*] 1. By night.

Chain me with roaring bears,
Or shut me *nightly* in a charnel-house.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 81.

2. Every night.

And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth.

Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

night-magistrate (nit'maj'is-trät), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man (nit'man), *n.* [= Dan. *nattmand*, a scavenger, = Sw. *nattman*, a headman, executioner.] 1. One who is on duty at night, as a watchman.—2. A scavenger whose business is the cleaning of ash-pits and privies in the night.

It has been frequently observed that *nightmen*, on descending into the pits of privies, have been attacked with serious indisposition on breaking the crust, and not a few have perished.

Dunglison, Elements of Hygiene, l. 3.

nightmare (nit'mär), *n.* [*<* ME. *nightmare*, *nihtmare* (not in AS.) (= MD. *nachtmare*, D. *nachtmerrie* = MLG. *nachtmär* = G. *nachtmahr*); *<* *night* + *mare*².] 1. An incubus or evil spirit that oppresses people during sleep.

S. Withold footed thrice the old;
He met the *night-mare*, and her nine-fold;
Bid her alight,
And her throat plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 126.

Stars shoot and meteors glare oftener across the valley than in any other part of the country, and the *nightmare*, with her whole nine fold, seems to make it the favorite scene of her gambols. *Irrving, Sketch-Book*, p. 418.

2. An oppressed state during sleep, accompanied by a feeling of intense fear, horror, or anxiety, or of inability to escape from some threatened danger or from pursuing phantoms or monsters. Also called *incubus*.

What natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the ephialtes or *night-mare* we hang up a hollow stone in our stables? *Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 24.

In savage animism, as among the Australians, what we call a *nightmare* is of course recognized as a demon. *Enyo, Brit.*, VII. 62.

3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightmarish (nīt'mār-ish), *a.* [*< nightmare + -ish*]. Like a nightmare.

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat *nightmarish* performance. *The Academy*, Oct. 5, 1889, p. 216.

night-mart (nīt'märt), *n.* Trading or bargaining carried on at night; concealed or deceitful dealings.

The many many faults (as they report) of Mariners in private truckings & *night-marts*, both with our men and saunages. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 760.

night-monkey (nīt'mung'ki), *n.* A night-ape or owl-monkey.

night-moth (nīt'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*.

night-old (nīt'ôld), *a.* [*< ME. nyght-old, < AS. niht-eald, a night (or a day) old: see night and old.*] Having happened or been made or gathered yesterday.

Laboreres that han no londe to lyuen on bote here handes Deyned noight to dyne a-day *nyght-olde* wortes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 332.

night-owl (nīt'oul), *n.* [= *D. nachtuil = G. nachteule = Icel. náttugla = Sw. nattugla = Dan. natugle; as night + owl.*] An owl of notably or exclusively nocturnal habits. All owls are nocturnal, but some less so than others, and *night-owl* is used in contrast to *day-owl*.

Night-owls shriek where mountain larks should sing. *Shak., Rich. II.*, iii. 3. 139.

night-palsy (nīt'pāl'zi), *n.* Numbness of the extremities coming on at night; it occurs sometimes in women at the menopause.

night-parrot (nīt'par'ot), *n.* The kakapo or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*.

night-partridge (nīt'pär'trij), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

night-peck (nīt'pek), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [North Carolina.]

night-piece (nīt'pēs), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night-scene; a nocturne; also, a picture so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up, and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison. (Latham.)*

2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His [Farnell's] "*Night-piece on Death*" was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy. *Chambers's Eng. Lit.*, Farnell.

night-porter (nīt'pör'tär), *n.* A porter or attendant who is on duty at night in a hotel, infirmary, etc.

night-rail (nīt'räl), *n.* [*< night + rail*]. 1. A nightgown.

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night-rails* of forty pounds apiece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants. *Massinger, City Madam*, iv. 4.

Four striped muslin *night-rails* very little frayed. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 245.

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled *night-rail*. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, xvii.

2. A head-dress, apparently a kind of cap or veil, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

night-raven (nīt'rā'vn), *n.* [*< ME. nyghte raven, < AS. niht-ræfn, niht-ræfn, niht-ræfn, niht-ræfn, etc. (= D. nachtraaf = MLG. nachtraven = OHG. nachtraban, MHG. G. nachtrabe = Icel. náttirafn = Dan. natteravn), < niht, night, + hræfn, raven.*] A bird that cries in the night; the night-heron. Also called *night-crow*.

The *Nightrauen* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle is, for that she onely cometh abroad in the darke night, fleeing the daylight and Sunne. *Maplet, A Greene Forest*, p. 44. (*Cath. Ang.*)

I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief. I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*, come what plague could have come after it. *Shak., Much Ado*, ii. 3. 84.

night-robe (nīt'rōb), *n.* A nightgown.

All in her *night-robe* loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet burnline
Some strain that seemed her innocent soul to find. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, vi. 19.

night-rule (nīt'rōl), *n.* A night revel; a tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

nights (nīts), *adv.* [*< ME. nightes, < AS. nihtes (= OS. nahtes = OFries. nachtes = OHG. nahtes, MHG. nachtes, G. nachts), at night, adverbial gen. of niht, night: see night.*] At night; by night. [Obsolete, or colloq., U. S.]

Bitterliche shallow banne thanne bothe dayes and *nights* Couetyse-of-eyghe that euew thow hir knewe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 30.

"So thievish they hev to take in their stone walls *nights*." . . . And, by the way, the Yankee never says "o' nights," but uses the older adverbial form, analogous to the German *nachts*. *Lovell, Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

night-school (nīt'skōl), *n.* A school which is held at night, especially for those who cannot attend a day-school.

night-season (nīt'sē'zn), *n.* The time of night. Ps. xxii. 2.

nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* [*< ME. *nightshade, < AS. nihtscadu (= D. nachtschade = MLG. nachtschaden, nachtscheden = OHG. nachtschato, MHG. nachtschate, G. nachtschatten), nightshade (a plant), < niht, night, + sceadu, shade.* The lit. senso is modern.]

1. A plant of the genus *Solanum*, or of the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family. (a) Chiefly, *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, a homely weed of shady places, or *S. Dulcamara*, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade. See *bittersweet*, 1. (b) The belladonna or deadly nightshade. See *Atropa, atropin*, and *belladonna*. (c) The henbane or stinking nightshade. See *henbane* and *Hyoscyamus*. 2. The name of a few plants of other orders, as below.

Here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of *nightshade*, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates. *Couper, Task*, iv. 767.

3†. The darkness of the night.

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight. *Phaer, tr. of Æneid*, li. (Latham.)

4†. A prostitute. [Cant.]

Here comes a *night-shade*.
Beau, and Fl., Coxcomb, li. 2.

Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant, *Atropa Belladonna*. See *belladonna*.—**Enchanter's nightshade**. See *enchanter*.—**Malabar nightshade**, a plant of the *Che-nopodiaceæ*, *Basella rubra*, the only species of its genus, found in tropical Asia and Africa. It is a much-branched twining herb, trained over trellises and native houses in India, succulent, and used as a pot-herb.—**Stinking nightshade**. Same as *henbane*.—**Three-leaved nightshade**, a plant of the genus *Trillium*.

night-shirt (nīt'shört), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot (nīt'shöt), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

night-side (nīt'sid), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side.

night-sight (nīt'sit), *n.* Same as *day-blindness*.

night-singer (nīt'sing'ēr), *n.* A bird that sings by night, as the nightingale; specifically, in Ireland, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, sometimes called the *Irish nightingale*.

night-snap (nīt'snap), *n.* A night-thief.

Duke. What is't you look for, sir? have you lost any thing?
John. Only my hat I the scuffle; sure, these fellows
Were *night-snaps*. *Fletcher, The Chances*, li. 1.

night-soil (nīt'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, etc. (generally removed in the night), employed as a manure.

night-sparrow (nīt'spar'ō), *n.* The chip-bird, which often trills a few notes at intervals during the night. [Rare.]

And the *night-sparrow* trills her song
All night, with none to hear. *Bryant, The Hunter's Serenade*.

night-spell (nīt'spel), *n.* [*< ME. nyght-spel; < night + spell.*] A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare.

Ther-with the *nyghtspel* seyde he anonrightes,
On foure halves of the hous aboute,
And on the threshold of the dore with-out. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale* (ed. Gilman, l. 8480 of C. T.).

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme that in elder tymes they used often to say over everything that they would have preserved, as the *Nyghtspel* for theeves, and the wood-spell. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, March (Glosses).

night-steed (nīt'stēd), *n.* One of the horses represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night.

The yellow-skirted Feyes
Fly after the *night-steeds*, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton, Nativity*, l. 226.

night-stool (nīt'stōl), *n.* [= *G. nachstuhl = Sw. nattstol = Dan. natstol; as night + stool.*] A commode or close-stool for use at night, as in a bedroom.

night-swallow (nīt'swol'ō), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from its nocturnal habits and its mode of flight in catching insects on the wing.

night-sweat (nīt'swet), *n.* Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis.

night-taper (nīt'tā'pēr), *n.* A taper made to burn slowly, for use as a night-light.

The honey-bags steal from the humble-bees,
And for *night-tapers* crop their waxen thighs
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes. *Shak., M. N. D.*, iii. 1. 172.

night-terrors (nīt'ter'orz), *n. pl.* Sudden and incomplete waking from sleep (on the part of young children) in a state of confusion and terror.

night-time (nīt'tim), *n.* [= *Icel. náttartími, netrtími; as night + time.*] The period of the night.

night-trader (nīt'trā'dér), *n.* A prostitute.

All kinds of females, from the *night-trader*, in the street. *Massinger, The Picture*, l. 2.

night-tripping (nīt'trip'ing), *a.* Tripping about in the night.

() that it could be proved
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 87.

night-wake (nīt'wāk), *n.* [*< ME. nighte wake, < AS. nihtwacu (= D. nachtwak, nachtwake = OHG. nachtwaka = Icel. náttwaka; cf. D. nachtwacht = MLG. nachtwacht = MHG. nachtwachte, G. nachtwacht = Sw. nattvakt = Dan. nattevagt), < niht, night, + wacu, wake, watch: see night and wake*]. *n.* Cf. *night-watch*.] A night-watch.

night-waker (nīt'wā'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. nighte-waker; < night + waker.*] A night-watcher.

night-waking (nīt'wā'king), *a.* Watching in the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth. *Shak., Lucrece*, l. 554.

night-walk (nīt'wāk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars . . . he did usually take their names, and a promise to appear before him, unsent for, next morning. *1. Walton, Life of Sanderson*.

night-walker (nīt'wā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant.

Men that hunt so be either ignorant persones, preute stealers, or *night walkers*. *Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 68.

Night-walkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pilferers or disturbers of the peace. *Jacob, Law Dictionary. (Latham.)*

3. A prostitute who walks the streets at night.

night-walking (nīt'wā'king), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

night-walking (nīt'wā'king), *a.* Walking about at night.

Night-walking heralds. *Shak., Rich. III.*, l. 1. 72.

They shall not need hereafter in old Cloaks, and false Beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eavesdropping. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

night-wanderer (nīt'won'dér-ēr), *n.* One who wanders by night; a nocturnal traveler.

Or stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 825.

night-wandering (nīt'won'dér-ing), *a.* Wandering or roaming by night.

Night-wandering weasels shriek to see him there;
They fright him, yet he still pursues his fear. *Shak., Lucrece*, l. 807.

night-warbling (nīt'wār'bling), *a.* Singing in the night.

Silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 40.



Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

nightward (nit'wärd), *a.* [*< night + -ward.*] Approaching night; of or pertaining to evening.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work.

night-watch (nit'woch), *n.* [*< ME. nightwacche, nightwecoche, < AS. nihtwacoe, a night-watch, < niht, night, + wacoe, a watch: see watch. Cf. night-wake.*] 1. A watch or period in the night.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night watches*. Fa. lxiii. 6.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

Nightwacche for to wake, waits to blow; Tore tyres in the tentles, tendils cloffe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7352.

A critic, nay, a *night-watch* constable.

Shak., L. L. L., III. l. 178.

night-watcher (nit'woch'er), *n.* One who watches in the night, especially with evil designs.

night-watchman (nit'woch'man), *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

night-witch (nit'wich), *n.* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

night-work (nit'wërk), *n.* Work done at night.

nighty (ni'ti), *a.* [*< night + -y.*] Of or pertaining to night. *Davies.*

We keep thee midpath with darkness *nighty* beneyled. *Stanhurst, Knelt*, II. 889.

night-yard (nit'yärd), *n.* A place where the contents of cesspools, night-soil, etc., collected during the night, are deposited; a night-shoot.

nigont, *n.* [*ME., also nygon, nigoun, negon, negyn; < nigl + -on, a F. termination.*] A niggard; a miser.

To gow thereof am I no *nigon*.

Odelev, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262. (*Halliwel.*)

nigrescence (ni-gres'ens), *n.* [*< nigrescen(t) + -ce.*] The process of becoming black. *Science*, VII. 84.

nigrescent (ni-gres'ent), *a.* [*< L. nigrescen(t)-s, ppr. of nigrescere, become black, grow dark, inceptive of nigrore, be black, < niger, black: see negro.*] Blackish; somewhat black; dusky; fuscous.

nigricant (nig'ri-kant), *a.* [*< L. nigrican(t)-s, be blackish, < niger, black: see nigrescent, etc.*] In bot., same as *nigrescent*.

nigrication (nig'ri-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*< LL. nigrificare, make black, blacken, < L. niger, black, + facere, make.*] The act of making black. *Johnson.*

nigrin, nigrine (ni'grin), *n.* [*< L. niger (nigr-), black, + -in², -ine².*] A ferriferous variety of rutile.

Nigrita (ni-grit'ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. niger (nigr-), black.*] A genus of African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidae*, established by Strickland in 1842. The species, more or less extensively black, are seven: *N. canicapilla, emilia, luteifrons, fusconotata, uropygialis, bicolor, and arnaudi*.

nigrite (nig'rit), *n.* [*< L. niger (nigr-), black, + -ite².*] An insulating composition composed of caoutchouc and the black wax left as a residuum in the distillation of paraffin.

Nigritia (ni-grish'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Negritian; < Nigritia (see def.) + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia, a region in central Africa, nearly equivalent to Sudan, and the home of the most pronounced types of the negro race; hence, of or pertaining to the negro race.

A congeries of huts of the ordinary *Nigritian* type.

The Academy, No. 906, p. 148.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; hence, a negro.

The Nubians have, in skin, hair, or shape of head, no racial connection with the *Nigritians*, who are pure negroes. *Science*, XIII. 159.

nigritic (ni-grit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro race; specifically, of or pertaining to the Oceanic negroes.

nigrities (ni-grish'i-ëz), *n.* [*L., < niger, black.*] Dark pigmentation.

nigritude (nig'ri-tüd), *n.* [*< L. nigritudo, blackness, < niger, black: see nigrescent.*] Blackness.

I like to meet a sweep, . . . one of those tender novices, blooming through their first *nigritude*, the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek.

Lamb, Chimney Sweepers.

nigromancient, *n.* [*ME., also nigremancien, < OF. nigromancien, a necromancer, < nigromancie, necromancy: see necromancy.*] A necromancer.

Hee clipped hym his clerkes full conning of witt,

Full noble *Nigromancien*.

Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 837.

nigromancy, *n.* See *necromancy*.

nigrosine (nig'rō-sin), *n.* [*< L. niger (nigr-), black, + -ose + -ine².*] A coal-tar color used

in dyeing, prepared from the hydrochlorid of violaniline. This product is variously modified in the process of manufacture: several shades, varying from blue through bluish-gray to gray-violet to black (the last being called *nigrosine*), are produced. Other names for the various other shades are *violaniline, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupler's blue, etc.*

nihil (ni'hil), *n.* [*< L. nihil, contr. nil, also nihilum, contr. nilum, nothing, < ne, not, + hilum, a little thing, a trifle. Cf. nichil, nil².*] Nothing.

—Clerk of the nihil. See *clerk*.—*Nihil* (or *nil*) ad rem, nothing to the point or purpose.—*Nihil album*, the flowers or white oxid of zinc.—*Nihil capiat per breve* (that he take nothing by his writ), a common-law judgment against a plaintiff.—*Nihil* (or *nil*) debet (he owes nothing), a plea denying a debt.—*Nihil* (or *nil*) dicit (he says nothing), a common-law judgment when defendant makes no answer.—*Nihil habuit in tenementis* (he had nothing in the tenement or holding), a plea in an action of debt brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

nihilianism (ni-hil'yan-izm), *n.* [**nihilian (< L. nihil, nothing, + -ian) + -ism.*] A name given by the opponents of Peter Lombard to his view that the divine nature did not undergo any change in the incarnation, and that therefore Christ did not become human.

nihilism (ni'hil-izm), *n.* [= *F. nihilisme* = *Sp. nihilismo*; as *L. nihil, nothing, + -ism.*] 1. In *metaph.*, the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; the denial of all real existence, and consequently of all knowledge of existences or real things.

Nihilism is scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming, Vocab. Philos.*

2. In *theol.*, same as *nihilianism*.—3. Total disbelief in religion, morality, law, and order.

Nihilism arrives sooner or later. God is nothing; man is nothing; life is nothing; death is nothing; eternity is nothing. *J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions*, viii. 4.

4. (*a.*) Originally, a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom. In this sense the word was introduced by Turgeneff in 1862. See *nihilist*, 3. (*b.*) Later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. *Nihilism* comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more toward political radicalism and violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. About 1855–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among workmen, peasants, and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom") purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a socialistic and democratic order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876) and the persecution of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions, the "democratization of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecutions driven to a political contest, and the idea of demoralizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular; the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts they effected the death of the Czar Alexander II. in 1881.

nihilist (ni'hil-ist), *n.* [= *F. nihiliste* = *Sp. nihilista* = *Russ. nihilist*; as *L. nihil, nothing, + -ist.*] 1. One who believes in nothing; one who advocates the metaphysical doctrine of nihilism.

For thirty-five years of my life I was, in the proper acceptance of the word, a *nihilist*—not a revolutionary socialist, but a man who believed in nothing.

Tolstoy, My Religion (trans.), Int.

2. One who rejects all the positive beliefs upon which existing society and governments are founded; one who demands the abolition of the existing social and political order of things.

"A *nihilist*," said Nicholas Petrovitch, . . . "signifies a man who . . . recognizes nothing?" "Or rather who respects nothing," said Paul Petrovitch. . . . "A man who looks at everything from a critical point of view," said Aradl. "Does not that come to the same thing?" asked his uncle. "No, not at all; a *nihilist* is a man who bows before no authority, who accepts no principle without examination, no matter what credit the principle has."

Turgeneff, Fathers and Sons (tr. by Schuyler), v.

Specifically—3. An adherent of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society which aims at the overthrow of the existing order of things, social, political, and religious; a Russian anarchist or revolutionary reformer. See *nihilism*, 4.

The word *Nihilist* was introduced in Russia by Turgeneff, who used it in his novel "Fathers and Children" to describe a certain type of character . . . which he contrasted sharply and effectively with the prevailing types in the generation which was passing from the stage. The word . . . was soon caught up by the conservatives and

by the Government, and was applied indiscriminately by them, as an opprobrious and discrediting nickname, to all persons who were not satisfied with the existing order of things, and who sought, by any active method whatever, to bring about changes in Russian social and political organization. *The Century*, XXXV. 81.

nihilistic (ni-hi-lis'tik), *a.* [*< nihilist + -ic.*] Relating to the doctrine of social or political nihilism; characterized by nihilism: as, *nihilistic views*.

Cosmopolitan and *nihilistic* socialism.

Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 244.

nihility (ni-hil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. nihilité* (16th century); *< L. nihil, nothing, + -ity.* Cf. *ML. nihilitas.*] The state of being nothing, or of no account or importance; nothingness.

There are many things on the Earth which would be *nihility* to the inhabitants of Venus.

Poe, Prose Tales, I. 119.

Nike (ni'kē), *n.* [*Gr. Nike, personification of victory, victory.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of



Nike Adorning a Trophy.—Greek intaglio of the 4th century B. C., in British Museum. (From "Jahrbuch des Instituts," 1883.)

victory, called by the Romans *Victoria*. She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting from flight, her most frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands; sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

nil¹, *v.* and *n.* See *nil*¹.

nil² (nil), *n.* [*L., contracted form of nihil, nothing: see nihil.*] Nothing.—**Nil method**. Same as *null method* (which see, under *method*).

nil desperandum (nil des-pe-ran'dym), [*L.: nil, contr. of nihil, nothing (see nihil); desperandum, gerundive of desperare, despair: see despair.*] Nothing is to be despaired of—that is, never despair, or never give up.

nilfaciend (nil'fä-shiend), *n.* [*< L. nil, nothing, + faciendus, gerundive of facere, make: see fact.*] In *math.*, a faciend giving a product zero.

nilfacient (nil'fä-shient), *n.* [*< L. nil, nothing (see nil), + facien(t)-s, ppr. of facere, make: see facient, 2.*] In *math.*, a facient giving a product zero.

nilfactor (nil'fak'tör), *n.* [*< L. nil, nothing, + factor, a doer, maker: see factor, 5.*] In *math.*, a factor giving a product zero.

nilgau, nilghau (nil'gä), *n.* [*Also nilghau, nilghat, neelghau, neelgye, etc., < Pers. nilgāu, Hind. nilgau, nilgā, nilgā, lit. 'blue ox,' < nil, blue, + gau, ox, cow: see cow¹.*] A large Indian antelope, *Portax pictus*, related to the addax and the oryx, of a bluish-gray color, with



Nilgau (*Portax pictus*).

short little-curved horns, a blackish mane, and a bunch of hair on the throat.

Nilio (nil'í-8), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nilioides*, founded by Latreille in 1802. These insects resemble *Coccinella*: they are of mediocre size and reddish-yellow color, sometimes blackish. About 20 species are known, all of which are from Mexico and South America. Also *Nilioides*.

Nilioides (nil-i-on'í-dē), *n. pl.* [*Nilio* (n-) + *-oides*.] A family of tracheolate heteromorous *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Nilio*, erected by Lacordaire in 1859. It is a family of rather uncertain relationships, but is customarily placed after the *Tenebrionidae*. It consists of three genera, two of which are confined to Mexico and South America, and the third to Java. The beetles are of medium or small size, and are found motionless or slowly walking on the trunks of trees, stimulating death when touched, but not falling.

nil (nil), *v.* [Also *nil*; < ME. *nillen*, *nellen*, < AS. *nīlan*, *nellan*, contr. of *ne willan*, will not: see *ne* and *will*; cf. *willy-nilly*.] I. *trans.* Will not; wish not; refuse; reject.

Certes, said he, I *nil* thine offer'd grace. Spenser.

An. Unite our appetites, and make them calm.

Er. To will and *nil* one thing.

An. And so to move

Affection of our wills as in our love.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

II. intrans. Will not; be unwilling. [Obsolete except in the phrase *will you* (he, etc.), *nil you* (he, etc.).]

Neth wommon lohaue to muche i-bee, I *nil* come neth hire no more! Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

And yf thaire huske of easily *nil* goone,

Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of anoone.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

For who *nil* bide the burden of distresse

Must not here thinke to live.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 14.

And *will you, nil you*, I will marry you.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 273.

Will we, nil we, we must drink God's cup if he have appointed it for us.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 50.

nil¹ (nil), *n.* [*< nil*¹, *v.*] Negative volition; a "will not." [Rare.]

It shall be their misery semper velle quod nunquam erit, semper nolle quod nunquam non erit — to have a will never satisfied, a *nil* never gratified.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 239.

nil² (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *needle*. *Halliw.*

nil³ (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *nail*. *Halliw.*

nil⁴ (nil), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *nil*³ (?).] 1. The shining sparks of brass given off in trying and melting the ore. *Bailey*.—2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *E. H. Knight*.

nilly-willy (nil'í-wil'í), *adv.* See *willy-nilly*.

Nilometer (ni-lom'e-tér), *n.* [= F. *nilomètre* = Sp. Pg. It. *nilometro*, < Gr. *Νειλομέτρον*, a nilometer, < *Νειλος* (L. *Nīlus*), the river Nile, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*¹.] 1. A gage or measure of depth or height of the flow of the river Nile. A flood-gage of this nature is mentioned by Herodotus; and ancient records of inundations have reference to the old Nilometer on the western bank at Memphis. Modern records are officially tabulated from the Nilometer on the island of Er-Rodah, near Cairo, which consists of a pit or well in communication with the Nile, in the middle of which stands a marble column inscribed with height-indications in cubits. The rise of the water at Cairo during a favorable inundation is about 25 feet.

2. [L. c.] Hence, any instrument for making a continuous and automatic register of river-heights.

Niloscope (ni'lō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. Νειλοσκοπεῖον*, a Niloscope, < *Νειλος*, the river Nile, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *Nilometer*.

Nilotic (ni-lot'ik), *a.* [*< L. Niloticus*, < Gr. *Νειλωτικός*, of the Nile, < *Νειλός*, of the Nile, < *Νειλος*, the river Nile.] Of or pertaining to the river Nile in Africa: as, *Nilotic* sediment; the *Nilotic* delta.

Some from farthest south,
Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
Meroe, *Nilotic* isle. Milton, P. R., iv. 71.

nilpotent (nil'pō-tent), *a.* [*< L. nil*, nothing, + *potens* (t-), powerful: see *potent*.] In math., vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if *i* be such an expression in multiple algebra that *i* × *i* × *i* = 0, *i* is *nilpotent*.—**Nilpotent algebra**. See *algebra*.

nilti. A contracted form of *ne wilt*, wilt not. *Chaucer*.

nim¹ (nim), *v.* [*< ME. nimen*, *nemen* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *numen*, *nomen*, *nome*), < AS. *nīman* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *nāmon*, pp. *numen*) = OS. *nīman*, *nēman* = OFries. *nīma*, *nēma* = D. *nemen* = MLG. LG. *nemen* = OHG. *nēman*, MHG. *nemen*, G. *nēmen* = Icel. *nēma*, take, = Dan. *nemme*, apprehend, learn, = Goth. *nīman*, take; perhaps = Gr. *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute,

dispense, assign, also, as in mid. *νέμεσθαι*, take as one's own, have, hold, possess, manage, sway, rule, etc., also pasture, graze, feed, etc. (> *νέμω*, a wooded pasture, = L. *nemus*, a grove, wood, etc.; > *νέμω*, a pasture, *νέμω*, law, etc.: see *nomet*, *nomet*, etc.). Connection with L. *emere*, take, buy (> E. *emption*, *exempt*, *redemption*, etc.), and Ir. *em*, take, is improbable. The verb *nim*, formerly the usual word for 'take', has in most senses become obsolete (being displaced by *take*), but its derivatives, *nimb* (orig. pp.) and *nimble*, are in common use.] I. *trans.* 1. To take; take in the hands; lay hold of, in order to move, carry, or use. In the general sense 'take,' and in the various particular senses exhibited below and in the principal uses of *take*, *nim* was formerly in very common use, being the general Teutonic term for 'take.' In Middle English *nim* was gradually superseded by *take*, which is properly Scandinavian.

The Clarice to the piler com,
And the bacin of golde nom.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

This chanoun it in his hondes nam.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 286.

2. To seize; seize upon; take away; remove; take unlawfully; filch; steal.

Joddes auglees the soule nam,

And bare hyt ynto the bosom of Abraham.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44. (Halliwell.)

Men reden not that folk han gretter witte

Than they that han ben most with love ynome.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 242.

Nimming away jewels and favours from gentlemen.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

They'll question Mars, and, by his look,

Detect who 'twas that *nimmed* a cloak.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 598.

3. To conduct; lead.

To the temple he hure nam.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

4. To take to one's self; receive; accept; have.

The Admiral hire nam to quene.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Judas nom cristendom, and the he l-cristened was,

He let him nempne Quiriac that er helhte Judas.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

5. To take: used in phrases corresponding in sense and nearly in form to 'take the road,' 'take leave,' 'take advice,' 'take care,' etc.

To Londone-brugge hee nome the way.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Syr Gawen his leve com nyme,

& to his bed hym digt.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 908.

Anon that folk by-speek his deth and heore red (coun-
sel) therot nom.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

The most needy aren oure neighebores, and [if] we nyme
good hede.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 71.

6. To begin.

Then boldly blow the prize thereat,

Your play for to nyme or ye come in.

The Booke of Hunting (1580). (Halliwell.)

II. intrans. 1. To take; betake one's self; go.

The schip nam to the floode

With me and Horn the gode.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1183.

2. To walk with short quick steps. *Halliwell*.

[Prov. Eng.]—3. To steal.

nim² (nēm), *n.* [Hind. *nim*.] The margosa.

See *Melia*. Also spelled *neem*.—**Nim-bark**. See

margosa bark, under *bark*.—**Nim-tree**. Same as *margosa*.

nimb (nimb), *n.* [= F. *nimbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *nimbo*,

< L. *nimbus*, a nimbus: see *nimbus*.] A nim-

bus or halo.

The *nimb* or circle, betokening endless heavenly hap-

piness, about the head of St. Dunstan.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 98, note.

nimbed (nimbd), *a.* [*< nimb* + *-ed*².] Having a nimbus; surrounded (especially, having the head surrounded) by a nimbus.

In the middle of the furthestmost border stands a *nimbed*

lamb, upholding with its right leg a flag.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 258.

nimber (nim'bér), *a.* [A var. of *nimble*.] Active.

The boy beynge but a xj. yers old juste at the death of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and being *nimber* spirited and apte to anything.

MS. Ashmole 208. (Halliwell.)

nimbiferous (nim-bif'g-rus), *a.* [= It. *nimbifero*, < L. *nimbifer*, storm-bringing, stormy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a black rain-cloud, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*¹.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [With unorig. *b* as in *hum-ble*, *number*, etc.; < ME. *nimmel*, *nimel*, *nymel*, *nemel*, *nemil*, *nemyl*, < AS. *numol*, *numul*, taking, quick at taking, < *nīman*, pp. *numen*, take: see *nim*¹.] 1. Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity; marked by ease and rapidity of motion; lively; swift.

His clathis he kest, al bot his serke,
To make him *nemil* vn-to his werke.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

A hungrey hunter that holdyth the hym a biche
Nemyl of mouthe for to mordry a hare.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 83.

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames

Into her scornful eyes! Shak., Lear, II. 4. 167.

Most trusted Frappatore, Is my hand the weaker because
it is divided into many fingers? No, 'tis the more strongly
nimble.

Marston, The Fawn, I. 2.

And *nimble* Wit beside

Upon the backs of thousand shapes did ride.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 102.

Nimble in vengeance, I forgive thee.

Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

He was tall of Stature, and well proportioned; fair, and comely of Face; of Hair bright abour, of long Arms, and *nimble* in all his Joins.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 87.

He bid the *nimble* Hours without delay

Bring forth the steeds.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

The *nimble* air, so soft, so clear,

Hardly can stir a ringlet here.

F. Locker, Rotten Row.

2. Keen; sharp.

A fire so great
Could not live flame-less long: nor would God let
So noble a spirit *nimble* edge to rust
In Shepherds idle and ignoble dust.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Tropics.

3. Quick to apprehend; apprehensive; acute; penetrating.

His ear most *nimble* where deaf it should be,

His eye most blind where most it ought to see.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 3.

There was there for the Queen Glin, as *nimble* a Man
as Suderman, and he had the Chancellor of Embden to
second and countenance him.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

=Syn. 1. Light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, spry; *Nimble*, *Agile*. The last two words express lightness and quickness in motion, the former being more suggestive of the use of the feet, the latter of that of the whole lower limbs.

nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing'gér-d), *a.* Quick or skilful in the use of the fingers; hence, pickpocketing; as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry (that is, pickpockets).

nimble-footed (nim'bl-füt'ed), *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

Being *nimble-footed*, he hath outrun us.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 7.

nimbleness (nim'bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

'Tis better that the enemy seek us:

... whilst we, lying still,

Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness*.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 202.

nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin'yond), *a.* Of swift flight.

Nimble-pinioned doves.

Shak., R. and J., II. 5. 7.

nimbleset (nim'bles), *n.* [Irreg. < *nimble* + *-esse*, as in *noblesse*, etc.] Nimbleness. [Rare.]

He . . . with such *nimblesse* sly

Could wield about, that, ere it were espide,

The wicked stroke did wound his enemy

Behind, beside, before. Spenser, F. Q., v. xi. 6.

nimble-Will (nim'bl-wil'), *n.* A kind of grass, *Muehlenbergia diffusa*.

nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit'ed), *a.* Quick-witted. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, § 124.

nimbly (nim'bli), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 12.

She's ta'en her young son in her arms,

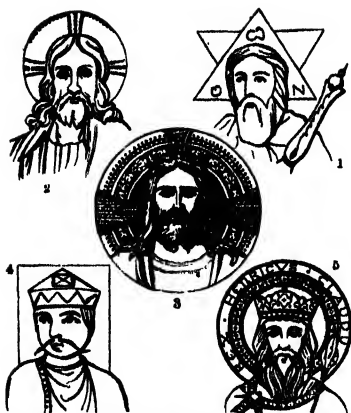
And *nimbly* walk'd by yon sea strand.

The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

nimbose (nim'bōs), *a.* [*< L. nimbosus*, stormy, rainy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a cloud: see *nimbus*.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Ash*.

[Rare.]

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* [*< L. nimbus*, a rain-cloud, a rain-storm, a cloud, a bright cloud feigned to surround the gods when they appeared on the earth, hence in later use the halo of saints; cf. L. *nubes*, a cloud, *nebula*, a mist, Gr. *νέφος*, *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a mist: see *nebula*, *nebule*. Cf. *nimb*.] 1. A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling; a rain-cloud. See *cloud*¹ (g).—2. In art and Christian archæol., a halo or disk of light surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages; also, a disk or circle sometimes depicted in early times round the heads of emperors and other great men. The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of triangular form, with rays diverging from it on all sides, or in the form of two superposed triangles, or in the same form (inscribed with the cross) as that of Christ. The nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary is a plain circle, or occasionally a crescent of small stars, and that of angels and saints is often a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it is supposed to



The Nimbus as variously represented in Sacred and Legendary Art. — 1, God the Father; 2 and 3, Christ; 4, Charlemagne; 5, Emperor Henry II.

Indicate that the person was alive at the time of delineation. *Nimbus* is to be distinguished from *aureola* and *glory*. 3. In *her.*, a circle formed of a single line, drawn around the head and disappearing where it seems to go behind it.

nimiety (ni-mi'e-ti), *n.* [*Sp. nimiedad* = *Pg. nimiedade* = *It. nimietà*, < *LL. nimietas* (*t*)-s, a superfluity, an excess, < *L. nimius*, too much, excessive, < *nimis*, too much, overmuch, excessively.] The state of being too much; redundancy; excess. [Rare.]

There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans. Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

The lines to the memory of Victor Hugo are finely expressed, though they err in respect of *nimiety* of sentiment and adulation. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 584.

nimini-pimini, niminy-piminy (nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni), *a. and n.* [Imitative of a weak minced pronunciation, the form being prob. suggested by similar but unmeaning syllables in nursery rimes and play-rimes, and perhaps also by *namby-pamby*.] *I. a.* Affectedly fine or delicate; mincing.

There is a return to Angelico's hackneyed, vapid pinks and blues and lilacs, and a return also to his *niminy-piminy* lines, to all the wax-doll world of the misal painter. Contemporary Rev., LI. 518.

II. n. Affecting fineness or delicacy; mincingness.

nimious (nim'i-us), *a.* [*ME. nymyos*, < *OF. nimiosus* = *Sp. Pg. nimio*, < *L. nimius*, too much, excessive, beyond measure, < *nimis*, overmuch, too much, excessively.] Overmuch; excessive; extravagant; very great.

Now, gracious Lord, of your *nymyos* charity, With hombyll harts to thi preens complayne. Digby Mysteries, p. 115. (Halliwell.)

nimmer (nim'er), *n.* [*nim* + *-er*.] A thief; a pickpocket.

Met you with Bonca? 'tis the cunning'st *nimmer* Of the whole company of cut-purse hall. T. Tomkis (?), *Albumazar*, III. 7.

Nimravidae (nim-rav'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Nimravus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil feline quadrupeds, connecting the modern cats or *Felidae* with more generalized types of the *Carnivora*, and differing from the *Felidae* proper in certain cranial and dental characters. They are chiefly differentiated by the development of the alisphenoid canal and the postglenoid foramen. In the typical forms the dentition is essentially similar to that of the cats. *Nimravus* is the typical genus.

Nimravus (nim-rā'vus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Nimr(od)*, hunter, + *L. avus*, ancestor.] A genus of fossil American cats, typical of the family *Nimravidae*, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar tooth.

nin¹, [*A* contracted form of *ne in*.] Not in; nor in.

nin² (nin), *a. and pron.* A dialectal form of *none*¹. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

nincompoop (ning'kəm-pōp), *n.* [Also *nincum-poop*; a variation, wrested to give it a slang aspect (and then explained as "a person nine times worse than a fool," as if connected with *nine*), of the *L. non compos*, sc. *mentis*, not in possession of his mind: see *non compos mentis*.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. Addison.

Ackerman would have called him a "Snob," and Buckland a *Nincompoop*. Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 387.

nine (nin), *a. and n.* [*ME. nine*, *nyne*, *niene*, *nigen*, *neghen*, *nighen*, and, with loss of final *n*, *nie*, *nige*, *neoge*, < *AS. nigon* = *OS. nigon* = *OFries.*

nigon, *nigun*, *nugen*, *nögen* = *D. MLG. LG. nogen* = *OHG. nium*, *MHG. nium*, *nium*, *G. neun* = *Icel. niu* = *Sw. nio* = *Dan. ni* = *Goth. niun* = *Ir. naoi* = *W. naw* = *L. novem* (> *It. nove* = *Sp. nueve* = *Pg. nove* = *Pr. nou* = *F. neuf*) = *Gr. evēta* (for **tvefav*, with unorig. initial *t*) = *Skt. navan*, nine.] *I. a.* One more than eight, or one less than ten; thrice three: a cardinal numeral.

Ten is *nyne* to many, be sure, Where men be fierce and fell. Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 92.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder*.—Nine men's morris. See *morris*.—The nine worthies, famous personages, often referred to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, etc. They have been reckoned up in the following manner: three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Caesar), three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus), and three Christians (King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon). They were often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

Ay, there were some present that were the *nine worthies* to him. B. Jonson.

To look nine ways, to squint very much.

Squintyted he was, and looked *nyne* wayes. Udal, tr. of *Apophtegms* of Erasmus, p. 208, note.

II. n. 1. The number consisting of the sum of one and eight; the number less by unity than ten; three times three.—2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or IX, or ix.—3. The body of players, nine in number, composing one side in a game of base-ball.—4. A playing-card with nine spots or pips on it.—The Nine, the nine Muses.

Ye sacred *nine*, celestial Muses! tell, Who fac'd him first, and by his prowess fell? Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 281.

To the *nines*, to perfection; fully; elaborately: generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing: as, she was dressed up to the *nines*. (Colloq.) [The phrase is perhaps derived from an old or dialectal form of *to enyne*, i. e. to the eyes. The form to the *nine* in the second quotation is probably sophisticated.]

Thou paints auld nature to the *nines* In thy sweet Caledonian lines. Burns, *Pastoral Poetry*.

He then . . . put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handkerchiefs, bran new—polished to the *nine*. C. Reade, *Never too Late to Mend*, lxx. (Davies.)

ninebark (nin'bärk), *n.* An American shrub, *Neillia* (*Spiraea*) *opulifolia*, sometimes planted. It is so named on account of the numerous layers of the loose bark. See cut under *Neillia*.

nine-eyed (nin'id), *a.* Having nine—that is, many—eyes; hence, spying; prying.

A damnable, prying, *nine-eyed* witch. Plautus made *English* (1694), Pref. (Davies.)

nine-eyes (nin'iz), *n.* [= *MD. neghenogge*, *D. negenoog* = *MLG. LG. negenoge* = *OHG. niunouga*, *nünōga*, *nünōge*, *MHG. niunouge*, *G. neunauge* = *Sw. nejonöga* = *Dan. negenöje*, a lamprey; as *nine* + *eyes*.] 1. The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon* or *Ammocetes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The butter-fish, *Muraenoides gunnellus*: so called with reference to the presence of nine or more round black ocelli or eye-like spots along the dorsal fin. [Cornwall, Eng.]

ninefold (nin'fōld), *a.* [*ME. *nigenfold*, < *AS. nigonfeald*, < *nigon*, nine, + *-feald*, = *E. -fold*: see *nine* and *-fold*.] Nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire, Outrageous to devour, immures us round Ninefold. Milton, *P. L.*, II. 436.

[In the following nonsense passage *ninefold* seems to be used elliptically for *ninefold offspring* or *ninefold company*:

He met the night-mare, and her *nine-fold*; Bld her alight, And her troth plight, And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee! Shak., *Lear*, III. 4. 126.]

nine-holes (nin'hōlz), *n. 1.* A game in which nine holes are made in a board or the ground, at which the players roll small balls.

Th' unhappy wags, which let their cattle stray, At *Nine-holes* on the heath while they together play. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiv. 22.

Some say the game of *nine-holes* was called "Bubble the Justice," on the supposition that it could not be set aside by the justices. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 368.

2. Same as *nine-eyes*.

nine-killer (nin'kil'er), *n.* [*nine* + *killer*; also called *nine-murder* (see *nine-murder*), and in *G. neuntöter*, 'nine-killer,' from the common belief that these shrikes were wont to kill just nine birds a day.] A shrike or butcher-bird. The term was originally applied to certain European species, as *Lanius excubitor* and *Lanius* (or *Emnecetanus) collurio*, and subsequently extended to others, as *L. borealis* of the United States.

nine-lived (nin'livd), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is humorously said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving

grave wounds or hurts: as, a reckless *nine-lived* fellow.

nine-murder (nin'mér'dér), *n.* [Also *ninmurder* (= *LG. negenmörder* = *G. neunmörder*, formerly *nünmörder* (Gesner)); < *nine* + *murder* (for *murderer*); equiv. to *nine-killer*, q. v.] Same as *nine-killer*.

Esquiers [F.], *Pie esquiers*, The ravenous bird called a shrike, *Ninmurder*, Warbling. Savoyard. Cotgrave.

ninepegs (nin'pegz), *n.* Same as *ninepins*.

Playing at *nine-pegs* with such heat That mighty Jupiter did sweat. Cotton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 192. (Davies.)

ninepence (nin'pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *nine pence*.] 1. The sum of nine pennies. No English coin of this face-value has ever been issued; but the silver "shillings" issued by Elizabeth for Ireland in 1561 passed current in England for ninepence.

Henceforth the "harpers" (i. e., Irish shillings), for his sake, shall stand But for plain *nine-pence* throughout all the land. Webster and Dekker, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*.

The *nine-pence* was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life as a token of their mutual affection. It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows. J. G. Nichols, in *Numismatic Chronicle* (1840), II. 84.

2. In New England, a Spanish silver coin, the real (of Mexican plate), about equal in value to 9 pence of New England currency, or 12½ cents. The word is still occasionally used in reckoning.—Commendation *ninepence*. See *commendation*.—To bring a noble to *ninepence*. See *noble*.

ninepins (nin'pinz), *n. 1.* The game of bowls played in an alley with nine men or pins.—2. *pl.* [As if with a singular *ninepin* (which is in colloquial use).] The pins with which this game is played. See *tenpins*.

His *Nine-pins* made of myrtle Wood. Prior, *Cupid and Ganymede*.

Ninepin block. See *block*¹.

nineteen (nin'tēn'), *a. and n.* [*ME. nintene*, *nenteyne*, *nigentene*, *neogentene*, < *AS. nigontyne*, *OS. nigenstein* = *OFries. niogetena*, *niguntne* = *D. negentien* = *MLG. negentene* = *OHG. niunzehan*, *MHG. niunzehen*, *G. neunzehn* = *Icel. níttján* = *Sw. nitton* = *Dan. nitten* = *Goth. *nintatun* (not recorded) = *L. novendecim*, *novemdecim* = *Gr. ἐνεκαδέκα* (*kai*, and) = *Skt. nava-daga*, nineteen; as *nine* + *ten* (see *-teen*).] *I. a.* Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.—2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix. **nineteenth** (nin'tēnth'), *a. and n.* [*ME. ninenteth*, *ninetethe*, *neogentethe*, < *AS. nigontcōtha* = *OFries. niuguntinda*, *niugentendesta* = *D. negentiende* = *OHG. niuntazehanto*, *MHG. niunzehende*, *niunzehendeste*, *G. neunzehnte*, *neunzehnteste* = *Icel. níttjandi* = *Sw. nittonde* = *Dan. nittende* = *Goth. *nintatuhunda* (not recorded), nineteenth; as *nineteen* + *-th*.] *I. a. 1.* Next in order or rank after the eighteenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the nineteenth time.—2. Being one of nineteen: as, a nineteenth part.

II. n. 1. A nineteenth part; the quotient of unity divided by nineteen.—2. In music, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone two octaves and a fifth distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone.

ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *a. and n.* [Not found in *ME.* (cf. *D. negentigste* = *MLG. negentigste* = *OHG. niunzugōsto*, *niunzogōsto*, *MHG. niunzegeste*, *G. neunzigste*; *Icel. níttugi* = *Sw. nitthonde* = *Dan. nittiente*, *ninetieth*); < *ninety* + *-eth*.] *I. a. 1.* Next in order or rank after the eighty-ninth or before the ninety-first: an ordinal numeral: as, the ninetieth man.—2. Being one of ninety: as, a ninetieth part.

II. n. A ninetieth part; the quotient of unity divided by ninety: as, two ninetieths.

ninety (nin'ti), *a. and n.* [*ME. *ninety*, *nenly*, *nigenti*, < *AS. (hund-)nigontig* = *OFries. niontich* = *D. negentig* = *MLG. negentich*, *LG. negentig* = *OHG. niunzug*, *niunzog*, *MHG. niunzee*, *niunzic*, *G. neunzig* = *Icel. níttigr* = *Sw. nitthio* = *Dan. nitti* (usually *halvfemsindstyve*) = *Goth. nuntuhund* = *L. nonaginta*, ninety; as *nine* + *-ty*.] *I. a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine, or ten less than a hundred: a cardinal numeral.

II. n.; pl. nineties (-tiz). 1. The sum of ten nines, or nine tens; nine times ten.—2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, or XC, or xc. **ninety-knot** (nin'ti-not), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum aviculare*. See *knot-grass*, *I.*

Nineveh (nin'e-veh), *n.* [So called in ref. to *Nineveh* in the story of Jonah; < LL. *Ninive*, < Gr. *Nineveh*, usually *Ninor* or *Nivor*, *Nineveh*.] A kind of "motion" or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale.

Citron. Nay, by your leave, Nell, *Nineveh* was better. *Wife*. . . Oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall (Jonah and the whale), was it not, George?

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

Ninevite (nin'e-vit), *n.* [*LL. Ninivites*, < Gr. *Ninevites*, pl.; as *Nineveh* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An inhabitant of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.

The *Ninevites* and the Babylonians.

Academy, April 7, 1888, p. 245.

Ninevite fast. See *fast*.
Ninevitical (nin'e-vit'i-kal), *a.* [**Ninevitic* (< LL. *Niniviticus*, < *Ninivites*, *Ninevites*: see *Ninevite*) + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.—2. Of or pertaining to the old popular puppet-show called *Nineveh*.

From the masks and triumphs at court and the houses of the nobility, . . . down even to the brief but thrilling theatrical excitements of Bartholomew Fair and the "Ninevitical" motions of the puppets, . . . the various sections of the theatrical public were tempted aside.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 488.

newworthiness (nin'wér'wē-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or deserved to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See *nine*. [Rare.]

The foe, for dread

Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 991.

Ningala bamboo. A Himalayan bamboo-plant, *Arundinaria falcata*. It grows 40 feet high, is variously useful to the natives, and is hardy enough to bear the winters of southern England.

ninglet, *n.* [A form of *ingle*?, with initial *n*, due to misdividing *nine* *ingle* as *my ningle*.] 1. A familiar friend, whether male or female; a favorite or friend. See *ingle*?

Send me and my *ninglet* Hialdo to the wars.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, IV. 3.

O sweet *ninglet*, thy new once again; friends must part for a time. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, III. 1.

2. In a bad sense, a male paramour.

When his purse gingles,

Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers and *ninglets*.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 3.

ninny (nin'i), *n.*; pl. *ninnies* (-iz). [Prob. of spontaneous origin, as a vaguely descriptive term. Cf. It. *ninno* = Sp. *ninno*, a child, It. *ninna*, *nanna*, a lullaby.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pled *ninny*'s this! Thou scurvy patch!

Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 71.

Some say, compar'd to Buononcini

That Myneher Handel's but a *ninny*.

Byron, On the Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

ninny-broth, *n.* Coffee. [Slang.]

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*.

Poor Robin (1696). (*Nares*.)

ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham'er), *n.* [*ninny* + *hammer*, perhaps a vague use of *hammer*, or a mere extension.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, num-skulled, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham*.)

ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham'er-ing), *n.* Foolishness. *Sterne*.

Ninox (ni'noks), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of Old World owls, of the family *Strigidae*, mostly of the Indian, Indomalayan, and Australian region, having bristly feet and long pointed wings. The Indian *N. scutulata*, and the Australian *N. strenua* and *N. connivens*, are examples.

ninsin (nin'si, -sin), *n.* A Korean umbelliferous plant, a variety of *Pimpinella Sisarum*, formerly called *Sium Ninsin*, whose root has properties similar to those of ginseng, though weaker. It is sometimes substituted for the latter, with which it has been confounded. Also *ninsin*.

ninth (ninth), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. nynt, neynd, nieth*, < AS. *nigotha* = OS. *nigundo*, *nigudho* = OFries. *niugunda*, *niugenda*, *niogenda* = D. *negende* = MLG. *negende*, *negede*, LG. *negende* = OHG. *niunto*, MHG. *niunde*, G. *neunte* = Icel. *niundi* = Sw. *niunde* = Dan. *niende* = Goth. *niunda* = Gr. *énaros*, ninth; as *nine* + *-th*.] I. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighth, or before the tenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *ninth* row; the *ninth* regiment.—2. Being one of nine: as, a *ninth* part.—*Ninth nerve*. See *nerve*.—*Ninth part of a man*, a tailor: from the saying that nine tailors make a man. [*Jocular*.]

II. *n.* 1. A ninth part; the quotient of unity divided by nine.—2. In music, the interval,

whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and one degree distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound second.—*Chord of the ninth*, a chord consisting in its full form of a root with its third, fifth, seventh, and ninth.

ninthly (ninth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninsin, *n.* See *ninsin*.

niobate (ni'ō-bāt), *n.* [*niob(ium)* + *-ate*.] A salt of niobic acid.

Niobe (ni'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Nioba* and *Niobe*, < Gr. *Niōbē* (see def. 1).] 1. In Gr. myth., the daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had but those two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light-deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence.

2. In zool.: (a) A genus of trilobites. (b) A genus of mollusks. (c) A genus of African weaver-birds of the subfamily *Viduinæ*. *N. ardens* and *N. concolor* are examples.

Niobe (ni'ō-bē'an), *a.* [*L. Niobeus*, pertaining to Niobe, < *Niobe*, Niobe: see *Niobe*.] Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe.

A *Niobe* daughter, one arm out,

Appealing to the bolts of Heaven.

Tennyson, Princess, IV.

niobic (ni'ō-bik), *a.* [*niob(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to niobium.—*Niobic acid*, an acid formed by the hydration of niobium pentoxide.

Niobid (ni'ō-bid), *n.* [*Gr. Niōbīdēs*, a son of Niobe, pl. *Niōbīdai*, the children of Niobe, < *Niōbē*, Niobe: see *Niobe* and *-id*.] One of the children of Niobe.

Of the *Niobids* at Florence, besides the mother with the youngest daughter, ten figures may be held as genuine.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 128.

Niobite (ni'ō-bit), *n.* [*LGr. Niōbīra*, pl., < *Niōbē*, Niobes (see def.).] One of a branch of Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the sixth century, who opposed the views of the Severians (see *Severian*). Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

niobite (ni'ō-bit), *n.* [*niob(ium)* + *-ite*.] Same as *columbite*.

niobium (ni'ō-bi-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to tantalum, which it closely resembles, and with which it occurs associated in various rare minerals, especially in the so-called columbite (the name *tantalum* being derived from that of Tantalus, the father of Niobe); < *Niobe* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94. A metal of steel-gray color and brilliant luster. It was first discovered by Hatchett, in 1801, in a mineral obtained at Haddam, Connecticut. This metal, however, which Hatchett called *columbium*, was re-examined by Wollaston and pronounced identical with tantalum. Forty years later it was again discovered by H. Rose, who gave it the name of *niobium*, which is now generally adopted. Rose for some time believed that with the niobium another new metal (pelopium) was associated; but later he recognized the fact that the two were one and the same thing. Niobium has a specific gravity of about 4 (Boscovic). When heated in the air, it takes fire at a low temperature and burns with a vivid light. The chemical relations of the metal are akin to those of bismuth and antimony. See *tantalite*, *columbite*, and *ytro-tantalite*.

niopo-snuff (ni'ō-pō-snuff), *n.* See *niopo-tree*.

niopo-tree (ni'ō-pō-trē), *n.* [*S. Amer. niopo* + *E. tree*.] A tall leguminous tree, *Piptadenia peregrina*, of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds by roasting and powdering them and adding lime.

niota-bark (ni'ō-tā-bärk), *n.* Same as *niepa-bark*.

nip (nip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nipped*, ppr. *nipping*. [*ME. nippen*, appar. for orig. **knippen* = D. *knippen*, nip, clip, snap (> G. *knippen*, snap, flip), = Dan. *knippe*, twitch; a secondary form of D. *knippen*, *nippen* = LG. *knipen* = G. *kniefen*, *kniefen* = Sw. *knipa* = Dan. *knibe*, pinch; cf. Lith. *zhnybti*, *zhnypti*, nip. Hence *nib*, *nibble*.] 1. To press sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; pinch.

John *nipped* the dumb, and made him to rore.

Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The whole body of ice had commenced moving southward toward the head of the fjord, and the launch, not being turned back quick enough, was *nipped* between two floes of last year's growth.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 73.

2. Figuratively, to press closely upon; affect; concern.

London, look on, this matter *nips* thee near.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Not a word can be spoke but *nips* him somewhere.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Suspicious or

[Jealous Man.]

3. To sever or break the edge or end of by pinching; pinch (off) with the ends of the fingers or with pincers or nippers: with *off*.

He [a tench] will bite . . . at a . . . worm with his head *nip'd off*. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 178.

4. To blast, as by frost; destroy; check the growth or vigor of.

I observed that Cypress are the only trees that grow towards the top which, being *nipped* by the cold, do not grow spirally, but like small oaks.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. 1. 105.

Is it that the bleak sea-gale . . .

Nips too keenly the sweet flower?

M. Arnold, Tristram and Isolt.

5. To affect with a sharp tingling sensation; benumb.

When blood is *nipp'd* and ways be foul.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 928.

Though tempests howl,

Or *nipping* frost remind thee trees are bare.

Wordsworth, Cuckoo-clock.

6. To bite; sting.

And sharpe remorse his hart did prick and *nip*.

Spenser.

7. To satirize keenly; taunt sarcastically; vex.

But the right gentle minde woulde bite his lip

To heare the Javell so good men to *nip*.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 712.

Mrs. Hart . . . *nipped* and beaked her husband, drank, and smoked.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 3.

8. To steal, pilfer; purloin. [Old cant.]-9.

To snatch up hastily. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

An authentick gypsie, that *nips* your bung with a canting ordinance.

Cleveland's Works. (*Nares*.)

To *nip* in the blossom! Same as to *nip* in the bud. *Marvell*.—To *nip* in the bud, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; cut off before development.

Yet I can frown, and *nip* a passion

Even in the bud.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

To *nip* the cable (*naut.*), to tie or secure a cable with nippers to the messenger.

nip (nip), *n.* [= D. *knip* = G. *kniff*; from the verb.] 1. The act of compressing between two opposing surfaces or points, as in seizing and compressing a bit of the skin between the fingers; a pinch.

I am . . . sharplie taunted, . . . yea, . . . some times with pinches, *nippes*, and bobbes.

Lady Jane Grey, in Ascham's Scholemaster (ed. Arber),

[p. 47.]

Think not that I will be afraid

For thy *nip*, crooked tree.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

2. A closing in of ice about a vessel so as to press upon or crush her.

The *nip* began about three o'clock. At half-past four the starboard rail was crushed in.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 70.

3. A pinch which severs or removes a part; a snipping, biting, or pinching off.

What's this? a sleeve? . . . carved like an apple-tart? Here's *snip* and *nip* and cut and alish and slash.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 90.

4. A small bit of anything; as much as may be nipped off by the finger and thumb. [Scotch.]

If thou hast not laboured, . . . looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth: for there is an inhibition, Let him not eate that labours not.

Robt. Cook, Comment. on 2 Thes., p. 140. (*Jamieson*.)

5. A check to growth from a sudden blasting or attack from frost or cold; a sharp frost-bite which kills the tips or ends of a plant or leaf.

—6. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

The manner of Poesie by which they vttered their bitter taunts and priuy *nips*, or witty scoffes and other merry conceits.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

So many *nips*, such bitter girdes, such disdainfull glickes.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 291.

A dry-bob, yeast, or *nip*. *Cotgrave*.

7. A thief; a pickpocket. [Old cant.]

One of them is a *nip*; I took him once f the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

He learned the legerdemaine of *nips*.

Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.

8. In coal-mining, a thinning of a bed of coal by a gradual depression of the roof, so that the seam sometimes almost entirely disappears for a certain distance, while the beds above and below are only slightly, or not at all, affected in a similar manner. Also called a *want*.—9. *Naut.*: (a) A short turn in a rope. (b) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or

caught by jamming.—10. In the wool-combing machine, a mechanism the action of which is closely analogous to that of the human hand in grasping. Its function is to draw the wool in bunches from the fallers and present it to the comb.—**Nip and tuck**, a close approach to equality in racing or any competition; neck and neck. [U. S.]

nip² (nip), *v. t.* [= D. *nippen* = MLG. LG. *nippen* (> G. *nippen*, *nippeln*, *nippeln* = Dan. *nippe*), sip, nip.] To take a dram or nip. See *nip³*, *n.*

In the homes alike of rich and poor the women have learned the fatal habit of *nipping*, and slowly but surely become confirmed dipsomaniacs. *Lancet*, No. 3452, p. 863.

nip² (nip), *n.* [*< nip², v.*] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage: as, a *nip* of brandy. [Slang.]

He . . . asked for a last little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle. Mrs. Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip*.

W. Collins, *The Moonstone*, l. 15. (Davies.)

nip³ (nip), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a var., through *nep*, of *knap²*.] 1. A short steep ascent.—2. A hill or mountain.

nip⁴ (nip), *n.* [Var. of *nep²*, *nep²*.] A turnip. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

nip⁴, *n.* [ME. *nippe*, *nype*; perhaps < AS. *genip*, mist, cloud, darkness, < *genipan* (pret. *genāp*), become dark.] Mist; darkness. This appears to be the sense in the following passage: Skat takes it as a particular use of *nip¹*, 'piercing or biting cold,' with a secondary choice for the explanation 'a hill or peak.' See *nip²*.

Ich seo, as me thynketh,

Out of the *nype* [var. *nippe*] of the north nat ful fer hennes, Eyghtwylnesses come rennyng.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 168.

Nipa (ni'pā), *n.* [NL. (Wurm, 1779); from a native name in the Moluccas.] An aberrant genus of low palms of the tribe *Phytelphantiaceae*, characterized by the one-celled carpels and roughened pollen-grains. The single species, *N. frutescens*, the nipa or nipah-palm, is found at mouths of rivers from Ceylon to Australia and the Philippines. Its elongated horizontal stems produce from the apex a short spongy trunk, with terminal pinnately divided leaves sometimes 20 feet long. They are much used in thatching and in making cigarettes and mats. Its drupes are borne in a mass of the size of the human head, and their kernels are edible. The spadix yields a toddy.

nipcheese (nip'chēz), *n.* [*< nip¹, v., + obj. cheese¹.*] A person of cheese-paring habits; a skinflint; a niggardly person. [Slang.]

nipfarthing (nip'fär'thɪŋ), *n.* [*< nip¹, v., + obj. farthing.*] A niggardly person; a nipcheese.

niphablepsia (nif-ā-blep'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nīphā*, snow, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness: see *ablepsia*.] Snow-blindness.

niphotyphlosis (nif'ō-ti-flō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nīphā*, snow, + *τύφλωσις*, blindness, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Snow-blindness.

nipitator, *n.* See *nippitatum*.

nipos, *n.* [Sc.] A variant of *nepus*.

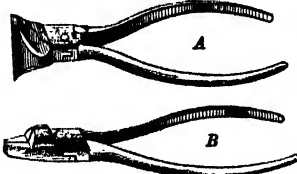
nippe (nip), *n.* [F.] Among the voyageurs of the Northwest, a square piece cut from an old blanket and used especially to protect the feet when snow-shoes are worn, being wrapped in several thicknesses around the foot before the moccasin is put on.

nipper¹ (nip'er), *n.* [*< nip¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who nips.—2. A satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore nippers, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Aecham*, The Scholemaster, p. 85.

3t. A thief; a pickpocket; a cutpurse. *Dekker*.

—4. A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, etc.; also, a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger. [Eng.].—5. One of various tools or implements like pincers or tongs; generally in the plural. (a) A form of grasping-tool or pincers with cutting jaws, used by carpenters, metal-workers, etc. (b) Mechanical forceps of different forms, used by dentists for cutting out or bending plates, punching rivet-holes, etc. (c) In printing: (1) Broad-faced tweezers or bands of iron, attached to platen printing-presses, which



Nippers.

(1) cutting nippers or pliers; (2) combined cutting pliers and ordinary flat-bitting pliers, the cutting bits being formed on the sides of the flat bits. (3) A sheet of paper and carry it to the form to be printed. (2) Tweezers used by compositors to draw types out of a form in the operation of correcting. (d) In wire-drawing, a tool used to pull the wire through the plate. (e) In hydraulic engine, two serrated jaws attached to geared sectors, used to cut off piles under water by a reciprocating movement. (f) An instrument for squeezing and twisting the nose of a refractory horse or mule. (g) A latch to hold lines in fishing. (h) Oyster-tongs with few teeth or only

one, used in picking up single oysters. [Chesapeake Bay.] (h) An instrument used by fish-culturists for removing dead eggs from hatching-troughs. It is made of wire bent into the shape of the letter U, and fattened at the ends so that the extremities may be about an eighth of an inch wide, and rounded off at the corners. (j) Handcuffs or leg-shackles; police-nippers. (k) In rope-making, a machine for pressing the tar from the yarn. It consists of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, one sliding over the other so as to enlarge or contract the aperture according to the amount of tar to be left in the yarn.

6. An incisor tooth; especially, one of the incisors or fore teeth of a horse.—7. One of the great claws or chela of a crustacean, as a crab or lobster.—8. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or selvage used to bind the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. Iron clamps have been used for the same purpose with chain cables. Nippers are now no longer used, the chain cable being applied directly to the capstan.



Nipper, def. 8.

9. A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings. [Eng.].—10. The cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*: so called from the way in which it nips or nibbles the hook. Also *nibbler*. See *cutter* under *cunner*. [New Eng.].—11. The young bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*: so called by fishermen because it bites or nips pieces out of the menhaden, in the schools of which it is often found.

nipper¹ (nip'er), *v. t.* [*< nipper¹, n.*] *Naut.*, to fasten two parts of (a rope) together, in order to prevent it from rendering; also, to fasten nippers to.—**Nipping the cable**, fastening the nippers to the cable. See *nipper¹, n.*

nipper² (nip'er), *n.* [*< nip², v., or allied to nipperkin (f).*] A dram; nip. [Slang. U. S.]

Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, he ye? Step up an' take a nipper, sir: I'm drestie glad to see ye.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., II.

nipper-crab (nip'er-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Portunidae*, *Polydora henslowi*.

nipper-gage (nip'er-gāj), *n.* In a power printing-press, an adjustable ledge on the tongue of the feedboard, for insuring the uniformity of the margin.

nipperkin (nip'er-kin), *n.* [Appar. < *nip²*, with term. as in *kilderkin*.] A small measure or quantity of beer or liquor.

[Beer] was of different qualities, from the 'penny Nipperkin of Molassas Ale' to 'a pint of Ale cost me five-pence.'

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 197. William III., who only anointed over a nipperkin of Schiedam with a few Dutch favourites.

Noctes Ambrosianae, Sept., 1832.

nipper-men (nip'er-men), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, persons formerly employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nipperty-tipperty (nip'er-ti-tip'er-ti), *a.* [A varied redupl. of syllables vaguely descriptive of lightness. Cf. *niminy-piminy*.] Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [Scotch.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense. *Scott*.

nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv.* [*< nipping*, ppr. of *nip²*, + *-ly²*.] In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; sarcastically. *Johnson*.

nippitate (nip'i-tāt), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *nippy*, *nip¹, v., + -it-ate.*] Good and strong: applied to ale or other liquors.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste nippitate.

Chapman, *Alphonse Emperor of Germany*, III. 1.

Well fares England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firm ale, nappy ale, nippitate ale.

Dekker and Webster (?), *Weakest Goeth to the Wall*, I. 2.

nippitatum, **nipitator** (nip-i-tā'tum, -tā'tō), *n.* [Also *nippitatio*, *nippitatio*, a quasi L. or Sp. form of *nippitate*.] Nippitate liquor; strong liquor.

Pomp. My father oft will tell me of a drink In England found, and nippitate call'd.

Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

Ralph. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips To better nippitate than there is.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, IV. 2.

nipple (nip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *neple*, *nyphil*, *neble*; origin uncertain; referred by some to *nib¹*, *neb¹*.] 1. A protuberance of the breast where, in the female, the galactophorous ducts discharge; a pap; a teat.—2. The papilla by which any animal secretion is discharged.

In most other birds [except geese] . . . there is only one gland; in which are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the oil-bag.

Dorham, *Physico-Theology*, VII. l. 2.

3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as the projecting piece in a gun or a cartridge upon

which the percussion-cap is placed to be struck by the hammer, the mouthpiece of a nursing-bottle, a nipple-shield, etc.

A little cockle, end, or nipple pierced, or that hath an hole after the manner of a breast, which is put at the end of the channels of a fontaine, wher-through the water runneth forth. *Barret*, 1590. (*Hallwell*.)

A nipple for attachment [of the button] to the garment is made by a press. *Spons' Engrg. Manuf.*, l. 558.

4. A reducing-coupling for hose or for joining a hose to a pipe. It is often threaded or grooved on the outside to facilitate the making of a tight joint by means of a wire binding, compressing the hose into the indentations.

5. A hollow piece projecting from and forming a passage connecting with the interior of a metal pipe, used for the attachment of a faucet or cock.—**Soldering nipple**, a nipple for the attachment of a faucet, cock, or other appliance to a pipe by soldering.

nipple (nip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nippled*, ppr. *nipping*. [*< nipple, n.*] To furnish with a nipple or nipples; cover with nipple-like protuberances.

nipple-cactus (nip'l-kak'tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Mamillaria*. These cactuses are common in hothouses.

nippleless (nip'l-less), *a.* [*< nipple + -less.*] Having no nipples; amastous: specifically said of the monotremes or *Amastata*.

nipple-line (nip'l-lin), *n.* A vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

nipple-piece (nip'l-pēs), *n.* A supporting piece into which a nipple is screwed or riveted, or upon which (in a single piece) the nipple is formed.

nipple-pin (nip'l-pin), *n.* A pin the outer end of which is left projecting, after the pin has been inserted, to form a nipple for the attachment of another part, or for some other purpose. The nipple is commonly provided with a male-screw thread.

nipple-seat (nip'l-sēt), *n.* A perforated protuberance or hump on the barrel of a firearm, upon which the nipple is screwed.

nipple-shield (nip'l-shēld), *n.* A defense for the nipple worn by nursing women.

nipplewort (nip'l-wērt), *n.* [*< nipple + wort¹.*] A plant, *Lapsana communis*: so called from its remedial use. See *Lapsana* and *cress*.—**Dwarf nipplewort**. Same as *vine's-succory* (which see, under *succory*).

nippy (nip'i), *a.* [*< nip¹ + -y¹.*] 1. Biting; sharp; acid: as, ginger has a nippy taste.—2. Curt in manner; snappy or snappish. [Colloq. in both senses].—3. Parsimonious; niggardly. [Scotch.]

I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, and Nippie Milwood, has as close a grip as the dell himself. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, vii.

nipier (nip'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. νιπτήρ*, a wash-basin, in MGr. the washing of the feet of the disciples, the pedilavium, < *νιπτήρ*, wash.] *Eccles.*, the ceremony of washing the feet, practised in the Greek Church and some other churches on Thursday of Holy Week. Equivalent to *maundy* or *feet-washing*.

nirils, **nirles** (nēr'iz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of skin-disease; herpes.

Yes, mem, I've had the sma' pox, the *nirle*, the blabs, the scaw, etc.

E. B. Ramsay, *Scottish Life and Character*, p. 115.

nirt, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A cut; a wound; a hurt.

The nirt in the nek he naked hem schewed.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

Nirvana (nir-vā'nā), *n.* [Skt., blowing out (as of a light), extinction, < *nir*, out, + *vāna*, blowing, < *√ vā*, blow, with abstr. noun-suffix *-ana*.] In *Buddhism*, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction; it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by, and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart; and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind; and, if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom. *Rhys Davids*.

Buddhism does not acknowledge the existence of a soul as a thing distinct from the parts and powers of man which are dissolved at death, and the *Nirvana* of Buddhism is simply Extinction. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 424.

nisl¹, *a*. A contraction of *ne is*, is not.
nisl² (*nisl*), *n*. [*Dan.* *nisse*, a hobgoblin, a brownie: see *nix*.] Same as *nix*¹.

In vain he called on the Elie-maids shy,
And the Neck and the *Nix* gave no reply.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

An echo of the song of *nyases* and water-fays we seem
to hear again in this singer of dreams and regrets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 417.

Nissan (*ni-sē'an*), *a.* and *n*. [*Gr.* *Nissaiou* *redion*, the Nissan Plain; *Nissaios* (or *Nysaios*) *imros*, a Nissan horse: see *def.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to a plain located in Media or Khorasan, formerly noted for its choice breed of horses.
II. n. A horse reared in the Nissan Plain.
A charming team of white *Nissans*.
Kingsey, Hypatia, vii.

Nisaetus (*ni-sē'e-tus*), *n*. [*NL.*, < *Nisus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr.* *ἀετός*, eagle.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*, containing such as Bonelli's eagle, *N. fasciatus*. Also *Nisaetos*. *B. E. Hodgson*, 1836.

Nisan (*ni'san*), *n*. [*LL.* *Nisan*, < *Gr.* *Νισάν*, *Nisān* = Turk. *Ar.* *Nisan* = Pers. *Naisan*, < Heb. *Nisān*, for **Nitsān*, < *nēts*, a flower.] The month of Abib: so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity. See *Abib*.

nisberry (*niz'ber'i*), *n*. Same as *naseberry*.
nisey (*niz'i*), *n*. [*Also nizey, nizey, nizey*; appar. dim. of *nice*, foolish: see *nice*.] A fool; a simpleton.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizes*.
The Gallipoli (1710), p. 1. (*Nares*.)

nisi (*ni'si*), *conj.* [*L.*, < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.] Unless.—Decree nisi, in law. See *decree*.

nisi prius (*ni'si pri'us*), [*L.*, unless before: *nisi*, unless (see *nisi*); *prius*, before, acc. of *prius*, neut. of *prior*, before: see *prior*.] A phrase occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impaneled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came to the county in question to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. From this the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*; and the judges of assize were said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts were called courts of *nisi prius*, or *nisi prius courts*. *Trial at nisi prius* is hence a common phrase for a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record.—*Nisi prius record*, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

nistet. Contracted from *ne wiste*, knew not. Also *nete*. *Chaucer*.

nistest. A contraction of *ne wistest*, knewest not.
nisus¹ (*ni'sus*), *n*. [*NL.*, < *L.* *nisus*, effort, < *niti*, pp. *nisus*, *nisus*, strive.] 1. Effort; endeavor; conatus.

The same phenomenon had manifested itself, and more than once, in the history of Roman intellect: the same strong *nisus* of great wits to gather and crystallize about a common nucleus.
De Quincey, *Style*, iii.

The foliaceous center of *Thelochistis* is itself conditioned by the same *nisus* to ascend which marks the whole group.
H. Tuckerman, *Genera Lichenum*, p. (20).

Nisus formativus, in *biol.*, formative effort; the tendency of a germ to assume a given form in developing, supposed to be a matter of strife, stress, or effort on the part of the incipient individual.

Nisus² (*ni'sus*), *n*. [*NL.*, < *L.* *Nisus*, < *Gr.* *Νισος*, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk.] A genus of small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, containing such as are called in Great Britain sparrow-hawks. See *Accipiter*.

nit¹ (*nit*), *n*. [Early mod. *E.* also *neet*; < *ME.* *nitte*, *nite*, *nete*, < *AS.* *hnitu* = *D.* *neet* = *MLG.* *nete*, *nit* = *OHG.* *MHG.* *niz*, *G.* *niss* = *Russ.* *gnida* = *Pol.* *gnida* = *Bohem.* *hnida* = (prob.) *Gr.* *κοῖς* (*koivōs*), a nit; prob. < *AS.* *hnitan* (= *Icel.* *hnita*), gore, strike. The *Icel.* *gnit*, mod. *nit* = *Norw.* *gnit* = *Sw.* *gnet* = *Dan.* *gnit*, nit, seem to depend rather on the form cognate with *E.* *gnat*.] 1. The egg of a louse or some similar insect.

Zeoske [*It.* *neets* (var. *nite*) in the *ele lida*. Also takes that breed in dogs.
Florio, 1598 (ed. 1611).

2. A small spot, speck, or protuberance.
nit² *n*. In *mining*. See *knit*, 3.

nitche (*nich*), *n*. Same as *knitch*.
nitet, *v. t.* [*ME.* *niten*, *nyten*, < *Icel.* *nita*, deny; cf. *netta*, deny: see *nait*.] To refuse; deny.

A-nother kinge gaine the sal rise,
that sal make the to grise,
and do the suffer as mykll shame,
At thou sal *nite* ihesu name.
Holy Rood (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 121.

Nitella (*ni-tel'ā*), *n*. [*NL.* (*C. A.* Agardh, 1824), < *L.* *nitere*, shine.] A genus of cellular cryptogamous aquatic plants, of the class *Characeae* and type of the order *Nitellales*. They are delicate plants, growing like those of the genus *Chara*, in ponds and streams, and are rarely more than a few centimeters in height. About 80 species are known, of which number more than 80 are North American.

Nitellales (*ni-tel'ā-sē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Nitella* + *-ales*.] An order of cellular cryptogamous plants belonging to the class *Characeae*, typified by the genus *Nitella*. They are characterized by having the stem and leaves always naked, the leaves in whorls of five or six, developing from one to three nodes bearing leaflets. The sporophylls arise directly from the nodes of the leaves, and are often clustered; the corolla is ten-celled, small, and colorless, and the spore-capsule without inner calcareous layer. The order contains 2 genera, *Nitella* with 80 species, and *Tolypella* with 13 species.

nitency¹ (*ni'ten-si*), *n*. [**nitent* (< *L.* *niten(t)-s*, pp. of *nitere*, shine) + *-cy*.] Brightness; luster. [Rare.]

nitency² (*ni'ten-si*), *n*. [**nitent* (< *L.* *niten(t)-s*, pp. of *niti*, strive) + *-cy*.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong nitency to fly wider open.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 179.

niter, **nitre** (*ni'ter*), *n*. [*F.* *nitre* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *nitro*, < *NL.* *nitrum*, niter, saltpeter, < *L.* *nitrum*, < *Gr.* *νίτρον*, in Herodotus and in Attic use *λίτρον*, native soda, natron: of Eastern origin (Heb. *nether*), but the *Ar.* *nitrun*, *natrun*, natron, is from the *Gr.* *νίτρον*: see *natron*.] A salt (KNO_3), also called *saltpeter*, and in the nomenclature of chemistry *potassium nitrate*. It is formed in the soil from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of microbes, and crystallizes upon the surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies. In some localities where the conditions are favorable it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mold, or porous calcareous earth containing potash, with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. Under proper conditions of heat and moisture the nitrogen of the decaying organic matter is oxidized to nitric acid, which combines with potash and lime, forming niter and calcium nitrate. This is afterward dissolved in water and purified. At present it is chiefly prepared from sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid by double decomposition. It is a colorless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is used somewhat as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing agent, but its most common use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder; it also enters into the composition of fluxes, is extensively employed in metallurgy, and is used in dyeing. In medicine it is prescribed as diaphoretic and diuretic. The substance called *niter* by the ancients was not potassium nitrate, but either sodium carbonate, more or less mixed with salt and other impurities, or potassium carbonate, chiefly the former, since niter is usually spoken of as having been obtained from the beds of salt lakes, where the alkali must have been soda, this being a mode of occurrence peculiar to soda and not to potash. But the niter which the ancients speak of as having been obtained by leaching wood-ashes was more or less pure potassium carbonate. It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that soda and potash began to be clearly recognized as distinct substances; and it was considerably later in the century before the chemical relations of the two alkalis were understood. See *saltpeter*, *soda*, and *potash*.—*Cubic niter*. Same as *sodium nitrate*.—*Sweet spirit of niter*. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.

niter-bush (*ni'ter-bush*), *n*. Any shrub of the genus *Nitraria*.

niter-cake (*ni'ter-kāk*), *n*. Crude sodium sulphate, a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, the main feature of which is the reaction of sulphuric acid upon crude sodium nitrate, wherein nitric acid is set free and sodium sulphate is produced.

nitery, **nitry** (*ni'ter-i*, -*tri*), *a*. [*< niter*, *nitre*, + *-y*.] Nitrous; producing niter.

Winter my theme confines; whose nitry wind
Shall crust the slabby mire. *Gay*, *Trivia*, II. 319.

nit-grass (*ni't-grās*), *n*. An annual grass, *Gastridium australe*.

nithe, *n*. [*ME.*, < *AS.* *nith* = *OS.* *nith*, *nith* = *OFries.* *nith*, *nith* = *MD.* *nid*, *D.* *nijd* = *MLG.* *nit* = *OHG.* *nid*, *MHG.* *nit*, *G.* *neid* = *Icel.* *nith* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *nid* = *Goth.* *neith*, hatred, envy.] Wickedness.

In pride and trichery,
In *nythe* and onde and lechery.
Cursor Mund. (*Halliw.*.)

nithert, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v*. An obsolete form of *nether*¹.

nothing¹ (*ni'thing*), *n.* and *a*. [*Also niding*; < *ME.* *nothing*, < *AS.* *nithing* (= *MHG.* *nidinc*, *nidunc*, *G.* *neiding* = *Icel.* *nidhng* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *niding*), a wicked person, a villain, < *nith*, envy, hatred: see *nithe*. Hence *niderling*, *nidering*.] *I. n.* A wicked man.

Thanne spak the gode kyng.
I-wis he has no *Nithing*.
King Horn (*E. E. T. S.*), I. 196.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his [God's] temple.
Hovell, *Forraine Travell*, p. 79.

II. a. Wicked; mean; sparing; parsimonious.

The King and the army publicly declared the murderer to be *Nithing*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, II. 67.

nithsdale (*niths'dāl*), *n*. [So called in allusion to the escape of the Earl of *Nithsdale* from the Tower of London about 1715 in a woman's



Nithsdale.

(From "A Harlot's Progress—Morning," by William Hogarth.)

cloak and hood brought by his wife.] A hood made so that it can cover and conceal the face. *Fairholt*.

nitid (*nit'id*), *a*. [= *Sp.* *nitido* = *Pg.* *It.* *nitido*, < *L.* *nitidus*, shining, bright, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *neat*² and *neat*², ult. < *L.* *nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and nitid yellow.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 686.

2. Gay; spruce; fine: applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, having a smooth, shining, polished surface, as many leaves and seeds.

nitidiflorous (*nit'i-di-flo'rus*), *a*. [*< L.* *nitidus*, shining, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having brilliant flowers; characterized by the luster or polished appearance of its flowers, as a plant.

nitidifolious (*nit'i-di-fō'li-us*), *a*. [*< L.* *nitidus*, shining, + *folium*, leaf: see *folious*.] Having shining leaves; characterized by lustrous or polished leaves.

nitidous (*nit'i-dus*), *a*. [*< L.* *nitidus*, shining, bright: see *nitid*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nitidula (*ni-tid'ū-lā*), *n*. [*NL.*, < *LL.* *nitidulus*, somewhat spruce, rather trim, dim. of *L.* *nitidus*, bright, spruce, trim: see *nitid*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Nitidulidae*, established by Fabricius in 1775. The species are wide-spread, but not numerous, and are found chiefly on carrion.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Indian flycatchers, containing *N. hodgsoni*. *E. Blyth*, 1861.

Nitidulidae (*nit-i-dū'li-dē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Nitidula* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Nitidula*. The family was founded by Leach in 1817. These beetles and their larvae feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and are found in rotten wood, on fungi, and in various other situations, as on pollen, and an Australian species eats wax in bees' nests. The family is a large and wide-spread one. More than 30 genera and upward of 100 species are North American. They are popularly known as *sap-beetles*, and sometimes as *bone-beetles*.

Nititela (*nit-i-tē'lā*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, contr. < *L.* *nitidus*, bright, + *tela*, a web.] A group of spiders, so called from the glistening silken webs they throw out from their nests to entangle their prey. Also *Nitularia*.

nititelous (*nit-i-tē'lus*), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Nititela*.

nitort (*ni'tor*), *n*. [Formerly *nitour*; < *L.* *nitore*, shine: see *nitid*.] Brightness.

That nitour and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]. *Topwell's Beasts* (1807), p. 481. (*Halliw.*.)

nitro-. See *nitro-*.

nitramidin (*ni-tram'i-din*), *n*. [*< nitric* + *amidin*.] An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch.

nitran (*ni'tran*), *n*. [*< nitric* + *-an*.] Graham's name for the radical NO_3 , which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, as nitric acid (NO_3H). *Watts*.

Nitraria (*ni-trā'ri-ā*), *n*. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1741), < *L.* *nitraria*, a place where natron was found: see *nitriary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the polypetalous order *Zygophyllae*, known by the single ovules; the niter-bush. There are 5 or 6 species, of northern Africa, western Asia, and Australia. They are rigid, sometimes thorny bushes, with alternate or clustered somewhat fleshy leaves, white flowers in

cymes, black or red drupes, and seeds sometimes with three seed-leaves. See *damouah* and *lotus-tree*, 8.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* [*< NL. nitratum, nitrate* (prop. neut. of *nitratus*), *< L. nitratus*, mixed with *natron*, *< nitrum*, *natron*, *NL. niter*: see *niter, nitric*.] A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxides.—**Barium nitrate**. See *barium*.—**Glyceryl nitrate**. Same as *nitroglycerin*.—**Nitrate of potash, niter**.—**Nitrate of silver**, silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, forming a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, these crystals constituting the ordinary commercial silver nitrate. When fused the nitrate is of a grayish-brown color, and may be cast into small sticks in a mold; these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a caustic. It is sometimes employed for giving a black color to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink used for marking linen. It is also very largely used in photography. Also called *argentic nitrate*.—**Nitrate of soda**, sodium nitrate, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to potassium nitrate or niter. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedra. It is found native in enormous quantities in the rainless district on the borders of Chili, whence the world's supply is obtained. Its chief uses are as a fertilizer, and for the production of nitric acid and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). It cannot be directly used for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its hygroscopic quality. See *saltpeter*.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrated*, ppr. *nitrating*. [*< nitrate, n.*] 1. To treat or prepare with nitric acid; as, *nitrated guncotton*.—2. To convert (a base) into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

nitratin (nī'trā-tin), *n.* [*< nitrate + -in*.] Native sodium nitrate. Also called *soda niter*. See *niter* and *nitrate*.

nitration (nī-trā'shon), *n.* The process or act of introducing into a compound by substitution the radical nitryl, NO₂.

nitre, *n.* See *niter*.

Nitrian (nī'tri-an), *a.* [*< Gr. Nitria*, a town in Lower Egypt, pl. *Nitriai*, *Nitriai*, *Nitriai*, the Natron Lakes, *< Nitria*, a place where natron was dug, *< Nitria*, natron: see *niter, natron*.] Of or pertaining to the valley of the Natron Lakes (Nitria), southwest of the delta of the Nile, at one time a chief seat of the worship of Serapis and afterward celebrated for its Christian monasteries and ascetics.

Those fierce bands of Nitrian and Syrian ascetics who, reared in the narrowest of schools, treated any divergence from their own standard of opinion as a crime which they were entitled to punish in their own riotous fashion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 701.

nitriary (nī'tri-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nitriaries* (-riz). [*Irreg. for 'nitriary, < L. nitriarius, i. place where natron was found (cf. Gr. Nitria, in same sense), < nitrum, natron: see niter.*] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter; a place where niter is refined.

nitric (nī'trik), *a.* [= *F. nitrique* = *Sp. nitrico* = *Pg. nitrico*, *< NL. nitricus*, *< nitrum, niter*: see *niter*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied in chemistry to oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain more oxygen than those other compounds to which the epithet *nitrous* is applied. See *nitrous*.—**Nitric acid**, HNO₃, an acid prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate. When pure it is a colorless liquid, but it is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxides of nitrogen. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable, and it is intensely acid. Applied to the skin it cauterizes and destroys it. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, in both the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and in affections of the alimentary tract and of the liver; and in concentrated form as a caustic. In the arts it is known by the name of *aqua fortis*. Also called *azotic acid*.—**Nitric-acid furnace**, in acid-works, a small furnace where sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid are roasted to supply nitrous fumes for the oxidation of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid.—**Nitric oxide**, N₂O, or NO, a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper.

nitride (nī'trid or -trid), *n.* [*< niter (NL. nitrum) + -ide*.] A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.

nitiferous (nī-trif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. ferre = E. bear*.] Niter-bearing; as, *nitiferous strata*.

nitri-fiable (nī'tri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of nitri-fication. See *nitri-fication*.

nitri-fication (nī'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. nitri-fication* = *Pg. nitri-ficação*, *< NL. nitrum, niter, + -ficatio(n)-*: see *-fication*.] The process, induced by certain microbes, by which the nitro-

gen of organic material in the soil is oxidized to nitric acid. A certain degree of heat and the presence of moisture, air, and a base which may combine with the acid are necessary conditions of nitrification.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to nitrification.

Playfair, tr. of Liebig's Chemistry, II. 8. (*Latham*.)

nitri-fy (nī'tri-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nitri-fied*, ppr. *nitri-fying*. [= *F. nitri-fier* = *Pg. nitri-ficar*, *< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. facere, make*.] I. *trans*. To convert into niter.

Nitrogen that may be present (in germinating plants) in a *nitri-fied* form, or in a form easily *nitri-fied*, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

II. *intrans*. To be converted into niter.

nitrine (nī'trin), *n.* [*< nitrum + -ine*.] A kind of nitroglycerin patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

nitrite (nī'trit), *n.* [= *F. nitrite*; as *nitrum + -ite*.] A salt of nitrous acid. *Azotite* is a synonym.—**Nitrite of amyl**. See *amyl*.

nitro-, *nitr-*. [*< NL. nitrum, niter* (see *niter*); in comp. referring to *nitryl, nitric*, or *nitrogen*.] An element in some compounds, meaning 'niter,' and usually implying 'nitrogen' or 'nitric acid'; specifically, as a prefix in chemical words, indicating the presence of the radical nitryl (NO₂) in certain compounds: as, *nitro-aniline, nitranisic acid, nitro-benzamide, nitro-benzoic acid*.

nitro-aërial (nī'trō-ā-ē-ri-āl), *a.* Consisting of or containing niter and air. *Ray*.

nitrobarite (nī'trō-bar'it), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + bar(ium) + -ite*.] Native barium nitrate.

nitrobenzene (nī'trō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + benzene*.] Same as *nitrobenzol*.

nitrobenzol, nitrobenzole (nī'trō-ben'zōl), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + benzol*.] A liquid (C₆H₅NO₂) prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavor, and though it has taken a prominent place among the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *essence of nitrobenzene*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See *aniline*. Also, more properly, called *nitrobenzene*.

nitrocalcite (nī'trō-kal'sit), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + calcite*.] Native nitrate of calcium. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white color.

nitrocellulose (nī'trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + cellulose*.] A cellulose ether; a compound of nitric acid and cellulose. The name is given both to guncotton and to the substance from which collodion is made. See *guncotton* and *collodion*.

nitrochloroform (nī'trō-klō'rō-fōrm), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + chloroform*.] Same as *chloro-pyrim*.

nitro-compound (nī'trō-kom'pound), *n.* A carbon compound which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO₂ for hydrogen, and in which the nitrogen atom is regarded as directly joined to a carbon atom.

nitrogelatin (nī'trō-jel'a-tin), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + gelatin*.] An explosive consisting largely of nitroglycerin with smaller proportions of guncotton and camphor. At ordinary temperatures it is a thick semi-transparent jelly. It is less sensible to percussion than dynamite, and is less altered by submergence.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* [= *F. nitrogène* = *Sp. nitrogeno* = *Pg. nitrogeno*, *< NL. nitrogenum*, *< nitrum, niter* (with ref. to nitric acid), + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, N; atomic weight, 14.04. An element existing in nature as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, reducible to a liquid under extreme pressure and cold. Its specific gravity is .9674. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, nor does it enter readily into combination with any other element. At a high temperature it unites directly with magnesium, silicon, chromium, and other metals. It forms about 77 per cent. of the weight of the atmosphere, and is a necessary constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In combination with hydrogen it forms the strong base ammonium, and with hydrogen and oxygen a series of acids of which nitric acid is commercially the most important. It may be most readily prepared from atmospheric air. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen—viz., nitrous oxide or nitrogen monoxide, N₂O; nitric oxide, NO; nitrogen trioxide, N₂O₃; nitrogen tetroxide, N₂O₄; nitrogen pentoxide, N₂O₅. Formerly called *azote*.

nitrogenous (nī'trō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ous*.] Same as *nitrogenous*. *Smart*.

nitrogenic (nī'trō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ic*.] Same as *nitrogenous*.

He spoke further of the action of nitric acid on carbonic and nitrogenous compounds. *Nature*, XI. 512.

nitrogenise (nī'trōj'e-nis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrogenised*, ppr. *nitrogenising*. [*< nitrogen + -ise*.] To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*. Also spelled *nitrogenize*.—**Nitrogenised foods**, nutritive substances containing nitrogen—principally proteins.—**Non-nitrogenised foods**, such foods as contain no nitrogen—principally carbohydrates and fats.

nitrogenous (nī'trōj'e-nus), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also *nitrogenic*.

A little meat, fish, eggs, milk, beans, pease, or other nitrogenous food. *The Century*, XXXVI. 200.

nitroglucose (nī'trō-glō'kōs), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + glucose*.] An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulphuric acid. In photography it has been added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative. It renders the sensitized film less sensitive to light.

nitroglycerin, nitroglycerine (nī'trō-glis'e-rin), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + glycerin*.] A compound (C₃H₅N₃O₉) produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin at low temperatures. It is a light-yellow, oily liquid, of specific gravity 1.6, and is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck, or when heated quickly to 306° F. For use in blasting it is mixed with one fourth its weight of silicious earth, and is then called *dynamite*. Taken internally, it is a violent poison, but in minute doses is used in medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris and heart-failure. Also called *glonoin, nitrooleum, blasting-oil, glyceryl nitrate, trinitrate of glyceryl, and trinitrin*.

nitrohydrochloric (nī'trō-hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + hydrochloric*.] A term used only in the following phrase.—**Nitrohydrochloric acid**, an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used for the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia*.

nitrooleum (nī'trō'lē-um), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. oleum = Gr. ελαιον, oil*.] Same as *nitroglycerin*. *E. H. Knight*.

nitromagnesite (nī'trō-mag'ne-sit), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum + magnesium + -ite*.] A native hydrated nitrate of magnesium found as an efflorescence with nitrocalcite in limestone caves.

nitrometer (nī-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure*.] An apparatus used for collecting and measuring nitrogen gas, or for decomposing nitrogen oxides and subsequently measuring the residual or resulting gases.

nitromuriatic (nī'trō-mū-ri-ā'tik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + muriatic*.] The older term for *nitrohydrochloric*.

nitronaphthalene (nī'trō-naf'thā-lēn), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + naphthalene*.] A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. There are three of these nitronaphthalenes, arising from one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl.

nitroso-. A prefix denoting that the compound to which it is attached contains the univalent compound radical NO, or nitrosyl.

nitro-substitution (nī'trō-sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* The act of displacing an atom or a radical in a complex body by substituting for it the univalent radical nitryl, NO₂.

nitrosulphuric (nī'trō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + sulphuric*.] Consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and some nitrogen oxide: as, *nitrosulphuric acid*, formed by mixing one part of niter with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid: a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

nitrosyl (nī'trō-sil), *n.* [*< NL. nitrosus, nitrous, + -yl*.] A univalent radical consisting of an atom of nitrogen combined with one of oxygen. It cannot exist in the free state, but its bromide and iodide have been isolated, and the radical exists in many complex substances forming the so-called *nitroso-compounds*.

nitrous (nī'trus), *a.* [= *F. nitreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. nitroso*, *< NL. nitrosus, nitrous, < L. nitrosus*, full of natron, *< nitrum, natron* (NL. niter): see *niter*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied to an oxygen compound which contains less oxygen than those in which the epithet *nitric* is used: thus, *nitrous oxide* (N₂O), *nitric oxide* (NO); *nitrous acid* (HNO₂), *nitric acid* (HNO₃), etc.—**Nitrous acid**, HNO₂, an acid produced by decomposing nitrites: it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—**Nitrous ether**, ethyl nitrite, C₂H₅NO₂, a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO₂. It is a very volatile liquid. When inhaled it acts very much as amyl nitrite does.—**Nitrous oxide gas**, N₂O, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odor. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; hence it is used as an anesthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the

inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. Also called *nitrogen monoxide*.—*Spirit of nitrous ether*, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing about 6 per cent. of the crude ether. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also called *sweet spirit of nitre*.

nitrum (nī'trum), *n.* [*L.* *natron*, *NL.*, *niter*: see *niter*.] 1. *Natron*.—2. *Niter*.—*Nitrum flammans*, ammonium nitrate: so named from its property of exploding when heated to 800° F.

nitryl, *a.* See *nitryl*.

nitryl (nī'tril), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + -yl.*] Nitric peroxid (NO₂), a univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and in the so-called nitro-compounds.

nitta-tree (nīt'ā-trē), *n.* [*< African nitta*, also *natta*, + *E. tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Parkia biglandulosa* (*P. africana*), native in western Africa and parts of India. Its clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp of which the negroes are fond; and in the Sudan the seeds (about fourteen in a pod), after a process of roasting, fermenting in water, etc., are made into a cake which serves as a sauce, though of offensive odor. The name *nitta-tree* perhaps covers more than one species. Also called *African locust*.

nitter (nīt'er), *n.* [*< nit + -er*.] An insect which deposits its nits on animals, as an oestrus or bot-fly. See cut under *bot-fly*.

nittily (nīt'i-lī), *adv.* Lousily; with lice; filthily.

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous.

Str. J. Hayward.

nittings (nīt'ingz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Small particles of lead ore. [*North. Eng.*]

nitty (nīt'i), *a.* [*< nit + -y*.] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

I'll know the poor, egregious, *nitty* rascal.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

nitty (nīt'i), *a.* [A var. of *netty*, now *natty*, perhaps simulating *nitid*, *< L. nitidus*, the ult. source of all these forms.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

O dapper, rare, compleate, sweet *nitty* youth!

Marrton, Satires, III.

nival (nī'val), *a.* [*< L. nivalis*, snowy, *< nix (niv-orig. "snow")*, snow: see *snow*.] 1. Abounding with snow; snowy. *Barley*.—2. Growing amid snow, or flowering during winter: as, *nival* plants.

Monte Rosa contains the richest *nival* flora, although most of the species are distributed through the whole Alpine region.

Science, IV. 475.

niwel (niv'el), *v. i.* See *niffle*. *Prompt. Parv.*

niwellator (niv'e-lā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. niveleur* = *Sp. nivellador*; as *F. niveler* (= *Sp. nivelar*), level (*< nivel*, level: see *level*), + *-ator*.] A leveler.

There are in the Comptes Rendus of the French Academy later papers containing developments of various points of the theory—the conception of *niwellators* may be referred to.

Nature, XXXIX. 219.

niwellization (niv'e-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. niveler*, level (see *niwellator*), + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A leveling; a reduction to uniformity, as of originally different vowels or inflections. *Fig-fusson and Powell*, Icelandic Reader, p. 489.

nivenite (niv'en-īt), *n.* [Named after William Niven of New York.] A hydrated uranate of thorium, yttrium, and lead, occurring in massive forms with a velvet-black color and high specific gravity. It is found in Llano county, Texas, associated with gadolinite, fergusonite, and other rare species.

niveous (nī'vē-us), *a.* [*< L. niveus*, snowy, *< nix (niv-orig. "snow")*, snow: see *nival*.] Snowy; partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling snow; pure and brilliant white, as the wings of certain moths.

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white.

Str. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VI. 12.

Nivernois hat. [*F. Nivernois*, now *Nivernais*, *< Nevers*, a city in France.] A hat worn in England by young men of fashion about 1765.

What with my *Nivernois* hat can compare?

C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, p. 73.

niviculous (nī-vīk'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. nivā (niv-orig. "snow")*, snow, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the snow; especially, living on mountains at or above the snow-line. [*Rare*.]

Nivôse (nē-vōz'), *n.* [*< L. nivōsus*, abounding in snow, *< nix (niv-orig. "snow")*, snow.] The fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793-4) December 21st and ending January 19th.

nix (niks), *n.* [*< G. nix* (MHG. *nickes*, *niches*, OHG. *nichus*, *nihhus*), a water-sprite (= Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, brownie): see *nicker*.] *Cf. nixy* and *nix²*.] In *Teut. myth.*, a water-sprite,

good or bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix*. Also written *nix*.

nix² (niks), *n.* [*< G. nixtis* (= D. *niets*), nothing, prop. adv., orig. gen. of *nicht*, not, naught: see *naught*, *not*.] 1. Nothing; as an answer, nothing; also, by extension, as adverb, no. [*Colloq.*, U. S.].—2. See the quotation.

Nixes is a term used in the railway mail service to denote matter of domestic origin, chiefly of the first and second class, which is unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc., in which there is no such post-office as that indicated in the address: *U. S. Official P. O. Guide*, Jan., 1885, p. 685.

nix³ (niks), *interj.* [*Prob. another application of nix²*, 1.] An exclamation of alarm used by thieves, street Arabs, and others: as, *nix*, the bobby! (policeman). [*Slang, Eng.*]

nixle, **nixy¹** (nik'si), *n.*; pl. *nixies* (-siz). [*Dim. of nix²*, or directly *< G. nixe* (OHG. *nichessa*), fem. of *nix*, a water-sprite: see *nix²*.] Same as *nix¹*.

She who sits by haunted well

Is subject to the *Nixies* spell.

Scott, Pirate, xxviii.

nixy² (nik'si), *n.* Same as *nix²*, 2.

Nizam (nizām'), *n.* [*Hind. nizām*, *< Ar. nizām*, regulator, governor, *< nazama*, arrange, govern.] 1. The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad, India, derived from Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, who had been appointed by the Mogul emperor as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), and subahdar of the Deccan in 1713, but who ultimately became independent.

I ceased in Asia the *Nizam*

Of a monstrous brood of vampyre-bata.

Browning, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, vi.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* A soldier or the soldiers of the Turkish regular army.

The *Nizam*, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months, and the Arnauts could scarcely sum up what was owing to them.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 487.

nizey, **nizy**, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

Nizzard (niz'ārd), *n.* [*< It. Nizza*, = *F. Nice*, Nice (see *def.*), + *-ard*.] An inhabitant of the city of Nice, or its territory, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia, but was ceded in 1860 to France.

As it was, both Savoyards and *Nizzards* had no choice except to submit to the inevitable.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 281.

nizzy, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

N. L. An abbreviation of *New Latin*.

N. N. E. An abbreviation of *north-northeast*.

N. N. W. An abbreviation of *north-northwest*.

no¹ (nō), *adv.* [*Also dial. (Se.) na*, in enclitic use; *< ME. no*, *na*, *< AS. nā*, *nō* (= *Ice. nei*), not ever, *< ne*, not, + *a*, *aye*, ever: see *ay¹*, *o³*. *Cf. nay*, another form of *no*, from the Scand.] 1. Not ever; never; not at all; not.

Thou were that wounded so strong,

That that no might doure long.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 350.

No gift thou of the self na tale,

Bot bring thi sawel out of bale.

Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 141.

[In this sense *no* is now confined to provincial use, in the form *no* or *na*, the Scottish form *na* being especially used enclitically, as *canna*, *iena*, *maunna*, *winna*, etc.]

2. Not so; nay; not: with implied, but not expressed, repetition of a preceding (or succeeding) statement denied or question answered in the negative, with change of person if necessary. This is practically equivalent to a complete sentence with its affirmation denied: as, "Was he here yesterday?" "No"—that is, "he was not here yesterday." It is therefore the negative categoric particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categoric particles. The fine distinction alleged to have formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, according to which no answered questions negatively framed, as, "Will he not come?" *No*, while *nay* answered those not including a negative, as, "Will he come?" *Nay*, is hardly borne out by the records. *No* and *nay* are ultimately identical in origin, and their differences of use (*nay* being restricted in use and now largely superseded by *no*) are accidental. (a) In answer to a question, whether by another person or asked (in echo or argument) by one's self.

Shall it avail that man to say he honours the Martyrs memory and treads in their steps? *No*; the Pharisees content as much of the holy Prophets.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

(b) In answer to a request (expressed or anticipated): in this use often repeated for emphasis: as, *no*, *no*, do not ask me. (c) Used parenthetically in iteration of another negative.

There is none righteous, *no*, not one. *Rom.* III. 10.

And thus I leave it as a declared truth, that neither the fears of sects, *no*, nor rebellion, can be a fit plea to stay reformation.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 7.

(d) Used continuously, in iteration and amplification of a previous negative, expressed or understood.

Yo. Shw. The devil himself could not pronounce a title more hateful to mine ear.

Macb.

No, nor more fearful.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 7. 9.

Loss of thee
Would never from my heart: *no*, *no*! I feel
The link of nature draw me. *Milton*, P. L., IX. 914.

No, not the bow, which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.

Waller, On a Brede of Divers Colours.

No, in Old England nothing can be won

Without a Faction, Good or Ill be done.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, Prol.

3. *Not*: used after *or*, at the end of a sentence or clause, as the representative of an independent negative sentence or clause, the first clause being often introduced by *whether* or *if*: as, he is uncertain *whether* to accept it or *no*; he may take it or *no*, as he pleases.

"I will," she sayde, "do as ye counsell me;

Comforte or *no*, or though that euer it be."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2588.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, or *no*?

Luke xx. 22.

Whether they had thir Charges born by the Church or *no*, it need not be recorded. *Milton*, *Touching Hirelings*.
It is hard, indeed, to say *whether* he (Shakspere) had any religious belief or *no*. *J. R. Green*, *Hist. Eng. People*, VI. 7.

4. See *no²*, *adv.*—*No! No!* (*naut.*) the answer to a sentry's hail, to indicate that a warrant officer is in the boat hailed.—*Whether* or *no*, in any case; certainly; surely: as, he will do it *whether* or *no*. [*Colloq.*]

no¹ (nō), *n.*; pl. *noes* (nōz). [*< no¹*, *adv.*] 1. A denial; the word of denial.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd

In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 418.

I'm patience its very self! . . . but I do hate a *No* that means *Yes*. *J. H. Erving*, *A Very Ill-tempered Family*, IV.

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative: as, the *noes* have it.

The division was taken on the question whether Middleton's motion should be put. The *noes* were ordered by the speaker to go forth into the lobby.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

The *ayes* and *noes*. See *aye³*.

no¹ (nō), *conj.* [*ME.*, *< no*, *adv.*; partly as a var. of *ne*, by confusion with *no¹*, *adv.*] *Nor*.

Nother Gildaa, no Bode, no Henry of Huntington,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlynton,
Writes not in their bokes of no kyng Athelwold.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 25.

The cifre in the rithe side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothings, no the secunde, no the thridde, but thei maken that figure of 1 the more significaty that comith after hem.

Bara Mathematica, p. 29. (*Hallwell*.)

no² (nō), *a.* [*< ME. no*, an abbr. form, by mistaking the final *n* for an inflective suffix, of *none*, *noon*, earlier *nan*, *< AS. nān*, no, none: see *none¹*, which is the full form of *no*. *No* is to *none* as *a* (*ME. a*, *o*) to *one*.] Not any; not one; none.

As for the land of Perse, this will I saye,

It ought to paye *noo* tribute in *noo* wise.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2004.

Thou shalt worship no other god. *Ex.* xxxiv. 14.

My cause is *no* man's but mine own.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, II. 1.

I lastly proceed from the *no* good it can do to the manifest hurt it causes.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 29.

By Heaven! it [a battle] is a splendid sight to see (For one who hath no friend, no brother there).

Byron, *Childe Harold*, I. 40.

There were no houses inviting to repose; no fields ripening with corn; no cheerful hearths; no welcoming friends; no common altars.

Story, *Discourse*, Sept. 18, 1828.

No doubt, end, go, joke, etc. See the nouns. [Like other negatives, *no* is often used ironically, to suggest the opposite of what the negative expresses.

Here's no knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together!

Shak., *T. of the S.*, I. 2. 189.

This is *no* cunning quean! 'light, she will make him To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns.

And is grown young again! *Manning*, *Bondman*, I. 2.

No is used, like *not* in similar constructions, with a word of depreciation or diminution, to denote a certain degree of excellence, small or great according to circumstances.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of *no* mean city.

Acts xxi. 39.

I can avouch that half a century ago the heer of Flanders was no bad tap.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 396.

no² (nō), *adv.* [*< ME. no*; a reduced form of *none¹*, *adv.*, as *no²*, *a.*, is of *none¹*, *a.* It is therefore different from *no¹*, *adv.*, from which it is not distinguishable in form, and which it represents in all uses other than those given under *no¹*, *adv.*, 1, 2, 5.] Not in any degree; not at all; in no respect; not: used with a comparative: as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* loss.

No sooner met, but they looked; *no* sooner looked, but they loved; *no* sooner loved, but they sighed; *no* sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason.

Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 2. 86.

But how compels he? doubtless no otherwise then he draws, without which no man can come to him.

Milton, Civil Power.

No. An abbreviation of the Latin *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, number: used for English number, and so as a plural *Nos.*: as, *No. 2*, and *Nos. 9* and *10*.

no-account (nō'g-kount'), *a.* [A reduction of the phrase of *no account.*] Worthless. [Southern U. S.]

Noachian (nō-ā'ki-an), *a.* [*< Noah* (**Noach*) (LL. *Noa*, *Noe*, < Gr. *Nōe*, < Heb. *Nōach*) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Noah the patriarch or his time: as, the *Noachian deluge*; *Noachian laws* or precepts.

Noachic (nō-ak'ik), *a.* [*< Noah* (**Noach*): see *Noachian*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Noah; *Noachian*.—**Noachic Laws**, or *Law of Holiness*, in early Jewish hist., a code of laws relating to blasphemy, idolatry, etc., enforced on Israelites and foreigners dwelling in Palestine.

Noachid (nō'g-kid), *n.* One of the Noachids.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of *Noachids*. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 10.

Noachids (nō-ak'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Noah* (**Noach*) + *-ids*.] The descendants of Noah, especially as enumerated in the table of nations given in Gen. x.

Noah's ark. 1. The ark in which, according to the account in Genesis, Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved in the deluge. —2. A child's toy representing this ark with its occupants.

Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit. *Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth*, ii.

3. Parallel streaks of cirrus cloud, appearing by the effect of perspective to converge toward the horizon: in some countries a sign of rain. Also called *polar bands*. —4. A bivalve mollusk, *Arca noa*, an ark-shell: so named by Linnaeus. —5. In bot., the larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium pubescens*.

Noah's gourd or bottle. See *gourd*.

no¹ (nob), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knob*, in various dial. or slang applications not recognized in literary use. Cf. *nab²*.] 1. The head. [Humorous.]

The nob of Charles the Fifth ached seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem.

Lamb, To Barton, Dec. 8, 1829.

2. In *gun.*, the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating-screw. *E. H. Knight*. —3. Same as *knobstick*, 2.—**Black nob**, the bullfinch.—**One for his nob**. (a) A blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (b) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

no² (nob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbed*, ppr. *nobbing*. [Prob. < *nob¹*, *n.* Cf. *jowl*, *v.*, < *jowl*, *n.*] To beat; strike. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

no³ (nob), *n.* [Said to be an abrv. of *noble lord* or *nobleman*.] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

"There's not any public dog-fights," I was told, and "very seldom any in a pit at a public-house; but there's a good deal of it, I know, at the private houses of the nob," . . . a common designation for the rich among these sporting people.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 64.

no⁴. An abbreviation of *nobis*.

nobbly (nob'i-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

nobbie (nob'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbied*, ppr. *nobbling*. [Freq. of *nob²*. In sense 2 perhaps for *nabbie*, freq. of *nab¹*.] 1. To strike; nob. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To get hold of dishonestly; nab; flech. [Slang.]

The old chap was nobbied the young fellow's money, almost every shilling of it, I hear. *Thackeray, Philip*, xvi.

3. To frustrate; circumvent; get the better of; outdo. [Slang.]

It was never quite certain whether he (Palmerston) was going to nobble the Tories or "square" the Radicals. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 136.

4. To injure; destroy the chances of winning, as by maiming or poisoning: said of a horse. [Racing slang.] —5. To shingle. See *shingle* and *puddle*.

nobbler (nob'lér), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *nobble* + *-er*.] 1. A finishing stroke; a blow on the head. [Slang.] —2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.] —3. A dram of spirits. [Australia.]

He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to shout for all hands at least once a day.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

4. A shingler. See *puddle* and *puddler*. Sometimes spelled *knobbler*.

nobblin (nob'lin), *n.* [A dial. form of **nobbling*, verbal *n.* of *nobbie*, *v.*, 5.] In certain furnaces

of Yorkshire, England, plates of puddled iron as produced by the shingler or nobbler in a convenient form to be broken up so that the pieces may be carefully sorted for further treatment. The object is to produce a superior quality of manufactured iron, this superiority depending on the quality of the ore and fuel as well as on certain peculiarities in the methods of working. Also spelled *noblin*.

nobbut (nob'ut), *adv.* [A dial. fusion of *not but*, none but.] Only; no one but; nothing but. [Prov. Eng.]

nobby (nob'i), *a.* [*< nob³* + *-y*.] 1. Having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; fashionable; smart. [Slang.] —2. Good; capital. [Slang.]

I'll come back in the course of the evening, if agreeable to you, and endeavor to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the nobbiest way of keeping it quiet. *Dickens, Bleak House*, liv.

nobile officium (nob'i-lē o-fish'i-um), [*L.*, lit. 'noble office': *nobile*, neut. of *nobilis*, noble; *officium*, office: see *office*.] In Scotland, an exceptional power possessed by the Court of Session to interpose in questions of equity, so as to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no strictly legal remedy can be obtained.

nobilary (nō-bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. nobilaire* = Sp. Pg. *nobilario*, < *L. nobilis*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility.

Nobilary, in such a phrase as "*nobilary roll*," or "*nobilary* element of Parliament," is a term of patent utility, and one to which we should try to habituate ourselves. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 377.

II. *n.*; pl. *nobilaries* (-riz). A history of noble families.

nobilify (nō-bil'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilified*, ppr. *nobilifying*. [*< L. nobilis*, noble, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To nobilitate. *Holland*.

Nobli's rings. See *ring*.

noblitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noblitated*, ppr. *noblitating*. [*< L. nobilitatus*, pp. of *noblitare*, make known, render famous, render excellent, make noble, ennoble, < *nobilis*, known, famous, noble: see *noble*.] To make noble; ennoble; dignify; exalt.

That, being nobly born, he might persevere,

Enthron'd by fame, nobilitated ever.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

noblitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. nobilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Ennobled.

The branches of the principal family of Douglas which were noblitate. *Nisbet, Heraldry* (1816), I. 74.

noblitation (nō-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *noblitation*, < *L.* as if **noblitiatio(n)*, < *noblitare*, make noble: see *noblitate*.] The act of noblitating or making noble.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, noblitation, and salvation of the souls of men.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. nobilité*, *nobileté*, nobilitated, also *nobileté*, *noblité*, *F. nobilité* = Pr. *noblitat*, *noblétat* = It. *nobilità*, < *L. nobilitas* (-s), celebrity, excellence, nobility, < *nobilis*, known, celebrated, noble: see *noble*. The older nouns in E. are *noblesse* and *nobley*.] 1. The character of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonors character; loftiness of tone; greatness; grandeur.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir F. Sidney*.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 119.

There is a nobility without heraldry, a natural dignity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

2. Social or political preëminence, usually accompanied by special hereditary privileges, founded on hereditary succession or descent; eminence or dignity derived by inheritance from illustrious ancestors, or specially conferred by sovereign authority. The Constitution of the United States provides (art. 1, sec. ix.): "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,

To bring a slovenly unhandsome course

Between the wind and his nobility.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.

New nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time.

Bacon, Nobility.

Nobility without an estate is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frieze coat.

Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

The great peculiarity of the baronial estate in England as compared with the continent is the absence of the idea of caste: the English lords do not answer to the nobles of France or to the princes and counts of Germany, because in our system the theory of nobility of blood as conveying

political privilege has no legal recognition. English nobility is merely the nobility of the hereditary councillors of the crown, the right to give counsel being involved at one time in the tenure of land, at another in the fact of summons, at another in the terms of a patent; it is the result rather than the cause of peerage. The nobleman is the person who for his life holds the hereditary office denoted or implied by his title. The law gives to his children and kinsmen no privilege which it does not give to the ordinary freeman, unless we regard certain acts of courtesy, which the law has recognised, as implying privilege. Such legal nobility does not of course preclude the existence of real nobility, socially privileged and defined by ancient purity of descent or even by connexion with the legal nobility of the peerage; but the English law does not regard the man of most ancient and purest descent as entitled thereby to any right or privilege which is not shared by every freeman. . . . Nobility of blood—that is, nobility which was shared by the whole kin alike—was a very ancient principle among the Germans, and was clearly recognized by the Anglo-Saxons in the common institution of *werild*. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 188.

In England there is no nobility. The so-called noble family is not noble in the continental sense; privilege does not go on from generation to generation; titles and precedence are lost in the second or third generation.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

3. A body of persons enjoying the privileges of nobility. Specifically—(a) In Great Britain and Ireland, the body of persons holding titles in virtue of which they are members of the peerage. See *peerage*; see also quotations from *Stubbs* and *Freeman* under def. 2. (b) In some European countries, as in Russia, a class holding a high rank and enjoying, besides social distinction, special privileges; the noblesse. = Syn. 1. *Nobility*, *Noblesse*, elevation, loftiness, dignity. In application to things nobleness is rather more appropriate than nobility, as the nobleness of architecture or one's English, while nobility is more likely to be applied to persons and their belongings, as nobility of character or of rank; but this distinction is no more than a tendency as yet. See *noble*.

nobis (nō'bis), [*L.*, dat. of *nos*, we: see *nos-trum*.] With us; for or on our part: in zoölogy affixed to the name of an animal to show that such name is that which the author himself has given or by which he calls the object. The plural form is like the editorial "we." The singular *mihi*, sometimes used, has the same signification. Usually abbreviated *nob*.

noble (nō'bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. noble*, < OF. *noble*, also *nobile*, *F. noble* = Pr. Sp. *noble* = Pg. *nobre* = It. *nobile*, < *L. nobilis* (OL. *gnobilis*), knowable, known, well-known, famous, celebrated, high-born, of noble birth, excellent, < *noscere*, *gnoscere*, know (= Gr. *γινώσκειν*), know: see *know*.] I. *a.* 1. Possessing or characterized by hereditary social or political preëminence, or belonging to the class which possesses such preëminence or dignity; distinguished by birth, rank, or title; of ancient and honorable lineage; illustrious: as, a noble personage; noble birth.

He was a noble knight and an hardy.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Come they of noble family?

Why, so didst thou. *Shak., Hen. V.*, ii. 2. 129.

The patricians of a Latin town admitted to the Roman franchise became plebeians at Rome. Thus, from the beginning, the Roman plebs contained families which, if the word *noble* has any real meaning, were fully as noble as any house of the three elder tribes.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

2. High in excellence or worth.

The noble army of Martyrs praise thee.

Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

The noblest mind the best contentment has.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

(a) Great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements; magnanimous; above everything that is mean or dishonorable: applied to persons or the mind.

Noblest of men, woo't die? *Shak., A. and C.*, iv. 15. 59.

He was my friend,

My noble friend; I will bewail his ashes.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lover's Progress, iv. 3.

Though King John had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, yet he had the Happiness to fall into the Hands of a noble Enemy. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 124.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong

To nobler poets, for a nobler song.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I, Prol.

(b) Proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind: as, noble courage; noble sentiments; noble thoughts.

Thus checked, the Bishop, looking round with a noble air, cried out, "We commit our cause then to Almighty God." *Lattimer, Life and Writings*, p. xxxix.

For his entertainment,

Leave that to me; he shall find noble usage,

And from me a free welcome.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

The noblest service comes from nameless hands,

And the best servant does his work unseen.

O. W. Holmes, Ambition.

(c) Of the best kind; choice; excellent.

And amongst hem, Oyle of Olyve is fulle dære: for thei holden it for fulle noble medecyne.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

Yet I had planted thee a noble vine.

Jer. II, 21.

Hir garthes of nobyl syke they were.
Thomas of Brendelome (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

My wife, who, poor wretch! sat . . . all day, till ten at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat.
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 25, 1668.

See that there be a noble supper provided in the saloon to-night—serve up my best wines, and let me have music, d'ye hear?
Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 1.

(d) In mineral, excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, noble opal; noble hornblende; noble tourmalin. (e) Precious; valuable: applied to those metals which are not altered on exposure to the air, or which do not easily rust, and which are much scarcer and more valuable than the so-called useful metals. Though the epithet is applied chiefly to gold and silver, and sometimes to quicksilver, it might also with propriety be made use of in reference to platinum and the group of metals associated with it, since these are scarce and valuable, and are little acted on by ordinary reagents. (f) In falconry, noting long-winged falcons which swoop down upon the quarry.

3. Of magnificent proportions or appearance; magnificent; stately; splendid: as, a noble edifice.

Vne oppon the Auter was amyt to stond
An ymage full noble in the nome of god,
fytte cubettes by course all of clene leight,
Shynnyng of shene gold & of shap nobill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1681.

It is very well built, and has many noble rooms, but they are not very convenient. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

A noble library . . . looks down upon us with its ponderous and speaking volumes.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 551.

Most noble, the style of a duke.—Noble hawks, in falconry. See hawk. —Noble laurel, the bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. See bay. 2, and laurel. 1.—Noble liverwort, the common hepatica or liverleaf, *Anemone hepatica*. See Hepatica.—Noble metals. See def. 2 (e).—Noble parts of the body, the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. Diction. —The noble art, the art of self-defense; boxing. = Syn. 2. Noble, generous, magnanimous, honorable, elevated, exalted, illustrious, eminent, grand, worthy. Noble and generous start from the idea of being high-born; in character and conduct they express that which is appropriate to exalted place. Noble is an absolute word in excluding its opposite completely; it admits no degree of the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable; it is one of the words selected for the expression of loftiness in spirit and life. With generous the idea of liberality in giving has somewhat overshadowed the earlier meaning, that of a noble nature and a free, warm heart going forth toward others: as, a generous foe disdains to take an unfair advantage. Magnanimous comes nearer to the meaning of noble; it notes or describes that largeness of mind that has breadth enough and height enough to take in large views, broad sympathies, exalted standards, etc. (See definition of magnanimity.) It generally implies superiority of position: as, a nation so great as the United States or Great Britain can afford to be magnanimous in its treatment of injuries or affronts from nations comparatively weak.

II. n. 1. A person of acknowledged social or political preeminence; a person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; specifically, in Great Britain and Ireland, a peer; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. See nobility and peerage.

I come to thee for charitable license . . .
To sort our nobles from our common men.
For many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 77.

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy nobles dwell.
Tennyson, Lord of Burieligh.

2. An old English gold coin, current for 6s. 8d., first minted by Edward III., and afterward by Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and also by Edward IV., under whom one variety of the noble was called the *ryal* or *rose noble* (see *ryal*). The obverse type of all these nobles was the king in a ship. The reverse inscription, "Jesus autem transiens per medium florum ibat" (Luke iv. 30), was probably a charm against thieves. Ruding conjectures, though not with much probability, that the coins derived their name from the noble nature of the metal of which they were composed. The coin was much imitated in the Low Countries. See *George-noble*, *quarter-noble*.

Heo tolde him a tale
and tok him a noble,
For to ben hire boode-
mon and hire haude
after.

Piers Plowman (A),
[ll. 46.]



Obverse.
Reverse.
Noble of Edward III. (Size of the original.)

Ful brighter was the shynnyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble yorged newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 70.

Sayth master money-taker, gress'd th' flat,
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a noble
I'll stand thy friend, & healep thee out of trouble."
Times' Whistles (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

3. The poggie, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch.]
—4t. pl. In entom., the *Papilionidæ*.—**Farthing noble**. See farthing.—**Lion noble**. See lion, 5.—**Mail noble**. See mail. —To bring a noble to ninespence, to decay or degenerate.

En. Have you given over study then?
Po. Altogether; I have brought a noble to ninespence, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloques of Erasmus, I. 348.

noble† (nō'bl), v. t. [*ME. noblen*; < *noble*, a. Cf. *ennoble*.] To ennoble.

Thou noblest so ferforth our nature,
That no desdeyn the maker hadde of kynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I. 40.

noble-ending (nō'bl-en' ding), a. Making a noble end. [Rare.]

And so, espoused to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of noble-ending love.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 27.

noble-finch (nō'bl-finch), n. A book-name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*, translating the German *edelfink*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

noble†, n. See *noble†*.

nobleman (nō'bl-man), n.; pl. *noblemen* (-men). [*< noble + man*.] One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

If I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 308.

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide itself into four classes—noblemen, gentlemen, gignen, and men.

noble-minded (nō'bl-min' ded), a. Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapp'd the noble-minded Talbot.
Shak., I. Hen. VI., iv. 4. 87.

nobleness (nō'bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being noble. (a) Preeminence or distinction obtained by birth, or derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished lineage or rank; nobility.

Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches. Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 28.

(b) Greatness of excellence or worth; loftiness; excellence; magnanimity; elevation of mind; nobility.

The Body of K. Harold his Mother Thyra offered a great sum to have it delivered to her; but the Duke, out of the Nobleness of his Mind, would take no Money, but deliver'd it freely.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat
Bulld in her loveliest. Milton, P. L., viii. 557.

The king of nobleness gave charge unto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interment to be begun to it.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 2.

(c) Stateliness; grandeur; magnificence.

For nobleness of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England.
Ashmole, Berkshire, II. 341. (Latham.)

(d) Excellence; choiceness of quality.

We ate and drank,
And might—the wines being of such nobleness—
Have jested also.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(e) Of metals, freedom from liability to rust. = Syn. See *nobility* and *noble*.

noblesse (nō-ble's'), n. [Early mod. E. also *nobless* (now *noblesse*, spelled and accented after mod. F.); < *ME. noblesse*, *noblesce*, < *OF. noblesse*, *noblesce*, *noblece*, *noblaise*, F. *noblesse* = Pr. *noblesca*, *noblessa* = Sp. *nobleza* = Pg. *nobreza*, < *ML. nobilitas*, nobility (pl. *nobilitia*, privileges of nobility), < *L. nobilis*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility; greatness; nobleness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tullius Hostilius,
That out of poverte roos to heigh noblesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 311.

"Grisild," quod he, "that day
That I you took out of your poure array,
And putte you in estat of heigh noblesse,
Ye have nat that forgotten, as I gesse."
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 412.

As a Husbands Noblesse doth illustre
A mean-born wife.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

All the bounds
Of manhood, noblesse, and religion.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambols, v. 1.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; specifically, same as *nobility*, 3 (b).

It was evening, and the canall where the Noblesse go to take the air, as in our Hidepark, was full of ladys and gentlemen.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French noblesse.
Brougham.

Noblesse oblige (F.), literally, nobility obliges; noble birth or rank compels to noble acts; hence, the obligation of noble conduct imposed by nobility.

noblewoman (nō'bl-wūm' an), n.; pl. *noblewomen* (-wim' an). [*< noble + woman*.] A woman of noble rank.

These noblewomen maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey. (Evelyn. Diet.)

noble†, n. [*ME.*, also *noble†*, < *OF. noblee*, nobleness, < *noble*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth; rank; state; dignity.

Why! that this king sit thus in his noblesse.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 69.

Ne pomp, array, nobley, or ek richesse,
Ne made me to rew on youre distresse,
But moral vertu, grounded upon trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1670.

2. The body of nobles; the nobility.

Your princes erren, as your nobley doth.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I. 440.

noblin, n. See *noblin*.

nobly (nō'bli), adv. [*< noble + -ly*.] In a noble manner. (a) Of ancient or noble lineage; from noble ancestors: as, nobly born or descended. (b) In a manner befitting a noble.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 182.

(c) With magnanimity, bravery, generosity, etc.; heroically.

Was not that nobly done? Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 14.
Well beat, O my immortal Indignation!
Thou nobly swell'st at my beiking Soul.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 30.

(d) Splendidly; magnificently: as, he was nobly entertained.

In that Remu ben faire men, and the gon fulle nobely
arrayed in clothes of gold. Mandeville, Travels, p. 152.

Behold!
Where on the Aegean shore a city stands,
Built nobly; pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece. Milton, P. R., iv. 239.

= Syn. Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, grandly, superbly, sublimely.

nobody (nō'bō-di), n.; pl. *nobodies* (-diz). [*< ME. no body*; rare in ME. (where, besides the ordinary none, no man, woman, and no wight were used); < *no + body*.] 1. No person; no one.

This is the tune of our catch, plaid by the picture of No-body.
Shak., Tempest (folio 1623), iii. 2. 186.

I care for nobody, no, not I,
If no one cares for me.
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, I. 3 (song).

Hence—2. An unimportant or insignificant person; one who is not in fashionable society.

Oh, Mrs. Benson, the Peabodys were nobodys only a few years ago. I remember when they used to stay at one of the smaller hotels. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 92.

nobstick, n. See *knobstick*.

nob-thatcher (nōb'thach'ér), n. A wig-maker. *Halliwel*. [Slang.]

nocake (nō'kāk), n. [An accom., simulating E. cake¹, of the earlier *nokchick*, < Amer. Ind. *nookik*, meal.] Parched maize pounded into meal, formerly much used by the Indians of North America, especially when on the march. It was mixed with a little water when prepared for use. This article, usually with the addition of sugar, is still much used in Spanish-American countries under the name of *pinole*.

Nokchick, parch'd meal, which is a readie very wholesome food, which they eat with a little water.
Roger Williams, Key (1643) (Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., I. 33).

A little pounded parched corn or *no-cake* sufficed them [the Indians] on the march.

Emerson, II. Discourse at Concord.

nocent† (nō'sent), a. and n. [*< L. nocen(t)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt, injure.] I. a. 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt: as, nocent qualities.

The Earle of Denonshire, being interested in the blod of Yorke, that was rather feared then nocent.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 213.

The baneful schedule of her nocent charms.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

2. Guilty; criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves nocent.
Hewitt, Sermons (1658), Christmas Day, p. 74. (Latham.)

Afflicts both nocent and the innocent.
Greene, James IV., v.

The innocent might have been apprehended for the nocent.
Charnock, Attributes, p. 595.

II. n. One who is guilty; one who is not innocent.

An innocent with a nocent, a man unglytly with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balauce.
Hall, 1548, Hen. IV., f. 14. (Halliwel.)

No nocent is absolved by the verdict of himself.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 22.

nocently (nō'sent-li), adv. In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare.]

nocerine (nō-sē'rin), *n.* [*< Noocera* (see def.) + *-ine*².] A fluoride of calcium and magnesium occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs from the tufa of Nocera in Italy.

nochet, *v.* See *nouch*.

nochel, notchel (noch'el), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *nichel*, simulating *not*.] To repudiate. See the quotations. [Prov. Eng.]

It is the custom in Lancashire for a man to advertise that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by her (his wife) after that date. He is thus said to *nochel* her, and the advertisement is termed a *nochel notice*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 208.

Will. The first I think on is the king's majesty (God bless him!), him they cried *nouch*.

Sam. What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife? *Will.* I do not know what he did; but they voted that nobody should either borrow or lend, nor sell or buy with him, under pain of their displeasure.

Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Earl. Misc., II. 114). (Davies.)

nocht (nocht), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *naught*.

nociver (nō'siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nocivo*, *< L. nocivus*, hurtful, injurious, *< nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*.] Hurtful; injurious.

Be it that some nocive or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

nocivous, *a.* [*< L. nocivus*, hurtful: see *nocive*.] Hurtful; harmful; evil.

Phisitions which prescribe a remedy, . . . That know what is *nocivous*, & what good, . . . Yet all their skill as follie I deride, Unless they rightly know Christ crucified.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

nock (nok), *n.* [*< ME. nocke = MD. nocke = Dan. nok = Sw. nock, OSw. nocka, dial. nokke, nokk*, a nock, notch; cf. It. *nocco, nocca*, a nock, of Teut. origin. Now assimilated *notch*, *q. v.* Cf. *nick*.] 1. A notch; specifically, in *archery*, the notch on the end of an arrow (or the notched end itself), which rests on the string when shooting, or either of the notches on the horns of the bow where the string is fastened.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 138.

Be sure always that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breaking.

Aecham, Toxophilus, p. 201. (Nares.)

2. In *sail-making*, the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of staysails cut with a square tack.—3. The fundament; the breech.

So learned Tallacontus from
The brawny part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Would last as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the synapthetic snout.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 285.

Nock-earing, the rope which fastens the nock of a sail.
nock (nok), *v. t.* [*< nock*, *n.* Cf. *notch*.] 1. To notch; make a notch in.

They [arrows] were shaven wel and dight,
Nocked and feathered aright.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 942.

2. To place the notch of (the shaft or arrow) upon the string ready for shooting.

Captaine Smith was led after him by three great Salvages, holding him fast by each arme: and on each side six went in file with their Arrows *nocked*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 159.

A proper attention was to be paid to the *nocking*—that is, the application of the notch at the bottom of the arrow to the bow-string. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 124.

nockandro (no-kan'drō), *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from *nock* + Gr. *ἀνδρο* (*andrō*), a man. (Nares).] Same as *nock*, 3.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 14. (Nares.)

nocking-point (nok'ing-point), *n.* In *archery*, that part of the string of a bow on which the arrow is placed preparatory to shooting.

noctambulation (nok-tam-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *ambulation* (*n*), a walking about: see *night* and *ambulation*.] Somnambulism; sleep-walking. [Rare.]

noctambulism (nok-tam'bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *noctambulisme* = Sp. Pg. *noctambulismo* = It. *noctambulismo*; as *noctambulo* + *-ism*.] Somnambulism. [Rare.]

noctambulist (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *ambulare*, walk, + *-ist*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

noctambulo (nok-tam'bū-lō), *n.* [*< Sp. noctambulo* = Pg. *noctambulo* = It. *noctambulo* = F. *noctambule*, a sleep-walker, *< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *ambulare*, walk.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos*?
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air. (Latham.)

noctambulant (nok-tam'bū-lon), *n.* Same as *noctambulo*. *Dr. H. More*.

noctidial (nok-tid'ial), *a.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *dies*, a day: see *night* and *dial*.] Comprising a night and a day; consisting of twenty-four hours. [Rare.]

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodical month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder*.

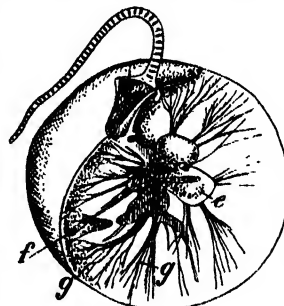
noctiferous (nok-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. noctifer*, the evening star, lit. night-bringer, *< nox* (*noct*), night, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *Lucifer*.] Bringing night. *Bailey*.

noctiflorous (nok-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *flos* (*flor*), blossom, flower.] In bot., flowering at night.

Noctilio (nok-tī-lī'ō), *n.* [NL., *< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *-ilio*, as in *L. vesperilio*, a bat (*< vesper*, evening): see *Vesperilio*.] 1. A genus of Central American and South American emballonurine bats, the type of a family *Noctilionidae*. *N. leporinus*, a bat of singular aspect, is the leading species.—2. [I. c.] A member of this genus.

Noctilionidae (nok-tī-lī-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Noctilio* (*n*) + *-idae*.] A neotropical family of bats, related to the *Emballonuridae* and sometimes included in that family, represented by the single genus *Noctilio*. The ears are large, separate, and with well-developed tragus; there is no nose-leaf; the nostrils are oval and close together, and the snout projects over the lower lip; the short tail perforates the basal third of the large interfemoral membrane; and some peculiarities of the incisor teeth give the dentition an appearance like that of a rodent. These bats share with some others, as the molossoids, the name of *bulldog* bats.

Noctiluca (nok-tī-lū'kə), *n.* [NL., *< L. noctiluca*, that which shines by night (the moon, a lantern), *< nox* (*noct*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. A genus of free-swimming phosphorescent pelagial infusorian animals, typical of the family *Noctilucae*. It is sometimes regarded as representative of an order *Cystoagellata* (or *Rhynchogellata*). They are ordinarily regarded as monomastigote or uniflagellate eustomatous infusorians, of sub-spherical form, strikingly like a peach in shape, and from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter (thus of giant size among infusorians). There is only one species, *N. miliaris*, of almost cosmopolitan distribution, but most abundant in warm seas, where they are foremost among various phosphorescent pelagic organisms which make the water luminous.



Noctiluca miliaris.
f, gastric vacuole; g, radiating filaments;
f, anal aperture. (Magnified.)

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 98.

2. [I. c.] A member of this genus.
noctilucous (nok-tī-lū'sent), *a.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] Shining by night or in the dark; noctilucid: as, the *noctilucous* eyes of a cat.

noctilucid¹ (nok-tī-lū'sid), *a.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *lucidus*, shining: see *lucid*.] Shining by night; noctilucous.

noctilucid² (nok-tī-lū'sid), *n.* [*< NL. Noctiluca*.] A member of the family *Noctilucae*.

Noctilucae (nok-tī-lū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Noctiluca* + *-idae*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Noctiluca*.

noctilucin (nok-tī-lū'sin), *n.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-in*.] In phosphorescent animals, the semi-fluid substance which causes light. *Rosseter*.

noctilucon (nok-tī-lū'kus), *a.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-ous*.] Same as *noctilucous*. [Rare.]

Myriads of *noctilucon* nereids that inhabit the ocean.
Pennant.

noctivagant (nok-tiv'ā-gant), *a.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *vagan* (*-is*), ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering in the night: as, a *noctivagant* animal.

The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping about our houses.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 347.

noctivation (nok'tī-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *vagatio* (*n*), a wandering, *< vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Rambling or wandering in the night.

The Townsman acknowledges &c. ad. to be paid for *noctivation*.
A. Wood, Life of Himesell, p. 374.

noctivagous (nok-tiv'ā-gus), *a.* [= F. *noctivague* = Sp. *noctivago* = Pg. *noctivago* = It. *notivago*, *< L. noctivagus*, that wanders by night, *< nox* (*noct*), night, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Noctivagant. *Buckland*.

noctograph (nok'tō-grāf), *n.* [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A writing-frame for the blind.—2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *E. H. Knight*.

Noctua (nok'tū-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. noctua*, a night-owl, *< nox* (*noct*), night: see *night*.] In *zool.*, a generic name variously used. (a) An old genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1751. (b) In *entom.*, a genus of moths established by Fabricius in 1776. It gives name to the family *Noctuidae* and to many corresponding groups of lepidopterous insects, with which it has been considered continuous, though the old *Noctua* or *Noctuinae* have been divided into no fewer than twenty-two families by some writers. The name is now restricted to moths having the following technical characters: antennae with very short cilia, rarely demipennate in the male, simple and filiform in the female; palpi little ascending, with long second and very short third joint; thorax hairy, subquadrate, with rounded, not very distinct collar; abdomen smooth, a little depressed, ending in a tuft cut squarely in the male, obtusely cylindrical in the female; upper wings entire, obtuse at tip, slightly glistening with spots always distinct; and legs strong, moderately clothed, with the feet almost always spinulose. The larvae are thick and cylindrical, a little swollen behind, with a globular head of moderate size. They live upon low plants, and hide during the day under brush and dry leaves. They hibernate, and pupate in the spring underground without spinning any silk. Nine subgenera of *Noctua* as thus defined are recognized by Guenee, all erected into genera by many other authors. The genus *Noctua* in this sense is represented in Europe and America. (c) In *ornith.*, a genus of owls named by Savigny in 1809. It has been used for various generic types of *Strigidae*, but is especially a synonym of *Athene*. The common small sparrow-owl is *Noctua passerina*, or *Athene noctua*.

noctuary (nok'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *noctuaries* (-riz). [*< L. nox* (*noct*), night, + *-ary*. Cf. *diary*.] An account of what passes in the night: the converse of *diary*. [Rare.]

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with.
Addison, Spectator, No. 586.

noctuid (nok'tū-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A noctuid moth; one of the *Noctuidae*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Noctuidae*. Also *noctuidous*.

Noctuidae (nok-tū-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Noctua* + *-idae*.] 1. An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Noctua*, and corresponding to the Linnean section *Phalana noctua*. It is a very large and universally distributed group, comprising over 1,500 species in the United States and 1,000 species in Europe. They are in general stout-bodied moths, with crested thorax, stout palpi, and simple antennae. The larvae are usually naked, and many species are noted pests to agriculture. By some authors this group has been made a superfamily, as *Noctuæ* or *Noctuinae*, and divided into more than 50 families.

2. One of the many families into which the superfamily *Noctuæ* (see *Noctuinae*) has been divided by some authors, notably by Guenee, containing the important genera *Agrotis*, *Tryphana*, and *Noctua*. The characters of this group are not very marked, but most of the species bear spines upon the fore tibiae.

noctuidous (nok-tū-i-dus), *a.* Noctuid. Also *noctuidously*.

noctuidform (nok'tū-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Noctua* + *L. forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or characters of a noctuid moth; of or pertaining to the *Noctuidae* in a broad sense.—2. Resembling a noctuid moth, as an owl-gnat (a dipterous insect).

Noctuidiformes (nok-tū-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *noctuidform*.] A tribe of nemocerous dipterous insects; the owl-gnats. See *Psychodidae*.

Noctuina (nok-tū-i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Noctua* + *-ina*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Noctuidae*.—2. In *ornith.*, a subfamily of *Strigidae*, named from the genus *Noctua*. *Vigors*, 1825.

noctule (nok'tūl), *n.* [*< F. noctule*, dim., *< L. nox* (*noct*), night: see *night*.] 1. A bat of the genus *Noctilio* or family *Noctilionidae*. *Cuvier*.—2. *Vesperilio* or *Vesperugo noctula*, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1½ inches. It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing during only a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

nocturn (nok'tēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. nocturne*, *a.*, *< OF. nocturne*, F. *nocturne* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, *< L. nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night, nightly, *< nox* (*noct*).

night, noctu, by night: see *night*. Cf. *diurn*.] 1. a. Of the night; nightly. *Anacron Chulo*.

II. n. 1. In the *early Christian ch.*, one of several services recited at midnight or between midnight and dawn, and consisting chiefly of psalms and prayers. Later, in both the Greek and Latin churches, these were said just before daybreak, as one service, including both matins and lauds. In the Roman Catholic Church, matins consist sometimes of only one nocturn, and sometimes of three. See *matin*, 2. 2. The part of the psalter used at nocturns, or the division used at each nocturn.—3. Same as *nocturno*, 1.

Nocturna (nok-tér'nā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *L. nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night: see *nocturn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the nocturnal lepidoptera proper, or the moths corresponding to the Linnean genus *Phalena*, or to the modern *Lepidoptera heterocera* exclusive of the sphinxes and zygaenids (or *Crepuscularia*). The group was divided into six sections, *Bombyctes*, *Noctuo-Bombyctes*, *Noctuelites*, *Phalanctes*, *Pyralites*, and *Pterophorites*.

Nocturne (nok-tér'nē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of *L. nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturn*.] A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the *Strigida*, or owls: contrasted with *Diurne*.

nocturnal (nok-tér'nāl), a. [= Sp. *nocturnal*, < LL. *nocturnalis*, < *L. nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*. Cf. *diurnal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the night; belonging to the night; used, done, or occurring at night: as, *nocturnal cold*; a *nocturnal visit*: opposed to *diurnal*.

The virtuous Youth, of this Commission glad,
Thought the nocturnal hours all clogg'd with lead.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 124.

2. Of or pertaining to a nocturn.—3. In *zoöl.*, active by night: as, *nocturnal lepidopter*.—**Nocturnal arc**. See *arc*.—**Nocturnal birds of prey**, the owls. See *Nocturne*.—**Nocturnal cognition**, dial, etc. See the noun.—**Nocturnal flowers**, flowers which open only in the night or twilight.—**Nocturnal Lepidoptera**, moths. See *Nocturna*.—**Nocturnal sight**. Same as *day-blindness*.—Syn. 1 and 3. See *nightly*.

nocturnally (nok-tér'nāl-i), adv. By night; nightly.

nocturne (nok'térn), n. [Also *nocturn*; < F. *nocturne* = Pr. *nocturn* = Sp. *Pg. nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < *L. nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*.] 1. In *painting*, a night-piece; a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light.

The illumination of a *nocturne* differs in no respect from that of a day scene. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 111.

2. In *music*, a composition, properly instrumental, which is intended to embody the dreamy sentiments appropriate to the evening or the night; a pensive and sentimental melody; a reverie; a serenade. The style of composition and the term are peculiar to the romantic school. Also *notturno*.

nocturnograph (nok-tér'nō-gráf), n. [< *L. nocturnus*, of the night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument employed in factories, mines, etc., for recording events occurring in the night, such as the firing of boilers, opening and shutting of gates and doors, times of beginning or ending certain operations, etc., or as a check upon the performance of duty by watchmen or operatives left in charge of work. *The Engineer*, LXV. 207.

Nocua (nok'ū-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *L. nocuus*, noxious: see *noxious*.] Noxious serpents as a division of *Ophidia*: contrasted with *Innocua*. Also called *Thanatophidia*.

nocument (nok'ū-mēnt), n. [< ML. *nocumentum*, < *L. nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*. For the form, cf. *document*.] Harm; injury. *Bp. Bale*.

That he himself had no power to avert or alter, not to speak of his enigmatical answers, snarls, not instructions, *nocuments*, not documents unto him. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 330.

noxious (nok'ū-us), a. [= It. *nocuo*, < *L. nocuus*, injurious, noxious, < *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Noxious; hurtful.

Though the basilisk be a *noxious* creature. *Suen*, *Speculum Mundi*, p. 487.

2. Specifically, venomous or poisonous, as a serpent; thanatophidian; of or pertaining to the *Nocua*.

noctuously (nok'ū-us-li), adv. In a noxious manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

nod (nod), v.; pret. and pp. *nodded*, ppr. *nodding*. [< ME. *nodden* (not in AS.); cf. G. dial. freq. *nottein*, shake, wag, jog, akin to OHG. *nodōn*, *notōn*, shake. Hence *nodnod*. The root seen in *L. "nuere* (pp. *"nutus*), *nod* (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), is appar. unrelated: see *nutant*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To incline or droop the head forward with a short, quick, involuntary motion, as when drowsy or sleepy; specifically, in *bot.*, to droop or curve downward by a short bend in the peduncle: said of flowers. See *nodding*, p. a.

It is but dull business for a lonesome elderly man like me to be *nodding*, by the hour together, with no company but his air-tight stove. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, iv.

2. Figuratively, to be guilty of a lapse or inadvertence, as when nodding with drowsiness.

Nor is it Homer *nod*, but we that dream.

Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes *nod*. *Huxley*, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 196.

3. To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

A wretched creature, and must bend his body
If Caesar carelessly but *nod* on him.

Shak., *J. C.*, l. 2. 118.

Nod to him, elves, and do him courtesies.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 1. 177.

4. To bend or incline the top or part corresponding to the head with a quick jerky motion, simulating the nodding of a drowsy person.

Sometime we see a . . . blue promontory
With trees upon 't, that *nod* unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 14. 6.

Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.

Pope, *Iliad*, xvii. 672.

Green hazels o'er his basnet *nod*. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, l. 25.

II. *trans.* 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top.—2. To signify by a nod: as, to *nod* assent.

Craggy Cliffs, that strike the Slight with Pain,
And *nod* impending Terrors o'er the Plain.

Congreve, *Taking of Namure*.

3. To affect by a nod or nods in a manner expressed by a word or words connected: as, to *nod* one out of the room; to *nod* one's head off.

Cleopatra

Hath *noded* him to her.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 6. 66.

nod (nod), n. [< *nod*, v.] 1. A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, either, voluntary, as when used as a familiar salutation, a sign of assent or approbation, or given as a signal, command, etc., or involuntary, as when one is drowsy or sleepy.

They sometimes, from the private *nods* and ambiguous orders of their prince, perform some odious or execrable action.

Bacon, *Political Fables*, vi., Expl.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them, when they do amiss.

Locke, *Education*, § 77.

A mighty King I am, an earthly God;

Nations obey my Word, and wait my *Nod*.

Prior, *Solomon*, ii.

With a *nod* of his handsome head and a shake of the reins on black Bob, he is gone

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 292.

2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,

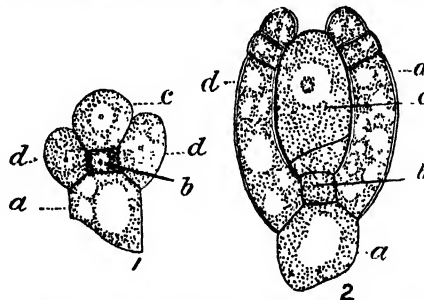
Ready, with every *nod*, to tumble down.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 4. 102.

The land of *nod*, the state of sleep: a humorous allusion to "the land of *Nod* on the east of Eden" (Gen. iv. 16). [Colloq.]

Noda (nō'dā), n. [NL. (Schellenberg, 1803), < Gr. *νόδος*, toothless, < *νό-* priv. + *δοειν* = E. *tooth*.] In *entom.* (a) Same as *Phora*. (b) A wide-spread and important genus of *Chrysomelidae*, characterized by the shape of the scutellum, which is as broad as it is long and very obtuse, becoming almost circular.

nodal (nō'dāl), a. [< *node* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a node or to nodes; *nodated*.—**Nodal cell**, in the *Characeae*, the lowest of an axile row of three cells of which the oogonium, at an early stage of its development



Nodal Cell.—Vertical sections of developing carpogonium of *Nitella flexilis*, at different stages.
1. Very early stage. a, supporting cell; b, nodal cell; c, central cell; d, rudimentary enveloping cells. 2. Later stage (letters as above). In fig. 2 the enveloping cells d, d' have almost completely inclosed the central cell c.

and fertilization, consists.—**Nodal cone**, the tangent cone of a surface, at a node.—**Nodal curve**, in *math.*, a curve upon a surface, upon which curve every section of the surface has a node, so that the surface has more than one tangent plane at every point of the nodal curve; a curve along which the surface cuts itself.—**Nodal figure**, a curve formed by the nodal lines of a plate.



Nodal Lines.

—**Nodal lines**, lines of absolute or comparative rest which exist on the surface of an elastic body, as a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration. Their existence is shown by sprinkling sand on the vibrating plate. During its motion the sand is thrown off the vibrating parts and accumulates in the nodal lines. The figures thus produced were discovered and studied by Chladni, and are hence called *Chladni's figures*; they are always highly symmetrical, and the variety, according to the shape of the plate, the way it is supported and set vibrating, etc., is very great.—**Nodal locus**. See *locus*.—**Nodal points**, those points in a vibrating body (as a string



Vibrating String, with nodes at N, N', and loops at L, L', L'',

extended between two fixed objects) which remain at absolute or comparative rest during the vibration, the portions lying between the nodes being called *loops*.

nodated (nō'dā-ted), a. [< *L. nodatus*, pp. of *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*, *knotted*.] Knotted.—**Nodated hyperbola**, in *geom.*, a hyperbola of the third or a higher order with a node.

nodation (nō-dā'shon), n. [< *L. nodatio(n)*, knottiness, < *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots: see *nodate*.] The act of making a knot; the state of being knotted. [Rare.]

noddary, n. [Appar. for **noddery*, < *nod* (or *noddy*) + *-ary*.] Foolishness. [Rare.]

Peoples prostrations of [civil liberties], . . . when they may lawfully help it, are prophane prostitutions; ignorant idealisms, under natural *noddaries*.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 51.

nodden (nod'n), a. [Irreg. < *nod* + *-en*]; prop. *nodded*.] Bent; inclined.

They neither plough nor sow; ne, fit for fall,

E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 10.

nodder (nod'ér), n. [< *nod* + *-er*.] One who nods, in any sense of that word.

A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers.

Pope.

nodding (nod'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *nod*, v.] The act of one who nods: also used attributively: as, a *nodding* acquaintance (an acquaintance involving no recognition other than a nod).

I have met him out at dinner, and have a *nodding* acquaintance with him.

E. Yates, *Castaway*, II. 274.

nodding (nod'ing), p. a. Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion: as, a *nodding* plume; specifically, in *bot.*, having a short bend in the peduncle below the flower, causing the latter to face downward; cernuous.

noddingly (nod'ing-li), adv. In a nodding manner; with a nod or nods.

noddipoll, n. See *noddy-poll*.

noddle (nod'l), n. [< ME. *nodde*, *nodyl*, prob. for orig. **knoddel*, dim. of **knod* = MD. *knodde*, a knot, knob, D. *knod*, a club, cudgel, = G. *knotten*, a knot, knob: see *knotted*. Cf. *knob* = *nobl*, the head.] 1. The back part of the head or neck; also, the cerebellum.

Of that which ordethin dooe procede—Imaginacion in the forhede, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *noddle*. *Str T. Elyot*.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke. *Barrrough's Method of Physick* (1624). (*Nares*.)

Occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no head taken.

Bacon, *Delays* (ed. 1887).

2. The head.

I could tell you how, not long before her Death, the late Queen of Spain took off one of her Chaplains, and clouted Olivares about the *Noddle* with it. *Hovell*, *Letters*, II. 43.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*.

Str R. L'Estrange.

These reflections, in the writers of the transactions of the times, seize the *noddles* of such as were not born to have thoughts of their own.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 178.

noddle² (nod'l), v.; pret. and pp. *nodded*, ppr. *nodding*. [Freq. and dim. form of *nod*. Cf. *middle-noddle*.] 1. *intrans.* To make light and frequent nods.

He walked splay, stooping and *nodding*.

Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, I. 184. (*Davies*.)

II. trans. To nod or cause to nod frequently.

She noddled her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face.
Graves, *Spiritual Quixote*, v. 10.

noddock (nod'ok), *n.* [Also *nodock*; appar. the same, with diff. dim. suffix -ock, as *noddle*.] Same as *noddle*.

noddy (nod'i), *n.*; pl. *noddies* (-iz). [Prob. < *nod* + *-y*, as if 'sleepy-head'; cf. *noddy-poll*. Cf. also *noddle*.] 1. A simpleton; a fool.

Hum. What do you think I am?

Jasp. An arrant noddy.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 4.

Nay, see; she will not understand him! gull, noddy.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, IV. 2.

2. A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily *Sterninae* and the group *Anoia* or genus *Anoia*, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts: so called from their apparent stupidity. The several species are much alike, having a sooty-brown or fuliginous plumage, with the top of the head white, the bill and feet black, large pointed wings, and long graduated tail. The common noddy is *Anoia solidus*, which abounds on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and elsewhere. See cut under *Anoia*.

3. The murre, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Massachusetts.]—4. The ruddy duck, *Frimatura rubida*. [New Berne, North Carolina.]—5. An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage.

I left her at cards: she'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at noddy.

Middleton, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, III. 2.

Cran. Gentlemen, what shall our game be?

Wend. Master Frankfurt, you play best at Noddy.

Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

6. The knave in this game.—7. A kind of four-wheeled cab with the door at the back, formerly in use.

One morning early, Jean-Marie led forth the Doctor's noddy, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving-seat.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

noddy (nod'i), *v. t.* [*noddy*, *n.*] To make a fool of. *Davies*.

If such an asse be noddied for the nonce,

I say but this to help his idle fit.

Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of wit.

Breton, *Pasquill's Foolcs-cappe*, p. 24.

noddy (nod'i), *n.* [*nod* + *-y*. Cf. *noddy*.] A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum. It consists of an inverted pendulum held in a vertical position by a reed or spring connecting it with its support. The force tending to restore the noddy to the vertical is the excess of the force of the spring over the moment of gravity, and its oscillation is therefore generally slow.

noddy-poll, *n.* [Also *noddipoll*, *noddipol*, *nodypoll*; < *noddy* + *poll*.] A simpleton.

Or els so foolyshe, that a verry nodypoll nydyote myght be ashamed to say it.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 709.

noddy-term (nod'i-térn), *n.* Same as *noddy*, 2. **node** (nód), *n.* [*< F. node*, in vernacular uses *nœud*, OF. *nod*, *no*, *now* = Sp. *nodo*, in vernacular uses *nudo* = Pg. It. *nodo*, < L. *nodus*, for **gnodus*, a knot, = E. *knot*: see *knot*.] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence—2. In *pathol.*: (a) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone. (b) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism. Specifically—3. In *anat.*, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slenderer portions technically called *internodes*.—4. In *entom.*, any knot-like part or organ. Specifically—(a) The basal segment of an insect's abdomen when it is short and strongly constricted before and behind, so as to be distinctly separated, not only from the thorax, but from the rest of the abdomen. The term is especially used in describing ants, some species of which have the second abdominal ring constricted in the same manner, forming a second node behind the first. (b) A notch in the anterior margin of the wing of a dragon-fly where the marginal and costal veins meet and appear to be knotted together.

5. In *bot.*, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as *Equisetum* and *Chara*, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne. See cut in next column.—6. In *astron.*, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node*; that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*. (See *Dragon's head and tail*, under *dragon*.) At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending



Stems, showing the nodes of (1) *Latium perenne*; (2) *Equisetum arvense*; (3) *Polygonum nodosum*; (4) *Nerium Oleander*.

node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*.

7. In *acoustics*, a point or line in a vibratile body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest: opposed to *loop*.—8. Figuratively, a knot; an entanglement. [Rare.]

There are characters which are continually creating collisions and nodes for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xix.

9. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown.—10. In *geom.*: (a) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do. At a node a curve has two or more distinct tangents. If two of these are real, the curve appears to cross itself at this point; if they are all imaginary, the point is isolated from the rest of the real part of the curve. (b) A double point of a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent-plane; especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order. But there are other kinds of nodes of surfaces, as *trirnodes*, *binodes*, and *unodes* (see these words), as well as nodal curves. See *nodal*. (c) A point of a surface: so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point. Cayley.—**Lunar nodes**, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—**Nodes of Ranvier**, apparent constrictions in the peripheral medullated nerve-fibers, at regular intervals, where the white substance is interrupted.

node-and-flecnode (nód'and-flek'nód), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency.

node-and-spinode (nód'and-spí'nód), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency.

node-couple (nód'kup'l), *n.* A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent: so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection.—**Node-couple curve**, a curve on a surface the locus of all its node-couples.

node-cusp (nód'kusp), *n.* A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent; a ramphoid cusp.

node-plane (nód'plán), *n.* A tangent-plane to a surface. Cayley.

node-triplet (nód'trip'let), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points.

node, *n.* Plural of *nodus*.

nodia (nó'di-ak), *n.* [Native name.] The Papuan spiny ant-eater, *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*. It is of more robust form than the common Australian echidna, with a much longer decurved snout, three-clawed feet, and spiny tongue; the color is blackish with white spines. The animal lives in burrows, and subsists on insects. See cut under *Echidna*.

nodical (nód'i-kál), *a.* [*< node* + *-ical*.] In *astron.*, of or pertaining to the nodes: applied

to a revolution from a node to the same node again: as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon. **nodicorn** (nód'i-körn), *a.* [*< L. nodus*, knot, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having nodose antennae, as certain hemipterous insects.

nodiferous (nó-dif'ér-us), *a.* [*< L. nodus*, knot, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing nodes.

nodiform (nó'di-form), *a.* [*< L. nodus*, knot, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form of a knot or little swelling: specifically said of a tarsal joint when it is small and partly concealed by the contiguous joints.

Nodosaria (nó-dó-sá-rí-á), *n.* [NL., < L. *nodus*, knotty (see *nodose*), + *-aria*.] A genus of polythalamie or multilocular foraminifera, typical of the *Nodosariidae*. The cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or curved line. They occur fossil in Chalk, Tertiary, and recent formations.

nodosarian (nó-dó-sá-rí-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Nodosaria*: applied especially to a stage of development resembling *Nodosaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Nodosaria*. **Nodosariidae** (nó-dó-sá-rí-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nodosaria* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, typified by the genus *Nodosaria*.

nodosarine (nó-dó-sá-rín), *a.* [*< Nodosaria* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to *Nodosaria* or the *Nodosariidae*, or having their characters.

nodose (nó-dós), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nodoso*, < L. *nodus*, knotty, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] 1. In *bot.*, knotty or knobby; provided with knots or internal transverse partitions, as the leaves of some species of *Juncus*.—2. In *zool.*: (a)

Having a node or nodes: said of a longitudinal body which is swollen or dilated at one or more points. (b) Having knot-like swellings on the surface.—**Nodose antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae having one, two, or more enlarged and knot-like joints, the others being slender.

nodosity (nó-dós-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nodosities* (-tiz). [= F. *nodosité* = It. *nodosità*, < LL. *nodositus*, nodosity, < L. *nodus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. A knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no; . . . it [Croft's Life of Young] is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp without his force; it has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibil without the inspiration.

Burke, in Prior, xvi.

nodous (nó'dus), *a.* [*< L. nodus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] Knotty; full of knots. [Rare.]

This [the ring-finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodosa*, men continue not long after.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 4.

nodular (nód'ül-lär), *a.* [*< nodula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot; consisting of nodules.—**Nodular iron ore**. Same as *eaglestone*.

nodularious (nód'ül-lä-rí-us), *a.* [*< nodula* + *-arius*.] Having nodules; characterized by small knots or lumps.

nodulated (nód'ül-lä-ted), *a.* [*< nodula* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Having nodules; nodose.

On the hard palate . . . was an irregularly raised patch of nodulated character.

Lancet, No. 3457, p. 1119.

nodulation (nód'ül-lä-shon), *n.* [*< nodula* + *-ation*.] The state of being nodulated; also, the process of becoming nodulated.

The nodulation of the material may go on in that position.

Science, XIII. 146.

nodule (nód'ül), *n.* [*< L. nodulus*, a little knot, dim. of *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] A little knot or lump. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, the anterior end of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, projecting into the fourth ventricle, in front of the uvula. Also called *laminated tubercle* and *nodulus*. (b) In *entom.*, a small rounded elevation on a surface; a tubercle. (c) In *bot.*, the strongly refractive thickening to be observed on the valvular side of many diatom frustules, occurring in the middle and at the end of the central clear space not occupied by the transverse striae. (d) In *geol.*, a rounded, variously shaped mineral mass: a form of concretionary structure frequently seen, especially in clay and argillaceous limestones. The earthy carbonate of iron (clay-ironstone), an important ore, very commonly occurs in the nodular form. The common clay-stones called *faïences* in Scotland furnish a good illustration of this mode of occurrence of mineral matter. The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals; but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the center. Nodules, as of trinitite, graphite, etc., often occur in masses of meteoric iron. See *meteorite*.—**Lymphoid nodules**. See *lymphoid*.—**Nodules of Arantius**. See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*.

noduled (nód'ild), *a.* [*< nodula* + *-ed*.] Having little knots or lumps.

Dissect with hammers fine

The granite rock, the *nodul'd* flint calcine.

Dr. E. Darwin, *Botanical Garden*, I. 2. 296. (*Latham*.)

noduli, *n.* Plural of *nodulus*.
noduliferous (nod-'ū-lif-'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. nodulus*, a little knot, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Having or bearing nodules.

noduliform (nod-'ū-lif-'ōrm), *a.* [*< L. nodulus*, a little knot, + *forma*, form.] In the form of a nodule; bearing nodules or knots.

nodulose, **nodulous** (nod-'ū-lōs-, -lus), *a.* [*< NL. nodulosus*, *< L. nodulus*, a little knot; see *nodule*.] In bot., having little knots; knotty.

nodulus (nod-'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *noduli* (-li). [*< NL. < L. nodulus*, a little knot; see *nodule*.] In anat., a nodule. For specific use as the name of part of the cerebellum, see *nodule* (*a*).

nodus (nō-'dus), *n.*; pl. *nodī* (-dī). [*L.*, a knot, node; see *node*.] 1. A knot.—2. In music, an enigmatical canon.—**Nodus cursorius**, a name given by Nothnagel to a part of the caudate nucleus lying at about the middle of its length. The mechanical or chemical stimulation of this point is stated by him to produce forced movements of leaping and running either straight forward or in a circle.

Noeggerathia (neg-'ē-rā-'thi-ā), *n.* [*< NL.*, named after J. Noeggerath, a German mining engineer and geologist (1788-1877).] A genus of fossil plants described by Sternberg (1820), found in the European coal-measures, but only rarely, and in regard to the affinities of which there have been much doubt and discussion. Some of the latest authorities place it among the *Cycadaceae*. The nervation of the leaves bears considerable resemblance to that of the ginkgo-tree, a conifer. Lesquereux describes certain fossil plants occurring in the coal-measures of Ohio and Alabama, which more nearly resemble *Noeggerathia* than do any others found in the United States, under the generic name of *Whitlieya*.

Noël, *n.* See *Nowel*.

noematic (nō-'ē-mat-'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. νόημα*, a perception, a thought, understanding, *< νοεῖν*, see, perceive, *< νόος*, *νοῖς*, perception, mind; see *nous*.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental; intellectual.

noematical (nō-'ē-mat-'i-kāl), *a.* [*< noematic* + *-al*.] Same as *noematic*. *Cudworth*, *Morality*, iv. 3.

noematically (nō-'ē-mat-'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In the understanding or mind. *Dr. H. More*, *Immortality of the Soul*, i. 2.

noemics (nō-'ēm-'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. νόημα*, a perception (see *noematic*), + *-ics*.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science. [*Rare*.]

Noëtian (nō-'ē-shi-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. Νοῦτιος*, *Noëtus* (see *def.*), + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Noëtus or Noëtianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Noëtus of Smyrna in Asia Minor, who about A. D. 200 founded a Monarchian sect or school, and taught a form of Patristianism.

Noëtianism (nō-'ē-shi-ān-izm), *n.* [*< Noëtian* + *-ism*.] The teachings of Noëtus or of the Noëtians. See *Noëtian*.

noëtic (nō-'et-'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. νοητικός*, quick of perception, *< νόημα*, a perception, *νοητός*, perceivable, also perceiving, *< νοεῖν*, perceive, see, *< νόος*, *νοῖς*, perception, understanding, mind; see *nous*.] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

I would employ the word *noetic* . . . to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself.

Str. W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxxviii.

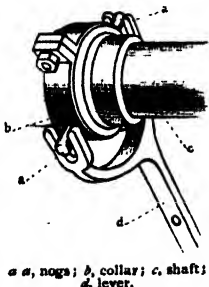
Noëtical world, the archetypal world of Plato.

noëtical (nō-'et-'i-kāl), *a.* [*< noëtic* + *-al*.] Same as *noëtic*.

no-eye pea (nō-'ī pē). A variety of pulse produced by the shrub *Cajanus Indicus*. [*Jamaica*.]

noft. A contraction of *ne of*, not of or nor of.

nog¹ (nog), *n.* [*A var. of knag*; cf. *Sw. knagg*, a knot, knag, = *Dan. knag*, *knage*, a knot, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel; see *knag*.] 1. A wooden pin; specifically, in *ship-carp.*, a treenail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. One of the pins or combinations of pins and antifriction rollers in the lever of a clutch-coupling, attached to the inner sides of the bifurcations of the clutch-lever, and working in a groove turned in and entirely around the movable part of the clutch, for sliding the latter along the feather of the rotating shaft to engage it with its counterpart on the shaft to be rotated.—3. A brick-shaped



piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—4. In *mining*, a cog; a square block of wood used to build up a chook or cog-pack for supporting the roof in a coal-mine.—5. *pl.* The shank-bones. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nog² (nog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nogged*, ppr. *nogging*. [*< nog¹, *n.*] 1. In *ship-carp.*, to secure by a nog or treenail.—2. To fill with brick-work. See *nogging*.*

nog³ (nog), *n.* [*Abbr. of noggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noggin.—2. A kind of strong ale.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of nog on 't

He'd either make a hog or dog on 't.

Swift, *Upon the Horrid Plot*.

Norfolk nog, a strong kind of ale brewed in Norfolk, England.

Here's *Norfolk nog* to be had at next door.

Vanbrugh, *Journey to London*, i. 2.

noggen (nog-'n), *a.* [*< nog-s* + *-en*².] 1. Made of nogs or hemp. Hence—2. Thick; clumsy; rough. [*Prov. Eng.* in both uses.]

noggin (nog-'in), *n.* [*Also naggin*, formerly sometimes *knoggin*; *< Ir. noigin* = *Gael. noigean*, a wooden cup; cf. *Gael. cnagan*, an earthen pipkin; *Ir. cnagaire*, a noggin; *< Ir. Gael. cnag*, a knob, peg, knock, etc.; see *knag*. Cf. *nog¹.] 1. A vessel of wood; also, a mug or similar vessel of any material.*

The furniture of this Caravansera consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Potheen *Noggin*. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 196.

2. The contents of such a vessel; a small amount of liquor, as much as might suffice for one person.

The sergeant . . . brought up his own mug of beer, into which a *noggin* of gin had been put.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxiv.

3. One end of a keg that has been sawn into halves, used for various purposes on shipboard.—4. The head; the noddle. [*Colloq.*]

nogging (nog-'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of nog¹, *v.*] 1. In *building*, brickwork serving to fill the interstices between wooden quarters, especially in partitions.—2. In *ship-carp.*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails. See *nog¹.—**Nogging-pieces**, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick-nogging and nailed to them, for the purpose of strengthening the brick-work. Also *noggin*.**

noggle (nog-'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *noggled*, ppr. *nogging*. [*Cf. naggle*.] To walk awkwardly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

noggler (nog-'lēr), *n.* An awkward or bungling person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

noggy (nog-'i), *a.* [*Appar. < nog² + *-y*¹.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [*Prov. Eng.*]*

noght, *adv.* A Middle English form of *naught*, *not*.

nogs (nogz), *n.* [*Origin obscure. Hence nog-gen*.] Hemp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nohow (nō-'how), *adv.* [*< no², *adv.*, + *how¹.] 1. In no manner; not in any way; not at all. [*Colloq.*].—2. Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [*Slang*].—To look *nohow*, to be out of countenance or embarrassed. *Davies*. [*Slang*.]**

I could not speak a word; I dare say I looked *nō-hōw*.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, i. 161.

Then, struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added "Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? you look all *nō-hōw*."

In *Dickens*, *Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions*.

noiancet, *n.* See *noyance*.

noiet, *v.* and *n.* See *noy*.

noil (noil), *n.* [*Early mod. E. noyle*; *< OF. noiel*, *noyel*, *nuicel*, *noel*, *noynau*, a button, buckle; appar. same as *noel*, etc., a kernel (see *newel*¹, *newel*²), but perhaps dim. of *nous*, *< L. nodus*, a knot; see *node*.] One of the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing. These are used for felting purposes, or are made into inferior yarns, which are put into cloth to increase its thickness. The name is also given to waste silk.

No person shall put any *noyles*, thrums, etc., or other de-celvable thing, into any broad woollen cloth.

Stat. Jac. I., c. 18, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser., [X. 86.]

It is the function of the various forms of combing machine now in use to separate the "top" or long fibre from the *noil* or short and broken wool. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 630.

noil-yarn (noil-'yārn), *n.* An inferior quality of yarn spun from the combings of waste silk or wool.

noint (noint), *v. t.* [*Also dial. nint*; *< ME. nointen*, by aphesis from *anoint*; see *anoint*.] Same as *anoint*.

Noynt hem ther-wyth ay when thou may.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

She fetched to vs

Ambrosia, that an aire most odorons
 Bears still about it; which she noieted round
 Our either nostrills, and in it quite drown'd
 The nasty whale-smell. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, iv. 596.

noiancet (noi-'zans), *n.* An obsolete form of *nuisance*.

And yet ye take eny of owres, thet shull helpe yow to oure *noyance*.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Much *noiance* they have every where by wolves.

Holland, tr. of *Camden*, ii. 68. (*Davies*.)

noisant (noi-'zant), *a.* [*ME. noisaunt*, *< OF. nuisant*, ppr. of *nuisir*, *F. nuire*, *< L. nocere*, hurt, harm; see *nocent*. Cf. *noissance*.] Harmful; troublesome.

If it be, ye shall haue gretly to doo

Huge *noisaunt* pannes with aduersite,

And desherite be wretchedly also.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1045.

noise (noiz), *n.* [*< ME. noise*, *noyse*, *< OF. noise*, *noyse*, *noisse*, *nose*, *noze*, *F. noise* = *Pr. nauza*, *noysa*, *nuiza* = *OSp. noza*, a dispute, wrangle, strife, noise; origin uncertain; according to some, *< L. nausea*, disgust, nausea (see *nausea*); according to others, *< L. nozia*, hurt, harm, damage, injury (see *noxious*); but neither explanation is satisfactory in regard to either form or sense. Confusion of form and sense with some other words, as those represented by *noissance*, *noisant*, and *annoy*, *noy*, *noysome*, *noisome*, etc., seems to have occurred.]

1. A sound of any kind and proceeding from any source; especially, an annoying or disagreeable sound, or a mixture of confused sounds; a din; as, the *noise* of falling water; the *noise* of battle. In acoustics a *noise*, as opposed to a *tone*, is a sound produced by confused, irregular, and practically unanalyzable vibrations.

Ther sholde ye haue herde grete brekinge of speres, and grete *noyse* of awerdes vpon helmes and vpon sheldes, that the swouide was herde in to the Cittee clerly.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There is very little *noise* in this City of Publick Cries of things to be sold, or any Disturbance from Pamphlets and Hawkers.

Standing on the polished marble floor,

Leave all the *noises* of the square behind.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, i. 4.

2. Outcry, clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk; as, to make a great *noise* about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

Though ther were a *noyse* among the presse,

Yet wist he wele as for fayre Charlous,

That he was no thing gilty in that case.

Generyden (E. E. T. S.), i. 1517.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection.

Spectator.

Adventurers, like prophets, though they make great *noises* abroad, have seldom much celebrity in their own countries.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 106.

4t. Report; rumor.

Cleopatra, catching but the least *noise* of this, dies instantly.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 145.

They say you are bountiful;

I like the *noise* well, and I come to try it.

Fletcher (and *Masinger* ?), *Lover's Progress*, i. 2.

But, in pure earnest,

How trolls the common *noise*?

Ford, *Lady's Trial*, i. 1.

5t. A set or company of musicians; a band.

And see if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*; Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 18.

Proclaim his idol lordship,

More than ten criers, or six *noises* of trumpets!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 8.

Were 't not a rare jest, if they should come sneaking upon us, like a horrible *noise* of fiddlers?

Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, ii. 3.

Canst thou hear this stuff, Freeman? I could as soon suffer a whole *Noise* of Flatterers at a great Man's Levee in a Morning.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, i. 1.

6t. Offense; offensive savor.

He infects the firmament with his felle *noise*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 936.

To make a *noise* in the world, to be much talked of; attain such notoriety or renown as to be a subject of frequent talk or of public comment or discussion.

The mighty Empress which have made the greatest *noise* in the world have taken up but an inconsiderable part of the whole earth.

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, i. xii.

= *Syn.* 1. *Time*, etc. (see *sound*, *n.*, 2 and 3); din, clatter, blare, hubbub, racket, uproar.

noise (noiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noised*, ppr. *noising*. [*< ME. noisen*, *noysen*; from the noun.] I,† *intrans.* To sound.

Other harm

Those terrors which thou speak'st of did me none;
 I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 458.

II. *trans.* 1. To spread by rumor or report; report: often with *abroad*.

Ryght thus the people merly loyng
As off the good rule noyed of thaim to.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1556.

All these sayings were noyed abroad. Luke I. 65.

It is noised he hath a mass of treasure.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 404.

2†. To report of; spread rumors concerning; accuse publicly.

The wydow noyeth you, Sir Thomas, that ye sold a wey salt but for xxx. that she might have had xis. for every wey; I pray you answer that for your acquytalle.

Paston Letters, I. 228.

And for as mech as I am credybilly informyd how that Sir Myle Stapylton, knyght, with other yll disposed perones, defame and falsly noye me in morderyng of Thomas Denys, the Crowner, . . . and the seyd Stapylton further more noyeth me with gret robbries. *Paston Letters*, II. 27.

3†. To disturb with noise. *Dryden.*

noiseful (noiz'fŭl), *a.* [*< noise + -ful.*] Noisy; loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

He sought for quiet, and content of mind,

Which noiseful towns and courts can never know.

Dryden, Epil. Spoken at Oxford (1674), I. 5.

noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* [*< noise + -less.*] Making no noise or bustle; silent.

On our quickst decrees

The inaudible and noiseless foot of Time

Steals ere we can effect them.

Shak., All's Well, v. 2. 41.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life

They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Gray, Elegy.

noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noiseless or silent; absence of noise; silence.

noisette (nwo-zet'), *n.* [*F., < Noisette, a proper name, < noisette, dim. of noise, a nut, < L. nux, a nut; see nucleus.*] A variety of rose.

The great yellow noisette swings its canes across the window. *Kingaleys.*

noisily (noi'zi-li), *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise; with noisiness.

noisiness (noi'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

noisome (noi'sum), *a.* [Formerly also *noysome, noisom; < noy + -some.* Not connected with noise.] 1†. Hurtful; mischievous; noxious: as, a noisome pestilence.

I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword, and the famine, and the noisome beast, and the pestilence. *Ezek. xiv. 21.*

Sir John Forster, I dare well say,

Made us this noisome afternoon.

Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI. 189).

They became noisome even to the very persons of men.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 140.

2. Offensive to sight or smell, especially to the latter; producing loathing or disgust; disgusting; specifically, ill-smelling.

Foul words is but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 68.

Under the Conventicle Act his goods had been distrained, and he had been flung into one noisome jail after another, among highwaymen and housebreakers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. Disagreeable, in a general sense; extremely offensive. [Rare.]

She was a horrid little girl, . . . and had a slow, crab-like way of going along, without looking at what she was about, which was very noisome and detestable.

Dickens, Message from the Sea, iii.

=Syn. 2. Pernicious, etc. See noxious.

noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv.* Offensively to sight or smell; with noxious or offensive odors.

noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being noisome, hurtful, unwholesome, or offensive; noxiousness; offensiveness.

Foggy noisomeness from fens or marshes.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

There was not a touch of anything wholesome, or pleasant, or attractive, to relieve the noisomeness of the Ghetto to its visitors.

Hovells, Venetian Life, xiv.

noisy (noi'zi), *a.* [*< noise + -y.*] 1. Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the noisy crowd. *Swift.*

2. Full of noise; characterized by noise; attended with noise: as, a noisy place; a noisy quarrel.

O leave the noisy town! O come and see

Our country cote, and live content with me!

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, II. 35.

Noisy duck. See duck². =Syn. Vociferous, blatant, bawling, uproarious, boisterous.

nokt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nook*.

noket, *n.* A Middle English form of *nook*.

nokes (nōks), *n.* [Prob. from the surname *Nokes*, which is due to ME. *okes*, oaks.] A ninny; a simpleton.

nokett, *n.* [A dim. of *nook*, *nook*.] A nook of ground. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

norka (nok'tā), *n.* A rhomboidal mark in a table of logarithms to mark a change of the figure in a certain place of decimals.

Nola (nō'lā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nolidae*, founded by Leach in 1819, by him placed in *Pyræles*, by others referred to *Bombyces*. The fore wings are short, much widened behind, with moderately pointed tips and a slightly curved hind border; there are patches of raised scales below the costa, in variable number; the hind wings are short, rounded, and unmarked; nervures 3 and 4, 6 and 7 rise on long stalks, or 4 is wanting; and the male antennae are strongly ciliated or pectinated. The larvae are broad and flat, with 14 legs and hairy warts. It is a wide-spread genus, rather northern. *N. sorghivella* feeds on sorghum in the United States.

Nolana (nō-lā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), < LL. *nola*, a little bell (for a dog); a doubtful word, occurring but once, with a var. *nola*, a mark, sign, prob. the right form.] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, type of the tribe *Nolaneae*, and known by the broadly bell-shaped angled corolla and basilar style. There are about 7 species, of Chili and Peru, mainly maritime. They are prostrate or spreading plants with undivided leaves and bluish flowers in the axils. They are sometimes called *Chilian bell-flower*. *N. atriplicifolia*, with sky-blue flowers having white and yellow center, is the most frequently cultivated.

Nolanens (nō-lā'nē-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. Don, 1838), < *Nolana* + *-ens*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, typified by the genus *Nolana*, and distinguished by the plicate corolla and fruit divided into nutlet-like lobes. Five genera and 26 species are known, all natives of South America. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. Lindley gave to the group the rank of an order (*Nolanaceae*).

noldi. A contraction of *ne wolde*, would not.

noler, *n.* See *noll*.

noles volens (nō'lenz vō'lenz). [L.: *noles*, ppr. of *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, be willing: see *volition*.] Unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.

Nolidae (noi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nola* + *-idae*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Nola*.

noli-me-tangere (nō'li-mē-tan'jē-rē), *n.* [*< L. noli me tangere*, touch me not; *noli*, 2d pers. impv. of *nolle*, not wish, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *me* = *E. me*; *tangere*, touch (see *tangent*). Cf. *touch-me-not*.] 1. In bot.: (a) A plant, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*. (b) A plant of the genus *Echallium*, the wild or squiring cucumber. —2. In med., a lupus or epithelioma or other eroding ulcer of the face; more especially, lupus of the nose. —3. A picture representing Jesus appearing to St. Mary Magdalene after his resurrection, as related in John xx.

nolition (nō'lish'on), *n.* [= *F. nolition* = Sp. *nolición* = Pg. *nolição*; < L. *nolle* (1st pers. sing. pres. ind. *nolo*, be unwilling (< *ne*, not, + *velle*, will), + *-ition*. Cf. *volition*. Cf. LL. *noletia*, unwillingness.] Unwillingness: the opposite of *volition*. [Rare.]

There are many that pray against a temptation for a month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), I. 640.

nollt (nol), *n.* [Also *nole*, *noul*, *noule*; < ME. *nol*, *noll*, *nolle*, the head, neck, < AS. *hnol*, (*hnoll*) = OHG. *hnol*, *nollo* = MHG. *nol*, the top of the head.] 1. The head.

Though this be derklish endited for a dull *nolle*,
Miche nede is it not to mwse there-on.

Richard the Redeless, I. 20.

Then came October full of merry glee;

For yet his *noule* was totty of the must,

Which he was treading in the wine-fats see.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 89.

2. Head-work; hard study.

Then I would desire Mr. Dean and Mr. Leaver to remit the scholars a day of *noule* and punishment, that they might remember me.

Aecham, To the Fellows of St. John's, Oct., 1551.

nolle (nol'e), *v. i.* [*< nolle (prosequi)*.] To enter a nolle *prosequi*.

nolleity (nō-lē'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*), + *-eity*.] Unwillingness; *nolition*. [Rare.]

nolle *prosequi* (nol'e pros'e-kwi). [L.: *nolle*, be unwilling; *prosequi*, follow after, prosecute: see *nolition* and *prosequi*.] In law: (a) in civil actions, an acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action, or against some or one of several defendants (*Bingham*); (b) in criminal cases, a declaration of record from the legal representative of the government that he will no further prosecute the particular indictment or some design-

nated part thereof (*Bishop*). Abbreviated *nol. pros.*

nolo contendere (nō'lō kōn-ten'dē-rē). [L.: *nolo*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *nolle*, be unwilling; *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] In criminal law, a plea equivalent, as against the prosecution, to that of "guilty." It submits to the punishment, but does not admit the facts alleged.

nolpet, *v.* [ME.; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To strike.

And another, anon, he nolpet to ground,

Shent of the shalkes, shudrit hom itwyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6590.

II. *intrans.* To strike.

nolpet, *n.* [ME., < *nolpe*, *v.*] A blow.

Eneas also auntrid to sle

Amphytrak the fuerse, with a fyne speire,

And Neiron the noble with a *nolpe* also.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 14087.

nol. *prom.* An abbreviation of *nolle prosequi*.

nolt (nōlt), *n.* A variant of *nout*, *neat*.

noltherd (nōlt'hērd), *n.* [A var. of *notherd*, *neatherd*.] A neatherd. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Noltherds* attend to the cows on the Town Moors, on which the freemen and their widows have a right of depasturing cattle. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1885), p. 1646.

nom¹. A preterit of *nim*.

nom² (nōn), *n.* [*F.*, < L. *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*.] Name.—*Nom de guerre*. [*F.*, lit. a war-name.] (a) Formerly, in France, a name taken by a soldier on entering the service. Hence—(b) A fictitious name temporarily assumed for any purpose.

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver;

Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*.

Dryden, Epil. to Henry II., I. 6.

Nom de plume. [*F.*, lit. a pen-name; a phrase invented in England, in imitation of *nom de guerre*, and not used in France.] A pseudonym used by a writer instead of his real name; a signature assumed by an author.

nom. An abbreviation of *nominative*.

nama (nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *nomā* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *νόμα*, a spreading, a corroding sore: see *nome*⁶.] In med., a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth or of the pudendal labia in children; when affecting the mouth, called also *gangrenous stomatitis*, or *cancerum oris*. Also *nome*.

nomad (nom'ad), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nomade*; = G. Dan. *nomade* = Sw. *nomad* = F. *nomade* = Sp. *nomada*, *nomade* = Pg. It. *nomade*, < L. *nomas* (*nomad*-), < Gr. *νόμας* (*nomas*-), roaming or roving (like herds of cattle), grazing, feeding, < *νέμειν*, pasture, drive to pasture, distribute: see *nome*⁴.] I. *a.* Wandering: same as *nomadic*.

II. *n.* A wanderer; specifically, one of a wandering tribe; one of a pastoral tribe of people who have no fixed place of abode, but move about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage; hence, a member of any roving race.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of changing their pasture, who carry their cottages or sheddies (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, v. 3.

Nomada (nom'a-dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *νόμας* (*nomas*-), *nomad*: see *nomad*.] A genus of naked bees or cuckoo-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Cuculinae*. It is of large extent, over 70 species occurring in North America alone. The body is of graceful form, almost entirely naked, and ornamented with pale markings; the abdomen is subscissile; the legs are sparsely pubescent, if at all so; the scutellum is often obtusely bifurcate, but has no lateral teeth; and the stigma is well developed and lanceolate. The female places her eggs in the cells of *Andrena*.

nomade (nom'ād), *a.* and *n.* Same as *nomad*.

nomadian (nō-mā'di-an), *n.* [*< nomad + -ian*.]

A nomad. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. νοματικός*, belonging to pasturage or to the life of a herdsmen, pastoral, < *νόμας* (*nomas*-), *nomad*: see *nomad*.] 1. Wandering; roving; leading the life of a nomad; specifically applied to pastoral tribes that have no fixed abode, but wander about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage.

The *Nomad* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.

W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Physiol. (1883), § 1040.

2. Figuratively, wandering; changeable; unsettled.

The American is *nomadic* in religion, in ideas, in morals, and leaves his faith and opinions with as much indifference as the house in which he was born.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 97.

nomadically (nō-mad'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* [*< nomadic + -al + -ly*.] In a nomadic manner: as, to live *nomadically*.

nomadise, *v. i.* See *nomadise*.

nomadism (nom'ə-dizm), *n.* [= F. *nomadisme*; as *nomad* + *-ism*.] The state of being a nomad; nomadic habits or tendencies.

The struggles which anciently arose between nomadism and the immature civilizations exposed to its encroachments. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I, 17.

nomadize (nom'ə-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nomadized*, ppr. *nomadizing*. [= F. *nomadiser*; as *nomad* + *-ize*.] To live a nomadic life; wander about from place to place with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. Also spelled *nomadise*.

The Vogules *nomadise* chiefly about the rivers Irtysh, Ob, Kama, and Volga. *Travels*.

A separate tribe, the Filmana, i. e. Finnmans, *nomadise* about the Pazyret, Motoff, and Petchenga tundras. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 808.

nomancy (nō'man-si), *n.* [*<* F. *nomancie* (= Sp. *nomancia*), abbr. from *onomancie* (see *onomancy*), appar. by confusion with F. *nom*, name.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson*.

no-man's-land (nō'manz-land), *n.* 1. A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim; a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land. See *debatable*.

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no-man's-land*, for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson*.

2. Same as *Jack's land* (which see, under *Jack*).
—3. A fog-bank.

nomarch (nom'ārk), *n.* [= F. *nomarque*, *<* Gr. *νομαρχης*, the chief or governor of a province, *<* *νομός*, a province, + *ἀρχεῖν*, rule.] The governor or prefect of a nome or department in modern Greece.

nomarchy (nom'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *nomarchies* (-kiz). [*<* Gr. *νομαρχία*, the office or government of a nomarch, *<* *νομαρχης*, a nomarch: see *nomarch*.] A government or department under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

nomarthral (nō-mār'thrāl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint: see *arthral*.] Normally articulated; not having the dorsolumbar vertebral joints peculiar: applied to the edentates of the Old World, in distinction from those of the New World, which are xenarthral. *T. Gill*, *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V, 66.

nomblest, *n.* See *numbers*.

nombrē, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number*.

nombril (nom'bril), *n.* [*<* F. *nombril*, *<* L. *umbilicus*, navel: see *numbers* and *umbilicus*.] In *her.*, same as *navel point* (which see, under *navel*).

nome¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *name*.

nome², *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *nomb* (original past participle of *nim*¹).

nome³ (nōm), *n.* [*<* F. *nome* (in *alg.*), *<* L. *nomēn*, a name: see *nomēn*, *name*¹.] In *alg.*, a term.

nome⁴ (nōm), *n.* [*<* F. *nome* = Pg. *nome*, *<* L. *nomus*, *nomos*, *<* Gr. *νόμος*, a district, department, province, *<* *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, have and hold, use, dwell in, pasture, graze, etc.: see *nim*¹.] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

Coins of the *nomes* of Egypt were struck only by Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 651.

nome⁵ (nōm), *n.* [*<* F. *nome* = Pg. *nome*; *<* Gr. *νόμος*, a usage, custom, law, ordinance, a musical strain, a kind of song or ode, *<* *νέμειν*, distribute, have and hold, possess, use, etc.: see *nome*⁴.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also *nomos*.

Of the choric songs Westphal held that the real model was the old Terpanian *nome*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII, 163.

nome⁶ (nō'mē), *n.* [*<* L. *nome*, usually in pl. *nomē*, *<* Gr. *νόμις*, a spreading (*νομία ἐλάων*, spreading sores), lit. a grazing, *<* *νέμειν*, graze: see *nome*⁴.] In *pathol.*, same as *nomia*.

nomēn (nō'mēn), *n.*; pl. *nomēna* (nom'ē-nā). [*<* L. *nomēn*, see *name*¹.] A name; specifically, a name distinguishing the gens or clan, being the middle one of the three names generally borne by an ancient Roman of good birth: as,

Caius Julius Caesar, of the gens of the Julii; Marcus Tullius Cicero, of the gens of the Tullii. See *name*. In natural history *nomēn* has specific uses: (a) The technical name of any organism—that is, the name which is tenable according to recognized laws of sociological and botanical nomenclature; an onym. (See *onym*.) (b) Any word which enters into the usual binomial designation of a species of animals or plants; a generic or specific name. In the Linnean nomenclature, the basis of the present systematic nomenclature in zoology and botany, *nomēna* were distinguished as the *nomēn genericum* and the *nomēn triviale*.—*Women genericum*, the generic name. See *genus*.—*Women nudum*, a bare or mere name, unaccompanied by any description, and therefore not entitled to recognition.—*Women specificum*, *nomēn triviale*, a specific or trivial name which, coupled with and following the *nomēn genericum*, completes the technical designation of an animal or a plant. See *species*.

nomēnclative (nō'mēn-clā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *nomēn-clat(ure)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to naming. *Whitney*.

nomēnclator (nō'mēn-clā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *nomēnclateur* = Sp. *nomēnclator* = Pg. *nomēnclador* = It. *nomēnclatore*, *<* L. *nomēnclator*, sometimes *nomēnclator*, one who calls by name, *<* *nomēn*, a name, + *calare*, call: see *calends*.] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates canvassing for office, when appearing in public, were attended each by a *nomēnclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, thus enabling him to address them by name.

What, will Cupid turn *nomēnclator*, and cry them?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
Their names are known to the all-knowing power above, and in the means while doubtless they wreck not whether you or your *Nomēnclator* know them or not.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
2. One who or that which gives names, or applies individual or technical names.

Needs must that Name Infallible Success Assert, where God the *Nomēnclator* is.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III, 86.

3. A list of names arranged alphabetically or in some other system; a glossary; a vocabulary; especially, a list of scientific names so arranged.

nomēnclatorial (nō'mēn-clā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*<* *nomēnclator* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a *nomēnclator* or to the act of naming; *nomēnclatory*.

It may be advisable to remark that *nomēnclatorial* purists, objecting to the names *Pitta* and *Philepitta* as "barbarous," call the former *Coloburis* and the latter *Palates*.
A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 149.

nomēnclatory (nō'mēn-clā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *nomēnclator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to naming; naming.

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomēnclatory* one.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Language, p. 189.

nomēnclatress (nō'mēn-clā-tres), *n.* [*<* *nomēnclator* + *-ess*.] A female *nomēnclator*.

I have a wife who is a *Nomēnclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies. *Guardian*, No. 107.

nomēnclatural (nō'mēn-clā-tūr-āl), *a.* [*<* *nomēnclature* + *-al*.] Pertaining or according to a *nomēnclature*.

nomēnclature (nō'mēn-clā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *nomēnclature* = Sp. Pg. It. *nomēnclatura*, *<* L. *nomēnclatura*, a calling by name, a list of names, *<* *nomēn*, name, + *calare*, call: see *nomēnclator*.] 1. A name.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomēnclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; specifically, the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science: as, the *nomēnclature* of botany or of chemistry. Compare *terminology*.

If I could envy any man for his skill in satirical *nomēnclature*.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

The purposes of natural science require that its *nomēnclature* shall be capable of exact definition, and that every descriptive technical term be rigorously limited to the expression of the precise quality or mode of action to the designation of which it is applied.

Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

3. A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary.
There was at the end of the grammar a little *nomēnclature*, called "The Christian Man's Vocabulary," which gave new appellations or (if you will) Christian names to almost everything in life.

Addison, Religions in Waxwork.
Binary, binomial, polynomial nomenclature. See the adjectives. = Syn. 3. *Dictionary, Glossary*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

Nomia (nō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), *<* Gr. *νόμος*, of shepherds, pastoral, *<* *νομεύς*, a

shepherd, *<* *νέμειν*, pasture: see *nome*⁴, *nomad*.]

1. A genus of bees of the family *Andrenidae*. The second submarginal cell is quadrate or nearly so, and not narrowed toward the marginal cell; the body is large; the hind legs of the male are more or less deformed; and the apical antennal joint of the male is elongate and not dilated. The curious curvature, dilatation, and spinosity of the male's hind legs distinguish this genus and *Eunomia* from all other andrenids. There are two North American species, from Nevada and Texas.

2. A genus of tineid moths founded by Clemens in May, 1860, and changed in August of that year to *Chrysopora*, the only species being now called *C. lingulacella*.

nomial (nō'mi-āl), *n.* [*<* *nome*³ + *-ial*.] In *alg.*, a single name or term.

nomi¹ (nom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *νομικός*, pertaining to the law, conventional, *<* *νόμος*, a law, usage, custom: see *nome*⁴.] I. *a.* Customary or conventional: applied to the present mode of English spelling: opposed to *Glossic* or *phonetic*. *A. J. Ellis*.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The customary or conventional English spelling. See *Glossic*. *A. J. Ellis*.

nomi² (nom'ik), *a.* [*<* *nome*³ + *-ic*. Cf. *nomi*¹.] Of or pertaining to a *nome*. See *nome*³.

Prof. Messer has pointed out many cases in which Plunder thus employs a recurrent word to guide the hearer to the proper apprehension of the *nomi* march in his poems. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII, 167.

nomina, *n.* Plural of *nomēn*.

nominal (nom'i-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominal* = Sp. Pg. *nominal* = It. *nominale*, *<* L. *nominalis*, pertaining to a name or to names, *<* *nomēn*, a name: see *nomēn*, *name*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal: as, a *nominal* definition.

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Sp. Pearson*.

2. Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive.
—3. Existing in name only; not real; ostensible; merely so called: as, a *nominal* distinction or difference; a *nominal* Christian; *nominal* assets; a *nominal* price.

Thus the mind has three sorts of abstract ideas, or *nominal* essences. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II, xxxi, 12.

You must have been long enough in this house to see that I am but a *nominal* mistress of it, that my real power is nothing. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 188.

In numerous savage tribes the judicial function of the chief does not exist, or is *nominal*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 46.

4. *Nominalistic*.—*Nominal consideration*, a consideration so trivial in comparison with the real value as to be substantially equivalent to nothing, and usually named only as a form, without intending payment, as a consideration of one dollar in a deed of lands.—*Nominal damages*. See *damage*.—*Nominal division, exchange, horse-power, mode*, etc. See the nouns.—*Nominal party*, in *law*, one named as a party on the record of an action, but having no interest in the action.

II. *n.* 1. A nominalist.

Thomists, Reals, *Nominals*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

2. A verb formed from a noun; a denominative. **nominalism** (nom'i-nāl-izm), *n.* [= F. *nominalisme*; as *nominal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as *man*, *horse*, represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought; individualism. Medieval thinkers, especially those of the twelfth century, are classified as being either nominalists or realists; modern philosophers have generally joined in the condemnation of medieval realism, but have nevertheless been mostly rather realists than nominalists. The following are the most important varieties of nominalism: (a) That of the Stoics, who held that the only sort of thing that is not universal, and indeed the only sort that is not corporeal, is the meaning of a word (Gr. *λεκτόν*, L. *dictio*) as something different from the actual thought and distinct for each language. (b) That of Roscellin, condemned by the Church in 1092, which, though regarded as novel doctrine by his contemporaries, so that he has often been called the inventor of nominalism, had in substance been taught for two hundred years without attracting any particular attention. His views, so far as we can gather them from the reports of malicious adversaries, in the light of other nominalistic texts, were as follows. Various relations, usually considered as real, such as the relation of a wall to a house as a part of it, have no existence in the things themselves, but are due to the way we think about the things. Colors are nothing over and above the colored bodies. He held that nothing exists but individuals, and according to St. Anselm was "buried in corporal images." His opinion concerning universals was not called *nominalism*, but the *sententia vocum*, or *vocalism*. Anselm states that he held universals to be nothing but the breath of the voice (*status vocis*). This statement should not be hastily put aside as an enemy's misrepresentation, for the authorities agree that he made universals to be, not words, but vocal sounds; and since the breath was in his time and long after hardly regarded as a material thing, he may quite probably have been so "buried in corporal images" as to have confounded the breath of the voice with an incorporeal form, which agrees with a report that he was a follower of the pantheist

Scotus Erigena. (d) That of Peter Abelard (born 1079, died 1142), which consisted in holding that universality resides only in judgments or predications. Yet he not only admits that general propositions may be true of real things by virtue of the similarities of the latter, but also holds to a Platonist doctrine of ideas. Various other kinds of nominalism are allied to that of Abelard, especially the vague modern doctrine called *conceptualism* (which see). (e) The terminology of the "Venerable Inceptor," William of Occam (lived in the fourteenth century), who held that nothing except individuals exists, whether in or out of the mind, but that concepts (whether existing substantively or only objectively in the mind he does not decide) are natural signs of many things, and in that sense are universal. (f) That of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (born 1588, died 1679), who added to the doctrine of Occam that there are no general concepts, but only images, so that the only universality lies in the association of ideas. This doctrine, followed by Berkeley, Hume, James Mill, and others, is specifically known as *nominalism* in modern English philosophy, as contradistinguished from *conceptualism*. (g) That of modern science, which merely denies the validity of the "substantial forms" of the schoolmen, or abstractions not based on any inductive inquiry; but which, far from regarding the uniformities of nature as more fortuitous similarities between individual events, maintains that they extend beyond the region of observed facts. Properly speaking, this is not nominalism. (h) That of Kant, who maintained that all unity in thought depends upon the nature of the human mind, not belonging to the thing in itself.

nominalist (nom'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *nominaliste*; as *nominal* + *-ist*.] A believer in nominalism.

nominalistic (nom'i-nal-ist'ik), *a.* [*nominalist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nominalism or the nominalists.

nominalize (nom'i-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominalized*, ppr. *nominalizing*. [*nominal* + *-ize*.] To convert into a noun. *Instructions for Orators* (1682), p. 32.

nominally (nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a nominal manner; by or as regards name; in name; only in name; ostensibly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes. *Burke*, *Late State of the Nation*.

Nominally all powerful, he was really less free than a subject. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 443.

In another half-century Canada might if she chose stand as a *nominally* independent, as she is now a really independent, state. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 45.

nominate (nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominated*, ppr. *nominating*. [*L. nominatus*, pp. of *nominare* (> *It. nominare* = *Sp. nombrar* = *Fr. nommer* = *OF. nomen*, *nommer*, *F. nommer*), name, call by name, give a name to, < *nomen*, a name; see *nomen*, and cf. *name*, *v.*] 1. To name; mention by name.

Slight may distinguish of colours; but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., II. 1. 130.

I have not doubted to single forth more than once such of them as were thought the chiefs and most *nominated* opposers on the other side. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

2t. To call; entitle; denominate.

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may *nominate* tender. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I. 2. 16.

Boldly *nominate* a spade a spade. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; appoint; as, to nominate an heir or an executor.

It is not to be thought that he which as it were from heaven hath *nominated* and designed them unto holiness by special privilege of their very birth will himself deprive them of regeneration and inward grace, only because necessarily deprive them of outward sacraments. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 60.

The Earl of Leicester is *nominated* by his Majesty to go Ambassador Extraordinary to that King and other Princes of Germany. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. v. 40.

4. To name for election, choice, or appointment; propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate, especially for an elective office. See *nomination*.—**5t.** To set down in express terms; express.

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, IV. 1. 259.

In order unto that which I have *nominated* in this behalf and more principally intend, let us take notice. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 291.

Nominating convention. See *convention*.
nominate (nom'i-nāt), *a.* [*L. nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name; see the verb.] 1. *Nominated*; of an executor, appointed by the will.

Executor in Scotch law is a more extensive term than in English. He is either *nominate* or *dativ*, the latter appointed by the court, and corresponding in most respects to the English administrator. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 573.

2. Possessing a nomen juris or legal name or designation; characterized or distinguished by a particular name.—**Nominate right**, in *Scots law*, a right that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a nomen juris, which serves to determine its legal character and consequences. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan*, *commodate*, *deposit*, *pledge*, *sale*, etc. *Nominate rights*

are opposed to *terminative rights*, or those in which the obligation depends upon the terms of the express agreement of the parties.

nominate (nom'i-nāt), *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman*.

nomination (nom'i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *nomination* = *Sp. nominacion* = *Fr. nomination* = *It. nominazione*, < *L. nominatio* (n-), a naming, < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus*; see *nominate*.] 1. The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; specifically, the act or ceremony of bringing forward and submitting the name of a candidate, especially for an elective office, according to certain prescribed forms.

I have so far forbore making *nominations* to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 170.

2. The state of being nominated: as, he is in *nomination* for the post.—**3.** The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*. (*Latham*.)

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the appointment or presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by the patron.—**5t.** Denomination; name.

And as these rejoycings tend to divers effects, so do they also carry diverse formes and *nominations*. *Putterham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 87.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*, as Jacob is called Israel, and Abraham the friend of God. *Bp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, III. § 4.

6t. Mention by name; express mention.

I will look again on the intellect of the letter, for the *nomination* of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, IV. 2. 138.

nominalival (nom'i-nā-ti'val) or *nom'i-nā-ti-val*, *a.* [*nominal* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nominalive (nom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominalif* = *Sp. Pg. It. nominativo*, < *L. nominativus*, serving to name, of or belonging to naming; *casus nominativus* or simply *nominativus*, the nominative case; < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus*, name; see *nominate*.] 1. *a.* Noting the subject: applied to that form of a noun or other word having case-inflection which is used when the word is the subject of a sentence, or to the word itself when it stands in that relation: as, the *nominalive* case of a Latin word; the *nominalive* word in a sentence.

II. n. In *gram.*, the nominative case; also, a nominative word. Abbreviated *nom*.

The *nominalive* hath no other coat but the particle of determination; as, the people is a beast with man's head; a horse serves man to man's uses; men in auctoritie should be lanterns of light. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Nominalive absolute. See *absolute*, 11.

nominalively (nom'i-nā-tiv-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a nominative; as a nominative.

nominator (nom'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *nominateur* = *Sp. nombrador*, *nominator* = *Fr. nomeador* = *It. nominatore*, < *L. nominator*, one who names, < *nominare*, name; see *nominate*.] One who nominates, in any sense of that word; especially, one who has the power of nominating or appointing, as to a church living.

The arrangement actually made in Ireland is that every layman who sits in our synods, or who, as a *nominator*, takes part in the election of incumbents, must be a communicant. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 308.

nominee (nom-i-nē'), *n.* [*L. nominare*, name, + *-ee*.] 1. One who is nominated, named, or designated, as to an office.—**2.** In *Eng. common law*, the person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestui que use, sometimes called the *surrender-dee*.—**3.** A person on whose life an annuity depends.

nomisor (nom'i-nor), *n.* [*L. nominare*, name, + *-or*. Cf. *nominator*.] In law, one who nominates.

The terms of connection . . . between a *nomisor* and a *nominee*. *Bentham*, *Works* (ed. 1843), X. 229.

nomistic (nō-mis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. νόμος*, a law (see *nome*, *nomie*), + *-ist-ic*.] Founded on or acknowledging a law or system of laws embodied in a sacred book: as, *nomistic* religions or communities.

With regard to the ethical religions the question has been mooted—and a rather puzzling question it is—What right have we to divide them into *nomistic* or *nomothetic* communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture, and universal or world religions, which start from principles and maxims, the latter being only three—Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism? *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 368.

nommer, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *num-*ber.

nomocanon (nō-mok'ā-nōn), *n.* [*LGr. νομοκανών* (MGr. also *νομοκανών*), < *Gr. νόμος*, law, + *κανών*, rule, canon; see *canon*.] 1. In the *Eastern Ch.*, a body of canon law with the addition of imperial laws bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. Such a digest was made from previous collections by Johannes Scholasticus, patriarch of Constantinople (564), and afterward by Photius, patriarch of the same see (883), whose collection consists chiefly of the canons recognized or passed by the Quinisext (682) and subsequent councils, and the ecclesiastical legislation of Justinian. The Quinisext council accepted eighty-five apostolic canons, the decrees of the first Nicene and other councils, and the decisions of a number of Eastern prelates of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries.

nomocracy (nō-mok'rā-si), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος*, law, + *κρατία*, < *κρατέω*, rule.] A system of government established and carried out in accordance with a code of laws: as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman*.

nomogenist (nō-moj'e-nist), *n.* [*nomogeny* + *-ist*.] One who upholds or believes in *nomogeny*: opposed to *thaumatogenist*. *Owen*.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable. *Owen*, *Comp. Anat.* (1868), III. 317.

nomogeny (nō-moj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος*, law, + *-γενεα*, < *-γενής*, producing; see *-geny*.] The origination of life under the operation of existing natural law, and not by miracle: opposed to *thaumatogeny*. The word was introduced by Owen in the quotation here given, as nearly synonymous with *epigenesis*.

§ 428. *Nomogeny* or *Thaumatogeny*?—The French Academy of Sciences was the field of discussion and debate from 1861 to 1864, between the "Evolutionists," holding the doctrine of primary life by miracle, and the "Epigenesists," who try to show that the phenomena are due to the operation of existing law. *Owen*, *Comp. Anat.* (1868), III. 314.

nomographer (nō-mog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*nomograph* + *-er*.] One who writes on or is versed in the subject of nomography.

nomography (nō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nomographie* = *Sp. nomografía*, < *Gr. νομογραφία*, a writing of laws, written legislation, < *νομογράφος*, one who writes or gives laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws; that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law. *Bentham*, *Nomography*, or the Art of Inditing Laws.

nomological (nom-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*nomology* + *-ic-al*.] Or pertaining to *nomology*, in any of its meanings.

It would take too long in this place to analyze in *nomological* terms this remarkably opaque utterance. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 126.

Nomological psychology, the *nomology* of mind; the science of the laws by which the mental faculties are governed.

nomologist (nō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [*nomology* + *-ist*.] A specialist in *nomology*; one who is versed in the science of law.

Parental love is a fact which *nomologists* must accept as a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 135.

nomology (nō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος*, law, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. The science of law and legislation.

Rather what may be termed *nomology*, or the inductive science of law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 143.

2. The science of the laws of the mind, especially of the fundamental laws of thinking.

It leaves to the proper *Nomology* of the Presentative Faculties—the *Nomology* of Perception, the *Nomology* of the Regulative and Intuitive Faculty—to prescribe the conditions of a perfect cognition of the matter which it appertains to them to apprehend. *H. N. Day*, *Logic*, p. 137.

3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

nomopelous (nom-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [*Gr. νόμος*, law, + *πέλας*, sole.] In *ornith.*, having the normal or usual arrangement of the flexor tendons of the foot, the tendon of the flexor hallucis being entirely separate from that of the common flexor of the other toes. The arrangement is also called *schisopelous*, and is contrasted with the *sympelous*, *antipelous*, and *heteropelous* dispositions of these tendons.

nomophylax (nō-mof'i-laks), *n.*; pl. *nomophylaxes* (nom-ō-phīl'a-sēz). [*Gr. νομοφύλαξ*, a guardian of the laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *φύλαξ*, a guardian.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a guardian of the laws; specifically, one of a board of seven magistrates which, during the age of Pericles, sat in presence of the popular assembly of Athens, and adjourned the meeting if it apprehended that the

people were about to be carried away into taking unlawful action, and also watched the observance and enforcement of the laws. There were magistrates bearing the same name at Sparta also, and in other Greek states.

nomos¹ (nō'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. νόμος, a district, name: see nome².*] In modern Greece, a nome; a nomarchy.

It [Ithaca] forms an eparchy of the *nomos* of Cephalonia in the kingdom of Greece. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 517.

nomos² (nō'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. νόμος, usage, custom, law, a musical mode or strain: see nome⁵.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *nome⁵*.

nomothesia (nom-ō-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.: see nomothesy.*] 1. Law-giving; legislation; a code of laws.—2. The institution, functions, authority, etc., of the nomothetes.

If the foregoing hypotheses be sound, then the permanent institution of the *Nomothesia* in the archonship of Eukleides was an innovation of cardinal significance. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 82.

nomothesy (nom-ō-thē-si), *n.* [*< NL. nomothesia, Gr. νομοθεσία, lawgiving, legislation (cf. νομοθέτης, a lawgiver: see nomothete), < νόμος, law, + θεός, verbal adj. of τίθειν, put: see thesis.*] Same as *nomothesia*. [*Rare.*]

nomotheta (nō-moth'e-tā), *n.*; pl. *nomothetae* (-tē). [*NL.: see nomothete.*] Same as *nomothete*.

If one should choose to suppose that the first and second of the measures just cited were formally ratified by the *Nomothetae*, it would be hard to disprove it, though there is nothing in the record to favor the supposition. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 88.

nomothete (nom-ō-thēt), *n.* [*< NL. nomotheta, < Gr. νομοθέτης, a lawgiver, < νόμος, usage, custom, law, + τίθειν, place, set, cause: see thesis.*] In ancient Athens, after the archonship of Eukleides (403-2 B. C.), one of a panel of heliasts or jurors intrusted with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation. It was provided that all motions to repeal or amend an existing law should be brought before the ecclesia or general meeting of citizens at the beginning of the year. They might be then and there rejected; but if a motion was received favorably, the ecclesia appointed a body of nomothetes, sometimes as many as a thousand in number, before whom the proposal was put on trial according to the regular forms of Athenian judicial procedure. A majority vote of the nomothetes was decisive for acceptance or rejection. See quotation under *nomotheta*.

nomothetic (nom-ō-thēt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. νομοθετικός, pertaining to a lawgiver or to legislation, < νομοθέτης, a lawgiver: see nomothete.*] 1. Legislative; enacting laws.—2. Pertaining to a nomothete, or to the body of nomothetes.—3. Founded on a system of law or by a lawgiver; nomistic; as, *nomothetic* religions.

nomothetical (nom-ō-thēt'ik-al), *a.* [*< nomothetic + -al.*] Same as *nomothetic*.

A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law. *Bp. Barlow, Remains*, p. 126.

nomperet, *n.* Same as *umpire*.

non¹, *a., pron., and adv.* A Middle English form of *none*¹.

non², *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*¹.
non³, *adv.* [*ME. non, noon, < OF. (and F.) non = Sp. no = Pg. não = It. no, < L. non, OL. nenum, nenu, noenum, noenu, not, orig. ne oinom (ne ūnum), < ne, not, + oinom, ūnum, acc. of oinos, ūnus = E. one. See none¹, which is cognate with L. non, and with which rare ME. non, adv., seems to have merged.*] Not.

Lerneth to suffer, or elles so moot I goon,
Ye shul it lerne, wherso ye wole or noon.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 50.

non-. [*L. not: see non³.*] Not; a prefix freely used in English to give a negative sense to words. It is applicable to any word. It differs from *un-* in that it denotes mere negation or absence of the thing or quality, while *un-* often denotes the opposite of the thing or quality. Examples are *non-residence, non-performance, non-existence, non-payment, non-concurrence, non-admission, non-contagious, non-emphatic, non-fossiliferous*. The compounds with this prefix are often arbitrary and as a rule self-explaining. Only the most important of them are given below.

non-ability (non-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff that he has not legal capacity to commence a suit.

non-acceptance (non-ak-sep'tans), *n.* Refusal to accept.

non-access (non-ak'ses), *n.* In law, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton*.

non-admission (non-ad-mish'on), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty. *Aylife, Parergon*.

non-adult (non-ā-dult'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Not arrived at adult age; in a state of pupillage; immature.

II. *n.* One who has not arrived at adult age; a youth.

nonage¹ (non'āj), *n.* [*< ME. *nonage, nounage, < OF. (AF.) nonage, nounage, minority, < non, not, + aage, age: see non³ and age.*] 1. The period of legal infancy, during which a person is, in the eyes of the law, unable to manage his own affairs; minority. See *age, n.*, 3.

A toy of mine own, in my *nonage*; the infancy of my muses. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, l. 4.
You were a young sinner, and in your *nonage*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

2. The period of immaturity in general.
Ne the *nonagis* that newed him euer.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 6.

It is without Controversy that in the *nonage* of the World Men and Beasts had but one Buttery, which was the Fountain and River. *Huwell, Letters*, ii. 54.

We may congratulate ourselves that the period of *nonage*, of follies, of blunders, and of shame, is passed in solitude. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 195.

nonage² (nō'nāj), *n.* [*< OF. nonage, nonage (ML. nonagium), a ninth part, the sum of nine, < L. nonus, ninth: see non³.*] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the English clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being devoted to pious uses. *Imp. Dict.*

nonaged (non'āj-d), *a.* [*< nonage¹ + -ed.*] Pertaining to nonage or minority; immature.

My *non-ajd* day already points to noon.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 18.

nonagenarian (non'ā-jen-ā'n-ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*Also nonogenarian; = F. nonagénaire = Sp. Pg. It. nonagenario, < L. nonagenarius, containing or consisting of ninety; as a noun, a commander of ninety men; < nonageni, ninety each, < nonaginta, ninety: see ninety.*] I. *a.* Containing or pertaining to ninety.

II. *n.* A person who is ninety years old.
nonagesimal (non-ā-jes'i-māl), *a. and n.* [*< L. nonagesimus, ninetieth, < nonaginta, ninety: see nonagenarian.*] I. *a.* Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

II. *n.* In *astron.*, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon.

nonagon (non'ā-gon), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. nonus, ninth, + Gr. γωνία, a corner, an angle. The proper form (Gr.) is enneagon.*] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-alienation (non-āl-ye-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The state of not being alienated.—2. Failure to alienate. *Blackstone*.

nonan (nō'nān), *a.* [*< L. nonus, ninth, + -an.*] Occurring on the ninth day.—**Nonan fever**. See *fever*¹.

non-appearance (non-ā-pēr'ans), *n.* Failure or neglect to make an appearance; default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

non assumpt (non-ā-sump'sit), [*L. he did not undertake: non, not; assumpt, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of assumere, accept, undertake: see assume.*] In law, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

non-attendance (non-ā-ten'dans), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; personal absence.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Lord Halsbury*.

non-attention (non-ā-ten'shon), *n.* Inattention.

The consequence of *non-attention* so fatal. *Swift*.

nonce (nons), *adv.* [*Only in the phrases for the nonce, < ME. for the nones, for the nonest, prop. for then ones, lit. for the once, i. e. for that (time) only; and ME. with the nones, prop. with then ones, lit. with the once, i. e. on that condition only: for, for; with, with; then, < AS. tham, dat. of se, neut. that, the, that; ones, once, < AS. ānes, adv. gen. of ān, one: see once.* The initial *n* in *nonce* thus arose by misdivision, as in *nale, nawl, newt*, etc.] A word of no independent status, used only in the following phrases.—**For the nonce**, for once; for the one time; for the occasion; for the present or immediate purpose.

Who now most may bere on his bak at ons
Off cloth and furrow, hath a fressh renoun;
He is "A lusty man" clepyd for the nones.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.
I have messengers with me, made for the nonce,
That for perrell or purpos shall pas vs betwene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6260.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice for the nones. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 7. 161.

I think that the New England of the seventeenth century can afford to allow me, for the nones at least, to extend its name to all the independent English-speaking lands on its own side of Ocean.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 9.

With the nones that, on condition that; provided that.

Here I wol ensuren the
Wyth the nones that thou wolt do so,
That I shal never fro the go.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2099.

non cepit (non sē'pit). [*L. he took not: non, not; cepit, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of capere: see capable.*] At common law, a plea by way of traverse used in the action of replevin.

nonce-word (nons'wērd), *n.* A word coined and used only for the nonce, or for the particular occasion. Nonce-words, suggested by the context or arising out of momentary caprice, are numerous in English. They are usually indicated as such by the context. Some are admitted into this dictionary for historical or literary reasons, but most of them require or deserve no serious notice.

Words apparently employed only for the nonce are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-ud.*
J. A. H. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.*, General Explanations, p. x.

nonchalance (non'shā-lans; F. pron. non-sha-lōn'), *n.* [*< F. nonchalance, < nonchalant, careless, nonchalant: see nonchalant.*] Coolness; indifference; unconcern: as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalance*.

The *nonchalance* of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 42.

He reviews with as much *nonchalance* as he whistles. *Lowell, Fable for Critics*.

nonchalant (non'shā-lant; F. pron. non-sha-lōn'), *a.* [*< F. nonchalant, careless, indifferent, ppr. of OF. nonchaloir, nonchaler, care little about, neglect, < non, not, + chaloir, ppr. chaloir, care for, concern oneself with, < L. calere, be warm: see calid.*] Indifferent; unconcerned; careless; cool: as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air.

The *nonchalant* merchants that went with faction, scarce knowing why. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 463. (*Davies.*)

The old soldiers were as merry, *nonchalant*, and indifferent to the coming fight as if it was a daily occupation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

nonchalantly (non'shā-lant-li), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; with apparent coolness or unconcern; with indifference: as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

non-claim (non'klām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Wharton*.—**Plea of non-claim**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea setting up in defense against the levy of a fine that the year allowed in which to make it had elapsed.—**Statute of non-claim**, an English statute of 1360-1, which declared that a plea of non-claim should not bar fines thereafter levied.

non-com. An abbreviation of *non-commissioned*.
non-combatant (non-kom'ba-tant), *n.* 1. One who is connected with a military or naval force in some other capacity than that of a fighter, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, etc.—2. A civilian in time of war.

Yet any act of cruelty to the innocent, any act, especially, by which *non-combatants* are made to feel the stress of war, is what brave men shrink from, although they may feel obliged to threaten it.

Woodley, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 126.

Non-combatant officers. See *officer*, 3.

non-commissioned (non-kō-mish'ond), *a.* Not having a commission. Abbreviated *non-com.*

—**Non-commissioned officer**. See *officer*, 3.

non-committal (non-kō-mit'al), *a.* [*< non- + commit + -al.*] 1. Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other; unwilling to commit one's self to any particular view or course: as, he was entirely *non-committal*.—2. That does not commit or pledge one to any particular view or course; not involving an expression of opinion or preference for any particular course of action; free from pledge or entanglement of any kind: as, a *non-committal* answer or statement; *non-committal* behavior.

non-communicant (non-kō-mū'ni-kant), *n.* 1. One who does not receive the holy communion; one who habitually refrains from communicating, or who is present at a celebration of the eucharist without communicating.—2. One who has never communicated; one who has not made his first communion.

non-communication (non-kō-mū'nyon), *n.* Failure or neglect of communication.

non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis). [*L.: non, not; compos, having power (< com-*

together, + *-potis*, powerful); *mentis*, of the mind, gen. of *men(t)-s*, mind: see *mind*.] Not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs; not of sound mind; not having the normal use of reason. Often abbreviated *non compos* and *non comp.* See *insane*.

His Son is *Non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any conveyance in law; so that all his measures are disappointed. *Congress, Love for Love*, iv. 12.

noncompounder (non-kom-poun'dér), *n.* One who does not compound; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a member of that one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of the king without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guarantees of civil or religious liberty, etc. See *Compounder* (*g*).

non-con (non'kon), *n.* 1. An abbreviation of *non-conformist*.

One Rosewell, a *Non-Con* teacher convict of high treason. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 645. (*Davies*.)

2. An abbreviation of *non-content*.

non-concur (non-kon-kér'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur or to agree.

non-concurrence (non-kon-kur'ens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

non-condensing (non-kon-den'sing), *a.* Not condensing.—**Non-condensing engine**, a steam-engine, usually high-pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the mean effective pressure of the steam which impels it.

non-conducting (non-kon-duk'ting), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting: thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

non-conduction (non-kon-duk'shon), *n.* The quality of not conducting or transmitting; absence of conducting or transmitting qualities; failure to conduct or transmit: as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor (non-kon-duk'tor), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit a particular form of energy (specifically, heat or electricity), or which transmits it with difficulty: thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See *conductor*, 6, *electricity*, and *heat*.

non-conforming (non-kon-fór'ming), *a.* [*< non- + conforming.*] Failing or refusing to conform; specifically, refusing to comply with the requisitions of the Act of Uniformity, or to conform to the forms and regulations of the Church of England. See *nonconformist*.

The *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, . . . or place where they had been ministers, or had preached, after the act of uniformity. *Locke, Letter from a Person of Quality*.

nonconformist (non-kon-fór'mist), *n.* [*< non- + conformist.*] 1. One who does not conform to some law or usage, especially to some ecclesiastical law.

Whoso would be a man must be a *nonconformist*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 43.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of those clergymen who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, demanding "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by extension any one who refuses to conform to the order and liturgy of the Church of England. See *dis-senter*, 2.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *Non-conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift*.

A *Nonconformist*, from the first, was not an opponent of the general system of Uniformity. He was a churchman who differed from other churchmen on certain matters touching Order, though agreeing with them in the rest of the discipline and government of the Church. . . . In the following generation it took wider ground, and came to involve the whole of Church government, and the difference between prelacy and presbyterianism. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

3. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Xylina zinckeni*: an English collectors' name, applied in distinction from *X. conformis*.—*Syn. 2. Dissenter*, etc. See *heretic*.

non-conformitancy (non-kon-fór'mi-tan-si), *n.* [*< non-conformitancy + -cy.*] Nonconformity.

Officers ecclesiastical did prosecute presentments, rather against *non-conformitancy* of ministers and people. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, ii. 44. (*Davies*.)

non-conformitant (non-kon-fór'mi-tant), *n.* [*< nonconformity + -ant.*] A nonconformist.

They were of the old stock of *non-conformitancy*, and among the seniors of his college.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 2. (*Davies*.)

nonconformity (non-kon-fór'mi-ti), *n.* [*< non- + conformity.*] 1. Neglect or failure to conform, especially to some ecclesiastical law or requirement.

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it [the will of our Maker] determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts*.

Wherever there is disagreement with a current belief, no matter what its nature, there is *nonconformity*. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, ix.

2. Specifically, in *eccles. usage*: (a) The refusal to conform to the rites, tenets, or polity of an established or state church, and especially of the Church of England.

Happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his [Watts'] verses or his prose to imitate him in all but his *non-conformity*. *Johnson, Watts*.

His scruples have gained for Hooper the title of father of *Nonconformity*.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(b) The doctrines or usages of those English Protestants who do not conform to or unite with the Church of England.

The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity*. *South*.

To the notions and practice of America, sprung out of the loins of *Nonconformity*, religious establishments are unfamiliar. *M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 660.

non constat (non kon'stat). [*L.: non, not; constat*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *constare*, stand together, agree: see *constant*.] It does not appear; it is not clear or plain: a phrase used in legal language by way of answer to or comment on a statement or an argument.

non-contagionist (non-kon-tā'jon-ist), *n.* One who holds that a disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-content (non'kon-tent'), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure.

non-contradiction (non-kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* The absence of contradiction.

The highest of all logical laws is what is called the principle of contradiction, or more correctly the principle of *non-contradiction*. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph.*, xxxviii.

nonda (non'də), *n.* [*Australian.*] A rosaceous tree, *Parinarium Nonda*, of northeastern Australia, which yields an edible mealy plum-like fruit.

Non-deciduata (non-dē-sid-ū-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. non- + Deciduata.*] One of the major divisions (the other being *Deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See *Deciduata*.

non-decimate (non-dē-sid-ū-āt), *a.* Same as *indecimate*.

non decimando (non des-i-man'dō). [*L.: non, not; decimando*, dat. ger. of *decimare*, tithe, decimate: see *decimate*.] In law, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, etc.

non-delivery (non-dē-liv'ér-i), *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

non demisit (non dē-mi'sit). [*L.: non, not; demisit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *demittere*, put down, let fall, demise: see *demise*.] In law: (a) A plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent. (b) A plea in bar, in replevin, to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. *Wharton*.

nondescript (non'dē-skript), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. non, not, + descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] 1. *a.* 1. Not hitherto described or classed.—2. Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; of no particular kind; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable.

We were just finishing a *nondescript* pastry which François found at a baker's.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

He [the winged lion] presides again over a loggia by the seashore, one of those buildings with *nondescript* columns, which may be of any date. *R. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 211.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that has not been described.—2. A person or thing not easily described or classed: usually applied disparagingly.

A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts* were standing round. *Dickens, Sketches*.

The convention met—a nucleus of intelligent and high-minded men, with a fringe of *nondescript* and adventurers. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, II. 184.

non detinet (non det'i-net). [*L.: non, not; detinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] In law, a plea, in the action of detinue, denying the alleged detainer.

non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dō). [*L.: non, not; distringendo*, dat. ger. of *dstringere*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In law, a writ not to distrain.

nondo (non'dō), *n.* The plant *Ligusticum actaeifolium*. See *angelico*.

none¹ (nun), *a.* and *pron.* [*< ME. non, noon, none, earlier nan (> Sc. nane), < AS. nān, not one, not a, none, no, in pl. nāne (= OS. nēn = OFries. nēn = D. neen = MLG. nēn, nein, LG. nēn, neen = OHG. MHG. G. nein = L. non (for ne unum, ne oīnom: see non²), acc. neut. as adv., not, no; < ne, not, + ān, one: see ne and one, an¹, a². None is thus the negative of one and of an¹, a². The final consonant became lost (as in the form an, on, reduced to a) before a following noun, the reduced form no (no²) being now used exclusively in that position: see no².] I. *a.* Not one; not any; not an; not a; no.*

Yet is there a way, alle by lande, unto Jerusalem, and passe noon See; that ys from France or Flaundra. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 128.

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut. xxviii. 68.*

He thought it would be laid to his charge that he had made the croise of Christ to be of none effect. *Milton, Church-Government*, ii. 1.

II. *pron.* 1. Not one; no one; often as a plural, no persons or no things.

I bydde thee awayte hem wele; let non of hem ascape. *Piers Plowman (A)*, ii. 182.

In al Rom that riche stede,

Suche ne was ther nan.

Legend of St. Alexander, MS. (Halliwell.)

There is none that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps. xiv. 3.*

None of these things move me. *Acts xx. 24.*

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 67.

That which is a law to-day is none to-morrow. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 55.

None but the brave deserves the fair.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 15.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion. Catalonia is fed with Money from France, but for Portugal, she hath little or none. *Howell, Letters*, li. 18.

He had none of the vulgar pride founded on wealth or station. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 25.

Oh come, I say now, none of that; that won't do; let's take a glass together. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 728.

3†. Nothing.

True eloquence I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

none¹ (nun), *adv.* [*< ME. non, noon, none, etc.; orig. acc. or instr. of the adj. none: see none¹, a. Cf. no², adv.*] In no respect or degree; to no extent; not a whit; not; no; as, none the better.—None the more, none the less, not the more, or not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face none the less closely. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xlii.

none², *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*¹.

non-effective (non-e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.*

1. Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect.—2. Unfitted for active service: applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or a navy that is not in a condition for active service, as supernannuated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like.—3. Connected with non-effectives, their maintenance, etc.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay*.

II. *n.* A member of a military force who is not in condition for active service, as through age, illness, etc.

non-efficient (non-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent.

II. *n.* One who is not efficient; specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and shown a requisite degree of proficiency in shooting.

non-ego (non-ē'gō), *n.* In *metaph.*, all that is not the conscious self or ego; the object as opposed to the subject.

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and in general the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations*, (note B, § 1. 6.)

non-egoistical (non-ē-gō-is'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the non-ego.

This cruder form of egoistical representation coincides with that finer form of the *non-egoistical* which views the vicarious object as spiritual.

Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, (note C, § 1.)

non-egoistical idea, an idea which has a substantial existence distinct from its existence as a mode of the mind.—**Non-egoistical idealism**, the doctrine that non-egoistical ideas are concerned in external perception.

non-elastic (non-ē-lās'tik), *a.* Not elastic; without the property of elasticity. Liquids were formerly termed *non-elastic fluids*, because they differ from gases in being non-expandable and nearly incompressible.

non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not elected or chosen.

II. *n.* One who is not elected or chosen; specifically, in *theol.*, a person not chosen or predestined to eternal life.

non-election (non-ē-lek'shon), *n.* The state of not being elected.

non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: was disused.

II. *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

non-electrical (non-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *non-electric*.

non-empirical (non-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* Not empirical; not presented in experience; transcendental.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *nonentities* (-tiz). [*< non- + entity.*] 1. Non-existence; the negation of being.—2. [Tr. of ML. *non-ens.*] A thing between being and nothing; a negation, relation, or ens rationis.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil when evil was a *non-entity*. South.

3. A figment; a nothing.

We are aware that mermaids do not exist; why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a *nonentity*? Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

4. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations. Brougham.

5. A person or thing of no consequence or importance: as, he is a mere *nonentity*.

I mentally resolved to reduce myself to a *nonentity*, to go out of existence, as it were, to be nobody and nowhere, if only I might escape making trouble. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 283.

non-entry (non-en'tri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty or advantage which formerly fell to the superior when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture, the superior being then entitled to the rent of the feu.

nonpower, *n.* See *non-power*.

nones¹, *n.* See *nonce*.

nones² (nōnz), *n.* pl. [*< F. nones = Sp. Pg. nonas = It. none, < L. nona, acc. nona, the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fem. pl. of nonus, ninth, for novimus, < novem = E. nine: see nine. Cf. noon.*] 1. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides, both days included: being in March, May, July, and October the 7th day of the month, and in the other months the 5th. See *ides*.

Given at Lincoln, on the *Nones* of September, A. D. 1337. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

2. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the ninth hour, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 P. M.), or between midday and that hour. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—3. The ninth hour after sunrise; about three o'clock in the afternoon; the hour of dinner. Chaucer.

Ouer-sopede at my soper and som tyme at *nones* More than my kynde myghte wel defye. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 429.

none-so-pretty (nun'sō-prit'i), *n.* See *London-pride*, and *St. Patrick's cabbage* (under *cabbage*).

none-sparing (nun'spār'ing), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. [Rare.]

Is't I That chase thee from thy country, and expose Those tender limbs of thine to the event Of the *none-sparing* war? Shak., All's Well, III. 2. 108.

non-essential (non-e-sen'shal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

II. *n.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

non est (non est). An abbreviation of the legal phrase *non est inventus*; used adjectively, not there; absent: as, they found him *non est*; he was *non est*. [Colloq.]

non est factum (non est fak'tum). [L., it was not done: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*,

make, do.] At *common law*, a plea denying that a bond or other deed sued on was made by the defendant.

non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus). [L., he has not been found: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, find, invent: see *invent*.] In *law*, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. Wharton.

nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* [*< none*¹ + *such*.] Formerly, a person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

Therefore did Plato from his *Nonesuch* banish Base Poetasters. Sylvester, Urania, st. 42.

The Scripture . . . presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a *nonesuch* or peerless structure, admitting no equal, much less a superior. Fuller, Pisgah Sight, III. viii. 1. (Davies.)

Specifically—(a) See *blackseed*, *medic*, and *Medicago*. (b) *Lychnia Chalcedonica*. (c) A variety of apple. Also spelled *nonewich*.—**Nonesuch pottery**, pottery made within the bounds of Nonesuch Park at Ewell in Surrey, England; hence, hard and durable architectural ornaments and the like made of recent years.

nonet (nō-net'), *n.* [*< L. nonus*, ninth, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc.] In *music*, a composition for nine voices or instruments. Also *nonetto*.

nonett (non'et), *n.* [*< OF. and F. nonnette*, a titmouse, also lit. a young nun, dim. of *nonne*, nun: see *nun*.] The titmouse. Holland.

nonetto (nō-net'tō), *n.* Same as *nonet*.

non-existence (non-eg-zis'tēns), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence*? A. Baxter, Human Soul, l. 46.

2. A thing that has no existence or being.

Not only real virtues, but *non-existences*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

non-existent (non-eg-zis'tēnt), *a.* Not having existence.

nonfeasance (non-fē'zans), *n.* The omission of some act which ought to have been performed by the party: distinguished from *misfeasance*.

non-folium (non-fō'li-um), *n.* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent.

non-forfeiting (non-fōr'fit-ing), *a.* Not liable to forfeiture: applied to a life-insurance policy which does not fail because of default in payment.

non-fulfilment (non-fūl-fil'mēt), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill: as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

nonillion (nō-nīl'yon), *n.* [*< L. nonus*, ninth, + (*m*) *illion*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French and American system of numeration, the number denoted by unity with thirty ciphers annexed.

non-importation (non-im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* A refraining from importing, or a failure to import.—**Non-importation agreement**, in *Amer. hist.* See *agreement*.

noninot, *n.* [Like *nonny*, repeated *nonny nonny*, a meaningless refrain, which was often used as a cover for obscene terms or allusions: see *nonny*.] A refrain in old songs and ballads.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*. Shak., As you Like It, v. 3 (song).

These *noninos* of beastly ribaldry. Drayton, Eclogues. (Nares.)

non-intercourse (non-in'tēr-kōrs), *n.* A refraining from intercourse.—**Non-intercourse Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1809, passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States, and particularly the personal rights of United States seamen, continued 1809 and 1810, and against Great Britain 1811. It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the United States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

non-intervention (non-in-tēr-ven'shon), *n.* The act or policy of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations, or in the affairs of its own states, territories, or other parts.

Non-intervention with "Popular Sovereignty" was the original and established Democratic doctrine with regard to Slavery in the Territories. H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 312.

non-intrusionist (non-in-trū'shon-ist), *n.* In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion, by patrons, of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The non-intrusionists formulated their doctrine in a resolution presented by Thomas Chalmers to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1833, and in 1843 withdrew in a

body from the established church and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption*.

non-issuable (non-ish'ē-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being issued.—2. Not admitting of issue being taken upon it.—**Non-issuable plea**, in *law*, a plea which does not raise or allow an issue on the merits of the case. Wharton.

nonius (nō'ni-us), *n.* [A Latinized form of *Nuñez*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577), the inventor of an instrument on the principle of the vernier.] Same as *vernier*.

non-joinder (non-join'dér), *n.* In *law*, the omission to join, as of a person as party to an action.

nonjurable (non-jō'rā-bl), *a.* [*< L. non*, not, + *jurabilis*, *< jurare*, swear: see *jurant*.] Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness on oath.

A *nonjurable* rogue. Roger North, Examen, p. 264. (Davies.)

nonjurant (non-jō'rānt), *n.* [*< non- + jurant*.] One of a faction in the Church of Scotland, about 1712, which refused to take the oath of abjuration pledging them to the support of the house of Hanover.

nonjuring (non-jō'ring), *a.* [*< nonjur(ant) + -ing*.] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to those clergymen and prelates in England who would not swear allegiance to the government after the revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. Swift.

nonjuror (non-jō'rōr), *n.* [*< non- + juror*.] In *Eng. hist.*, one who refuses to swear allegiance to the sovereign; specifically, one of those clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William, Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, as king and queen of England, holding that they were still bound by the former oath to King James II., his heirs and successors. Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, six bishops (among them Bishop Ken), and about four hundred other clergymen were deprived of their sees and livings by the new civil authority, and others put in their places. An episcopal succession was kept up by the nonjurors in both England and Scotland, but their numbers rapidly diminished, and their last bishop died in 1805. Part of the nonjuring bishops retained the use of the Prayer-book of 1662, others restored the communion office of 1549, and afterward (in 1718) introduced one founded on this, but largely conformed to primitive and Oriental liturgies. This exerted a strong influence on the various forms of the Scottish communion office till that of 1764, from which the prayer of consecration in the American Prayer-book is derived. According to their acceptance or rejection of certain ceremonies, called the *usages*, the nonjurors were divided into two parties, called *usagers* and *non-usagers*. In the years 1716–25 the nonjurors made an attempt to establish intercommunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but without success. The nonjurors are noted for the great learning and piety of some of their leaders, such as Ken, Collier, Brett, Nelson, Law, etc. Among the Presbyterians of Scotland there was also a party known as *nonjurors* or *nonjurants*, who refused the oath of abjuration (afterward altered) as involving recognition of episcopacy.

Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a *nonjuror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict. Blackstone, Com., IV. ix.

nonjurorism (non-jō'rōr-izm), *n.* [*< nonjuror + -ism*.] The principles or practices of nonjurors.

non liquet (non li'kwet). [L.: *non*, not; *liquet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *liquere*, be clear or apparent: see *liquid*.] In *law*, a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day of trial.

non-luminous (non-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with *non-luminous* heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. Whewell.

non-marrying (non-mar'ī-ing), *a.* Not disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined.

A *non-marrying* man, as the slang goes. Kingsley.

non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a.* Not metallic.

non-moral (non-mor'al), *a.* Unconnected with morals; having no relation to ethics or morals; not involving ethical or moral considerations.

For morality the world and the self remained both *non-moral* and immoral, yet each was real; for religion the world is alienated from God, and the self is sunk in sin; and that means that, against the whole reality, they are felt or known as what is not and is contrary to the all and the only real, and yet as things that exist. F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 287.

non-mutual (non-mū'tū-al), *a.* Not mutual.—**Non-mutual essential distinction**, a distinction between whole and part: originally a Scottish term.

nonnat (non'at), *n.* A fish, *Aphia minuta* or *pellucida*, of the family *Gobiidae*, distinguished

by a diaphanous body covered with large and thin deciduous scales, common on some parts of the European coast, especially in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. It lives in innumerable schools, and serves as food for many fishes and sea-birds as well as other animals, and on the borders of the Mediterranean is largely used by man. In the vicinity of Nice it is the object of a special fishery, particularly during the month of March, the small fishes being considered a very dainty dish. The fish rarely exceeds an inch and a half in length. It is believed to complete its cycle of life within a year. Under the name *nonnat* the young of other fishes, especially of the families *Clupeidae* and *Atherinidae*, are liable to be confounded.

non-natural (non-nat'ŭ-rəl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a non-natural sense.

Sir W. Hamilton.

II. n. That which is not natural; specifically, something which does not enter into the composition of the body, but which is essential to animal life and health, and by accident or abuse often becomes a cause of disease. See the quotation.

The non-naturals, as he [Dr. Jackson] would sometimes call them, after the old physicians—namely, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 307.

nonnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nun*.

non-necessity (non-nē-sēs'ŭ-ti), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or property of being unnecessary.

non-noble (non-nō'bl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Not noble; not of the nobility.

To levy from the non-noble class, as well as from the knightly.

Hewitt.

II. n. A person not of noble birth; a citizen or peasant.

nonnock (non'ok), *n.* [*< nonn(y) + -ock.*] A whim. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonnock (non'ok), *v. i.* [*< nonnock, n.*] To trifle; idle away the time. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonny¹ (non'i), *n.*; pl. *nonnies* (-iz). [An unmeaning refrain repeated *nonny-nonny*, *nonny-nonny*, *nonny*, which was also used (like other orig. unmeaning syllables) as a cover for indelicate allusions. Cf. *ninny*.] 1. A meaningless burden in old English ballads and glees, generally "hey, nonny." It was similar to the *ja, la* of madrigals.

They bore him barefaced on the bier;
Hey non nonny, nonny, hey nonny.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 165.

2. A whim. [Prov. Eng.]

nonny² (non'i), *n.* [Cf. *ninny*.] A ninny; a simpleton.

non-obedience (non-ō-bē'di-ēns), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

non-observance (non-ōb-zēr'vāns), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

non obstante (non-ob-stan'tē). [L.: *non*, not; *obstante*, abl. of *obstan(t)s*, ppr. of *obstare*, stand in the way, oppose: see *obstacle*.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or admitted or is to be stated or admitted. The most common use of the words is to denote a clause, formerly frequent in English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of Parliament could not be done without such license.—**Non obstante veredicto**, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa. See *judgment*.

nonagenarian, *a.* and *n.* See *nonagenarian*.

non-oscine (non-os'in), *a.* Not oscine; not belonging to the *Oscines*, or not conforming to normal oscine characters.

nonpareil¹, *a.* See *nonpareil*.

Non-pallia (non-pal-i-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< non- + Pallia*.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate euthyneural gastropods having no mantle-flap nor shell in the adult: contrasted with *Pallia*: synonymous with *Nudibranchiata*.

nonpareil (non-pa-rē'l'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *nonpareil*; = *Sp. nonparel*, *n.*; *< F. nonpareil*, *nompereil*, not equal (fem. *nonpareille*, a kind of type, ribbon, pear, etc.). *< non*, not (see *non*), + *pareil*, equal: see *pareil*.] *I. a.* Having no equal; peerless.

The most nonpareil beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation.

Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People.

II. n. A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonesuch; something regarded as unique in its kind.

O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The nonpareil of beauty!

Shak., T. N., i. 5. 273.

The paragon, the nonpareil
Of Seville, the most wealthy mine of Spain
For beauty and perfection.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Specifically—(a) *In ornith.*: (1) The painted finch or painted bunting, *Passerina* or *Cyanocitta* *crista*: so called from its beauty. The top and sides of the head and neck are rich blue, the back golden-green, the rump and under parts vermillion-red. The female is greenish above, yellowish below. The bird is about 5½ inches long, and common in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, especially Louisiana, where it is sometimes called *pape* or *pope*. It is a near relative of the indigo-bird and the lazuli-finch. Also called *incomparable*.

A nonpareil hidden in the branches sat whistling plaintively to its mate.

F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvii.

(2) The rose- or rosella-parakeet, *Platyercus eximius*: so called from its beauty. See cut under *rosella*. (b) *In conch.*, a gastropod of the genus *Clavus*. (c) *In printing*, a size of type, forming about 12 lines to the inch. In the American system of sizes it is intermediate between minion (larger) and agate (smaller); in the English system it is between the sizes emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller). (The type of this paragraph is nonpareil.)

non-payment (non-pā'mēt), *n.* Neglect or failure of payment.

non-performance (non-pēr-fôr'māns), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual non-performance of what the law requires.

South.

non-placental (non-plā-sen'tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See *aplacental*.

nonplus (non'plus), *n.* [*< L. non plus*, not more: *non*, not; *plus*, more: see *non* and *plus*.] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; a state of perplexity; a puzzled condition; inability to say or do more; puzzle: usually in the phrase *at or to a nonplus*.

Il y perdit son Latin: He was there gravelled, plunged, or at a non-plus; he knew not what to make of or what to say unto it.

Cotgrave.

If he chance to be at a nonplus, he may help himself with his beard and handkerchief.

Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

They could not, if they would, undertake such a business, without danger of being questioned upon their lives the next parliament. This did put the Lords to a great nonplus.

Court and Times of Charles I., i. 118.

nonplus (non'plus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *non-plussed*, ppr. *nonplussing*. [*< nonplus, n.*] To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a standstill; stop by embarrassment.

Now non-plus, if to re-inforce thy Camp
Thou fly for succour to thine Ayery Damp.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Ark.

In the Becket correspondence the reader is often non-plused by finding a provoking etcetera, which marks the point at which the gossip, or even the serious news, was expunged by the editor.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

non possumus (non pos'ŭ-mus). [L., we cannot: *non*, not; *possumus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *posse*, can.] A plea of inability (to consider or do something): as, he simply interposed a *non possumus*; a papal *non possumus*.

non-power (non-pou'ēr), *n.* [ME. *nonpower*, *nounpower*, *< OF. nonpouvoir*, *nonpouvoir*, lack of power, *< non*, not, + *pouvoir*, etc., power: see *power*.] Lack of power; impotence.

And nat of the *nounpower* of god that he nysful of myghte.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 292.

Upon thilke side that power fayeth which that make th folk blisful, ryght on that same side *nonpower* entreth undyrneth that maketh hem wretchedes.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose v.

non-professional (non-prō-fesh'ŭ-nl), *a.* 1. Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.—2. Hence, not proper to be done by a member of the profession concerned; unprofessional.

non-proficient (non-prō-fish'ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

non pros. (non pros). An abbreviation of *non prosequitur*: sometimes used as a verb: to fail to prosecute; let drop: said of a suit.

non prosequitur (non-prō-sek'wi-tēr). [L., he does not prosecute: *non*, not; *prosequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *prosequi*, follow up, prosecute: see *prosecute*.] In law, a common-law judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action.

non-recurrent (non-rē-kūr'ent), *a.* 1. Not occurring again.—2. Not turning back: as, the recurrent and non-recurrent branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

non-recurring (non-rē-kēr'ing), *a.* Non-recurrent.

non-regardance (non-rē-gār'dāns), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 124.*

non-regent (non-rē'jēnt), *n.* In a medieval university, a master of arts whose regency has ceased.—*House of non-regents.* See *house*.

non-residence (non-rez'ŭ-dēns), *n.* 1. The fact of not residing or having one's abode within a particular jurisdiction: as, *non-residence* stands in the way of his appointment.—2. Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside; a residing away from the place in which one is required by law or the duties of his office or station to reside, as a clergyman's living away from his pastorate or charge, or a landlord's not living on his own estate or in his own country, etc.

Hating that they who have preach'd out Bishops, Prelates, and Canonists, should, in what serves their own ends, retain their false Opinions, their Pharisaical Leven, their Avarice, and closely, their Ambition, their Fluralities, their *Non-residences*, their odious Fees.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence*.

Swift.

non-resident (non-rez'ŭ-dēnt), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* 1. Not residing within the jurisdiction.—2. Not residing on one's own estate, in one's pastorate, or in one's proper place: as, a *non-resident* clergyman or land-owner.

II. n. 1. One who does not reside within the jurisdiction.—2. One who does not reside on his own lands or in the place where his official duties require, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

As soon as the Bishops, and those Clergymen whom they daily inveighed against, and branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and *Non-residents*, were taken out of their way, they presently jump, some into two, some into three of their best Benefices.

Milton, Answer to Salmasius, i. 29.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who . . . can be termed *non-residents*.

Swift, Against the Bishop.

non-resistance (non-rē-zis'tāns), *n.* The absence of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, even if unjustly exercised, without physical opposition. In English history, this principle was strenuously upheld by many of the Tory and High-Church party about the end of the seventeenth century.

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non-resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before King James the first.

Bolingbroke, Parties, viii.

The church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptance of its favourite doctrine of *non-resistance*.

C. Knight.

non-resistant (non-rē-zis'tānt), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

This is that *Œdipus* whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.

Arbutnot.

II. n. 1. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to sovereign authority, even when unjustly exercised.—2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non-resisting (non-rē-zis'ting), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction: as, a *non-resisting* medium.

Non-ruminantia (non-rō-mi-nan'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< non- + Ruminantia*.] Those artiodactyl quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as swine and hippopotamuses.

non-sane (non-sān'), *a.* Unsound; not perfect: as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

nonsense (non'sens), *n.* [*< non- + sense*.] 1. Not sense; that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense; language or words without meaning, or conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas; absurd talk or senseless actions.

Away with it rather, because it will be hardly supply'd with a more unprofitable nonsense than is in some passages of it to be seen.

Milton, Animadversions.

I try'd if Books would cure my Love, but found
Love made them *Nonsenses* all.

Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

If a Man must endure the noise of Words without Sense, I think the Women have more Musical Voices, and become *Nonsenses* better.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 1.

None but a man of extraordinary talents can write first-rate nonsense.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What royal Nonsense is a Diadem

Abroad, for One who 's not at home supreme!

J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 1.

You sham stuff, there is an end of you—you must pack off, along with plenty of other nonsense.

W. Black.

=*Syn.* Folly, stuff, twaddle, balderdash. **Nonsense-name** (non'sens-nām), *n.* A name having no meaning in itself; a "made" noun having no etymology. The number of such words in zoology is very considerable, since many naturalists have

coined numerous arbitrary new combinations of letters as names of genera which must be adopted according to accepted rules of zoological nomenclature. Anagrams, as *Duolet* from *Aloudo*, and *Nyctus* from *Lanius*, are a class of nonsense-names, though they have a sort of etymology.

nonsense-verses (non-'sens-ver'sez), *n. pl.* Verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense—correct meter, pleasing rhythm, or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at. In English schools Latin verse-composition often begins with nonsense-verses, the object being to familiarize the pupil with the quantity of syllables and the metrical forms on their mechanical side before aiming at expression of thought.

nonsensical (non-sen-'si-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *nonsense* + *-al*.] Of the nature of nonsense; having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

This was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 27.

nonsensicality (non-sen-'si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< nonsense* + *-ity*.] The quality of being nonsensical, or without sense or meaning.

nonsensically (non-sen-'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning.

nonsensicalness (non-sen-'si-kal-nes), *n.* Lack of meaning; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

non-sensitive (non-sen-'si-tiv), *a. and n.* I. *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects.—2*t.* Wanting sense or perception.

II. *n.* One having no sense or perception.

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precept can so gain upon nature as to make her a non-sensitive.

Pelham, Resolves, l. 14.

non seq. An abbreviation of Latin *non sequitur*. **non sequitur** (non sek-'wi-tēr), [*L.*] It does not follow: *non*, not; *sequitur*, 3*d* pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequitur*, *sequent*.] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises.—*Fallacy of non sequitur*. See *fallacies in things* (4), under *fallacy*.

non-sexual (non-sek-'gū-āl), *a.* 1. Having no sex; sexless; asexual.—2. Done by or characteristic of sexless animals: as, the non-sexual conjugation of protozoans.

non-society (non-sō-'si-'ē-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society: specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed: as, a non-society man; a non-society workshop.

non-striated (non-strī-'ā-ted), *a.* Not striate; unstriped, as muscular fiber. See *fiber* 1.

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan-'shal-izm), *n.* The denial of substantial existence to phenomena; nihilism.

nonsubstantialist (non-sub-stan-'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in nonsubstantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and nungo, are divided into realists or substantialists and nihilists or non-substantialists.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvi.

nonsucht (non'such), *n.* See *nonesuch*. **Non-suctoria** (non-suk-tō-'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *non-* + *Suctoria*.] Those tentaculiferous infusorians which are not suctorial, having filiform prehensile tentacles not provided with suckers.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* [*< OF. non suit* (< *L. non sequitur*), he does not follow: *non*, not; *suit*, 3*d* pers. sing. pres. ind. of *suvire*, < *L. sequi*, follow: see *non-* and *suit*.] 1. A judgment or decision against a plaintiff when he fails to show a cause of action at the trial: now often called *dismissal of complaint*. See *calling of the plaintiff*, under *calling*. The chief characteristic of this judgment is that it does not usually bar a new action on the same matter.

2. A judgment ordered for neglect to prosecute; a non pros.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *v. t.* [*< nonsuit, n.*] In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon, or to prove a case.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, . . . overcomes the world, *nonsuits* the devil, and makes a man keep Hilary-term all his life.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 63.

Is it too much to tell the proponent of this project that he shall make out its necessity, or he shall be nonsuited on his own case?

R. Choad, Addresses, p. 455.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *a.* [*< OF. non suit*: see *nonsuit, n.*] Nonsuited.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be nonsuited, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxi.

non-surety (non-shūr'ti), *n.* Absence of surety; want of safety; insecurity.

non tenuit (non-ten 'ū-it), [*L.*, he did not hold: *non*, not; *tenuit*, 3*d* pers. sing. perf. ind. of *tenere*, hold.] In *law*, a plea in bar to replevin to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton*.

non-tenure (non-ten'ūr), *n.* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton*.

non-term (non'tēr'm), *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

nontronite (non'trō-nit), *n.* [*< Nontron* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] Hydrated silicate of iron; a variety of chloropal occurring in small yellow nodules embedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arrondissement of Nontron, department of Dordogne.

non-union (non-'ū-nyon), *a.* Not belonging to a trades-union: as, a non-union man.

nonuplet (non-'ū-plet), *n.* [*< F. nonuple* (< *L. nonus*, ninth (see *nones*?, *noon* 1), + *-uple* as in *duple*, *quadruple*) + *-et*.] In *music*, a group of nine notes intended to take the place of six or eight.

non-usager (non-'ū-sā-jēr), *n.* One of those nonjurors who opposed the revival of the forms in the administration of the communion known as the *usages*. See *usager*.

non-usance (non-'ū-zans), *n.* Neglect of use. *Sir T. Browne*.

non-user (non-'ū-zēr), *n.* In *law*: (a) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right: as, the non-user of a corporate franchise. (b) Neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by mis-user or non-user.

Blackstone, Com., II. x.

non-viable (non-vī-'ā-bl), *a.* Not viable; applied to a fetus too young to maintain independent life.

noodle 1 (nō'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *noddy*.] A simpleton. [*Colloq.*]

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration. *Sydney Smith, Review of Bentham on Fallacies*.

noodle 2 (nō'dl), *n.* [Usually or always in plural, *noodles* (= *F. nouilles*), < *G. nudel*, macaroni, vermicelli; origin obscure.] Dough formed into long and thin narrow strips, or, sometimes, into other shapes, dried, and used in soup.

noodledom (nō'dl-dum), *n.* [*< noodle* 1 + *-dom*.] The region of simpletons; noodles or simpletons collectively.

noodle-soup (nō'dl-sōp), *n.* [*< noodle* 2 + *soup*.] Soup prepared from meat-stock with noodles.

noogenism (nō-ōj'e-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. νόος*, mind (see *nous*), + *γενος*, race, stock, family: see *genus*.] That which is generated or originated in the mind; a fact, theory, deduction, etc., springing from the mind.

But we are compelled, in order to save circumlocution, to coin a word to express those facts which spring from Mind, whether, as in moral philosophy, purely metaphysical, or, as in natural philosophy, generated by Mind from Matter, by Reason from Experience. Such facts we could beg to call *noogenisms* (*noos*, mens, cogitatio, and *γενος*, natus, progenies); therein including all mental offsprings or deductions, whether called hypotheses, theories, systems, sciences, axioms, aphorisms, etc.

Eden Warwick, quoted in N. and Q., 7*th* ser., III. 274.

nook (nūk), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *neuk*; < *ME. noke*, *nuk*, *nok*, < *Ir. Gael. niuc*, a corner, nook.] 1. A corner. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In every hand he took a nook

Of that great leathern meal [meal-bag].

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

2. A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Safely in harbour

Is the king's ship: in the deep nook, where once Thou call'dst me up.

Shak., Tempest, l. 2. 227.

This dark sequester'd nook.

Milton, Comus, l. 500.

Thou shalt live with me,

Retired in some solitary nook,

The comfort of my age.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

For many a bein nook in many a braw house has been offered to my hiny Willie.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x.

There is scarcely a nook of our ancient and medieval history which the Germans are not now exploring.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

Nook of land, a lot, piece, or parcel of land; the quarter of a yard-land. *Halkwell*. [Rare.]

nook (nūk), *v. t.* [*< nook, n.*] To betake one's self to a recess or corner; ensconce one's self. [Rare.]

Hang. Shall the ambuscado lie in one place?

Our. No; nook thou yonder.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 3.

nook-shotten (nūk'shot'n), *a.* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, friths, etc.

I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm

In that nook-shotten tale of Albion.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 14.

nooky (nūk'i), *a.* [*< nook* + *-y*.] Being a nook; nook-like; full of nooks.

Joan has placed herself in a little nooky recess by an open window.

R. Broughton, Joan, xxi.

noölogical (nō-ō-loy'i-kal), *a.* [*< noölog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to noölogy. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

noölogist (nō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< noölog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in noölogy.

noölogy (nō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. νόος*, Attic *voüs*, the mind, the understanding (see *nous*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the understanding. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

noon 1 (nōn), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. noon*, *none*, *nowne*, *noyne*, *non*, < *AS. nōn*, *noon*, *nones* (service), = *OS. nōn*, *nuon*, *nōna* = *D. noon* = *MLG. none* = *OHG. nōna*, *MHG. nōne* = *Icel. nōn*, *nones*, = *F. none* = *Sp. Pg. It. nona*, < *L. nōna*, the ninth hour of the day, lit. ninth (see *hora*, hour), fem. of *nōnus*, ninth: see *nones* 2. Applied orig. to the ninth hour, and later to the service then performed (nones), it came to mean loosely 'midday,' and, in exact use, 'twelve o'clock.' I. *n.* 1. The ninth hour of the day according to Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, namely the ninth hour from sunrise, or the middle hour between midday and sunset—that is, about 3 P. M.; later, the ecclesiastical hour of nones, at any time from midday till the ninth hour.—2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

The begane in Chyviat the hyls above,

Yerly on a Monyn day;

Be that it drew to the oware off none

A houndrith fat hartes ded ther lay.

Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase, Percy's Reliques, p. 53.

And hit nyehede ny the noon and with Neode ich mette,

That afrontede me foule and faitour me calde.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 4.

Passion Sunday, the xxix Day of Marche, abowte none, I departyd from Parys.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

Who loves not more the night of June

Than dull December's gloomy noon?

Scott, Marmion, v. Int.

3. The middle or culminating point of any course; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime.

I walk unseen

On the dry smooth-shaven green,

To behold the wandering moon

Hiding near her highest noon.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4*t. pl.* The noonday meal. Compare *nones* 2, 2. *Piers Plowman*.—*Apparent* or *real noon*. See *apparent*.—*Mean noon*. See *mean* 3.—*Noon of night*, midnight.

Full before him at the noon of night

(The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light)

He saw a quire of ladies.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 218.

II. *a.* Meridional. *Young*.

noon 1 (nōn), *v. i.* [*< noon* 1, *n.*] To rest at noon or during the warm part of the day.

The third day of the journey the party nooned by the river Jabbok.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 459.

noon 2*t.* *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none* 1.

noonday (nōn'dā), *n.* and *a.* [*< noon* 1 + *day* 1.] I. *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit

Even at noon-day upon the market-place.

Shak., J. C., I. 3. 27.

II. *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional: as, the noonday heat.

Moss-draped live-oaks, their noonday shadows a hundred feet across.

The Century, XXXV. 2.

noon-flower (nōn'flou'ēr), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Also *noon-tide* and *noon-day-flower*. See *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

nooning (nōn'ning), *n.* [*< noon* 1 + *-ing* 1.] Repose at noon; rest at noon or during the heat of the day; sometimes, a repast at noon.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whir

Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay,

Or twitter of little field-fares, as you take

Your nooning in the shade of bush and brake?

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

The men that mend our village ways,

Vexing Macadam's ghost with pounded slate,

Their nooning take.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

noon-mark (nōn'märk), *n.* A mark so made (as on the floor of a farm-house or barn) that the sun will indicate by it the time of noon.

noonmeal (nōn'mēt), *n.* [*< ME. nonemete, nunmete, < AS. nūmēte, an afternoon meal, < nūn, noon (afternoon), + mēte, food, meat: see noon¹ and meat.*] A meal at noon; a luncheon.

noonshunt, *n.* See *nuncheon*.

noon-song (nōn'sōng), *n.* Same as *nonen²*, 3.

noonstead (nōn'stēd), *n.* [*< noon¹ + stead.*] The station of the sun at noon.

Whilst the main tree, still found

Upright and sound,

By this sun's noonstead 's made

So great, his body now alone projects the shade.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

noontide (nōn'tīd), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. nontid, < AS. nōntid (= MHG. nōnezit), the ninth hour, < nōn, noon (the ninth hour), + tid, tide.*] 1. *n.* The time of noon; midday.—2. The time of culmination; the greatest height or depth: as, the noontide of prosperity.—3. Same as *noon-flower*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

His look

Drew audience and attention still as night

Or summer's noon-tide air, while thus he spake.

Milton, P. L., II. 309.

Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed,
Murmured like a noontide bee.

Shelley, To Night.

noops (nōps), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamamorus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

noory, *n.* See *nurry*.

noose (nōs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nooze*; origin unknown, no early record (ME.) existing. If it existed in ME., it might have come from OF. **nous*, *nou*, *noē*, F. *nœud*, Languedoc *nous*, < L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node*, *knot¹*.] 1. A running knot or slip-knot. See *slip-knot*.

The honest Farmer and his Wife . . .

Had struggled with the Marriage Noose.

Prior, The Ladle.

2. A loop formed by or fastened with a running knot or slip-knot, as that in a hangman's halter, or in a lasso; hence, a snare; a gin.

Have I professed to tame the pride of ladies,
And make 'em bear all tests, and am I trick'd now?
Caught in mine own noose?

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 4.

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friends the fatal noose.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 116.

And looked as if the noose were tied,
And I the priest who left his side.

Scott, Rokeby, VI. 17.

noose (nōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noosed*, ppr. *noosing*. [*< noose, n.*] 1. To knot; entangle in or as in a knot.

He'll think some other lover's hand, among my tresses
noosed,
From the ears where he had placed them my rings of pearl
unloosed.

Lockhart, Zara's Earrings.

2. To catch or ensnare by or as by a noose.

To noose and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 40.

3. To furnish with a noose or running knot.

As we were looking at it, Bradford was suddenly caught
by the leg in a noosed Rope, made as artificially as ours.

Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 222.

4. To decorate with something resembling a noose.

The sleeves of all are noosed and decorated with laces
and clasps.

Athenaeum, No. 3044, p. 303.

Nootka dog. A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool-like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nootka hummer. A humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus*, originally described from Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, notable as being by far the most northerly representative of its family.

noozlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nopt, *n.* An obsolete (the original) form of *nap²*.

nopai (nō'pai), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *napal*, < Mex. *napalli*.] One of several cactaceous plants which support the cochineal-insect. See *cochineal*, *Nopalca*, and *Opuntia*.

He had to contend with very superior numbers, entrenched behind fig trees and hedges of *nopala*.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 285.

Nopales (nō-pā'lē-š), *n.* [NL. (Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, 1850), < Mex. *nopalnochotli*.] A genus of cacti of the order *Cactae* and the tribe *Opuntiae*, known by the erect petals and long-projecting stamens. There are 3 species, natives of Mexico and tropical South America. They are fleshy shrubs, with flat jointed branches, little scale-like leaves, and scarlet flowers. *N. cochinillifera*, one of the nopals,

is widely cultivated. Also called *cochineal fig*. See *cochineal* and *nopalry*.

nopalín (nō'pa-lin), *n.* [*< nopal*, with ref. to cochineal, + *-in²*.] A coal-tar color, a mixture of eosin with dinitronaphthol, used in dyeing.

nopalry, **nopalery** (nō'pal-ri, -ē-ri), *n.*; pl. *nopalries*, *nopaleries* (-riz). [*< nopal* + *-ry, -ery*.] A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal-insects. Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants.

nope (nōp), *n.* [Prob. due to an *ope*, misdivided a *nope*, **ope* being a var. of *alp¹*.] The bull-finch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See *mawp*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The Red-sparrow, the *Nope*, the Red-breast, and the Wren.

Drayton, Polyolbion, XIII. 74.

no-popery (nō-pō'pēr-i), *a.* Expressing violent opposition to Roman Catholicism: as, a *no-popery* cry.—**No-popery riots**, in *Eng. hist.*, an outbreak, led by Lord George Gordon, in 1780, ostensibly for the repeal of the measures which had been passed for the relief of Roman Catholics, but actually directed against all Roman Catholics and their sympathizers. It was attended with considerable destruction of life and property in London. Also called the *Gordon riots*.

noppet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *nap²*.

noppyt (nōp'i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nappy²*.

nopster (nōp'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. nopster (= D. nopster), < nop, nap², + -ster.*] A woman occupied in shearing or trimming the pile or nap of textile fabrics; hence, later, a person of either sex pursuing this occupation.

The women by whom this [nipping off the knots on the surface of cloth] was done were formerly called *nopsters*.

Wedgwood, Dict. Eng. Etymology, under Nap. (Latham.)

nor (nōr), *conj.* [*< ME. nor, contr. of nother (var. of neither), as or of other²: see nother, neither, ne, and or¹.*] 1. And not: generally used correlatively after a negative, introducing a second or a subsequent negative member of a clause or sentence. (*a*) Correlative to *neither*.

Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities,
nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor
height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able
to separate us from the love of God. *Rom. viii. 38, 39.*

And extreme fear can neither fight nor fly.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 280.

(*b*) Correlative to another *nor*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nor voice was heard, nor wight was seen in bowro or hall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

I send nor balms nor corsives to your wound.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xiv.

Of Size, she is nor short, nor tall,
And does to Fat incline. *Congreve, Doris.*

Nor age, nor business, nor distress, can erase the dear
image from my imagination. *Steele, Tatler, No. 181.*

But nor the genial feast, nor flowing bowl,
Could charm the cares of Nestor's watchful soul.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 1.

Duty nor lifts her veil nor looks behind.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

(*c*) With the omission of *neither* or *nor* in the first clause
or part of the proposition. [Poetical.]

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 135.

Helm, nor hauberk's twisted mail,
Nor e'en thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail.
Gray, The Bard.

(*d*) Correlative to some other negative.

Thay suld nocht be abait to preche,
Nor for no kynde of fauour floche.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kynge (E. E. T. S.), I. 232.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard. *1 Cor. II. 9.*

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty?
Shak., T. N., II. 3. 94.

You swore you lov'd me dearly;
No few nor little oaths you swore, Aminta.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

There is none like her, none.
Nor will be when our summers have deceased.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. And . . . not: not correlative, but merely
continuative.

The tale is long, nor have I heard it out. *Addison.*

Fowls clucked and strutted in the stables. . . Nor
was it more retentive of its ancient state within. *Dickens.*

Get thee hence, nor come again.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

[In this use formerly used with another negative, merely
cumulative, nor being then equivalent, logically, to and.]

And no man dreads but he that cannot shift,
Nor none serve God but only longtime men.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.

"I know not love," quoth he, "nor will not know it."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 409.

3. Than: after comparative. Compare *or¹* in
like use. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Nae sailer mair for their lord could do
Nor my young men they did for me.

The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 212).

She's ten times fairer nor the bride,
And all that's in your companie.

Young Beichan and Sune Fye (Child's Ballads, IV. 7).

"Hev a dog, Miss!—they're better friends nor any Christian," said Bob.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, IV. 2.

norate (nō'rēt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *norated*, ppr. *norating*. [A back formation, < *noration*. The form *norate* could not arise from *orate*.] To rumor; spread by report. [*Southern U. S.*]

Purty soon it was *norated* around that Ike was going to
banter me for a rassel (wrestle), and shure enuff he did.

Quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 40.

noration (nō-rā'shōn), *n.* [An erroneous form,
due to misdivision of an *oration*.] 1. A speech.

[*Prov. Eng.*].—2. Rumor. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Norbertine (nōr'ber-tin), *n.* [So called from
their founder *Norbert*.] *Eccles.*, a member of the
order of Pre-monstrants. See *Pre-monstrant*.

nordcaper (nōrd'kā'pēr), *n.* The Atlantic right
whale. Also called *slitbag* and *sarde*. *Sci.*

Amer., N. S., LIV. 24.

Nordenfelt machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

nordenskiöldine (nōr'den-shēl-din), *n.* [From
Baron N. A. E. *Nordenskiöld*, a Swedish explorer
and geologist (born 1832).] A rare borate
of tin and calcium occurring in rhombohedral
crystals in the zircon-syenite of southern
Norway.

nordenskiöldite (nōr'den-shēl-dit), *n.* [*< Nordenskiöld (see nordenskiöldine) + -ite²*.] A variety of amphibole or hornblende, near tremolite in composition: it was found near Lake Onega in Russia.

Nordhausen acid. See *acid*.

Norfolk capon, *nog*, etc. See *capon*, etc.

Norfolk Island pine. See *pine*.

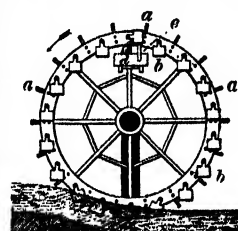
Norgaard, *a.* [*< Norge, Norway (see Norwegian), + -aard for -an.*] Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgaard* peeres.

Alb. Eng., B. III., p. 71. (Nares.)

noria (nō'ri-ā), *n.* [= F. *noria*, < Sp. *noria* (= Pg. *nora*), < Ar. *nā'ōra*, a *noria*.] A hydraulic machine of a kind used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water.

It consists of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various. These machines are generally worked by animal-power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel. Also called *flask-wheel*.



Noria.

a, floats which receive the force of the flowing stream *c*, and turn the wheel as indicated by the arrows; *b*, buckets pivoted to the side of the wheel; *d*, a box or tank for receiving the raised water (the water is conveyed from this tank by a pipe or chute (not shown) to the point of delivery); *e*, upright attached rigidly to the tank, which, acting in conjunction with the motion of the wheel, successively empties the buckets into the tank.

noriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

noriet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *nurry*.

noriet, *v. t.* [*ME. norien*, < OF. *norir*, nourish: see *nourish*.] To nourish. *Gesta Rom.*, p. 215.

norimono, **norimon** (nor'i-mō'no, -mon), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *nor*, ride, + *mono*, a thing.] A kind of palanquin or sedan-chair used in Japan. It is suspended from a pole or beam carried by two men, the traveler squatting on the floor. The entrance is at the side, and not in front as in the sedan.

norischt, **norisht**, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *nourish*.

norisaryet, **noristryt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *nursery*.

norite (nō'rit), *n.* [*< Nor(way) + -ite²*.] A rock which consists essentially of a mixture of a plagioclase feldspar with a rhombic pyroxene (enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene). See *gabbro*.

norituret, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

norland (nōr'land), *n.* and *a.* A reduced form of *northland*.

When *Norland* winds pipe down the sea.

Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

Our noisy *norland*.

Swinnburne, Four Songs of Four Seasons, I.

norm (nōrm), *n.* [= F. *norme* = Sp. Pg. *It. norma*, < L. *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern, a precept. Hence *normal*, *abnormal*, *enormous*.] 1. A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard.

This Church [the Roman] has established its own artificial *norm*, the standard measure of all science.

Theodore Parker.

The ambon of S. Sophia was the general *norm* of all Byzantine ambons.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 204.

But to us . . . the sentence, composed of subject and predicate, with a verb or special predicative word to signify the predication, is established as the *norm* of expression.

Whitney, Enycy. Brit., XVIII. 771.

2. In *biol.*, a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg, and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic norms there are but four.

Agassiz.

norma (nôr'mă), *n.*; pl. *normae* (-mē). [*L.*: see *norm.*] 1. A rule, measure, or norm.

There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceptible in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe.

J. S. Mill.

2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.—3. A pattern; a gage; a templet; a model. *E. H. Knight.*—4. [*cap.*] The Square, a small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the eighteenth century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called *Norma et regula*; but the name is now abridged.—*Norma verticalis*, a line drawn from above perpendicular to the horizontal plane of the skull.

normal (nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. norma* = *It. normale*, < *L. normalis*, according to the carpenters' square or rule, < *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern: see *norm.*] 1. *a.* 1. According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; natural.

The deviations from the normal type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it [rhythmical cadence] was disregarded.

Hallam.

Glass affords us an instance in which the dispersion of colour thus obtained is *normal*—that is, in the order of wave-lengths.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 32.

Headship of the conquering chief has been a normal accompaniment of that political integration without which any high degree of social evolution would probably have been impossible.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 482.

2. Serving to fix a standard; intended to set the standard: as, a normal school (see below).—3. In *music*, standard or typical: as, normal pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison. See *key* 1, 7, and *natural key* (under *key*).—4. In *geom.*, perpendicular: noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal section* at that point.—*Diapason normal*. See *diapason*.—*Normal angle*, in *crystal.*, the angle between the normals to or poles of two planes of a crystal. It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle.—*Normal equation*, function, pitch, price, etc. See the nouns.—*Normal school*, a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college for teachers.—*Syn.* 1. *Regular, Ordinary, Normal*. That which is *regular* conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is *irregular*, fitful, or exceptional. That which is *ordinary* is of the usual sort and excites no surprise; it is opposed to the *uncommon* or the *extraordinary*. That which is *normal* conforms or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the principles of its own constitution: as, the normal action of the heart; the normal operation of social influences; the normal state of the market.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point. See *cut* under *binomial*.

normalcy (nôr'mal-si), *n.* [*< normal + -cy.*] In *geom.*, the state or fact of being normal. [*Rare.*]

The co-ordinates of the point of contact, and *normalcy*. *Davies and Peck, Math. Dict. (Encyc. Dict.)*

Normales (nôr-mă'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. normalis*, normal: see *normal*.] 1. In Garrod's and Forbes's classification of birds, a division of *Passeres* including all *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* excepting the genera *Atrichia* and *Menura*, which are *Abnormales*.—2. One of several groups of macrurous crustaceans, exhibiting normal or typical structural characteristics.

normality (nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*< normal + -ity.*] 1. The character or state of being normal, or in accord with a rule or standard.

In a condition of positive normality or rightfulness. *Poe, Works* (ed. 1864), II. 153.

2. In *geom.*, the property of being normal; normalcy.

normalization (nôr'mal-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< normal + -ization.*] The act or process of making normal; in *biol.*, any process by which modified or morphologically abnormal forms and relations may be reduced, either actually or ideally, to their known primitive and presumed normal conditions; morphological rectification.

normalize (nôr'mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *normalized*, ppr. *normalizing*. [*< normal + -ize.*] To render normal; reduce to a standard; cause to conform to a standard.

For reasons which will appear in the preface, a *normalized* text, differing from any yet in use among P. G. [Pennsylvania German] writers, has been adopted.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 179.

normally (nôr'mal-i), *adv.* 1. As a rule; regularly; according to a rule, general custom, etc.

Mucous surfaces, normally kept covered, become skin-like if exposed to the air. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 296.

2. In a normal manner; having the usual form, position, etc.: as, organs normally situated.

Norman (nôr'man), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. Norman* = *D. Noorman* = *G. Normanne*, < *OF. Norman*, *Normand*, < *Dan. Normand* = *Sw. Norrmann* = *Icel. Norðmadr*, Northman: see *Northman*.] 1. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Normandy, a duchy and later a province of northern France bordering on the English Channel; a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the beginning of the tenth century settled in northern France and founded the duchy of Normandy. They adopted to a large extent the customs and language of the French. In the eleventh century their duke conquered England (see *Norman Conquest*), and about the same time Norman adventurers established themselves in southern Italy and Sicily. Since the reign of John (1199–1216) the duchy of Normandy has been, except for a short period, a part of France.

The *Norman*, with the softened form of his name, is distinguished from the *Norman* by his adoption of the French language and the Christian religion.

E. A. Freeman, in Encyc. Brit., XVII. 640.

2. Same as *Norman French* (which see, below).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.—*Norman architecture*, a round-arched style of medieval architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced before the Norman Conquest from Normandy into Great Britain, where it prevailed after the Conquest until the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is a massive and rugged simplicity, not destitute of studied proportion, and often



Norman Porch and Stairway in the cloister of Canterbury Cathedral, England.

with the grandeur attendant upon great size and solidity. The more specific characteristics are—churches cruciform with apse and apsidal chapels, and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults, plain and semi-cylindrical; doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, often with rich moldings, covered with surface sculpture, sometimes continuous around both jamb and arch, but more usually springing from a series of shafts, with plain or enriched capitals; windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening inward with a wide splay; piers massive, cylindrical, octagonal, square, or with engaged shafts; capitals cushion-, bell-, or lily-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently sculptured in fanciful forms or in a reminiscence of the Corinthian or Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection; walls frequently decorated with bands of arcades of which the arches are single or interlaced. Toward the close of the twelfth century the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed form; the vaults to be groined or formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; the piers, walls, etc., to become less heavy; the towers to be developed into spires; and the style, having assumed in every particular a more delicate and refined character, passed gradually into a new style, the early Pointed. Besides ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many noble and powerful fortresses and castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which in England is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London.—*Norman Conquest*, or simply *the Conquest*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. The leading results were the

downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into England of Norman-French customs, language, etc.—*Norman embroidery*, a kind of embroidery consisting of crewel-work which is picked out or heightened by other embroidery-stitches. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Norman French*, a form of French spoken by the Normans, which became upon the Conquest the official language of the court and of legal procedure, undergoing in England a further development (Anglo-French), until its final absorption in English. (See *English*, 2.) Norman French was the language of legal procedure until the reign of Edward III. Many isolated phrases and formulas in this language (Law French) remain unassimilated in archaic use.—*Norman thrush*. See *thrush*.

norman (nôr'man), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] *Naut.*: (a) A short, heavy iron pin put into a hole in the windlass or bitts, to keep the chain-cable in place while veering. (b) A pin through the rudder-head.

Normandy cress. See *cress*.

Normanize (nôr'man-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Normanized*, ppr. *Normanizing*. [*< Norman* 1 + *-ize.*] To make Norman or like the Normans; give a Norman character to.

Had the *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor been carried out, the ancient freedom would have been undermined rather than overthrown. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 229.

normative (nôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [*< L. normare*, pp. *normatus*, set by the square, < *norma*, a square, norm: see *norm*.] Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to.

The third assumption is that there are *normative* laws of reason, through which all that is real is knowable, and all that is willed is good.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 133.

This [Priestly] Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 514.

There can be no doubt that logic, conceived as the *normative* science of subjective thought, has a place and function of its own. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 444.

Normative law. See *law*.

norm 1, **nurm**, *v.* [*ME. nornen, nurnen*, < *AS. gnornian*, *gnornian*, also *gnornian* (= *OS. gnornōn, gnornōn, gnornōn*), mourn, grieve, be sad, complain, lament; cf. *gnorn*, also *gnorn*, sadness, sorrow, *gnorn*, sad, sorrowful, *gnornung*, *gnornung*, mourning, lamentation. The form of the root is uncertain. For the development of the later senses (for which no other explanation appears), cf. *mean* 4, 'moan,' 'complain,' also 'speak,' 'tell,' a var. of *moan* 1.] I. *intrans.* To murmur; complain.

Aude ther thay dronken, & dalten, & demed eft nwe,
To norme on the same note, on nwegezere euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1669.

II. *trans.* 1. To say; speak; tell.

Another nayed also & nurned this cawse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 65.

2. To call.

How norme ge yowre ryzt nome, & thenne no more?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2443.

Norm 2 (nôr'n), *n.* [= *G. Norme* (NL. *Norma*); < *Icel. norm* = *Sw. norma* = *Dan. norne*, a Norn (see *def.*).] In *Scand. myth.*, one of the three Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdande, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norremberg doubler. See *doubler* 1.

Norroy (nôr'oi), *n.* [*< AF. norroy*, < *nord*, north, + *roy*, roi, king: see *roy*.] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. See *king-at-arms*.

norry, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* and *n.* [*A reduced form of *Norsk*, < *Icel. Norðsk* = *Norw. Sw. Dan. Norsk*, Norwegian or Icelandic, lit. (like *Sw. Dan. nordisk* = *G. nordisch* = *D. noordsch*), of the north, < *nordhr*, north, + *-sk* = *E. -ish*: see *north* and *-ish* 1.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the North—that is, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and their dependencies, including Iceland, etc., comprehended under the name of Scandinavia; pertaining to the language of Scandinavia.

II. *n.* The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc. Specifically—(a) Old Norwegian, practically identical with Old Icelandic, and called especially *Old Norse*. Old Icelandic, generally called, as in this dictionary, simply *Icelandic*, except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. (b) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland. (c) Modern Norwegian.

Norseman (nôrs'man), *n.*; pl. *Norsemen* (-men). A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norak (nôrsk), *a.* Norse.

nortelry, *n.* [*ME.*: see *nurtury*.] Education.

Hir nortelrie
That she hadde lerned in the nonnerie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 47.

north (nôth), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. north, northe, n., north (acc. north as adv.), < AS. north, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., except in compar. northra, northerra, superl. northmest, the form north, as an adj., given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (north or northan) alone or in comp., to the north, in the north, north; in comp. north-, a quasi-adj., as north-dæl, the northern region, the north, etc. (> E. north, a.); = OFries. north, nord = D. noord = MLG. nort, nort, LG. nord = OHG. nord, nort, G. nord = Icel. norðr = Sw. Dan. nord, north; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. nord = Sp. Pg. It. norte, from the E.): (1) AS. north = OS. north = OFries. north, nord = D. noord = Sw. norr = Dan. nord, adv., to the north, in the north, north; (2) AS. northan = MLG. norden = OHG. nordana, nordane, MHG. norden = Icel. norðan = Sw. nordan, adv., prop. 'from the north,' but in MLG. and MHG. also 'in the north, north'; hence the noun, D. noorden = MLG. norden, norden = OHG. nordan, MHG. G. norden = Dan. norden, the north (cf. also northerly, northern, etc.); root unknown. The Gr. *vîpρος*, below, and the Umbrian *nertra*, to the left, are phonetically near to the Teut. word, but no proof of connection exists.] *I. n.* 1. That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position.*

Send danger from the east unto the west,
So honour cross it from the north to south.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 196.

2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning.

More uneven and unwelcome news

Came from the north. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 51.

The false North displays

Her broken league to nup their serpent wings.

Milton, Sonnets, x.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] With the definite article: in *U. S. hist. and politics*, those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri.

The Northern man who set up his family altar at the South stood, by natural and almost necessary synecdoche, for the North. Tourgée, Fool's Errand, xviii.

4. The north wind.

No, I will speak as liberal as the north.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 220.

The stream is fleet the north breathes steadily
Beneath the stars. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 1.

5. Eccles., the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1.—**Magnetic north.** See *magnetic*.

II. a. 1. Being in the north; northern.

Tho that side haue the sonne and sitten in the north-hall.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 66.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 258.

2. Eccles., situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar. Abbreviated *N.*—**North dial.** See *dial.*—**North end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the left hand of the priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front.—**North following,** in *astron.*, in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points.—**North pole, star, wind.** See the nouns.—**North preceding,** in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points.—**North side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the north end; the gospel side.—**North water,** among whalers, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward.

north (nôth), *adv.* [*< ME. north, nort, < AS. north, adv.: see north, n.*] To the north; in the north.

And west, nort, & south,

Euery man, bothe freyned & kouth,

Xul (shall) comyn with-outyn ly.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.

Our army is dispersed already:

Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses

East, west, north, south. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 104.

north (nôth), *v. i.* [*< north, n. and adv.*] *Naut.*, to move or veer toward the north. [*Rare.*]

North-Carolinian (nôth'kar-ô-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< North Carolina (see def.) + -ian.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the State of North Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of Virginia.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina.

north-cock (nôth'kok), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. [*Local, Scotland.*]

northeast (nôth'êst'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. north-east, < AS. northeast, in comp., northan-êdstan, from the northeast (= D. noordoost = MLG. nordôster = OHG. nordôstan, G. nordosten = Sw. Dan. nordost, northeast; cf. D. noordoostelijk = G. nordöstlich = Sw. Dan. nordostlig, adv.), < north, north, + east, east: see north and east.*] *I. n.* That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45° E., or E. 45° N.

II. a. Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; northeastern: as, a northeast wind; to hold a northeast course. Abbreviated *N. E.*—**Northeast passage,** a passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld in 1878-9, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

northeast (nôth'êst'), *adv.* To or from the northeast.

northeaster (nôth'ês'têr), *n.* [*< northeast + -er.*] 1. A wind or gale from the northeast.

Welcome, wild North-easter!

Shame it is to see

Odes to every zephyr,

Ne'er a verse to thee.

Kingsey, Ode to the North-East Wind.

2. The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I.: so called from their having the letters N. E. (meaning 'New England,' but assumed to mean 'northeast') impressed on one of their faces.

northeasterly (nôth'ês'têr-li), *a.* [*< northeast, after easterly.*] Going toward or coming from the northeast, or the general direction of northeast: as, a northeasterly course; a northeasterly wind.

northeasterly (nôth'ês'têr-li), *adv.* [*< northeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the northeast, or a general northeast direction.

northeastern (nôth'ês'têrn), *a.* [= OHG. nordôstrôni] *< northeast, after eastern.* Pertaining to or being in the northeast, or in the direction of the northeast.

northeastward (nôth'ês't'wârd), *adv.* [*< northeast + -ward.*] Toward the northeast.

northeastwardly (nôth'ês't'wârd-li), *adv.* [*< northeastward + -ly.*] Same as northeastward.

norther (nôr'thêr), *n.* [*< north + -er.*] 1. A strong or cold northerly wind.—2. A violent cold north wind blowing, mainly in winter, over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. A norther is always preceded by the passage of a cyclone, of which, in fact, it is the rear part. On the east side of a cyclone prevail warm, moist, southerly winds, while on the west side the winds are northerly. In the winter, when the temperature gradient from the Gulf of Mexico northward over Texas is very steep, the northerly winds following the passage of the center of a cyclone at times blow over this region with great fury, producing a very sudden and great fall of temperature. Over the Gulf, northers often cause wrecks in the Bay of Campeachy, on a lee shore.

Sometimes, instead of changing, the preceding wind dies entirely away, and a dead, oppressive, suffocating calm ensues, to be broken in a few hours by the wild bursts of the descending Norther.

Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci., XIX. 99.

This storm may be known as the Blizzard of the Northwest, the Chinook of the Northern Plateau, the Norther of the Southern Slope and Texas, or the Simoon of the Desert.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

northering (nôr'thêr-ing), *a.* [*< norther + -ing.*] Wild; incoherent. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

northerliness (nôr'thêr-li-ness), *n.* The state of being northerly.

northerly (nôr'thêr-li), *a.* [*< north, after easterly.* Cf. D. noordelijk = G. nördlich = Sw. Dan. nordlig.] 1. Pertaining to or being in or toward the north; northern.

As Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those northerly nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, note 7.

2. Proceeding from the north.

Well he wist and remembered that he was faine to stay till he had a Western wind, and somewhat Northerly.

Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 4.

northerly (nôr'thêr-li), *adv.* [*< northerly, a.*] Toward the north: as, to sail northerly.

northern (nôr'thêrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. northern, northren, < AS. northerne (= OHG. nordarôni, nordrôni = Icel. norðrann, northern, < north, north. Cf. eastern, western, southern.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the northern States; the northern part of Michigan; northern people. Abbreviated *N.*

Like a steamer of the northern morn,
Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
By night, with noises of the northern sea.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it: as, to steer a northern course.—3. Proceeding from the north.

The angry northern wind

Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, abroad.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 104.

Great northern diver, falcons, etc. See the nouns.—**Northern crow.** Same as hooded crow. See *hooded*.—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona borealis*, under *corona*.—**Northern drab,** a moth, *Tanioscampa opima*.—**Northern drift.** See *drift*.—**Northern fur-seal,** *Callorhinus urinnus*.—**Northern grape-fern,** the grape-fern *Botrychium boreale*.—**Northern hare,** *Lepus variabilis*.—**Northern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**Northern node.** Same as ascending node (see *node*, 6).—**Northern oyster, rustic, sea-cow, etc.** See the nouns.—**Northern signs,** those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, namely Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Northern swift, wasp, etc.** See the nouns.—**The Northern Car.** See *carl*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country. Hallam.

northerner (nôr'thêrn-er), *n.* A native of or a resident in the north, or in the northern part of any country, especially of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; specifically, a citizen of the north or northern United States.

I must say, as being myself a northerner, it is least where it ought to be largest. Gladstone.

The condition of "dead drunkenness," which few even of drinking Northerners enjoy, is to them [Asiatics] delightful. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 169.

"In other words, your parents object to an alliance with my family because we are of Northern birth," said the Fool. "Not exactly: not so much because you are Northerners, as because you are not Southerners."

Tourgée, Fool's Errand, xliii.

northerly (nôr'thêrn-li), *adv.* Toward the north.

These [constellations] Northerly are seen.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

northernmost (nôr'thêrn-môst), *a.* [*< northern + -most.*] Situated at the point furthest north.

northern-spell (nôr'thêrn-spel), *n.* A corruption of *nur-and-spell*.

nothing (nôr'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *north*, *v.*] 1. The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.—2. In *nav.* and *surv.*, the distance of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning: opposed to *southing*.—3. Deviation toward the north. When a wind blows from a direction to the northward of east or west, it is said to have *nothing* in it.

northland (nôth'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *northland, < AS. northland, < north, north, + land, land.*] *I. n.* The land in the north; the north.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a land in the north.

Northman (nôr'th'man), *n.*; pl. *Northmen* (-men). [*< ME. Northman, < AS. Northman (= OHG. Nordman = MHG. Nortman, Northman, Norman, G. Nordmann = Icel. Norðrmanadr (pl. Norðrmen) = Dan. Nordmand, a Northman (Norwegian, etc.), < north, north, + man, man. Hence Norman.*] An inhabitant of the north—that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.; a Scandinavian; in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France, where they were called *Normans*. According to the Icelandic sagas (whose historical value is, however, disputed), a Northman, Leif Ericsson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia and New England about A. D. 1000.

northmost (nôth'môst), *a. superl.* [*< ME. northmest, < AS. northmest, < north, north, + -mest, a double superl. suffix: see -most.*] Situated furthest to the north; northernmost. Defoe.

northness (nôth'nes), *n.* [*< north + -ness.*] The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. Faraday. [*Rare.*]

Northumbrian (nôr-thum'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Northumbria (see def.) + -an.*] The ME. adj. was *Northumbriash*, < AS. *Northhymbrisc*, < *Northhymbre*, *Northanhymbre*, the people north of the Humber, < north, north, + *Humber*, the Humber river.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland, an old English kingdom which at its maximum power and extent

reached from the river Humber northward to the Firth of Forth. It was the leading power in Great Britain during part of the seventh and eighth centuries.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern county of Northumberland, occupying part of the old Northumbria.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Northumberland.—2. The form of the Anglo-Saxon or English language spoken in Northumbria between the invasion of Britain in the fifth century and the Conquest. It differs from the dialect usually called *Anglo-Saxon* or *West Saxon* chiefly in a greater degree of reduction of consonants in inflectional endings, in the retention of certain cumbersome spellings, and in the greater admixture of Scandinavian words. The remains of Northumbrian (in this sense usually called *Old Northumbrian*) are comparatively scanty. See *Anglo-Saxon*, 2.

northward (nôth'wârd), *adv.* [*ME. northward*, < *AS. northweard*, also *northanweard*, to the north, < *north*, north, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. Also *northwards*.

Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.
Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 1. 4.

He fell into a fantasie and desire to prouce and know
how farre that land stretched *Northward*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 4.

northward (nôth'wârd), *a. and n.* [*ME. northward*, < *AS. northweard*, *adj.*, < *northweard*, *adv.*: see *northward*, *adv.*] *I. a.* Directed or leading toward the north.

The time was . . . when my heart's dear Harry
Threw many a *northward* look to see his father
Bring up his powers. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 3. 13.

II. n. The northern part; the north end or side.

The tall pines
That darken'd all the *northward* of her Hall.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

northwardly (nôth'wârd-li), *a.* [*ME. northward* + *-ly*.] Having a northern direction.

northwardly (nôth'wârd-li), *adv.* [*ME. northwardly*, *a.*] In a northern direction.

northwards (nôth'wârdz), *adv.* [*ME. northwardes*, < *AS. northweardes* (= *D. noordwaarts* = *G. noordwärts*); with *adv. gen. suffix*, < *northweard*, *northward*: see *northward*, *adv.*] Same as *northward*.

northwest (nôth'west'), *n. and a.* [*ME. northwest*, < *AS. northvest*, to the northwest, *northanwestan*, from the northwest (= *D. noordwest* = *OHG. nordwestan*, *MHG. nordwesten*, *G. nordwest*, *nordwesten* = *Sw. Dan. nordvest*, *adv.*) (cf. *D. noordwestelijk* = *G. nordwestlich* = *Sw. Dan. nordvestlig*) (used as a noun only as *north*, *east*, *west*, *south* were used), < *north*, north, + *west*, west: see *north* and *west*.] *I. n.* 1. That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.—2. With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc. [It is a rather vague phrase; sometimes other States or Territories may be included.]

II. a. 1. Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west; northwesterly.—2. Proceeding from the northwest: as, a *northwest* wind.

Abbreviated *N. W.*

Northwest ordinance. See *ordinance*.—**Northwest passage**, a passage for ships from the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert McClure, in his expedition of 1850-4, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned, and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. Its honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

northwest (nôth'west'), *adv.* [*ME. north-west*, < *AS. northvest*, *adv.*: see *northwest*, *n.* and *a.*] To or from the northwest.

northwester (nôth'west'er), *n.* [*ME. north-west* + *-er*.] A wind or gale from the northwest.

northwesterly (nôth'west'er-li), *a.* [*ME. north-west*, after *westerly*.] 1. Situated toward the northwest.—2. Coming from the northwest: as, a *northwesterly* wind.

northwesterly (nôth'west'er-li), *adv.* [*ME. northwesterly*, *a.*] Toward or from the northwest, or a general northwest direction.

northwestern (nôth'west'ern), *a.* [= *OHG. nordwestrônî*; < *northwest*, after *western*.] Pertaining to or situated in the northwest; lying in

or toward the northwest: as, the *Northwestern* Provinces of British India.

northwestward (nôth'west'wârd), *adv.* [*ME. northwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the northwest.

norture, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

Norw. An abbreviation of *Norwegian*.

norward (nôr'wârd), *adv.* A reduced form of *northward*.

Stately, lightly, went she *Norward*
Till she near'd the foe.
Tennyson, *The Captain*.

Norwayant, *a.* [*ME. Norway* (**Norwey*) + *-ant*.] *Norwegian*.

He finds thee in the stout *Norwegian* ranks,
Nothing afraid of what thyself didst make,
Strange images of death. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 3. 95.

Norway crow. Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*).

Norway gerfalcon. The gerfalcon of northern continental Europe, *Falco* or *Hierofalco gyrfalco*. It is of a darker color than the corresponding gerfalcon of Greenland and Iceland. See *cut* under *falcon*.

Norway haddock, lemming, lobster, maple, pine, etc. See *haddock*, etc.

Norway spruce. See *fir* and *spruce*.

Norwegian (nôr-wé'jî-n), *a. and n.* [*ME. Norway* (ML. *Norvegia*, *Norvegia*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Norway; belonging to, found in, or derived from Norway. **Norwegian carp, haddock, stove, yarn, etc.** See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A native of Norway, a kingdom of Europe in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, which since 1814 has been united with Sweden under a common sovereignty, but has a separate parliament and administration.—2. The language of Norway. It is a Scandinavian language, nearly allied to Icelandic-Danish on the one side and to Danish on the other. Abbreviated *Norie*.

3. A kind of fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes. It is a huge unwieldy boat, 35 or 40 feet in length, with flaring bows, great sheer, and high sides, and is sloop-rigged. It is dry in all weathers, but is used only by the Scandinavian fishermen, most other fishermen objecting to the slowness of its motion and the great labor of rowing in a calm.

At Milwaukee the *Norwegians* were abandoned and the square stern adopted. *J. W. Milner*.

norwegium (nôr-wé'jî-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *Norvegia*, *Norvegia*, Norway: see *Norwegian*.] Chemical symbol, Ng. A supposed metallic element closely related to bismuth. Its properties have not been fully investigated nor its elementary nature fully established.

Norwich crag. See *crag*, 2.

noryt, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

nost. A Middle English contraction of *nones*, the genitive of *none*. See *non*, 1.

Do *nos* kynnes labour. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, I. 1794.

nose¹ (nôz), *n.* [*ME. nose*, *nese*, *neose*, *nase*, < *AS. nosu* (in comp. *nosa-* and *nos-*), also *nasu* (in comp. *nas-*), the nose, also a point of land, = *OFries. nase*, *nasi*, *nos* = *D. neus* = *MLG. nese*, *nase*, *nose*, *LG. nase* = *OHG. nasa*, *MHG. G. nase* = *Ital. nos* = *Sw. nasa* = *Dan. nase*, *nose*, = *L. nāsus* (> *It. naso* = *Pr. nas*, *naz* = *F. nez*); cf. *nares* (> *Sp. Ig. nariz*), nostrils; = *OBulg. nosū* = *Serv. Bohem. Pol. nos* = *Russ. nos* = *Lith. nosis* = *OPruss. nozy* = *Skt. nāsā*, *nāsī*, *nas*, *nose*; root unknown. The Gr. word is different: *πῦ* (*py-*), *nose*. Cf. *ness*, *naze*. Hence *noze*, *nuzzle*, *nuzzle*.] 1. The special organ of the sense of smell, formed by modifications of certain bones and fleshy parts of the face, its cavities, or fossæ, freely communicable with the cavities of the mouth and lungs, and hence also concerned in respiration, the utterance of words or vocal sounds, and taste. It is lined throughout by a highly vascular mucous membrane called the *pituitary* or *Schneiderian*, continuous with the skin through the nostrils, the conjunctiva of the eye, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx and sinuses. It is in this membrane that the fine filaments of the olfactory nerves terminate, and over it the inspired air containing odorous substances passes. The olfactory region, or that region to which the olfactory nerves are distributed, however, includes only the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal fossæ and the upper part of the septum; the lower part of the cavities has nothing to do with olfaction. Externally the nose commonly forms a prominent feature of the face or facial region of the head; when very long it becomes a *proboscis*, and may acquire a tactile or manual function, as in the elephant, hog, mole, etc. The nose of an animal when moderately prominent is usually called a *snout*, *nuzzle*, or *muffle*. The bridge of the nose is so much of its external prominence as is bridged over or roofed in by the nasal bones. The external opening of the nose is the *nostril*, usually paired, right and left, and technically called *nares*. The inner passages or cavities of the nose are the *nasal fossæ* or *meatus*; they open interiorly into the upper part of the pharynx, by orifices called the *posterior nares* or *choanae*, above the soft palate. The animal whose nose most resembles man's in size and shape is the proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, whose nose is

more prominent than that of most men. Prominence of the nose is to some extent an indication of ascent in the scale of human development, the nose being flattest in the lowest or negroid races. A large nose is commonly supposed to indicate strength of character, and thin clean-cut nostrils are generally a sign of high nervous organization. Besides its special function of smelling, the nose has in all animals a respiratory office, being, rather than the mouth, the usual passageway for air in both inspiration and expiration; it also serves to modify or modulate the voice, and to discharge the secretion from several cavities of the head, as the frontal and other sinuses, and the tears from the eyes. See *cuts* under *nose*, *nasal*, *Nasalis*, and *Condytura*.

The 11th battle ledde Groinge poire mole, that was a noble knyght of his body, but he hadde no gretter nose than a cat.
Martin (E. F. T. S.), II. 321.

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 1. 39.
Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two Conduits down our Nose.
Prior, *Alma*, I.

Hence—2. The sense of smell; the faculty of smelling, or the exercise of that faculty; scent; olfaction.

Wizly the werwolf than went bi nose
Eune to the herdes house.
William of Palerne (E. F. T. S.), I. 90.

You shall often see among the Dogs a loud babbler, with a bad nose, lead the unskilful.
Bp. Berkeley, *Minute Philosopher*.

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose. (a) A pointed or tapering projection or part in front of an object, as of a ship or a pitcher.

The [steamship] Thingvalla's nose was ripped completely off, clear back to the first bulkhead.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 319.

(b) A nozzle, as of a bellows; a pipe.

By means of a plug and seat arranged just below the outlet pipe, or nose, communication with the neighbouring tank or settlers can be made or cut off at will.
Spon's Encyc. Manuf., I. 296.

(c) The beak or rostrum of a still. (d) The end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured. (e) In metal, an accumulation of chilled material around the end of the twyer in the blast-furnace. (f) In glass-blowing, the round opening or neck left when the blowpipe is separated from the glass in blowing. (g) The small marginal plate of the upper shell of the hawkbill-turtle: same as *foot*, 14. (h) In *Interlobis-shell mantis*, same as *foot*, 13. (i) In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the front part of an insect's head, comprising the clypeus and labrum; these, however, have nothing in common with the nose of vertebrate animals. (j) In *arch.*: (1) A drip; a downward projection from a cornice or molding, designed to throw off rain-water. (2) A rib, projection, or keel characterizing any member, as a million or molding.

The face (or what the workmen call the nose) of the million.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 475.

(k) A point of land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. An informer. [*Thieves' cant.*]

Now Bill . . .
Was a "regular trump" did not like to turn Nose.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 181.

People might think I was a nose if anybody came after me, and they would crab me.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 391.

Aquiline nose, a high or prominent nose, convex in profile, with a pointed tip, likened to an eagle's beak; a Roman nose.—As plain as the nose on one's face, very easy to be seen or understood. [*Colloq.*]

Those fears and jealousies appeared afterwards to every common man as plain as the nose on his face to be but meer forgeries and suppositions.
Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 35 (*Darics*.)

Bottle nose. See *bottleneck*. **Bridge of the nose.** See *def. 1.*—**Bull nose.** See *bullnose*. **Column of the nose.** See *column*.—**Nose helve.** See *helve*.—**Nose of wax**, a pliable, yielding person or thing.

But vows with you being like
To your religion, a nose of wax,
To be turned every way.
Massey, *Unnatural Combat*, v. 2.

Pug nose, a tip-tipped or turned-up nose—the opposite of the aquiline nose. **Roman nose**, an aquiline nose.—**Skull of the nose** the bony capsule of the nose; the mesethmoid and ethmoidal bones, upon which the olfactory nerves chiefly ramify.—To be bored through the nose, to be cheated. *Darics*.

I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grossly gild by this cheat, and some English too, also through the nose this way.
Howell, *Foraine Travell*, p. 44.

To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—To cast in the nose, to twit; fling in the face.

A felon had cast him in the nose, that he gaue so large monie to soche a naughtie drabbe.
Udall, *Tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 65.

To follow one's nose, to go straight ahead.—To hold one's nose. See *hold*.—To lead by the nose. See *lead*.—To put one's nose out of joint. See *joint*.—To take pepper in the nose, to take offense.

A man is teisty, and anger wrinkles his nose, such a man takes pepper in the nose.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639). (*Nares*.)

To tell or count noses, to count the number of persons present. [*Colloq.*]

The polle and number of the names . . . I think to be but the number of the Beast, if we onely tell noses, and not consider reasons.
Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 105. (*Darics*.)

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong
By telling noses with a party strong. *Swift*, To Gay.
To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with.
— **To turn up the nose**, to express scorn or contempt
by a toss of the head with a slight drawing up of the nostrils.

To turn up his nose at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, III. 5.

To wipe another's nose, to cheat or defraud him.

A. What hast thou done?

G. I have wiped the old man's nose of the money.

Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*.)

Under one's nose, under the immediate range of one's observation; before one's very face.

I am not ignorant how hazardous it will be to do this under the nose of the envious.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

nose¹ (nōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nosed*, ppr. *nosing*. [*< nose¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To smell; scent.

You shall nose him as you go up the stairs.

Shak., *Hamlet*, IV. 3. 38.

During the song, one Robert Munday and his son, rural fiddlers, who by instinct nosed festivities, appeared at the gate. *C. Reade*, *Clouds and Sunshine*, p. 8.

2. To face; oppose to the face.

I must tell you you're an arrant cockscorn
To tell me so. My daughter nosed by a slut!

Randolph, *Jalous Lovers*, I. 4.

If we peddle out ye time of our trade, others will step in and nose us.

Sherley, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 256.

3. To utter in a nasal manner; twang through the nose. *Cowley*.—4. To touch, feel, or examine with the nose; to rub with the nose.

Lambis are glad

Nosing the mother's udder.

Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

The shaggy, mouse-colored donkey, nosing the turf with his mild and huge proboscis.

H. James, Jr., *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 43.

The viper then returns to it [its prey] with a slow gliding motion, noses the entire body, and finally seizes the latter by the head and swallows it.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

To nose out, to find or find out by or as if by smelling about.

II. intrans. 1. To smell; sniff.

Methinks I see one [an opossum], . . . nosing as it goes for the fare its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon*.

2. To pry curiously or in a meddlesome way.

Perpetual nosing after snobbish at least suggests the snob. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Some Gentlemen in Fiction*.

To nose in, in coal-mining, said of a stratum when it dips beneath the ground. [*Engl.*]—**To nose out**. (a) In the fisheries, to swim high, with the nose out of water, as a fish. (b) In coal-mining. See the quotation.

In advancing southwards along the synclinal axis, he [the observer] loses stratum after stratum and gets into lower portions of the series. When a fold diminishes in this way it is said to nose out.

A. Geikie, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 301.

nose², *n.* A Middle English form of *noise*.

nosean (nō-zē-an), *n.* [Named after K. W. Nose, a German geologist (1753-1835).] A mineral occurring in dodecahedral crystals, also granular-massive, with a grayish, bluish, or brownish color. It is a silicate of aluminum and sodium containing also sodium sulphate, and is closely related to haunite, but contains little or no calcium. It occurs in volcanic rocks, especially near Andernach on the Rhine. Also called *nomite*.

nose-ape (nōz'āp), *n.* The proboscis-monkey. See cut at *Nasalis*.

nose-bag (nōz'bag), *n.* A bag to contain feed for a horse, having straps at its open end, by which it may be fastened on the horse's head.

Calm as a hackney coach-horse on the Strand,

Tossing about his nose-bag and his oats.

Wolcott (Peter Pindar), p. 205. (*Davies*.)

nose-band (nōz'band), *n.* That part of a bridle which comes over the nose and is attached to the cheek-straps. Also called *nose-piece*. See cut under *harness*.

nose-bit (nōz'bit), *n.* In *black-making*, a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end. Also called *dit-nose bit*, *shell-auger*, and *pump-bit*, because used to bore out timbers for pump-shafts or wooden pipes.

nosebleed (nōz'blēd), *n.* [*< ME. noseblede; < nose¹ + bleed.*] 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.—2. The common yarrow or milfoil. It was once reputed to cause bleeding when placed at the nose, and in love-divinations that effect presaged successful courtship.

nose-brain (nōz'brān), *n.* The olfactory lobes of the brain; the rhinencephalon. See second cut under *brain*.

noseburn (nōz'bērn), *n.* A pungent Jamaica tree, *Daphnopsis tinifolia* of the *Thymelæaceæ*.

nosed (nōzd), *a.* [*< nose¹ + -ed².*] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-nosed; hook-nosed.

The slaves are nos'd like vultures: how wild they look!
Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, v. 2.

nose-fish (nōz'fish), *n.* The bat-fish, *Malthe vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*.

nose-flute (nōz'flōt), *n.* See *flute¹*.

nose-fly (nōz'fli), *n.* The bot-fly, *Oestrus ovis*, which infests the nostrils of sheep, in which are deposited its living larvæ. See cut under *sheep-bot*.

nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* [*Lit.* 'a pretty thing to smell'; *< nose¹ + gay¹, n.*] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell; a posy; a bouquet.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the sheavers. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, IV. 3. 44.

Two priests of the convent of Arcadi came to us, and afterwards the steward of the pasha Carperli, who brought me a present of a nosegay and a water melon. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 259.

nosegay-tree (nōz'gā-trē), *n.* A low tree of tropical America and the West Indies, in two species, *Plumeria rubra*, the red, and *P. alba*, the white nosegay-tree. See *frangipani* and *Plumeria*.

nose-glasses (nōz'glās'ez), *n. pl.* Eye-glasses connected by a spring by which they are held on the nose, one eyepiece being so adjusted as to fold back on the other when not in use; a pince-nez.

nose-herb (nōz'erb), *n.* An herb fit for a nosegay; a flower. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, IV. 5. 20.

nose-hole (nōz'hōl), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture in order to soften the thick part at the neck which has just been detached from the blowing-tube.—2. In *zoöl.*, a nostril.

nose-horn (nōz'hörn), *n.* 1. The horn of a rhinoceros.—2. The nasicorn or rhinotheca of a bird.

nose-key (nōz'kē), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *fox-wedge*. *E. H. Knight*.

noslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

noslet, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nose-leaf (nōz'lēf), *n.* A peculiar appendage of the snout of many bats, as the rhinolophine and phyllostomine forms, consisting partly of foliaceous extension and complication of the integument, partly of modified glandular structures (of the same character as those in which the vibrissæ of other bats are inserted) well supplied with nerves, the whole forming a delicate and highly sensitive tactile organ. See cut under *Phyllostoma*.

Bats have the sense of touch strongly developed in the wings and external ears, and in some species in the flaps of skin found near the nose. These *nose-leaves* and expanded ears frequently show vibratile movements, like the antennæ of insects, enabling the animal to detect slight atmospheric impulses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 479.

nose-led (nōz'led), *a.* Led by the nose; dictated to; domineered over.

I will not thus be nose-led by him. I'll even brusque it a little, if he goes on at this rate. *Scott*, *Woodstock*, VII.

noseless (nōz'les), *a.* [*< nose¹ + -less.*] Destitute or deprived of a nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,

That noseless and handless, hack'd and chipp'd, come to him. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 5. 34.

noseling (nōz'ling), *adv.* [*ME.*, *< nose¹ + -ling².*] On the nose.

Felle donne noselyngye.

Morte d'Arthur, II. 236. (*Halliwel*.)

noselings (nōz'lingz), *adv.* [*< ME. noselynggys, noslyngys; as nose¹ + -lings.*] Same as *noseling*.

nose-ornament (nōz'ōr'nā-ment), *n.* An ornament inserted in some part of the nose, as a nose-ring. The nose-ornaments represented in Aztec sculpture are often of other than ring form.

nose-piece (nōz'pēs), *n.* 1. The nozzle of a hose or pipe.—2. In *optics*, the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached: the double (triple, quadruple) nose-piece carries two (three, four) objectives, any one of which may be quickly brought into position by turning the arm on a pivot.—3. A nose-band.—4. In *armor*, same as *nasal*, 1.

nose-pipe (nōz'pip), *n.* A blast-pipe nozzle inside the twyer of a blast-furnace.

nose-ring (nōz'ring), *n.* 1. A circular ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings. This ornament has been worn in the East from very ancient times, and is still in use among the more primitive peoples of the Levant and in India and many parts of Africa. In the Levant it is commonly passed through one of the wings of the nose; but the older

fashion of passing it through the septum is still found in India.

The Toreas, another Neelgherry Hill tribe, worship especially a gold nose-ring, which probably once belonged to one of their women.

Sir J. Lubbock, *Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 217.

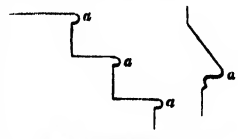
2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull or a pig.

nosethirlt, **nosethurlt**, **nosethrillt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nostril*.

nosey, *a.* See *nosy*.

nosilt, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nosings (nō'zing), *n.* [*< nose¹ + -ing¹.*] 1. In *arch.*, the projecting edge of a molding or drip; the projecting molding on the edge of a step in a stair.—2. In a lock, the keeper which engages the latch or bolt.—3. A metal or rubber shield formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or step of a stairway to protect it from wear. Such nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the feet from slipping upon them. Also called *stair-nosing*.



2. In a lock, the keeper which engages the latch or bolt.—3. A metal or rubber shield formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or step of a stairway to protect it from wear. Such nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the feet from slipping upon them. Also called *stair-nosing*.

nosings-motion (nō'zing-mō'shon), *n.* In *spinning*, a system of mechanism whereby the tapered part, apex, or nose of a cap is wound as tightly and uniformly as the body.

nosings-plane (nō'zing-plān), *n.* A plane with a rounded concave sole, used for dressing the front edges of stair-treads and for similar work.

nosite (nō'zit), *n.* [Named after K. W. Nose: see *noscan*.] Same as *noscan*.

noslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

nosocomet (nos'ō-kōm), *n.* [*< OF. nosocome, < LL. nosocomium, < Gr. nosokomeion*, an infirmary, a hospital, *< nosokomeiv*, take care of the sick, *< nosokomos*, taking care of the sick, *< νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *κομειν*, take care of, attend to.] A hospital.

The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or nosocomet.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, I. 51. (*Davies*.)

nosocomial (nos-ō-kō-mi-āl), *a.* [*< nosocome + -ial.*] Relating to a hospital: as, a nosocomial fever. See *fever¹*.—**Nosocomial gangrene**. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

Nosodendron (nos-ō-den'dron), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νόσος*, disease, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of the coleopterous family *Byrrhida*, erected by Latreille in 1807. Two North American species are known; others are found in the West Indies and Ceylon. It is considered by Lacordaire and others as worthy of tribal rank, and the tribal name *Nosodendridæ* is in use. The principal characters are as follows: head inclined, not engaged in the thorax in repose; mentum covering the entire buccal cavity; labrum distinct; antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted under a reflected edge of the head.

nosogenesis (nos-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νόσος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosogeny (nō-soj'e-ni), *n.* [*< NL. nosogēnia, < Gr. νόσος*, disease, + *γεννα*, *< γεννέω*, producing: see *geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosographic (nos-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< nosography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to nosography or the description of disease.

Thus Charcot's famous three states or nosographic groups were formulated in 1882, and have been much further studied by his pupils. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

nosographical (nos-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< nosographic + -al.*] Same as *nosographic*.

nosographically (nos-ō-graf'i-kul-i), *adv.* With reference to nosography.

nosography (nō-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. nosographie* = *Sp. nosografía* = *Pg. nosographia*, *< Gr. νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] The description of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< nosology + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

nosologist (nō-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< nosology + -ist.*] One who is versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases.

nosology (nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. nosologie* = *Sp. nosología* = *Pg. nosologia*, *< Gr. νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nosomycosis (nos'ō-mi-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νόσος*, disease, + *NL. mycosis*, q. v.] A disease produced by parasitic fungi.

nosonomy (nō-son'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *ὄνομα*, name: see *name*.] The classification and nomenclature of diseases.

3. A notable person: a person of note.

I need not enumerate the celebrated literary personages and other *notabilities* whom Emerson met.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vii.

notable (nō'tā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. notable, < OF. notable, F. notable = Pr. Sp. notable = Pg. notável = It. notabile, < L. notabilis, noteworthy, extraordinary, < notare, mark, note: see note¹, v.* In def. 4 also pronounced not'-a-bl, and by some referred unnecessarily to *note²*, use, etc., but *notable* in this sense is the same word.] *1. a.* 1. Worthy of notice; noteworthy; memorable; remarkable; noted or distinguished; great; considerable; important; also, such as to attract notice; conspicuous; manifest.

Vnto this feste cam barons full many,
Which notable were and ryght full honeste,
Ther welcomyng the Erie of Foreste.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2741.

They [the French] confess our Landing was a *notable* Piece of Courage.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 5.

In September, by the special Motion of the Lord Cromwell, all the *notable* Images, unto which were made any special Pilgrimages and Offerings, were taken down and burnt.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 280.

The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes.

Dan. viii. 5.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and *notable* scorn,
That dwell in every region of his face.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 83.

This was likely to create a *notable* disturbance.

Everlyn, Diary, June 2, 1875.

They [Sayanians] prepare an intoxicating drink from milk, which they consume in *notable* quantity.

Science, V. 39.

2. Notorious; well or publicly known.

This is no fable,

But known for historical thing *notable*.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

They had then a *notable* prisoner, called Barabbas.

Mat. xxvii. 16.

A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 10.

3†. Useful; profitable.

Your honourable Uncle Sir Robert Mansel, who is now in the Mediterranean, hath been very *notable* to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my Education from him.

Howell, Letters, I. ii. 6.

4. (Usually not'-a-bl). Prudent; clever; capable; industrious; as, a notable housekeeper.

Hester looked busy and *notable* with her gown pinned up behind her, and her hair all tucked away under a clean linen cap.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiii.

Notable people complain, very properly, of thriftless and untidy ones, but they sometimes agree better with them than with rival *notabilities*.

Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, p. 34.

He never would have thought of marrying her, though the young woman was both handsome and *notable*, if he hadn't discovered that his partner loved her.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 157.

= *Syn. Noted, Notorious*, etc. (see *famous*), signal, extraordinary.

II. n. A person or thing of note, importance, or distinction.

Varro's aviary is still so famous that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record.

Addison.

The tribunal of commerce, composed of business men elected by the *notables* of their order, deals with cases arising out of commercial transactions.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 286.

Assembly of Notables, in French hist., a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (fourteenth century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

notableness (nō'tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being notable, in any sense of that word.

notably (nō'tā-bli), *adv.* In a notable manner.

(a) Memorably; remarkably; eminently.

[The Britons] repuls'd by the Roman Cavalrie give back into the Woods to a place *notably* made strong both by Art and Nature.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

(b) Notoriously; conspicuously.

They both founde at length howe *notably* they had bene abused.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

(c) With show of consequence or importance.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.

Addison.

(d) (not'-a-bli). With prudence or thrift; industriously; carefully; prudently; cleverly.

notacanth (nō'tā-kanth), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Notacanthus*.

Notacantha (nō'tā-kan'thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *Notacanthus*; see *notacanthous*.] *1.* In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of *Diptera*, divided into *Mydasii*, *Dacatomia*, and *Stratiomydes*, corresponding to the three modern families *Mididae*, *Beridae*, and *Stratiomyidae*.—*2.* The *Stratiomyidae* alone.

Notacanthi (nō-tā-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Notacanthus*; see *notacanthous*.] A family of acanthopterygians: same as *Notacanthidae*. Günther.

Notacanthidae (nō-tā-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Notacanthus + -idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Notacanthus*; the spinebacks. They are of elongate form; the dorsal spines are short and free; behind them is one (or no) soft ray; the anal fin is very long and composed of spines and rays; and the abdominal ventral fins have several inarticulate and more than five soft rays. They are marine, and live in cold deep water. About 10 species of 2 genera are known.

notacanthine (nō-tā-kan'thin), *a.* *1.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Notacanthus*.—*2.* Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

notacanthoid (nō-tā-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* *1.* Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Notacanthidae*.

notacanthous (nō-tā-kan'thus), *a.* [*< NL. Notacanthus, < Gr. νωρος, the back, + ακανθα, a spine.*] In *zool.*, having spines upon the back: as, a *notacanthous* insect.

Notacanthus (nō-tā-kan'thus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *notacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Notacanthidae*, having a series of spines along the back in place of a fin.

notæal (nō-tē'al), *a.* [*< notæum + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the notæum.

notæum (nō-tē'um), *n.*; *pl. notæa* (-ē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. νωταιος, for νωταιος, of the back, < νωρος, the back.*] *1.* In *ornith.*, the entire upper surface of a bird's trunk: opposed to *gastræum*. See cut under *bird*.—*2.* In *conch.*, a dorsal buckler, analogous to the mantle, developed in opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Also *notæum*.

notal (nō'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. νωρος, νωρον, the back, + -al*.] *1.* Pertaining to the back; dorsal; tergal.—*2.* Specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to a notum.

notal (nō'tal), *a.* [*< notel + -al*.] Pertaining to notes or the tones which they represent.

notalgia (nō-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νωρος, νωρον, the back, + άλγος, pain, grief, distress.*] In *pathol.*, pain in the back; rachialgia.

notalgic (nō-tal'jik), *a.* [*< notalgia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with notalgia.

Notalia (nō-tā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νωρος, the south (see Notus), + άλς, the sea.*] In *zoögeog.*, the south temperate marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, extending from the southern isocrymal of 68° to that of 44°. T. Gill, 1883.

Notalian (nō-tā'li-an), *a.* [*< Notalia + -an*.] Of or pertaining to Notalia.

notanencephalia (nō-tā-nen-so-fā'li-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. νωρος, the back, + ανεγκεφαλος, without brain: see anencephalia.*] Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

notar (nō'tār), *n.* [*< OF. notaire: see notary¹*.] A notary. [*Scotch.*]

notarial (nō-tā'ri-āl), *a.* [*< OF. notairial, F. notarial; as notary (L. notarius) + -al*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation; *notarial* fees.

Several pairs were kept waiting by the *notarial* table while the commandant was served.

The Century, XXXVII. 94.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

Madame Lalaurie, we know by *notarial* records, was in Mandeville ten days after, when she executed a power of attorney in favor of her New Orleans business agent.

The Century, XXXVIII. 597.

Notarial act, (a) The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of a notary, or of authenticating or certifying as a notary some fact or circumstance by a written instrument, under his signature only. R. Brooke. (b) An act before a notary, so authenticated by him.—**Notarial instruments**, in *Scots law*, instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary. Imp. Dict.

notarially (nō-tā'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a notarial manner. Imp. Dict.

notary (nō'tā-ri), *n.*; *pl. notaries* (-riz). [= F. *notaire* = Pr. *notari* = Sp. *notario* = AS. *notere*, a writer, notary, *< L. notarius*, a stenographer, clerk, secretary, writer, *< nota*, a mark, a sign: see *note*.] *1.* In the earlier history of writing, a person whose vocation it was to make notes or memoranda of acts of others who wished to preserve evidence of them, and to reduce to writing deeds and contracts.—*2.* A public officer authorized by law to perform similar functions, and to authenticate the execution of deeds and contracts, and the accuracy of copies of documents, and to take affidavits and administer oaths. Such an officer, although now commonly spoken of as a *notary*, is more formally designated

as a *notary public*, or *public notary*. In England these officers are appointed by the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having arisen under the civil and ecclesiastical law. In France they are appointed by the government, although the power of appointment was formerly claimed by the Pope. In the United States they are appointed in the several States usually by the governor, the power of appointment being defined by the law of the State. The general powers of notaries are not defined by statute, being derived from the civil law and the law merchant; and their official acts, attested by signature and official seal, are generally received in evidence in whatever country they are offered, while similar acts of commissioners and other purely statutory officers are generally receivable only in the jurisdiction for which the officer was appointed, unless specially authenticated by some judicial authority. In various jurisdictions some special powers have been conferred upon notaries besides those derived from the origin and nature of their office.—**Apostolical notary**, an official charged with despatching the orders of the papal see.—**Ecclesiastical notary**, in the early church, a clerk or secretary, especially a shorthand-writer, employed to record the proceedings of councils and tribunals, report sermons, take notes, and prepare papers for bishops and abbots.—**Notary public**. See def. 2, above.

notary², **notaryet**, *a.* Corrupt forms of *notary*.

Notaspidea (nō-tas-pid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Notaspis + -idea*.] A primary group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of either a large notæum or a true mantle, secreting a small external discoid shell. It includes the families *Pleurobranchidae*, *Runcinidae*, and *Umbrellidae*.

notaspis (nō-tas'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νωρος, the back, + ασπίς, shield*.] *1.* The first well-defined central dorsal area of the embryo. It is the outward appearance of the germ-disk or germinative heap of endoderm- and mesoderm-cells within the blastodermic layer of cells of the ectoderm: at first circular, then elongated, oval, sole-shaped, slipper-shaped, canoe-shaped, etc.; and along its long axis soon appears the primitive furrow or primitive groove, in which the spinal column and spinal cord are to be laid down after this groove has turned into a tube. Also called *germ-shield*.

2. [cap.] In *entom.*: (a) Same as *Oribates*.

(b) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, founded by Walker in 1834. They have the abdomen almost sessile, middle tibiae spurred, ovipositor short, hind femora with a single large tooth, and the mesocostellum large and acuminate. *N. formiciformis* of St. Vincent's Island, the only species known, is no doubt parasitic.

notate (nō'tāt), *a.* [*< L. notatus, pp. of notare, mark: see note¹, v.*] In *zool.* and *bot.*, marked with spots or lines; variegated.

notation (nō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *notation* = Sp. *notación* = Pg. *notação* = It. *notazione*, *< L. notatio(n)-*, a marking, a designation, an observation, the designation of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology, *< notare, mark, designate: see note¹, v.*] *1.* The act of noting, in any sense.—*2.* A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music, in proof-reading, etc. (a) Two systems of arithmetical notation are now in use, the Roman and the Arabic. The Roman system is employed for numbering books and their parts, in monumental inscriptions, and in marking timber and other objects with the chisel. A large number in this system is written as follows: As many thousands as possible being taken from the number (without a negative remainder), an M is written for every thousand; five hundred is then taken, if possible, and D is written for it; as many hundreds as possible are next taken, and a C written for each; fifty is next taken, if possible, and I is written for it; as many tens as possible are next taken, and an X written for each; five is then taken, if possible, and V is written for it; and finally an I is written for every unit remaining. But usually instead of IIII is written IV; in place of VIIII, IX; in place of XXXX, XL; in place of LXXXX, XC, etc. Anciently, there were other extensions of this system. The Arabic notation consists in the use of the Arabic figures and decimal places. See *Arabic* and *decimal*. (b) In the algebraic notation employed in all branches of mathematical analysis all objects upon which the operations of addition, multiplication, etc., are performed are denoted by letters. These objects are generally quantities (and are so called in describing the notation), though they may be operations, as in the calculus of functions, etc., geometrical conditions, as in enumerative geometry, or propositions, as in the calculus of logic. It is usual to give certain letters certain significations (for which see the letters). Furthermore, ∞ denotes infinite magnitude; ∅, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159...; ∠, the Napierian base, or 2.71828...; ⊥, a right angle, etc. The sign = placed between two quantities states their equality: as, *a*, *gr. mercury* = 13.6. In like manner, > means 'is greater than,' < 'is less than,' < 'as small as,' > 'as great as,' ≡ 'is smaller than or equal to,' ≡ 'is greater than or equal to,' ≠ 'is not equal to,' < 'is not smaller than,' > 'is not greater than,' ~ 'is proportional to,' ≡ 'is congruent to,' in the theory of numbers. The last sign is also used to mean 'is identically equal to,' thus stating two relations, one mathematical, the other logical. The sum of two quantities is denoted by writing them with the sign +, called *plus*, between them: as, 3 + 2 = 5. The difference of two quantities is denoted by writing first the minuend, then the sign −, called *minus*, then the subtrahend: as, 5 − 3 = 2. When + or − occurs with no quantity before it, 0 is to be supplied: thus, 3 − 5 = −2 means that 5 less than 3 is 2 below zero. But when a value has + or − after it and no quantity following, what is meant is that

something further is to be added or subtracted. The sign \pm , called *plus* or *minus*, is ordinarily used in a disjunctive sense in writing the root of a quadratic equation. Thus, if $x^2 + x = 1$, we write $x = -\frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{5})$, meaning that the equation is satisfied only by the two values $x = -\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5})$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sqrt{5})$. The sign \pm is also used in astronomy, geodesy, etc., after a value determined by observation, to introduce the probable error of that determination. Summation is also signified by the letter Σ .

Thus, $\Sigma \frac{1}{i}$ means that in the expression $1/i$ all the

whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression. When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable. For example, if we write $\Sigma (2x + 1) = x^2$, this signifies

$$\sum_{x=0}^{x-1} (2n + 1) = x^2.$$

In like manner, Δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity. The variable may be indicated by a subjunctive letter; thus, $\Delta x^y = (x+1)^y - x^y$; but $\Delta x^y = x^{y+1} - x^y = (x-1)x^y$. The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross (\times) or dot (\cdot); thus, $3 \times a = 3a$. A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs \div or $/$, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below. A continued product is also written with Π , just as a summation is written with Σ ; but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable. A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive; thus, $4! = 24$. Instead of the mark of admiration, a right-angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used: as, 4_4 . A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base; thus, $x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x$. This notation is extended to symbols of operation. Thus, $\Delta^2 u = \Delta \Delta u$; and $\Delta^{-1} u = \Sigma u$, because $u = \Delta \Delta^{-1} u = \Delta \Sigma u$. If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successive subtractions of 1 from the base; thus, $x^{(3)} = x(x-1)(x-2)$. A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ written before the base, with the index above and to the left; thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2. One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, (\quad) , square brackets, $[\quad]$, braces, $\{\quad\}$, and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity. Thus, $(3 + 2) \times 5 = 25$, but $3 + (2 \times 5) = 13$. Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially f , F , ϕ , ψ , written before the variable, the latter being often enclosed in parentheses. If there are several variables, these are enclosed in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as $F(x, y)$. Various special functions have special abbreviations, as \log for logarithm, \sin for sine, \cos for cosine, \tan for tangent, \cot for cotangent, \sec for secant, \csc for cosecant, \tanh for versed sine, \sinh for hyperbolic sine, \am for amplitude, \sn for sine of the amplitude, \cn for cosine of the amplitude, etc. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, graphs, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by d before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with ∂ instead of d ; the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjunctive letter. A variation is expressed by a δ before the varying quantity. A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by $\frac{d}{dx}$, etc., written before the function. But the capital D is often used: thus, $Dx^y = yx^{y-1}$, and $Dx^y = \log x \cdot x^y$. Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents: thus, $\dot{x} = Dx$ and $\ddot{x} = D^2x$. Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original fluxional notation of Newton. The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols: thus, $f'x = Df \cdot x$. A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as ∇ for Laplace's operator. The integral of an expression is written with the sign \int , introduced by Leibnitz, before the differential. The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign. Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to different branches of mathematics.

34. Etymological signification; etymology. The notation of a word is when the original thereof is sought out, and consisteth in two things: the kind and the figure. B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, viii. Conscience is a Latin word, and, according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. South.

4. In music, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters. As a process and a science, musical notation is a branch of semiotics or semiography in general. Notation is also used as a collective term for all the signs for musical facts taken together. Notation, whether regarded as a science or as a body of visible characters, may be divided into notation of pitch, of duration, of force, of style, etc. The various historic systems of notation are more particular about pitch than about the other matters. (a) The absolute and relative pitch of tones has been represented by letters, by neumes, by syllables, by numerals, by a staff, and by more than one of these methods at once. The ancient Greeks and Romans used their alphabets, assigning sometimes a separate letter or similar character to each tone of their tonal systems, and sometimes using only seven letters, which were repeated for successive octaves. The medieval notations included all the different methods, used both separately and in conjunction, letter-names being derived from the ancient notations, neumes appearing

early from an unknown source, and solmisation and the staff-system being invented and developed from about the eighth or ninth century. Modern notations include all varieties except neumes. See letter-name, neume, solmisation, numeral, keyboard, scale, staff, etc. (b) The absolute and relative duration of tones has been much less fully indicated than pitch. The ancient and medieval systems were decidedly defective in this regard. The appearance about the twelfth century of mensurable music necessitated the use of characters having a definite metrical value; hence came the note-system, which was combined with the staff, and also the various systems of tablature. In modern music two methods are used—notes whose shape indicates relative time-value, and a kind of tablature peculiar to the tonic sol-fa system. (See note, tablature, tonic sol-fa (under tonic), etc.) Furthermore, the general tempo of a piece or passage is indicated by such Italian terms as *grave*, *adagio*, *andante*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *vivo*, *presto*, etc. Alterations of tempo during a piece are indicated by *accelerando*, *piu mosso*, *stringendo*, *ritardando*, *ritenuto*, *crescendo*, etc. The metrical treatment of individual tones is marked by *staccato*, *legato*, etc. (c) The absolute and relative force or accent of tones is still less fully indicated than pitch or duration. Vertical lines called *bars* have been used since medieval times to indicate rhythmical and metrical sections or measures, each of which begins with a primary accent. In modern music various words and arbitrary signs are used, as *forte*, *piano*, *crescendo* ($<<$), *diminuendo* ($>>$), *marcando*. (d) Other signs of various practical import are the *brace*, *repeat*, *da capo*, *dal segno*, *double bar*, *stacc.*, etc. See these words. (e) The general style of a piece or passage is often indicated in modern music by such terms as *ad libitum*, *agitato*, *arpeggio*, *cantabile*, *expressivo*, *sostenuto*, *con brio*. (f) Specific directions about performance by the voice or an instrument also occur, as *mezzo voce*, *arco*, *portamento*, *divisi*, *mano sinistra*, *pizzicato*, *see (ottava)*, *pedal*, and many others. All these verbal marks are translated into different languages, and are subject to modification for particular effects. (g) Modern music, following the later medieval music, also employs to some extent a kind of numerical shorthand for harmonic facts. See *thorough-bass*, and *figured bass* (under *bass*).—**Alphabetic notation**, in music. See def. 4 (a).—**Architectural notation**, a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings: as 'for feet,' 'for inches,' and 'for paces,' etc.—**Chemical notation**, a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Decimal notation**. See *decimal*.—**Neumatic notation**, in music. See def. 4 (a), above, and also *neume*.—**Numerical notation**, in music. See def. 4 (g), above, and *numerical*.—**Staff notation**, in music. See def. 4 (a) and (b), above, and also *staff* and *note*.—**Tonic sol-fa notation**, in music. See *tonic*.

notator (nō-tā'tor), *n.* [*< ML. notator, < L. notare*, note: see *note*¹, *r.*] An annotator. [Rare.]

The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, Totum opus, &c. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

notch (noch), *n.* [An assimilated form of *nock*.] 1. A nick or indentation; a small hollow or nick cut or sunk in anything, as in the end of an arrow for the reception of the bowstring.

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes.
Swift, Miscellaneous.

The indented stick that loses day by day
Notch after notch, till all are smooth'd away.
Copey, Tirocinium, l. 560.

2. In *carp.*, a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece.—3. A narrow defile or passage between mountains; or, more properly, the entrance to such a defile, when it is nearly closed by precipices or walls of rock on either hand. The word is apparently limited in use to the region of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and of the Adirondacks, and has nearly the same meaning as *gap* in the central parts of the Appalachian range. [U. S.]

They landed, and struck through the wilderness to a gap or notch of the mountains. Irving.

4. A step or degree; a grade. [Colloq.]—5. A point in the game of cricket. [Rare.]

A match at cricket between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent on the one side and All England on the other [1788]. The former won, says the "Annual Register," by "twenty-four notches." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 377.

6. In *zool.* and *anat.*, an incision or incisure; an emargination: as, the interclavicular notch, the depression over the breast-bone between the prominent ends of the clavicles.—7. In *armor*, the bouche of a shield.—**Anterior notch of the liver**, a deep angular incisure in the front border of the liver, between the right and left lobes. Also called *umbilical* or *interlobular incisure* or *notch*.—**Clavicular notch**, one of the superior lateral depressed surfaces of the presternum, for articulation with the clavicles.—**Cotyloid, craniofacial, dirotic notch**. See the adjectives.—**Ethmoidal notch**, the mesial excavation between the orbital plates of the frontal bone, for the reception of the ethmoid bone.—**Great scapular notch**, the notch formed by the neck of the scapula and the acromion process.—**Intercondylar notch**, the notch or fossa between the femoral condyles behind.—**Interlobular notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*.—**Intervertebral notch**, a concavity on the upper and lower borders of the pedicle, forming, when in apposition with those of the contiguous vertebra, the intervertebral foramina.—**Jugular notch**, a notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which contributes, with one on the temporal bone, to form the jugular foramen.—**Lacrimal notch**, an excavation on the internal border of the orbital surface of the maxilla, for the reception of the lacrimal bone.—**Nasal notch**. (a) A serrated surface of the frontal bone, for ar-

ticulation of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. (b) The large notch of the maxilla that forms the lateral and lower boundary of the entrance to the nasal cavity.—**Notch of Rivini**, a small notch in the upper anterior part of the bony ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. Also called *tympanic notch*.—**Notch of the concha**, the incisura intertragica, or notch between the tragus and the antitragus.—**Notch of the kidney**, the hilum or porta renalis.—**Popliteal notch**, a shallow depression between the tibial tuberosities behind.—**Posterior notch of the liver**, a wide concave recess between the right and left lobes of the liver, embracing the crura of the diaphragm, the cava, the aorta, and the esophagus.—**Pterygoid notch**, the angular cleft between the two plates of the pterygoid process, closed by the palate-bone. Also called *incisura pterygoidea*.—**Sciatic notch**, one of two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone, the great (or ilio-sciatic) and the small. The great sciatic notch is between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, and is converted into the great sacro-sciatic foramen by the sacro-sciatic ligaments; the small sciatic notch is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the same ligaments.—**Sigmoid notch**, the excavation between the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible.—**Sphenopalatine notch**, a notch between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate-bone, converted into the foramen of the same name by the sphenoid bone.—**Supra-orbital notch**, a notch at the inner part of the orbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital nerve and artery. It is often a foramen.—**Suprascapular notch**, the notch on the superior border of the scapula, at the base of the coracoid process, converted into a foramen by a ligament or a spiculum of bone.—**Suprasternal notch**, the notch or depression at the upper end of the sternum, between the sternal ends of the sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**The top notch**, the highest grade or degree of anything: as, *the top notch of fashion or elegance*. [Colloq.]—**Tympanic notch**. Same as *notch of Rivini*.—**Umbilical notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*.

notch (noch), *v. t.* [*< notch, n. Cf. nock, v.*] 1. To cut a notch or notches in; indent; nick; hack: as, to *notch* a stick.

Before Corioli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado. Shak., Cor., iv. 5, 199.

2. To place in a notch; fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.

Mark how the ready hands of Death prepare;
His bow is bent, and he hath *notched* his dart. Quarles, Emblems, l. 7.

3. In *cricket*, to mark or score; have as score the number of. [Slang.]

In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Mungleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

notch-block (noch'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

notch-board (noch'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *bridge-board*.

notch-eared (noch'ērd), *a.* Having emarginate ears; as, the *notch-eared* bat, *Vesperugo emarginatus*.

notched (nocht), *a.* 1. Having a notch or notches; nicked; indented.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw. Paley, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. Closely cut; cropped; as hair: applied by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads.

She had no resemblance to the rest of the *notched* rascals. Sir R. Howard, The Committee, l. (Davies).

3. In *zool.*, having one or more angular incisions in the margin; emarginate.—4. In *bot.*, very coarsely dentate, the upper side of the teeth being nearly horizontal, as in the leaves of *Rhus toricodendron*.—**Notched falcon**. See *falcon*.

notchel (noch'el), *v. t.* See *notch*.

notching (noch'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *notch*, *v.*] 1. A notch or series of notches.—2. In *engin.*, same as *gutting*.—3. In *carp.*, a simple method of joining timbers in a frame, either by dovetails or by square joints or lap-joints. Calking, halving, and scarfing are forms of it.

notching-adz (noch'ing-adz), *n.* A light adz with a bit either of large curvature or nearly straight, used for notching timbers in making gables, etc. E. H. Knight.

notching-machine (noch'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal working*, a form of stamping-press for cutting the corner notches in making boxes, hinges, and other shapes of sheet-metal.

notchweed (noch'wēd), *n.* An ill-smelling herb, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, of the northern parts of the Old World. Also called *stinking goosefoot* and *dog's-urach*.

notchwing (noch'wing), *n.* A European torrid moth, *Rhaecodia caudana*: an English collectors' name.

note¹ (nōt), *n.* 1 [Early mod. E. also *noat*; *< ME. note*, *note*, a note, mark, point (not from the rare AS. *not*, a mark, note), *< OF. note*, *F. note* = Sp. Pg. *It. nota*, *< L. nota*, a mark, sign, critical mark or remark, note, *< noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *know*¹. Hence *note*¹, *v.*, *notary*¹, etc. Cf. *note*¹, *a.*] 1. A mark or token by

which a thing may be known; a sign; stamp; badge; symbol; in logic, a character or quality.

Patience and perseverance be the proper notes whereby God's children are known from counterfeiters.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1859), II. 71.

This difference we decline, not as doth the Latines and Greekes, be terminations, but with notes, after the manner of the Hebrewes, quihik they cal particles.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Some natural notes about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables
Would testify, to enrich mine inventory.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 2. 28.

It is a note
Of upstart greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 8.

2. Significance; consequence; distinction; reprobation.

To be adored

With the continued style and note of gods
Through all the provinces, were wild ambition.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, I. 2.

Add not only to the number, but the note of thy generation.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 82.

Except Lord Robert Kerr, we lost nobody of note.

Walpole, Letters, II. 19.

3. Notice; observation; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take

No note at all of our being absent hence.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 120.

I have made some extracts and borrowed such facts as seemed especially worthy of note.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, I.

4. Notice; information; intelligence.

She that from Naples

Can have no note, unless the sun were post —
The man I the moon 's too slow.

Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 248.

5. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; hence, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. In printing: (a) An explanatory statement, or reference to authority quoted, appended to textual matter and set in smaller type than the text. Notes are of several kinds. A cut-in note is set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin, and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to. A center-note is placed between two columns, as in cross-references in some editions of the Bible. A side-note or marginal note is placed in the outer margin of the page, parallel with the lines of the text. A foot-note, or bottom note, follows the text at the foot of the page, but does not encroach on the margin, as side-notes do. A shoulder-note is one at the upper inner corner of a page. In some countries, as China and Japan, all notes are placed at the top of the page. (b) One of the marks used in punctuating the text: as, the note of admiration or of exclamation (!); the note of interrogation (?).

6. A minute or memorandum, intended to assist the memory, or for after use or reference: as, I made a note of the circumstance: generally in the plural: as, to take notes of a sermon or speech; to speak from notes.

To conferre all the observations and notes of the said ships, to the intent it may appear wherein the notes do agree and wherein they dissent.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 220.

Mr. L.—I was so kind as to accede to my desire that he would take notes of all that occurred.

Poe, Tales, I. 124.

7. pl. A report (verbatim or more or less condensed) of a speech, discourse, statement, testimony, or the like.—8. A list of items; an inventory; a catalogue; a bill; an account; a reckoning.

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 19.

Give me a note of all your things, sweet mistress;

You shall not lose a hair.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

9. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: as, a promissory note; a bank-note; a note of hand (that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money); a negotiable note.

He sends me a twenty-pound note every Christmas, and that is all I know about him.

Disraeli, Sybil, p. 187.

10. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a note, the seal an "Elle vous suit,"

The close, "Your Letty, only yours."

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

11. A diplomatic or official communication in writing. A note is, in a strict sense, an official communication in writing from the Department of Foreign Affairs (or of State) to a foreign diplomatic representative, or vice versa; it is distinguished from an instruction, sent by the department to one of its own diplomatic or consular representatives abroad, and from a despatch, sent by the representative abroad to his own department at home.









Mae. [Giving a paper.] My lord hath sent you this note; and by me this further charge, that you averse not from the smallest article of it.













Shak., M. for M., IV. 2. 106.

If indeed the Great Powers are really agreed, there can be no doubt that the pacification of Eastern Europe, for

which they have expressed their desire in their Collective Note, will be effected and maintained.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 286.

12. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes.—13. In music: (a) In the staff-notation, a character or sign by which a tone is recorded and represented to the eye. A note consists of from one to three parts—the head, the stem or tail, and one or more penman's flags, or hooks, which are often extended from one note to another in the form of bars, when two or more notes of the same denomination are grouped together. The pitch of the tone is indicated by the position of the note on the staff relative to the clef and the key-signature. (See staff, clef, signature, key.) The relative duration of the tone is indicated by the shape of the note. The system of notes now in use includes the following: the breve, ; the semibreve or whole-note, ; the minim or half-note, ; the crotchet or quarter-note, ; the quaver or eighth-note, ; the semiquaver or sixteenth-note, ; the demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note, ; and the hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note, .

Each of these notes may be placed upon any staff-degree, and thus may signify a tone of any pitch whatever. Each of them, also, may have any time-value whatever, but when in a particular piece or passage a definite time-value is assumed for any one of them, a breve is then regarded equal in that piece or passage to two crotchets, a semibreve to two minims, a minim to two crotchets, etc. In other words, as a metrical notation, this system of notes is relative to an assumed value for one species, but absolute and definite after such an assumption. The pitch-value of a note may be modified by an accidental (which see), though the latter may also be regarded as changing the staff rather than the note. The time-value of a note may be modified by various marks, such as a dot after it (as  or , which lengthens the note by one half its original value; the tie ( or ), which binds two notes on the same pitch together and adds their respective values together; the pause, hold, or fermata ( or , which lengthens the value of the note indefinitely according to the will of the performer; the staccato ( or , which shortens the actual duration of the note and supplies the deficiency by a silence or rest. (See the various words.) This system is derived from the medieval systems, though with important changes. The Gregorian system of notes, which is still in use, is much nearer to the medieval system. It includes the following notes: the large, ; the long, ; the breve, ; and the semibreve, . These in turn were derived from the early neumes. They were first used merely as indications of pitch, their time-value being indefinite, and dependent wholly upon the text sung to them; but they acquired a definite metrical significance under mensural music. In modern usage they are generally treated as metrical. A special development of the ordinary system of notes is that of character-notes, which are varied in shape so as to indicate not only various time-values, but also the scale-values or characteristic qualities of the tones indicated. Thus, the tonic or do is always represented by one shape, the dominant or sol by another, the subdominant or fa by a third, etc. The system thus aims to secure at once the utility of the staff and of a reference to the abstract scale. (b) A musical sound or tone, in general or particular: as, the note of a bird; the first note of a song, etc. [This use of the word, as applied to musical tones, is very common, but is confusing and inaccurate.]

Under lynde in a launde lenede ich a stounde,

To lithen here lales and here louliche notes.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 65.

My uncle Toby, sinking his voice a note, resumed the discourse as follows.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 21.

(c) A digital or key of the keyboard, as the white and black notes of the pianoforte. [This usage is also common, but very objectionable.]

—14. Harmonious or melodious sound; air; tune; voice; tone.

Thenne pipede Pees of poetes a note.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 454.

I made this ditty, and the note to it.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.

If his worship was here, you dare not say so.—Here he comes, here he comes.—Now you'll change your note.


Sheridan, The Camp, I. 1.


15†. A point marked; a degree.



Hit is sykere by southe ther the sonne regneth

Than in the north by many notes.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 118.


Accented note, a note representing an accented or emphatic tone, as on the first beat of a measure.—Accessory, ornamental, or subsidiary note, a note representing a tone supplemental or subordinate to a principal tone, as an appoggiatura or one of the subordinate tones of a turn, etc. See embellishment.—Accidental or chromatic note, a note affected by an accidental, and thus representing a tone foreign to the tonality of a piece.—Accommodation, adjunct, allotment note. See the qualifying words.—Approved note. See approve.—Banker's note. See banker.—Bath note, a writing-paper measuring unfolded 8 by 14 inches.—Black note. (a) A note with a solid head, as . (b) A black digital on the keyboard.—Bought note, a written memorandum of a

sale, delivered to the buyer by the broker who effects the sale. Bought and sold notes are made out usually at the same time, the former being delivered to the buyer and the latter to the seller. "In American exchanges they have fallen into disuse, and generally no written contracts of sale are made between brokers. The practice is for each broker or commission man merely to jot down the transaction on a card or tablet, reporting it at his office, where the matter is subsequently compared and confirmed pursuant to the rules and customs of each exchange." (Bibbee and Simonds, Law of the Produce Exchange).—Broker's note. See broker.—Character-note. See def. 13 (a).—Choral, circular, collective, commercial, decorative, demand note. See the qualifying words.—Chromatic note. See accidental note.—Crowned note, a note with a hold or pause upon it, as .—Dotted note, a note whose time-value is increased one half by a dot placed

after it, as . (= ).—Double-dotted note, a note with two dots after it, making its time-value three quarters longer than it would be without the dots.—Double note, in musical notation, a note equivalent to two whole notes; a breve.—Essential note, a note essential to a chord: opposed to a passing or decorative note.—False flash, forwarding note. See the adjective.—Fundamental note. Same as fundamental bass (which see, under fundamental).—Goldsmith's notes. See goldsmith, I.—Grace-note. See grace, q, and embellishment.—Harmonic note. See harmonic.—Holding note, a note or tone maintained in one part while the other parts progress.—Identical note. See identical.—Imperfect note, in medieval mensural music, a note equal to two short ones: opposed to a perfect note, which was equal to three short ones.—Leading note, master note. See leading.—Mensural note. See mensural.—Note against note, that species of counterpoint in which the cantus firmus and the accompanying voice-parts have tones of the same time-value with each other: opposed to two notes against one or four notes against one, etc.—Note of admiration. See admiration.—Note of hand. See def. 9.—Note of issue. See issue.—Note of modulation. See modulation.—Note under hand, a receipt.

There are in it two reasonable faire publick libraries, whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a note under hand.

Fuelyn, Diary, April 21, 1644.

Open note. (a) A note with an open head, as . (b) A tone produced from an open string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—Passing note. See passing-note.—Perfect note, in medieval mensural music, a note equal to three short ones: opposed to imperfect note.—Reciting note, in chanting, a note or tone upon which several syllables are recited or intoned in monotone.—Reclaiming note, in Scots law, a notice of appeal.—Slurred note, a note connected with another note by a slur, indicating that both are to be sung to a single syllable, or to be played by one motion of the violin-bow.—Stopped note, a tone produced from a stopped string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—Suspended note. See suspension.—Tied note, a note connected with another note by a tie, indicating that the time-values of the two are to be added together without repetition.—Tironian notes. See Tironian.—To sound a note of warning, to give a caution or admonition.

The note of warning has been sounded more than once.

The Nation, XLVIII. 844.

Triple-dotted note, a note with three dots after it, making its time-value seven eighths longer than it would be without the dots.—White note. (a) Same as open note (a). (b) A white digital on the keyboard. = Syn. 6. Annotation, etc. See remark, n.

note¹ (nôt), v.; pret. and pp. noted, ppr. noting. [Early mod. E. also *notat*; < ME. *noten*, < OF. *noter*, F. *noter* = Sp. Pg. *notar* = It. *notare*, < L. *notare*, mark, write, write in cipher or shorthand, make remarks or notes on; note, < *nota*, a mark, note; see *note*, n. Hence *annotation*, etc., *connote*, *denote*.] I. trans. 1†. To distinguish with a mark; set a mark upon; mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or noted with deformity? Walsail, Life of Christ (1615), sig. B. 2.

2. To observe carefully; notice particularly.

And note ze wool that therefore the element of watir is putte agen to drawe out from erthe fier and eyr.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

One special Virtue may be noted in him, that he was not noted for any special Vice.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

You are to note that we Anglers all love one another.

I. Wallon, Complete Angler, p. 22.

Let us first note how wide-spread is the presence of the family-cluster, considered as a component of the political society.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

3. To set down in writing; make a memorandum of.

To see a letter ill written [composed], and worse noted [penned], neither is it to be taken in good parte, neither may we leaue to murmur thereat.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 87.

Now go, write it before them in a table, and note it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever.

Isa. xxx. 8.

Every unguarded word uttered by him was noted down.

Macaulay.

4. To set down in musical characters; furnish with musical notes.

The noted and illuminated leaves of [an antiphoner].

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 902.

5. To furnish with marginal notes; annotate.

—6. To denote; point out; indicate.

Ther ys as they say yt the fynger of Seynt John Baptiste
whych he *notyd* or shewyd Crist Jhu whanne he seyde Eoos
Agnus Dei, ther I offerd.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 8.

Time is an affection of the verb *noting* the differences
of time, and is either present, past, or to cum.

A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Black ashes *note* where their proud city stood.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, iv.

7†. To put a mark upon; brand; stigmatize.

You have condemn'd and *noted* Lucius Pella

For taking bribes here of the Sardians.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 2.

To *note* a bill of exchange, to get a notary public to
record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dis-
honored, along with the date, and the reason. If as-
signed, of non-payment, the record being initiated by the
notary.—To *note* an exception, to enter in the minutes
of the judge or court the fact that a ruling was excepted to,
the object being to preserve the right to raise the ob-
jection in an appellate court.—Syn. 3. To record, register,
minute, jot down.—6. *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote* (see the defini-
tions of these words), mark.

II. † *Intrans.* To sing.

O! thou Mynstrall, that canst so *note* and pipe

Unto folkes for to do plesaunce.

Lydgate, *Dauce of Macabre*.

note† (nôt), a. and n.² [*L. notus*, known, pp.
of *nocere*, know: see *note*†, n.] I. a. Known;
well-known.

Now nar 3e not for fro that note place

That 3e han spild & spuryd so specially after.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2082.

II. n. A well-known or famous place or city.

In Iudee hit is that noble *note*.

Alibiative Poems (E. E. T. S.), l. 921.

*note*² (nôt), n. [*ME. note*, *noute*, < *AS. notu*,
use, profit, advantage, employment, office, busi-
ness (= *OFries. not*, use; cf. *Icel. not*, pl.,
use) (cf. also *nyt*, *nytt*, use, = *OHG. nuzzi* =
Icel. nyt, use, enjoyment), < *neótan*, use, = *OS.*
niotan = *OFries. nieta* = *D. ge-nieten* = *MLG.*
ge-neten = *OHG. niozan*, *MHG. niesen*, *G. niesen*,
also *OHG. gi-niozan*, *MHG. ge-niesen*, *G. ge-*
niessen = *Icel. njóta* = *Sw. njuta* = *Dan. nyde*,
use, enjoy, = *Goth. niutan*, take part in, obtain,
ganiutan, take (with a net); cf. *Lith. nauda*, use-
fulness. From the same verb are derived *E.*
neut and *nait*.] 1. Use; employment. [Now
only prov. Eng.]

A graue haue I garte here be ordande,

That neuer was in *note*; it is newe.

York Plays, p. 371.

But thefte serveth of wykked *note*,

Hyt haugeth hys mynster by the throte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14. (Halliwell.)

2†. Utility; profit; advantage.

And than bakeward was borne alle the bold Troiens,

With myche *noye* for the *note* of there noble priue.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8240.

3†. Affair; matter; business; concern; event;
occasion.

My lorde, ther is some *note* that is nedfull to neven you of
new.

York Plays, p. 295.

This millere gooth agayn, no word he seyde,

But dooth his *note*. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 148.

To *noye* hym nowe is youre *note*,

But gitt the lawe lyes in my lotte.

York Plays, p. 222.

The chief *note* of a scholar, you say, is to govern his
passions; wherefore I do take all patiently.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

4†. Expedition; undertaking; enterprise; con-
flict; fray.

The nowmber of the noble shippes, that to the *note* yode.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4183.

Then Synabor, forsooth, with a sad pepull,

Neghit to the *note*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6509.

*note*² (nôt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *noted*, ppr. *noting*.
[*ME. noten*, *notien*, < *AS. notian*, enjoy, < *notu*,
use: see *note*², n.] 1. To use; make use of;
enjoy.

Scheug me myn hache;

And I schal *note* hit to-day, my strengthe is so newed.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

2. To use for food; eat: as, he *notes* very little.

—3. To need; have occasion for.

Tyllers that tyleden the erthe tolden here maystres
By the seed that thei sowe what thei shoulde *notye*,
And what lye by and lene the londe was so trewe.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 101.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

*note*³, n. A dialectal variant of *neut*¹.

A great number of cattle, both *note* and sheep.
Adventures against the Soles (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 126).

*note*⁴ (nôt), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of
nut.

*note*⁵, v. t. [Cf. *AS. hnitan*, thrust with the
horns.] To butt; push with the horns: gore.
[Prov. Eng.]

note-book (nôt'bûk), n. A book in which notes
or memoranda are or may be entered.

All his faults observed,
Set in a *note-book*, learn'd, and connd by rote,
To cast into my teeth. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

noted (nôt'ed), p. a. [*note*¹ + *-ed*².] 1†.
Marked; observed.

I do not like examinations;

We shall find out the truth more easily

Some other way less *noted*.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

2. Conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished;
celebrated; eminent; famous; well-known: as,
a *noted* traveler; a *noted* commander.

She is a holy Druid,

A woman *noted* for that faith, that piety,

Belov'd of Heaven.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, l. 3.

It [Tyre] is not at present *noted* for the Tyrian purple.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 83.

There are two brothers of his, William and Walter Blunt,
Esquires, both members of parliament, and *noted* speakers.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

Not to draw our philosophy from too profound a source,
we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.

Hume, *Essays*, l. 23.

3†. Notorious; of evil reputation.

Neither is it for your credit to walk the streets with a
woman so *noted*. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

= Syn. 2. Celebrated, Notable, etc. (see *famous*), well-known,
conspicuous, famed.

notedly (nôt'ed-li), adv. With particular no-
tice; exactly; accurately.

Lucio. Do you remember what you said of the duke?

Duke. Most *notedly*, sir. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 335.

notedness (nôt'ed-ness), n. The state or quality
of being noted; distinction; eminence; celeb-
rity.

noteful (nôt'fûl), a. [*ME.*, < *note*² + *-ful*.] Use-
ful; serviceable.

Suffrith this man to be enred and heeled by myne Muses,
that is to seyn by *noteful* sciences.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 1.

notefulness (nôt'ed-ness), n. [*ME.*, < *noteful* +
-ness.] Utility; service; profit.

Notelæa (not-e-lê-jî), n. [*NL.* (Ventenat, 1803),
< *Gr. vôtos*, the south or southwest, + *elaia*,
the olive-tree: see *olive*.] A genus of shrubs
or trees of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Olei-*
neæ, known by the broad distinct petals
and fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, mostly Aus-
tralian. They bear opposite leaves, small flowers in axillary
clusters, and roundish drupes. *N. ligustrina* is the Tas-
manian Ironwood, found also in southeastern Australia, a
bush or small tree with extremely hard and close grained
wood, mottled at the center like olive, used for pulley-
blocks, turnery, etc. *N. longifolia* is another Ironwood
or mock-olive of Norfolk Island and parts of Australia.
N. ovata is the dunga-runga of New South Wales.

noteless (nôt'les), a. [*note*¹, n., + *-less*.] 1.
Not attracting notice; unnoticed; unheeded.

A courtesan,

Let her walk saint-like, *noteless*, and unknown,

Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own.

Dekker and Middleton, *Honest Whore*, II. iv. 1.

Thou *noteless* blot on a remembered name!

Shelley, *Adonais*, xxxvii.

2. Unmusical. [Rare.]

Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone.

D'Urfey, *Two Queens of Brentford*, l. (Davies.)

notelessness (nôt'les-ness), n. The state of be-
ing noteless, unmarked, unnoticed, or insignifi-
cant.

notelet (nôt'let), n. [*note*¹, n., + *-let*.] A
little note. [Rare.]

A single epigram or a *notelet* to a voluminous work.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 477.

Notemigonus (nôt'e-mi-gō-nus), n. [*NL.*, ir-
reg. < *Gr. vôtos*, the back, + *gonus*, half, + *gonia*,
angle.] A genus of American breams having
a compressed and almost carinated back, as
N. chrysolaemus, which abounds in the eastern
and northern United States, and is known as
the *shiner* or *silverfish*. See cut under *shiner*.

notemug, n. A Middle English form of *nut-*
meg. Chaucer.

notencephalocèle (nô-ten-sef'g-lô-sêl), n. [*Gr.*
vôtos, the back, + *ênkephalos*, brain, + *kêphê*,
a tumor.] In *teratol.*, protrusion of the brain
from a cleft in the back of the head.

notencephalus (nô-ten-sef'g-lus), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.*
vôtos, the back, + *ênkephalos*, brain.] In *teratol.*,
a monster exhibiting notencephalocèle.

note-paper (nôt'pâ'pér), n. Folded writing-
paper of small sizes, definitely described by spe-
cific names. One leaf of commercial note is 5 × 8 inches;
octavo note, 4½ × 7 inches; billet note, 4 × 6 inches;
queen note, 3½ × 5½ inches; Prince of Wales note, 3 × 4½
inches; packet note, 5½ × 9 inches; Bath note, 7 × 8 inches.

noter (nôt'ér), n. [*note*¹, v., + *-er*.] Cf. *no-*
*tary*¹, *notator*.] 1. One who notes, observes,
or takes notice.—2†. An annotator.

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtilus, have much
admired this manner. Gregory, *Posthuma*, p. 308.

3. A *note-book*. [Colloq. and local.]

noterert, n. An obsolete variant of *notary*¹.

notenum, n. See *notæum*.

noteworthily (nôt'wér'thi-li), adv. In a man-
ner worthy of being noted; noticeably.

noteworthiness (nôt'wér'thi-ness), n. The
state or fact of being noteworthy.

noteworthy (nôt'wér'thi), a. [*note*¹ +
worthy.] Worthy of being noted or carefully
observed; remarkable; worthy of observation
or notice.

This by way is *noteworthy*, that the Danes had an vn-
perfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land.
Holinshead, *Hist. Eng.*, vii. 1.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest

Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy fere.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

not-for-that, conj. [*ME. not (nought) for that*,
etc.; prop. as three words.] Notwithstanding;
nevertheless.

And yut *not-for-that* Gaffray tumbled there,

Anon releuing in wighty manere.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4708.

nothagt, *nothakt*, n. Obsolete forms of *nut-*
hatch.

not-headed (nôt'héd'od), a. Having a not
or close-cropped head. Also *nott-headed*. See
*not*², a.

Your *nott-headed* country gentleman.

Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, l. 4.

nother, a., pron., and conj. Same as *nother*.

nothing (nuth'ing), n. [*ME. no thing*, na
thing, < *AS. nan thing*, no thing: see *none*¹, *no*²,
and *thing*¹.] 1. No thing; not anything; not
something; something that is not anything.
The conception of nothing is reached by reflecting that a
noun, or name, in form, may fail to have any correspond-
ing object; and *nothing* is the noun which by its very defi-
nition is of that sort. (a) The non-existent.

Surely [that force and violence] was very great which
consumed four Cities to *nothing* in so short a time.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. l.

(b) A non-existent something, spoken of positively, so that
the literal meaning is absurd.

The poet's pen

... gives to airy *nothing*

A local habitation and a name.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 16.

Oh Life, thou *Nothing's* younger Brother!

So like, that one might take one for the other!

Corley, *Pindaric Odes*, ix. 1.

Nothing must always be less than Being.

Veitch, *Intro. to Descartes's Method*, p. cxvii.

(c) Not something. In this sense the word is more dis-
tinctly *no thing*; and the sentence containing *nothing*
merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing
something in place of *nothing*.

And from hens schal tow bere no *thyng*; but as thou
were born naked, righte so alle naked schalle thi Body
ben turned in to Erthe, that thou were made of.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 295.

A man by *nothing* is so well bewrayd

As by his manners. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

You plead so well, I can deny you *nothing*.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, ii. 2.

I can alledge *nothing* against your Practice

But your ill success. Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, l. 1.

I am under the misfortune of having *nothing* to do, but
it is a misfortune which, thank my stars, I can pretty well
bear. Gray, *Letters*, l. 11.

2. A cipher; naught.—3. A thing of no conse-
quence, consideration, or importance; a trifle.

All that he speaks is *nothing*, we are resolved.

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, l. 4.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,

Learn worthy distances and modest difference,

Than from a race of empty friends loud *nothings*.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, l. 1.

Lord, what a *nothing* is this little span

We call a Man. Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 14.

I will tell you, my good sir, in confidence, what he has
done for me has been a mere *nothing*.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 1.

We debated the social *nothings*

We bore ourselves so to discuss.

Lowell, *Ember Picture*.

Dance upon nothing. See *dance*.—Neck or *nothing*.
See *neck*.—Negative *nothing*, the absence of being.—
Next to *nothing*, almost nothing.

Laws was laws in the year ten, and they screwed chairs
nex for nex to *nothing*. Thackeray, *Yellowplush Papers*, l.

Nothing but, only; no more than.

Telleth hym that I wol hym visite,

Have I *nothyng* but rested me a lite.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 682.

"O Earl Brand, I see your heart's blood!"

"It's *nothing* but the gient and my scarlet hood."

The Brave Earl Brand and the King of England's

Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 391).

Nothing less than, fully equal to; quite the same as.

But, yet, methinks, my father's execution
Was nothing less than bloody tyranny.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 100.

Nothing off! a cautionary order to a helmsman to keep the ship close to the wind.—**Privative nothing**, the absence of being in a subject capable of being.—**To come to nothing**, to go for nothing. See the verb.—**To make nothing of**. See *make*!

nothing (nuth'ing), *adv.* [*MF. nothing, nothinge*; prop. acc. or instr. of *nothing*, *n.*] In no degree; not at all; in no way; not.

Thou art *nothing* curtesy. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

But for my mistress,
I *nothing* know where she remains, why gone.
Nor when she purposes return.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 3. 14.

Our social monotone of level days
Might make our best seem banishment:
But it was *nothing* so.

Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

nothingarian (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< nothing + -arian*.] **I. a.** Having no particular belief, especially in religious matters; indifferent.

The blessed leisure of wealth was not to him the occasion of a *nothingarian* dilettantism, of idleness or selfish pursuits of vanity, pleasure or ambition.

Open Court, Jan. 3, 1889, p. 1393.

II. n. One who is of no particular belief, especially in religious matters. [*Colloq.*]
nothingarianism (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< nothingarian + -ism*.] Absence of definite belief, especially in religion. [*Colloq.*]

A reaction from the *nothingarianism* of the last century.
Church Times, Sept. 9, 1881, p. 594. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nothing-dot, *n.* [*< nothing, n., obj., + do!*, *v.*] A do-nothing; an idler.

What innumerable swarms of *nothing-does* beleaguere this city!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 182.

nothing-gift (nuth'ing-gift), *n.* A gift of no worth. [*Rare.*]

Laying by
That *nothing-gift* of differing mitudes.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 80.

nothingism (nuth'ing-izm), *n.* [*< nothing + -ism*.] Nothingness; nihilism. [*Coleridge*.] [*Rare.*]

The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until risu solvitur tabula, and it ends in a religion of *Nothingism*.

P. Harrison, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. iv. 451.

nothingness (nuth'ing-ness), *n.* [*< nothing + -ness*.] **1.** The absence or negation of being; nihilism; non-existence.

It will never
Pass into *nothingness*. *Keats*, Endymion, I. 8.

2. Insignificance; worthlessness.

Good night! you must excuse the *nothingness* of a super-numerary letter.

Walpole, Letters, II. 390.

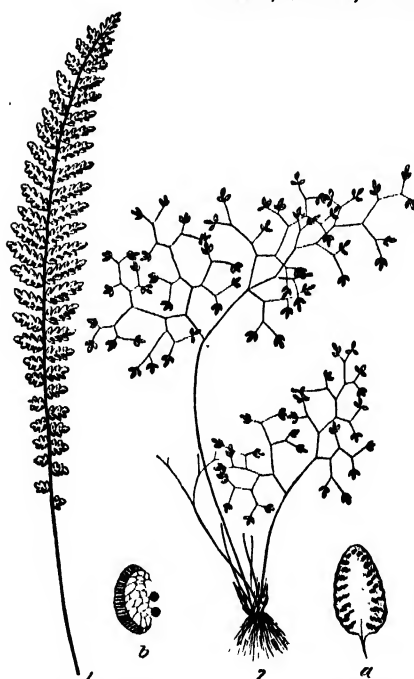
The insipidity, and yet the noise—the *nothingness*, and yet the self-importance—of all these people!

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 22.

3. A thing of no consequence or value. [*Rare.*]

I, that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 1039.



1. Frond of *Nothochlæna ferruginea*. 2. *Nothochlæna Fendleri*. a, pinna of *N. Fendleri*, showing the sori, which consist of from one to three sporangia, and the revolute margin of the pinna; b, sporangium of the same, opened, showing two spores.

Nothochlæna (noth-ō-klē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *χλαίνα*, a cloak.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cloak-ferns, with marginal sori which are at first roundish or oblong, soon confluent into a narrow band, without indusium, but sometimes covered at first with the inflexed edge of the frond. The genus is widely dispersed and is closely allied to *Cheilanthes*, from which it differs by the absence of the indusium. About 35 species are known, of which number 12 are North American. See cut in preceding column.

Notholæna (noth-ō-lē'nā), *n.* Same as *Nothochlæna*.

nothosaur (noth-ō-sār), *n.* A reptile of the family *Nothosauridae*.

Nothosauria (noth-ō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nothosaurus*.] An order of extinct saurians named from the genus *Nothosaurus*. By recent herpetologists they are associated with the sauropterygians. See *Sauropterygia*.

nothosaurian (noth-ō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Nothosauria*.

II. n. A nothosaur.

Nothosauridae (noth-ō-sā'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nothosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct sauropterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Nothosaurus*. They had many peculiarities in the vertebrae and members. The scapula had a small ventral or preacraoid plate, and the coracoids had a short median symphysis. The humerus and femur were elongated, and the former only slightly expanded distally; the terminal phalanges were clawed. The species lived in the Triassic epoch, and were apparently of terrestrial habits.

Nothosaurus (noth-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct plesiosaurs of the order *Sauropterygia*, or giving name to the *Nothosauria*. *N. mirabilis* is an example.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* [*< OF. notice, notisse, notesse, notice*, *F. notice* = Sp. *pg. noticia* = It. *notizia*, notice, < L. *notitia*, a being known, fame, knowledge, idea, conception, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know: see *note*!]. **1.** The act of observing, noting, or remarking; observation. [*Rarely in the plural.*]

To my poor unworthy notice,
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices.

Shak., Cor., II. 3. 166.

See what it is to trust to imperfect memory, and the erring notices of childhood!

Lamb, Old Bencher.

The notice of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions.

Trench.

2. Heed; regard; cognizance; note: as, to take notice.

Bring but five and twenty: to no more
Will I give place or notice.

Shak., Lear, II. 4. 252.

Mr. Endicot, taking notice of the disturbance that began to grow amongst the people by this means, . . . converted the two brothers before him.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 148.

The rest of the church is of a gaudy Renaissance; yet it deserves some notice from the boldness of its construction.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3. Intimation; information; intelligence; announcement; warning; intimation beforehand: as, to bombard a town without notice.

I have . . . given him notice that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here.

Shak., Lear, II. 1. 3.

God was pleased, in all times, to communicate to mankind notices of the other world.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

I had now notice that my deare friend Mrs. Godolphin was returning from Paris.

Evelyn, Diary, April 2, 1676.

At the door thereof I found a small line hanging down, which I pull'd; and a Bell ringing within gave notice of my being there: yet, no body appearing presently, I went in and sat down.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 94.

Spiritual things belong to spirits; we can have no notices proportionable to them.

Evelyn, To Rev. Father Patrick.

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows.

Tennyson, Gerald.

I shall send Miss Temple notice that she is to expect a new girl, so that there will be no difficulty about receiving her.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

4. Instruction; direction; order.

To give notice, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 5. 109.

His Epistles and Satires are full of proper notices for the conduct of life in a court.

Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

5. Any statement, note, or writing conveying information or warning: as, a notice warning off trespassers; an obituary notice. Specifically, a verbal or written announcement to a certain person (or persons) that something is required of him, or that something is to be done which concerns him.

6. In law: (a) Information; knowledge of facts: more specifically designated *actual notice*. Actual notice may be inferred from circumstances, as where proof of due mailing of a letter justifies the inference that he to whom it was addressed became cognizant of its contents; but he may disprove the fact, and

thus destroy the inference. (b) Such circumstances as ought to excite the attention of a person of ordinary prudence, and lead him to make further inquiry which would disclose the fact: more specifically designated *constructive notice*. Constructive notice is imputed by the law irrespective of the existence of actual notice, as where a deed is recorded, and a purchaser of the land neglects to consult the record, in which case the record is constructive notice; or where a purchaser takes a title from the former owner of land, relying on the fact that the record title is in him, while in fact a prior purchaser is in actual possession of the land, having paid for it, in which case the possession is constructive notice; and in either case the later purchaser, not having made inquiry, may be chargeable as if he had had actual notice of the prior purchaser's right. Constructive notice originated in the equitable rule that a man may, for the protection of the rights of a third person, be treated as if he had notice, when he had the means of information. (c) Information communicated by one party in interest to another, as where a contract provides that it may be terminated by either party on notice: more specifically designated *express notice*. (d) A written communication formally declaring a fact or an intention, as where notice is required in legal proceedings; a notification.—**7.** Written remarks or comments; especially, a short literary announcement or critical review.—**Due notice**. See *due*.—**Judicial notice**, that cognizance of matters of common knowledge, such as historical, geographical, and meteorological facts, the general usages of business, etc., which a judge or court may take and act upon without requiring evidence to be adduced.—**Notice of dishonor**, in com. law, a notice given to a drawer or indorser that a bill or note has been presented for acceptance (or payment) and the demand has been refused. The effect of such a notice is to charge the drawer or indorser with liability as such.—**Notice of protest**, in com. law, a notice of dishonor which states that a bill or note has been protested. But this term is often used in the popular sense of protest as not necessarily implying technical notarial protest, except in the case of paper, such as a foreign bill, which requires such technical protest.—**Reading notice**, a paid advertisement in a newspaper inserted in such form, style of type, etc., as to have the appearance of current news-matter or of an editorial intertance.—**To give notice**. (a) To inform; announce beforehand; warn; notify. (b) Specifically, to warn an employer that one is about to leave his or her service.—**Syn. 1.** Attention, observation, remark.—**3.** Notification, advice.

notice (nō'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noticed*, ppr. *noticing*. [= Sp. *pg. noticiar* = It. *notiziare*, notice; from the noun.] **1.** To take notice of; perceive; become aware of; observe; take cognizance of: as, to pass a thing without noticing it.

He did stand a little forbye,
And noticed well what she did say.

Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

She was quite sure baby noticed colours; . . . she was absolutely certain baby noticed flowers.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 12.

2. To refer to, consider, or remark upon; mention or make observation on; note.

This plant deserves to be noticed in this place.

Home Tooke.

I have already noticed that form of enfranchisement by which a slave was dedicated to a god by his master.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 198.

3. To treat with attention and civilities. [*Colloq.*]

"But of course, my dear, you did not notice such people?" inquired a lady-baronetess.

Mrs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, xlii.

4. To give notice to; serve a notice or intimation upon; notify.

Mr. Duckworth, . . . when noticed to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved.

Trollope, Orley Farm, I.

= *Syn. 1* and *2*. Perceive, Observe, etc. (see *see*), mark, note, remark.

noticeable (nō'ti-sā-bl), *a.* [*< notice + -able*.] **1.** Capable of being noticed or observed.

It became evident that a slight, a very feeble, and barely noticeable tinge of color had flushed up within the cheeks, and along the sunken small veins of the eyelids.

Poe, Tales, I. 465.

2. Worthy of notice or observation; likely to attract attention.

A noticeable Man with large gray eyes.

Wordsworth, Stanzas written in Thomson's Castle of Indolence.

noticeably (nō'ti-sā-bli), *adv.* In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or observed: as, she is noticeably better to-day.

notice-board (nō'tis-bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed.

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, as notice-boards observe.

Dickens, Hard Times, II. 8.

noticer (nō'ti-sēr), *n.* [*< notice + -er*!]. One who notices. *Warburton*.

Notidani (nō-tid'ā-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Notidanus*.] A family of sharks: same as *Notidanidae*.

Notidanidae (nō-ti-dan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notidanus* + *-idae*.] A small family of large opis-

tharthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Notidanus*; the cow-sharks. These selachians have six or seven gill-slits, spiracles, one dorsal fin, no winker or third eyelid, and differentiated teeth, the lower being mostly broad and with an oblique dentate border, while the upper are awl-shaped or paucidentate. Some attain a length of 15 feet, and range widely in tropical and warm temperate seas. See *Heptanchus* and *Hexanchus*. Also called *Notidani*, *Notidanoides*, and *Hexanchoides*.

notidanidan (nō-ti-dan'i-dan), *n.* [*Notidani-dan* + *-an*.] A cow-shark. *Richardson*.

Notidanus (nō-tid'a-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. notidavōs*, with sharp-pointed dorsal fin (applied to a shark), < *vōros*, the back, + *idavōs*, fair, comely, < *ideiv*, see.] The typical genus of *Notidanidae*. Also called *Hexanchus* (which see for cut).

notifiable (nō'ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*notify* + *-able*.] That must be made known, as to a board of health or some other authority.

The death-rates from *notifiable* diseases being respectively 1.05 and 1.01. *Lancet*, No. 3446, p. 565.

notification (nō'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. notification* = *Sp. notificación* = *Pg. notificação* = *It. notificazione*, < *ML. notificatio(n)-*, < *L. notificare*, make known: see *notify*.] 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, publishing, or proclaiming.

God, in the *notification* of this name, sends us sufficiently instructed to establish up in the assurance of an everlasting and an ever-ready God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Specifically, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means: as, the *notification* must take place in three days.—3. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation.

Four or five torches . . . elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*.

Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 4. (*Latham*.)

4. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, etc.

notify (nō'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *notified*, ppr. *notifying*. [*ME. notifiſen*, < *OF. notifier*, *notifier*, *F. notifier*, make known, = *Sp. Pg. notificar* = *It. notificare*, < *L. notificare*, make known, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know, + *facere*, do, make: see *note*¹, *a.*, and *-fy*.] 1. To publish; proclaim; give notice or information of; make known.

For Scripture is not the only law whereby God hath opened his will touching all things that may be done, but there are other kinds of laws which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, II. 2.

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South*, Sermons.

When he [Jesus] healed any person in private, without thus directing him to *notify* the cure, he then enjoined secrecy to him on purpose to obviate all possible suspicions of art or contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

2. To make note of; observe.

Herde al this thyng Cryseyde wel ynogh,
And every word gan for to *notifye*.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1591.

3. To give notice to; inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood: as, the public are hereby *notified*.

notion (nō'shon), *n.* [*OF. notion*, *F. notion* = *Pr. nocio* = *Sp. nocion* = *Pg. noção* = *It. nozione*, < *L. nōtio(n)-*, a becoming acquainted, a taking cognizance, an examination, an investigation, a conception, idea, notion, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*¹.] 1. A general concept; a mental representation of a state of things. Thus, the general enunciation of a geometrical theorem is comprehended by means of notions, and only in that way the property to be proved be firmly seized by the mind, and kept distinct from other properties of the same figure; but in order to prove the theorem a construction or diagram is requisite, involving a representation in the imagination capable of being studied so as to observe hitherto unknown relations in it.

A complexion of *notions* is nothing else but an affirmation or negation in the understanding or speech.

Burgeradićius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. ii. 4.

Concept or *notion* are terms employed as convertible; but, while they denote the same thing, they denote it in a different point of view. Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized; *notion*, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signaling—that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford; or the result of that act. . . . The term *notion*, like conception, expresses both an act and its product.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, vii.

He had scarce any other *notion* of religion, but that it consisted in hating Presbyterians.

Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

A *notion* may be inaccurate by being too wide.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

Our *notions* of things are never simply commensurate with the things themselves; they are aspects of them, more or less exact, and sometimes a mistake ab initio.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. A thought; a cognition.

Conception and *notion* Reid seems to employ, at least sometimes, for cognition in general.

Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid, Supplementary Dissertations, [note C.]

When God intended to reveal any future events or high *notions* to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts or the sea-shore.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

Per. It seems, sir, you know all.

Sir P. Not all, sir; but

I have some general *notions*.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

Still did the *Notions* throng

About his [Harvey's] Elquent Tongue.

Cowley, Death of Harvey.

We have more words than *Notions*, half a dozen words for the same thing.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

3. In the *Lockian* philos., a complex idea.

The mind often exercises an active power in making these several combinations; for, it being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so in nature. And hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as if they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. § 2.

4. [Trans. of G. Hegriff.] In the *Hegelian* philos., that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth.—5. An opinion; a sentiment; a view; especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;

Will, like a friend, familiarly convey

The truest *notions* in the easiest way.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Yet I cannot think but that these people, who have such *notions* of a supreme Deity, might by the industry and example of good men be brought to embrace the Christian Faith.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 96.

They are for holding their *notions*, though all other men be against them.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.
After travelling three or four miles in this valley, we came to a road that leads eastward to Moses's mosque, where the Arabs have a *notion* that Moses was buried, and some of the Mahometans went to it.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. 1. 30.

Now I've a *notion*, if a poet

Beat up for themes, his verse will show it.

Lowell, Epistle to a Friend.

I believe that the great mass of mankind have not the faintest *notion* that slavery was an ancient English institution.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

6. A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational; a caprice; a whim.

I have no *notion* of going to anybody's house, and have the servants look on the arms of the chaise to find out one's name.

Walpole, Letters, II. 33.

They talk of principles, but *notions* prize,

And all to one loved folly sacrifice.

Pope.

The boy might get a *notion* into him,

The girl might be entangled e'er she knew.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

There was tobacco, too, placed like the cotton where it was hoped it would take a *notion* to grow.

C. E. Craddock, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, II.

7. The mind; the power of knowledge; the understanding.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings

Are lethargied. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 247.

The acts of God . . . to human ears

Can't without process of speech be told,

So told as earthly *notion* can receive.

Milton, P. L., vii. 179.

8. In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a utensil; some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture: commonly in the plural.

And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms.

Young.

They [the Yankees] continued to throng to New Amsterdam with the most innocent countenances imaginable, filling the market with their *notions*, being as ready to trade with the Netherlanders as ever.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

Cognate, common, complex notion. See the adjectives.—*First notion*, a concept formed by direct generalization and abstraction from the particulars coming under that concept.—*Involution of notions*. See *involution*.—*Second notion*, a notion formed by reflection upon other notions or symbols, with generalization and abstraction from them.—*Under the notion*, under the concept, class, category, designation.

What hath been generally agreed on I content myself to assume *under the notion* of principles.

Newton, Opticks.

The Franciscans of the convent of Jerusalem have a small place here, coming under the *notion* of physicians, tho' they wear their habit.

Poocke, Description of the East, I. 58.

Yankee notions, small or inexpensive miscellaneous articles such as are produced by Yankee inventiveness. See *def. 8*.

American goods of all kinds, brought from California, suddenly made their appearance in the village shops; and . . . I saw the American tin-ware, lanterns, and "Yankee notions."

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 82.

= *Syn. 1* and 2. Impression, fancy.

notional (nō'shon-əl), *a.* [= *OF. notional* = *Sp. Pg. notional*; as *notion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception; formed by abstraction and generalization; also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection.

Let us . . . resolve to render our actions and opinions perfectly consistent, that so our religion may appear to be, not a *notional* system, but a vital and fruitful principle of holiness.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Who can say that he has any real, nay, any *notional* apprehension of a billion or a trillion?

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

All devotion being now plac'd in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 19, 1655.

Fugitive Theme [happiness]

Of my pursuing Verse, ideal Shade,

Notional Good, by Fancy only made.

Prior, Solomon, I.

We must be wary lest we ascribe any real substance or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing.

Bentley.

3. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful: as, a *notional* man.

I have premised these particulars before I enter on the main design of this paper, because I would not be thought altogether *notional* in what I have to say, and pass only for a projector in morality.

Steele, Tatler, No. 125.

Notional attribute or problem, an attribute or problem relating to second notions. The phrase is a substitute for the scholastic *categoriæmatic term*.

notionality (nō'shon-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< notional* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being merely notional or fanciful; empty, ungrounded opinion.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

notionally (nō'shon-āl-i), *adv.* In a notional manner; in mental apprehension; in conception; hence, not in reality.

Two faculties . . . *notionally* or really distinct.

Norris, Miscellanies.

notionate (nō'shon-āt), *a.* [*< notion* + *-ate*¹.] Notional; fanciful. *Monthly Rev.* [Rare.]

notionist (nō'shon-ist), *n.* [*< notion* + *-ist*.] One who holds fanciful or ungrounded opinions.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer.

notist (nō'tist), *n.* [*< note*¹ + *-ist*.] An annotator. *Webster*. [Rare.]

notitia (nō-tish'i-ij), *n.* [*L.*: see *notice*.] A register or roll; a list, as of gifts to a monastery; under the Roman empire, an official list of localities and government functionaries divided according to the provinces, the dioceses, or groups of provinces, etc., of the Roman empire; hence, *eccles.*, a list of episcopal sees, arranged according to the corresponding ecclesiastical divisions of provinces, etc.

I procured, through the kindness of a Jacobite Priest, . . . an official *notitia* of the Sees which belong to the Coptic Communion in Egypt.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, Prof.

notition, *n.* [*< OF. noticiun*, irreg. < *L. notitia*, knowledge: see *notice*.] Knowledge; information. *Fabjan*.

Notkerian (not-kē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Notker* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to one of several monks named Notker, belonging to the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland. The best-known of these is Notker Balbulus (about 840–912), celebrated for his services to church music and hymnody, especially for his invention of sequences and proses. See *sequence*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 583.

Notobranchia (nō-tō-brang'ki-ij), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, also *vōrov*, the back, + *βράχια*, the gills.] Same as *Notobranchiata*, 2.

Notobranchiata (nō-tō-brang'ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *notobranchiate*.] 1. The errant marine annelids, an order of worms having gills along the back. Also called *Dorsibranchiata*.—

2. In *conch.*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods having the gills on the back. These organs are diversiform, and according to their form or arrangement the *notobranchiata* have been divided into *Cerato-branchiata*, *Cladobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*.

notobranchiate (nō-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. notobranchiatus*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, +

βράχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I. a.** Having notal branchiae, or dorsal gills. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, an order of worms; dorsibranchiate. (b) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, a group of gastropods; nudibranchiate.

II. n. A member of the *Notobranchia* or *Notobranchiata*; a dorsibranchiate or a nudibranchiate.

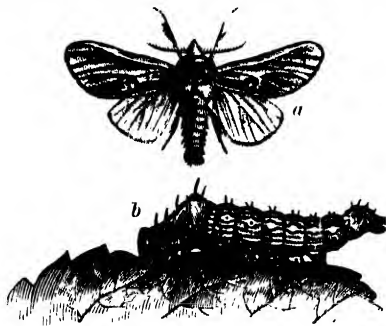
notochord (nō'tō-kōrd), *n.* [*Gr. vōros*, the back, + *χορδή*, a string.] The chorda dorsalis or primitive backbone: a fibrocellular or cartilaginous rod-like structure which is developed in vertebrates as the basis of the future spinal column, and about which the bodies of the future vertebrates are formed. It is one of the earliest embryonic structures, and persists throughout life in many of the lower vertebrates, which are on this account called *notochordal*; but in most cases it is soon absorbed and replaced by a definite cartilaginous or bony spinal column. The soft pulpy substance which may be seen filling in the cupped ends of the vertebrae of a fish, as brought to the table, is a part or the remains of the notochord. Anteriorly, in skull of vertebrates, the notochord runs into the base of the skull as far as the pituitary fossa. (See *parachordal*.) The caudal division of a notochord is often called *urochord*. Such a structure is characteristic of tunicates or ascidians, called on this account *Urochorda*, and approximated to or included among vertebrates. (See *Appendicularia*.) A sort of notochord occurring in the acorn-worms has caused them to be named *Hemichorda*. (See *Balanoglossus* and *Enteropneusta*.) The lancelets are named *Cephalochorda* with reference to the extension of this structure into the head. See *Chordata*, and enter under *Pharyngobranchii*, *chondrocranium*, *Lepidostren*, and *risceral*.

notochordal (nō'tō-kōrd-dal), *a.* [*notochord* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the notochord; provided with a notochord.—2. Specifically, retaining the notochord in adult life: as, a *notochordal* fish.

Notodelphyidae (nō'tō-del'fī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Notodelphys* + *-idae*.] A family of entomostacrus crustaceans of the order *Copepoda*, typified by the genus *Notodelphys*. Though parasitic, they are gnathostomous (not siphonostomous), and have a segmented body, resembling that of the *Cyclopidae*, but the last two thoracic segments of the female are fused into a brood-pouch, whence the name. The posterior antennae are modified for attachment, and the creatures live in the branchial cavity of ascidians.

Notodelphys (nō'tō-del'fis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *δελφίς*, the womb.] A genus of parasitic copepod crustaceans, resembling ordinary copepods, but carrying their ova in a cavity upon the back of the carapace. *N. agilis* is a common parasite of the branchial chamber of ascidians.

Notodonta (nō'tō-don'tū), *n.* [*NL.* (Oehsenheimer, 1810), < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Notodontidae*. The genus is wide-spread, being represented in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. A com-



Red humped Caterpillar and Moth (*Notodonta concinna*)
a, imago, b, larva.

mon North American species is *N. concinna*, whose larva eats the leaves of the apple, plum, etc., and is known as the *red-humped prominent*. *N. ziczac* is a large moth called by the British collectors the *pebble, prominent*, or *toothback*.

Notodontidae (nō'tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Notodonta* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycine lepidoptera recognized by some entomologists, and named from the genus *Notodonta* by Stephens in 1829. The habit is not geometridiform; the body is unusually stout; the proboscis is very short, if it appears at all; the palpi are usually of moderate length; the antennae are moderate, setaceous in the male, usually pectinate and rarely simple, in the female usually simple and rarely subpectinate; and the wings are deflexed, entire, and usually long, with the submedian vein of the hind ones overrunning to the anal angle. It is a large family of nearly 100 genera. The larvae are naked, often curiously ornamented or armed, and they pupate either under or above ground. Some of them are known as *pebbles*, *prominents*, and *toothbacks*.

notodontiform (nō'tō-don'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. Notodonta*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a toothback or moth of the family *Notodontidae*.

Notogaea (nō'tō-jē'gā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the south, + *γᾱα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great

zoölogical division of the earth's land area, comprising the Austrocolombian, Australasian, and Novo-Zelandian regions: opposed to *Arctogaea*. It corresponds to the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. *Huxley*.

Notogæal (nō'tō-jē'gāl), *a.* [*Notogaea* + *-al*.] Same as *Notogæan*.

Notogæan (nō'tō-jē'an), *a.* [*Notogaea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Notogæa.

notograph (nō'tō-gráf), *n.* Same as *melograph*.

Notonecta (nō'tō-nek'tū), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *νήκτος*, a swimmer, < *νήξω*, swim.] The typical genus of *Notonectidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748. The membrane is distinctly marked, the body is broad, the scutellum is about as wide as the pronotum, and the front is narrow and curved without swelling or prolongation. These insects are all aquatic and predaceous, and swim about on their backs, whence the names *Notonecta* and also *back-swimmer* and *water-batman*. The genus is wide-spread, being represented almost everywhere. *N. undulata* is the commonest species in the United States; it is half an inch long, and varies in color from an ivory-white to a dusky hue. *N. mexicana* is the handsomest one, being brightly colored with red and yellow. See cut at *water-batman*.

notonectal (nō'tō-nek'tal), *a.* [*Notonecta* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, swimming on the back, as certain insects; belonging or related to the *Notonectidae*.

Notonectidae (nō'tō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Notonecta* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic bugs of the group *Hydrocoeres* and suborder *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Notonecta*, founded by Stephens in 1829; the boat-flies or water-batmen. They are deeper-bodied than related bugs, and their convexity is above, so that they swim on their backs. The eyes are large, reniform, doubly sinuate, and slightly projecting; there are no ocelli; the rostrum is long, sharp, conical, and four-jointed; the antennae are four-jointed; the tarsi are three-jointed; the hind legs are longest and fitted for rowing the body like oars, being thickly fringed with silky hairs; and the venter is keeled and hairy. All the *Notonectidae* are aquatic and predaceous. The genera *Notonecta* and *Ranatra* are represented in the United States.

Notopoda (nō'top'ō-dū), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *πῶς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system, a tribe or section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing crabs of the genera *Homola*, *Dorippe*, *Dromia*, *Dynomene*, and *Ranina*—that is, most of the anomurous decapods. By recent writers they are referred to four different families. The group is sometimes retained in a modified sense, as including transitional forms between the brachyurous and the macrurous decapods, as *Dromiidae*, *Lithodidae*, and *Porcellanidae*. One or two pairs of legs are articulated higher up than the rest, whence the name. 2. In *entom.*, a name of the elaters, or skip-jacks. See *Elateridae*.

notopodal (nō'top'ō-dūl), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*, as a crab.

notopodial (nō'top'ō-di-āl), *a.* [As *notopodia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notopodia of a worm. See cuts under *Polynoe*, *prastomium*, and *pygidium*.

The lateral fins are formed from notopodial elements.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 41.

notopodium (nō'top'ō-di-um), *n.*; *pl. notopodia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *πῶς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] One of the series of dorsal divisions of the parapodia of an annelid; a dorsal oar. The double foot-stumps in a double row along the sides of many worms are the parapodia; and these are divided into an upper or notopodial and a lower or neuropodial series, also called the *dorsal* and *ventral oars* respectively. See *parapodium*.

notopodous (nō'top'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*.

notopsyche (nō'top-sī'kē), *n.* [*Gr. vōros*, the back, + *ψυχή*, soul.] The spinal cord. *Haeckel*. See *Psychic*.

Notopteridae (nō'top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Notopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of malacoptyergian fishes, typified by the genus *Notopterus*. The head and body are scaly, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus is incomplete, the tail is long, the dorsal fin is short and far back, and the



Notopterus kuppert.

anal fin is very long. On each side of the skull is a parieto-mastoid cavity leading into the interior. The ova fall into the abdominal cavity before they are extruded.

notopteroid (nō'top'tē-roid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Notopteridae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Notopteridae*.

Notopterus (nō'top'tē-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the back, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] The typical genus of *Notopteridae*, having a small dorsal fin. *Lacépède*. See cut under *Notopteridae*.

notorhizal (nō'tō-rī-zal), *a.* [*Gr. vōros*, the back, + *ρίζα*, a root.] In *bot.*, applied to the back of one of the cotyledons: said of the radicle of the embryo in the seed of certain cruciferous plants, and of the plants themselves. In modern usage such plants are said to have the cotyledons incumbent.

notoriet, *a.* See *notory*.

notoriety (nō'tō-rī'e-ti), *n.*; *pl. notorieties* (-tiz). [*F. notoriété* = *Sp. notoriedad* = *Pg. notoriedade* = *It. notorietà*, < *ML. notorieta* (-s), the condition of being well-known, < *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* also well-known: see *notorious*.] 1. The state or character of being notorious; the character of being publicly or generally, and especially unfavorably, known; notoriety: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety*. *Addison*, *Def. of Christian Religion*.

One celebrated measure of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Statute of Uses, was passed in order to restore the ancient simplicity and *notoriety* of titles to land.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 2.

2. One who is notorious or well-known.

Most prominent among the public *notorieties* of Fiji is the Vasa. The word means a nephew or niece, but becomes a title of office in the case of the male.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 894.

Proof by notoriety, in *Scots law*, same as *judicial notice*.

notorious (nō'tō'ri-us), *a.* [Formerly *notory*, *q. v.*; = *F. notoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. notorio*, < *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* well-known, public, < *notor*, one who knows, < *noscere*, pp. *notus*, know: see *note*.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world: in this sense generally used predicatively: when used attributively, the word now commonly implies some circumstance of disadvantage or discredit; hence, notable in a bad sense; widely or well but not favorably known.

Of Cham is the name Chemmis in Egypt; and Ammon the Idoll and Oracle so *notorious*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 44.

Rutillus is now *notorious* grown, And proves the common Theme of all the Town.

Congreve, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, xi.

It is *notorious* that Machiavelli was through life a zealous republican.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

= *Syn. Noted*, *Notable*, etc. (see *famous*); patent, manifest, evident.

notoriously (nō'tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly; plainly; recognizedly; to the knowledge of all.

For evermore this word [alas] is accented upon the last, & that lowly & *notoriously*, as appeareth by all our exclamations used under that term.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 105.

Fool, there was never man so *notoriously* abused.

Shak., *T. N.*, iv. 2. 94.

The Imagination is *notoriously* most active when the external world is shut out.

Macaulay, *John Dryden*.

notorioness (nō'tō'ri-us-ness), *n.* The state of being notorious; the state of being open or known; notoriety.

Notornis (nō'tōrn'is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōros*, the south or southwest, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic ralline birds of New Zealand and some other islands, with rudimentary wings, related to the gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio*, supposed to have become extinct within a few years. *N. mantelli* is the type-species. *Owen*, 1848.

A second species now referred to *Notornis* is the Gallinula alba of Latham, which lived on Lord Howe's (and probably Norfolk) Island. No specimen is known to have been brought to Europe for more than eighty years, and only one is believed to exist—namely, in the museum at Vienna.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 782, note.

notory, *a.* [*ME. notorie*; < *OF. notoire*, < *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* notorious: see *notorious*.] Notable.

Atwene whom [the French and English] were dayly skyrmyshes & small bykorynges without any *notarye* [read *notarye*] batayil.

Fabyan, *Chron.*, an. 1369.

Notothenia (nō'tō-thē-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. vōrōthēn*, from the south, < *vōros*, the south or southwest, + *-θεν*, adv. suffix, from.] The typical genus of *Nototheniidae*, species of which inhabit southern seas, whence the name. *Richardson*, 1844.

Nototheniidae (nō'tō-thē-ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Notothenia* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notothenia*, including those which have a short spinous dorsal, an elongate body, blunt head of normal aspect, ctenoid scales, and the lateral line in-

2. To feed; supply (a living or organized body, animal or vegetable) with the material required to repair the waste accompanying the vital pro-

cesses and to promote growth; supply with nutriment.

At the end of 8 Weekes or of a Moneth, thei comen azen and taken here Chickenes and *norische* hem and bryngen hem forth. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 49.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Isa. xlv. 14.*

3. To promote the growth or development of in any way; foster; cherish.

Yet doth it not *nourish* such monstrous shapes of men as fabulous Antiquities fained.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind, *Nourished* two locks, which graceful hung behind In equal curls. *Pope, R. of the L.*, ll. 20.

Were you to stand upon the mountain slopes which *nourish* the glacier, you would see thence also the widening of the streak of rubbish. *Tyndall, Forms of Water*, p. 95.

4. To support; maintain, in a general sense; supply the means of support and increase to; encourage.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band, I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 348.

Then may we . . . make a comfortable guess at the goodness of our condition in this world, and *nourish* very promising hopes to ourselves of being happy in another. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xii.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed *nourished* By failure and by fall.

Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

5. To bring up; educate; instruct.

For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde, But if she were wel *nourished* and a mayde. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 28.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. iv. 6.*

Here about the beach I wander'd, *nourishing* a youth sublime

With the fairy tales of science, and the long result of Time. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To serve to promote growth; be nutritious.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, . . . which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

The greatest lones do *nourish* the most fast, for as much as the fyre hath not exhausted the moisture of them.

Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, II.

nourishable (nur-'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< nourish + -able*.] 1. Capable of being nourished: as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2† Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 197. (*Latham.*)

nourisher (nur-'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which nourishes.

Sleep, . . . great nature's second course, Chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 2. 39.

nourishing (nur-'ish-ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of nourish, v.*] Promoting strength or growth; nutritious: as, a *nourishing* diet.

No want was there of human sustenance, Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and *nourishing* roots. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

=*Syn.* Strengthening, invigorating, wholesome.

nourishment (nur-'ish-ment), *n.* [*< nourish + -ment*.] 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.

So taught of nature, which doth little need Of forcible helps to lifes due *nourishment*; The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. ix. 20.

2. That which, taken into the system, serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.

About the sixth hour; when beasts most graze, birds beat peck, and men sit down to that *nourishment* which is called supper. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I. 1. 239.

3. Figuratively, that which promotes growth or development of any kind.

No *nourishment* to feed his growing mind But conjugated verbs, and nouns declin'd. *Couper, Tirocinium*, I. 618.

nouriture, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

nourset, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse*.

nourslet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*.

noursling, *n.* An obsolete form of *nursling*.

nous (nōs or nous), *n.* [*Also nous; < Gr. nous, contr. of νόος, the mind, intelligence, perception, sense, in Attic philosophy the perceptive and intelligent faculty; prob. orig. γνῶσις, < γινῶσκω, know: see gnostic, knowl.* The word, picked up at classical schools and the universities, passed into common humorous use, and even into provincial speech.] 1. In Pla-

tonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it). The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

The original Being (in the philosophy of Plotinus) first of all throws out the nous, which is a perfect image of the One, and the archetype of all existing things. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 386.

Hence—2. Wit; cleverness; smartness. [*Collegiate cant, and slang.*]

Don't . . . fancy, because a man nous seems to lack, That, whenever you please, you can "give him the sack." *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 249.

The literal Germans call it "Mutterwisch." The Yankees "gumption," and the Grecians nous—A useful thing to have about the house. *J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.*

nouslet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*.

nout (nout), *n.* [*Also nout, erroneously nolt; < ME. nout, < Icel. naut, cattle, = AS. nedd, E. neat: see neat*.] Cattle: same as *neat*. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

Or by Madrid he takes the rout, To thrum guitars, an' fecht wi' nout. *Burns, The Two Dogs*, l. 181.

nouthet, nowthet, *adv.* [*ME., < now, nou, now.*]

Now; just now.

It sit hire wel ryght nouthet

A worthy knyght to loven and cherice. *Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 985.

nouthet, a., pron., and conj. A Middle English form of *neither*.

nouveau riche (nō-vō' rēsh), *pl. nouveaux riches*. [*F.: nouveau, new; riche, rich: see novel and rich.*] One who has recently acquired wealth; one newly enriched; hence, a wealthy upstart; a parvenu.

This same *nouveau riche* used to serve gold dust, says Herrera, instead of salt, at his entertainments. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 26, note.

Nov. An abbreviation of *November*.

novaculite (nō-vak' ū-lit), *n.* [*< L. novacula, a sharp knife, a razor (< novare, renew, make fresh: see novation), + -ite*.] A very hard, fine-grained rock, used for hones: same as *honestone*. It is a very siliceous variety of clay slate.

novalia (nō-vā' li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L., neut. pl. of novalis, plowed anew or for the first time, < novus, new: see novel.*] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, were brought into cultivation by monks. *Imp. Dict.*

novargent (nō-vir' jent), *n.* [*< L. novus, new, + argentum, silver: see now and argent.*] A substance used for resilvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxid of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium. *Imp. Dict.*

Nova-Scotian (nō'vā-skō'shian), *a. and n.* [*< Nova Scotia, lit. 'New Scotland,' + -an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia, a maritime province of the Dominion of Canada.

Novatian (nō-vā'shian), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Novatianus, pl. (Gr. Noouatavoi, Navaratavoi, also Nav-āra), followers of Novatianus or Novatus, < Novatianus (Gr. Noouāros, also Navāros), a proper name (see def.), < novare, renew: see novation.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Novatianus and his followers, or their doctrines.

II. *n.* In *church hist.*, one of a sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus (also called Novatus), a presbyter of Rome, who had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251. Another Novatus (of Carthage) was joint founder of the sect. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution, and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin and denied the validity of Catholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of *Cathart*, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of discipline. In other respects than those mentioned the Novatians differed very little from the Catholics: and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the sixth century. *See Sabbatarian.*

The Novatians called the Catholics "Traditors." *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 880.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shian-izm), *n.* [*< Novatian + -ism.*] The doctrines of the Novatians.

Novatianist (nō-vā'shian-ist), *n.* [*< Novatian + -ist.*] A Novatian.

The Novatianists denied the power of the Church of God in curing sin after baptism. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vi. 4.

novation (nō-vā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. novation = Sp. novacion = Pg. novação = It. novazione, <*

L. novatio(n-), a making new, renovation, < novare, pp. novatus, make new, renew, make fresh, < novus, new, = E. new: see new.] 1†. The introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troubles*, III.

2†. A revolution.

Ch. What news?
Cl. Strange ones, and fit for a novation.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, III. 1.

3. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. The term, however, is sometimes used of the substitution of a new obligation between the original parties, as the substitution of a bill of exchange for a right of action arising out of a contract of sale, though this is more commonly called *merger* or *extinguishment*. While in an *assignment* the old claim merely passes into other hands, in a *novation* there is a new claim substituted for it. The term is derived from the Roman law, where it was of great importance, because assignment of claims did not exist. It is possible by one *novation* to extinguish several obligations: as, if A owes a debt to B, B to C, and C to D, and it is agreed that A shall pay D in satisfaction of all, this promise, if consented to by all parties, extinguishes all the other claims, even though not performed.

novator (nō-vā'tor), *n.* [= *F. novateur = Sp. Pg. novador = It. novatore, < L. novator, < novare, pp. novatus, renew: see novation.*] An innovator. *Bailey*, 1731.

Novaboracensian (nō-vō-bō-ra-sen'shian), *a.* [*< NL. Novoboracensis, < Novum Eboracum, New York: L. novum, neut. of novus, new; LL. Eboracum (AS. Eoferwic), York.*] Of or pertaining to New York.

novel (nov'el), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < *ME. novel, novell, < OF. novel, nouvel, nouveau, new, fresh, recent, recently made or done, strange, rare, F. nouveau, new, recent, = Sp. novel, new, inexperienced, = Pg. novel, new, newly come, = It. novello, new, fresh, young, modern, < L. novellus, new, young, recent, dim. of novus, new, = E. new: see new.* II. *n.* < *ME. novel* (in *pl. novels, news*), < *OF. nouvelle, nouvelle, F. nouvelle, news, a tale, story, = Sp. novela = Pg. novella, a novel, = It. novella, news, message, a tale, novel, < L. novella, fem. (cf. LL. pl. novella, sc. constitutiones, the new constitutions or novels of the Roman emperors) of novellus, new, recent: see above.* A novel in the present sense (II, 4) is thus lit. a 'new' tale—i. e. one not told before.] I. *a.* 1. Of recent origin or introduction; not old or established; new.

For men had hym told off this strenght *novell*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5397.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. II.

Mun, thro' *novel* spheres of thought

Still moving after truth long sought,

Will learn new things when I am not.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Previously unknown; new and striking; unusual; strange: as, a *novel* contrivance; a *novel* feature of the entertainment.

I thoroughly know all these *novell* tidings

Full good and fair ben vnto vs this hour.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2886.

Thy pyramids built up with newer might

To me are nothing *novel*, nothing strange.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxiii.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graze'd,

All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaze'd,

Admiring, terrified, the *novel* strain.

Couper, Needless Alarm.

3†. Young.

A *novel* vine up goeth by diligence

As fast as it goeth down by negligence.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Assise of novel disseisin. *See disseisin.*—**Novel assignment.** Same as *new assignment* (which see, under assignment).—**Syn.** 1. *Fresh, Recent*, etc. *See new.*

II. *n.* 1†. Something new; a novelty.

Who [the French] louing *novels*, full of affection,

Receivue the Manners of each other Nation.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

I have shook off

My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries

Of famous *novels*.

Ford, Fancies, IV. 2.

Perhaps I might have talk'd as of a third Person—or

have introduc'd an Amour of my own, in Conversation, by

way of *Novel*, But never have explain'd Particulars.

Congreve, Love for Love, III. 3.

2†. A piece of news; news; tidings: usually in the plural.

Off *novelles* anon gan hym to enquire;

Where-hens he cam, and fro what place that day.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3382.

Instead of other *novels*, I sende you my opinion, in a plaine

but true Sonnet, vpon the famous new worke intituled

A Quippe for an Vpstart Courtier.

C. Bird, To E. Demetrius (1592).

Count F. What! peasants purchase lordships?
Jun. Is that any novel, sir?

B. Jenson, *Case is Altered*, v. 4.

You look sprightly, friend,
And promise in your clear aspect some novel
That may delight us.

Messinger, *Great Duke of Florence*, i. 2.

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian (A. D. 527-65) are the best-known, and are commonly understood when the term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institute*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the body of law which passes under the name of Justinian. Also *novella*.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient if he was above thirty.

The famous decision which Glauville quotes about legislation is embodied in what then was an Extravagant of Alexander III., delivered to the bishop of Exeter in 1172, founded no doubt on a *Novel* of Justinian, but not till now distinctly made a part of church law.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 306.

4. A fictitious prose narrative or tale, involving some plot of more or less intricacy, and aiming to present a picture of real life in the historical period and society to which the persons, manners, and modes of speech, as well as the scenery and surroundings, are supposed to belong. Its method is dramatic, and the novel may be regarded as a narrative played to the extent that the various persons or characters, upon whose qualities and actions the development and consummation of the plot or motive depend, are brought upon the scene to play their several parts according to their different personalities, disclosing, with the aid of the author's delineation and analysis, diverse aspects of passion and purpose, and contributing their various parts to the machinery of the drama to be enacted among them. The novel may be regarded as representing the third stage of transition in the evolution of fictitious narrative, of which the epic was the first and the romance the second. The novel in its most recent form may be divided, according to its dominant theme or motive, into the philosophical, the political, the historical, the descriptive, the social, and the sentimental novel; to which may be added, as special forms, the novel of adventure, the novel of society, the novel of character, the novel of criticism and satire, the novel of reform, and the military, the nautical, and the sporting novel.

Our Amours can't furnish out a Romance; they'll make a very pretty *Novel*.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.

The *novel*—what we call the *novel*—is a new invention. It is customary to date the first English *novel* with Richardson in 1740.

S. Lamer, *The English Novel*, i. 3.

Dime novel. See *dime*.—**Novels (or Novellas) of Justinian.** See def. 3.—**Syn. 4. Tale, Romance, Novel.** *Tale* was at one time a favorite word for what would now be called a *novel*, as the *tales* of Miss Austen, and it is still used for a fiction whose chief interest lies in its events, as Marryat's sea *tales*. "Works of fiction may be divided into *romances* and *novels*. . . . The *romance* chooses the characters from remote, unfamiliar quarters, gives them a fanciful elevation in power and prowess, surrounds them by novel circumstances, verges on the supernatural or passes its limits, and makes much of fictitious sentiments, such as those which characterized chivalry. The poor sensational novel has points of close union with the earlier *romance*. . . . The *novel*, so far as it adheres to truth, and treats of life broadly, descending to the lowest in grade, deeply and with spiritual forecast, seeing to the bottom, is not only not open to these objections, but rather calls for . . . commendation." (J. Bacon, *Phil. Eng. Lit.*, p. 271.)

novelant (nov'el-ant), *n.* [*< novel + -ant*.] A recorder of recent or current events. Also *novilant*.

Our news is but small, our *novellants* being out of the way.

Court and Times of Charles I., i. 214.

noveler, **noveller** (nov'el-er), *n.* [*< novel + -er*.] 1. An innovator; a dealer in new things.

They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to condemn.

Bp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 308.

2. A novelist or writer of novels.

nocelet (nov'el-et), *n.* [*< OF. *nocelet, nouvelet*, new, dim. of *novel*, new; see *novel*. Cf. *nocelette*.] 1. A small new book. G. Harvey.—2. Same as *nocelette*.

nocelette (nov-el-et'), *n.* [*< novel + -ette*. Cf. *nocelet*.] 1. A short novel.

The classical translations and Italian *nocelettes* of the age of Elizabeth.

J. R. Green.

2. In *music*, an instrumental piece of a free and romantic character, in which many themes are treated with more or less capricious variety; a romance or ballade. The term was first used by Schumann.

novelism (nov'el-izm), *n.* [*< novel + -ism*.] Innovation; novelty; preference for novelty.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*.

Sir E. Dering, *Speeches*, p. 44.

novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* [= F. *novelliste*, a newsmonger, quidnunc, = Sp. *novelista*, = Pg. It. *novellista*, a novelist (def. 3); as *novel + -ist*.] 1. An innovator; a promoter of novelty.

Tellesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, . . . is the best of *novelists*. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 69.

2. A writer of news.

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists* . . . appeared in an English dress before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 487.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footling it in the dance that Fancy leads;
Ye *novelists*, who mar what ye would mend.

Couper, *Prog. of Err.*, i. 309.

4. A novice.

There is nothing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein.

Lennard, *Of Wisdom*, ii. 7. § 18. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

novelistic (nov-el-ist'ik), *a.* [*< novelist + -ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or found in novels or fictitious narratives.

It is manifestly improbable that in all this galaxy of *novelistic* talent there should be no genius.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 663.

Will the future historian of the *novelistic* literature of the nineteenth century cease his study with a review of the author of "Romola" and "Middlemarch"?

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 771.

novelize (nov'el-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *novelized*, ppr. *novelizing*. [*< novel + -ize*.] I. trans. 1. To change by introducing novelities; bring into a new or novel condition.

How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times.

Sir E. Dering, *Speeches*, p. 44.

2. To put into the form of a novel.

The desperate attempt to *novelize* history.

Sir J. Herschel.

II. intrans. To innovate; cultivate novelty; seek new things.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 25.

novella (nō-vel'ā), *n.*; pl. *novellæ* (-ē). [L.L.: see *novel*.] An imperial ordinance. See *novel*, 3.

novelly (nov'el-li), *adv.* In a novel manner, or by a new method.

A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity, which in Europe has always been considered incurable but which I had treated *novelly* and successfully in the East.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 744.

novelry (nov'el-ri), *n.* [*< ME. novelrie, novelerie*, *< OF. novelerie*, *AF. novelrie*, novelty, a quarrel, *< novel*, novel: see *novel*.] 1. Novelty; new things.

There was a knyght that loved *novelrye*,

As many one haunte now that folye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23. (Halliwell.)

Eyther they [husbands] ben ful of jalouse,
Or maysterful, or loven *novelrye*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 756.

2. A quarrel.

Mo discordes and mo jelousies,

Mo murmures and mo *novelryes*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 686.

noveltet, *n.* A Middle English form of *novelly*.
novelty (nov'el-ti), *n.*; pl. *novelties* (-tiz). [*< ME. novelte*, *< OF. novelte*, *novelitrit*, *nouvellete*, *nouweute*, *F. nouveauté* = Pr. *novelutat*, *noletat*, *< LL. novellita* (-s), newness, novelty, *< L. novellus*, new: see *novel*.] 1. The quality of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.

South.

Scenes must be beautiful which, daily view'd,

Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives

Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.

Couper, *Task*, l. 178.

2. Unaccustomedness; strangeness; novel or unusual character or appearance: as, the *novelty* of one's surroundings.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 237.

In fashion, *Novelty* is supreme; . . . the greater the *novelty* the greater the pleasure.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 45.

3. Something new or strange; a novel thing: as, to hunt after *novelties*.

Welcome, Porter! what *novelte*

Telle vs this owre?

York Plays, p. 205.

What's the news?

The town was never empty of some *novelty*.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, i. 2.

I must needs confess it [Paris] to be one of the most beautiful and magnificent [cities] in Europe, and in which a Traveller might find *Novelties* enough for 6 Months for daily Entertainment.

Liter, *Journey to Paris*, p. 5.

Especially—4. A new article of trade; an article of novel design or new use. [Trade use.]

—5. An innovation.

Printed books he contemns, as a *novelty* of this latter age.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Antiquary.

6. In *patent law*, the quality of being substantially different from any previous invention.
novelwright (nov'el-rit), *n.* A novelist; a manufacturer of novels. Carlyle. [*Contemptuous*.]

novem (nō'vem), *n.* [*Also novum*; *< L. novem*, nine: see *nine*.] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy:—

Ahate throw at *novem*, and the whole world again
Cannot pick out five such.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 547.

November (nō-ven'bēr), *n.* [*< ME. November*, *< OF. (and F.) Novembre* = Sp. *Noviembre* = Pg. *Novembro* = It. *Novembre* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *November* = Gr. *Νομβριος*, *< L. November*, also *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*, month), the ninth month (sc. from March), *< novem*, nine: see *nine*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbreviated *Nov*.

Novemberish (nō-ven'bēr-ish), *a.* [*< November + -ish*.] Like or characteristic of November: as, a *Novemberish* day.

November-moth (nō-ven'bēr-mōth), *n.* A British moth, *Oporobia dilutata*.

Novempennate (nō'vem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *novempennate*.] In Sundevall's system of classification: (a) A group of dextrostrous oscine passerine birds with only nine primaries (whence the name), forming the second phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, and including the pipits and wagtails (*Motacillidæ*), the American warblers (*Mniotiltidæ*), and the Australian diamond-birds (*Pardalotus*). (b) A group of cultrirostral oscine passerine birds, composed of the American grackles: equivalent to the family *Icteridæ* of other authors.

novempennate (nō-ven-pe-nā'tē), *a.* [*< L. novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather.] In ornith., having nine primaries upon the manus or pinion-bone. The large flight-feathers or remiges of a bird which pertain to the manus are generally either nine or ten in number, and this difference of one feather marks many of the families of the order *Passeres*.

novena (nō-ve'nā), *n.* [ML., neut. pl. of *L. novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devotion consisting of prayers said during nine consecutive days, for the purpose of obtaining, through the intercession of the Virgin or of the particular saint to whom the prayers are addressed, some special blessing or mercy. Also called by the French name *neuvaine*.

novenary (nov'e-nā-ry), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. novenarius*, consisting of nine, *< novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

II. *n.*; pl. *novenaries* (-riz). An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

He implieth climacterical years, that is septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 11.

novendial (nō-ven'di-āl), *a.* [*< L. novendialis*, of nine days, *< novem*, nine, + *dies*, day: see *nine* and *dial*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day: as, a *novendial* holiday.

novene (nō-ven'), *a.* [*< L. novenus*, nine each, nine, *< novem*, nine: see *nine*.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. Milman.

novennial (nō-ven'i-āl), *a.* [*< LL. novennis*, of nine years, *< L. novem*, nine, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Boeotians in honour of Apollo.

Abp. Potter, *Antiquities of Greece*, II. 20.

novercal (nō-vēr'kal), *a.* [*< LL. novercalis*, pertaining to a stepmother, *< L. noverca*, a stepmother, lit. a 'new' mother (= Gr. as if **νιερική*, *< νιερή*, new, + *-ική*, *L. -ica*: see *-ic*), *< novus* (= Gr. *νιός*), new: see *new*.] Pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to a stepmother; stepmotherly.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families only should do it in a more *novercal* way.

Derham, *Physico-Theology*, vii. 4.

The doited crone,

Slow to acknowledge, curtsay, and abedicate,

Was recognized of true *novercal* type,

Dragon and devil. Browning, *King and Book*, I. 66.

noverint (nov'ē-rint), *n.* [So called as beginning with the words *noverint universi*, 'let all men know': *noverint*, 3d pers. pl. perf. subj. of

noscere, know (see *know*); *universi*, nom. pl. of *universus*, all together.] A writ.

Yet was not the Father altogether vettered, for hee had good experience in a *Noverint*, and, by the universall tearmes therein contained had druen many Gentlewomen to seeke unknown countries. *Greene*, *Greene's* worth of Wit.

novice (nôv'is), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. novice, < OF. (and F.) novice (= Sp. novicio = Pg. noviço = It. novizio), n., novice (= Sp. novicia = Pg. noviga = It. novizia), f., a novice, < L. novicius, later novitius, new, newly arrived, in ML. as a noun, novicius, m., novicia, f., one who has newly entered a monastery or a convent, < novus, new: see novel, new.*] **I. n. 1.** One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; a beginner in anything; an inexperienced or untried person.

To children and novices in religion they [solemn feasts] minister the first occasions to ask and inquire of God. *Hooker*, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. 71.

I am young, a novice in the trade. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 325.

Specifically—**2.** A monk or nun who has newly entered one of the orders, and is still in a state of probation, subject to the superior of the convent and the discipline of the house, but bound by no permanent monastic vows; a probationer. The term of probation differs in different religious communities, but is regularly at least one year.

Thou art a maister when thou art at hoom;
No poure cloisterer, he no novys. *Chaucer*, *Prol. to Monk's Tale*.

One hundred years ago.

When I was a novice in this place.

There was here a monk, full of God's grace.

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

II. a. Having the character of a beginner, or one new to the practice of anything; inexperienced; also, characteristic of or befitting a novice.

These novice lovers at their first arrive
Are bashfull both.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Don Quixote*, ii. The Magnificence.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with novice modesty.

Milton, *P. R.*, iii. 211.

noviceship (nôv'is-ship), *n.* [*< novice + -ship.*] The state of being a novice. [Rare.]

noviciate, a. and n. See *novitiate*.

novi homines. Plural of *novus homo*.

novilant, n. See *novelant*.

novilunar (nô-vi-lu'nâr), *a.* [*< F. L. novilunium, new moon; < L. novus, new, + luna, the moon: see new and lunar.*] Pertaining to the new moon. [Rare.]

novitiate, noviciate (nô-vish'i-ât), *a.* [*< ML. novitatus, adj., < L. (ML.) novitius, novitius, a novice: see novice and -ate.*] Inexperienced; unpractised.

I discipline my young noviciate thought
In ministries of heart stirring song.

Coleridge, *Religious Musings*.

At this season the forest along the slowly passing shores and isles was in the full burst of spring, when it wears in the morning light its most charming aspect, of surpassing beauty to my novitiate eyes.

H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 11.

novitiate, noviciate (nô-vish'i-ât), *n.* [= *F. noviciat* = *Sp. Pg. noviciado* = *It. noviziato*, *< ML. novitatus (novitatus), a novitiate, < L. (ML.) novitius, novitius, a novice: see novice and -ate.*] **1.** The state or time of being a novice; time of initiation; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his tirocinium or novitiate in sinning before he come to this, he he never so quick or proficient. *South*.

For most men, at all events, even the ablest, a novitiate of silence, so to call it, is profitable before they enter on the business of life. *H. N. Grenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 77.

Specifically—**2.** The period of probation of a young monk or nun before finally taking the monastic vows. See *novice*, 2.

I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kennaquhair,
... hunted round to the place in which I served my noviciate. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxxviii.

3. A novice or probationer.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her noviciate and Father Francis. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 164.

4. The house or separate building, in connection with a convent, in which the novices pass their time of probation.

novitioust (nô-vish'us), *a.* [*< L. novitius, novitius, new, newly arrived: see novice.*] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome is as [an] unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation. *Bp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, ix.

novity (nôv'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. novite, noviteit* = *Sp. novedad* = *Pg. novidade* = *It. novità*, *< L.*

novita-(t)s, newness, novelty, *< novus, new: see new.*] Newness; novelty.

The novity of the world, and that it had a beginning, is another proof of a Deity, and his being author and maker of it. *Evelyn*, *True Religion*, I. 67.

novodamus (nô-vô-dâ'mus), *n.* [*< L. de novo damus, we give a grant anew: de novo, anew (see de novo); damus, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of dare, give: see dare.*] In *Scots law*, a clause subjoined to the dispositive clause in some charters, whereby the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant. *Imp. Dict.*

Novo-Zelania (nô'vô-zê-lâ'ni-î), *n.* [*NL. < F. New Zealand.*] In zoögeog., a faunal area of the earth's land surface coincident in extent with the islands of New Zealand.

Novo-Zelanian (nô'vô-zê-lâ'ni-an), *a.* [*< NL. Novo-Zelania + -an.*] Of or pertaining to New Zealand: as, "the Novo-Zelanian provinces," *Huxley*.

novum (nô'vum), *n.* See *novem*.

novus homo (nô'vus hô'mô), *n.*; pl. *novi homines* (nô'vi hô'mi-nêz). [*L., a new man: see new and homo.*] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

now (nou), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. now, non, nu, < AS. nû = OS. OFries. nu = D. nu = MLG. nu = OHG. MHG. nu, nû, G. nu = leel. nu = Sw. Dan. nu = Goth. nu = Gr. nû = Skt. nu, nû, now; also, with adverbial addition, MHG. nuon, G. nun = OHG. nûne = L. nunc for *nunc (< *nun + -ce, demonstrative suffix) = Gr. nun, now.*] **I. adv. 1.** At the present point of time; at the present time; at this juncture.

Nowe this gear beginneth for to frame.
Udall, *Roister Doister*, i. 3.

Endure, after many years Imprisonment, is now the third time seated on the Throne. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

Then, nothing but rushes upon the ground, and every thing else mean; now, all otherwise. *Peggs*, *Diary*, III. 62.

I have a patient now living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot*.

The sunny gardens . . . opened their flowers . . . in the places now occupied by great warehouses and other massive edifices. *O. W. Holmes*, *Emerson*, i.

2. In these present times; nowadays.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contained, found any being-place
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, I. 23.

3. But lately; a little while ago.

Ay loved be that luffly lord of his lighte,
That vs thus mighty has made, that nowe was righte noghte.
York Plays, p. 3.

They that but now, for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate.
Waller, *Late War with Spain*.

4. At or by that past time (in vivid narration); at this (or that) particular point in the course of events; thereupon; then.

Nowe was she just before him as he sat.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 349.

The walls being cleared, those two kindred cavaliers
Now hastened with their forces in pursuit of the seventy
Moors. *Fring*, *Granada*, p. 55.

5. Things being so; as the case stands; after what has been said or done.

Being mad before, how doth she now for wits?
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 249.

How shall my man distinguish now betwixt a parasite
and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look
so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, remonstrance, and the like: as, come, now, stop that!

"Now, trewly," scide she, "that lady were nothinge wise
that ther-of yow requered." *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Now, good angel, preserve the king!
Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 1. 306.

By now, by this time—Every now and then. See *every*, 1.—**For now, for the present.**

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so far now I leave ye.
Fletcher, *Monsieur Thomas*, I. 3.

From now, from now on, from this time—Just now. See *just*, 1.—**Now and again.** See *again*.—**Now and now**, again and again.

She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 422.

To wattr hem eke nowe and nowe eftsones
Wol make hem soure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Now and then, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

And if a straunger syt neare thee, ener among now and then
Reward thou him with some daynties: shew thy selfe a
Gentleman. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

A mead here, there a heath, and now and then a wood.
Drayton.

When I am now and then alone, and look back upon my
past life, from my earliest infancy to this time, there are
many faults which I committed that did not appear to me,
even until I myself became a father.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 263.

Now at erst. See *at erst* (b), under *erst*. **Now . . . now,** at one time . . . at another time; sometimes . . . sometimes, alternately or successively.

Now up, now down, as boeket in a welle.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 675.

Thus like the rage of fire the combat burns,

And now it rises, now it sinks by turns.

Pope, *Iliad*, xviii. 2.

While the writers of most other European countries have had their periods and their schools, when now classic, now romantic, now Gallic, and now Gothic influences predominated, . . . the literature of England has never submitted itself to any such trammels, but has always maintained a self-guided, if not a wholly self-inspired existence.

G. P. Marsh, *Hist. Eng. Lang.*, I.

[Similarly now . . . then.

Now weep for him, then spit at him.

Shak., *As you Like it*, iii. 2. 437.] **Now that, seeing that; since—Till now, until the present time.**

II. conj. 1. A continuative, usually introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes.

Nowe every worde and sentence hath greet cure.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Not this man, but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40.

2. Equivalent to *now that*, with omission of *that*.

Nowe persones han parecyed that freres parte with hem,
Thise possessorres preche and deprave freres.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is?

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxvii.

now (nou), *n.* [*< now, adv.*] The present time or moment; this very time.

Yet thus receiving and returning Bliss,
In this gret Moment, in this golden Now.

Prior, *Celia to Damon*.

An everlasting Now reigns in nature, which hangs the same roses on our bushes which charmed the Roman and the Chaldean in their hanging gardens.

Emerson, *Works and Days*, p. 156.

now (nou), *a.* [*< now, adv.*] Present. [Now only collog.]

Conduct your mistress into the dining-room, your now mistress. *B. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, ii. 3.

At the beginning of your now Parliament, the Duke of Buckingham with other his complies, often met and consulted in a clandestine way. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. iii. 29.

Defects seem as necessary to our now happiness as to their opposites. The most refugent colours are the result of light and shadows.

Glauville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xxiv.

nowadays (nou'n-dâz), *adv.* [Formerly *now a days*, *< ME. now a dayes*, etc.; *< now + adays*.] In these days; in the present age; sometimes used as a noun.

Nowe a dayis I lese all that I wanne,

Wher e here before I was a thretty man.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I. 1183.

And since the time is such, even now a dayes,
As hath great need of prayers truly prayde,
Come forth, my priests, and I will byde your beades.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 74.

For they now a dayes make no mention of Isaac, as if he had never bene borne. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 270.

If 'tis by God that Kings nowadays reign, 'tis by God too that the people assert their own liberty.

Milton, *Answer to Salmasius*, ii. 55.

He thinks the lays of nowadays
Are painfully in earnest.

F. Locker, *The Jester's Plea*.

noway (nô'wâ), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no way*.] In no way, respect, or degree; not at all.

Tho' deeply wounded, no-way yet dismay'd.

Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, st. 8.

noways (nô'wâz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no ways*. Cf. *noway*.] Same as *noway*.

These are secrets which we can no ways by any strength of thought fathom. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. iii.

nowed (nou'd), *a.* [*< OF. nou (see nowy), knot, + -ed.*] In *her.*, tied in a knot: said of a serpent used as a bearing, the tail of a heraldic lion; or the like.

Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent nowed. Simeon a sword impale, the point erected, &c. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 10.

Nowel¹, Noël (nô'el), *n.* [*< ME. nowel, nouvelle, < OF. nowel, nouel, nœl, F. Noël, the Nativity of Christ, Christmas, a Christmas carol, = Sp. natal, OSp. nadal = Pg. natal = It. natale, birthday, esp. the birthday of Christ, the Nativity, Christmas, < ML. natale, a birthday, anniversary, esp. Natale Domini, the Nativity of Christ, neut. of L.*

natalis, of one's birth, < *natus*, born: see *natal*.] Christmas: a word often used as a burden or an exclamation in Christmas songs; hence, a Christmas carol, properly one written polyphonically.

Janus sit by the fyr with double berd,
And drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn;
Biforn hym stant brawn of the tusked swyn,
And Nowel crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 527.

The first Nowell the Angel did say
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay;
In fields where they lay-keeping their sheep
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.
Nowell, *Nowell*, *Nowell*, *Nowell*,
Born is the King of Israel.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 201.

We have no English *Nowls* like those of Eustache du Courroy.
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 403.

nowel² (nou'el or nō'el), *n.* [Var. of *newel*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *newel*.—2. In *found- ing*, the inner part of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the *core* of smaller castings.

nowhere (nō'hwēr), *adv.* [*< ME. na where, na whar, no war, no hwer, < AS. nāhwēr, < nā, no, + hwēr, where: see nol and where.*] Not in any situation or state; in no place; not anywhere; by extension, at no time.

They holde of the Veneyans, and I trowe they haue *now* where so stronge a place.
Sir R. Gygford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 11.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.
Tillotson.

Though the art of alphabetic writing was known in the east in the time of the Trojan war, it is *nowhere* mentioned by Homer, who is so exact and full in describing all the arts he knew.
Aenes, *Works*, II. 436.

Such idea or presentation of sense is *nowhere*, for it does not exist in any sense of the word whatever.
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 546.

nowhither (nō'hwith'ēr), *adv.* [*< ME. no hwi- der, now hwi-der, < AS. nā, no, + hwi-der, whither.*] Not any whither; in no direction, or to no place; nowhere.

Thy servant went *nowhither*. 2 Kt v. 26.
The turn which leads *nowhither*. *De Quincey*.

nowise (nō'wiz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no wise*.] In no way, manner, or degree; in no respect.

He will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party, as he goes along which he can *nowise* avoid.
Stern, *Tristram Shandy*, i. 11.

In whom too was the eye that saw, not dim,
The natural force to do the thing he saw,
Nowise abated. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 324.

nowl, *n.* An obsolete form of *nall*.

nowt, *n.* See *nout*.

nowther, *adv.* See *nouth*.

nowy (nou'i), *a.* [*< OF. noué (< L. nodatus), knotted, < noua, a knot: see nade.*] In *her.*, having a projection or small convex curvature near the middle: said of a heraldic line, or of an ordinary or subordinary bounded by such a line or lines. — **Cross nowy**. See *cross*. — **Cross nowy quadrant**. See *cross*. — **Fesse nowy**. Same as *fesse battant* (which see, under *fesse*).

nowyed (nou'id), *a.* [Irreg. < *nowy* + -ed². Cf. *noyed*.] In *her.*, having a small convex projection, but elsewhere than in the middle. — **Cross nowyed**. See *cross*.

noxal (nok'sul), *a.* [= *F. noxal*, < *L. noxalis*, relating to injury, < *noxā*, harm, injury: see *noxious*.] In *Rom. law*, relating to wrongful injury or nuisance.

The vendor at the same time and in the body of the same stipulation guaranteed that the sheep or cattle he was selling were healthy and of a healthy stock and free from faults, and that the latter had not done any mischief for which their owner could be held liable in a *noxal* action.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 701.

Noxal action, an action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property or the slave or other subordinate of the defendant. — **Noxal surrender**. (a) The transfer to the injured person of the slave or the thing by which the injury was done as compensation therefor. Hence—(b) The right, which came to be acknowledged, of making such a surrender in full satisfaction, and the consequent limitation of the right to recover damages done by a slave to the amount of the value of the slave.

noxiallet, *a.* [ME., erroneously for **noctiallet* (**noctial*), cf. *ML. nocturnus*, of the night, < *L. nox* (*noct-*) = *E. night*: see *night*.] Nightly; nocturnal.

Whan reste and slepe y shulde haue *noxialle*,
As requereth bothe nature and kynde,
Than troubled are my witten alle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [= *lg. noxia*, < *L. uari- us*, hurtful, injurious, < *noxā*, hurt, injury, for **nocsā*, < *nocere*, hurt, injure: see *nocent*. Cf.

obnoxious.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious: as, *noxious* vapors; *noxious* animals.

Melancholy is a black *noxious* Humour, and much annoys the whole inward Man. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 48.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save;
This only just prerogative we have.

Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xv.

In the physical sciences authority has greatly lost its *noxious* influence. *Jacobs*, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 299.

The strong smell of sulphur, and a choking sensation of the lungs, indicated the presence of *noxious* gases. *Science*, XIII. 131.

2†. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Abp. Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

= **Syn.** 1. *Noxious*, *Pernicious*, *Noxious*, pestiferous, pestilent, poisonous, mischievous, corrupting. That which is *noxious* is actively and energetically harmful. That which is *pernicious* is as actively destructive. *Noxious* and *noxious* were once essentially the same (see *Job xxxi* 40, margin; *Ps. xci* 3; *Ezek. xiv* 21) but *noxious* now suggests primarily fullness of odor, with a secondary *noxiousness* to health. Unwholesome vapors that do not offend the sense of smell would now hardly be called *noxious*.

Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fill the limpid element for use,
Else *noxious*. *Corper*, *Task*, i.

Little by little he had indulged in this *pernicious* habit, until he had become a confirmed opium eater and smoker. *O'Donovan*, *Meiv*, xxii.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, *noxious*, dark;
A lazaret-house it seem'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 478.

noxiously (nok'shus-ly), *adv.* In a *noxious* manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shus-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being *noxious* or hurtful; harmfulness; perniciousness: as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

The unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lords' house, and judges in that high court, etc. *Wood*, *Athena Oxon*, II. 48.

noy (noi), *v. t.* [*< ME. noyen, noien, noyen*; by aphoresis from *annoy*, *v.*] To annoy; trouble; vex; afflict; hurt; damage.

I am *noyed* of newe,
That blithe may I noyt be.
York Plays, p. 147.

By mean whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and *noyed* under v. kynges. *Fabian*, *Chron.*, I. xxvi.

All that *noyd* has heavey spright
Well searcht off-sones he can apply relief
Of salves and med cures. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. x. 24.

In Denmarke were full noble conquerors
In time past, full worthy warriors;
Whom when they had their marchants destroyed,
To poverty they fell, thus were they *noyed*.
Hakluyt's Voy., i. 1. 195.

noy† (noi), *n.* [*< ME. noy, noy, noy, noy, noy*; by aphoresis from *annoy*, *v.*] That which annoys or vexes; trouble; affliction; vexation.

That nyne angwisse and my *noyes*
Are nere at an ende. *York Plays*, p. 245.

Now God in *noy* to See con speke,
Wyld wackill wode, in his wylle greued.
Albermarle Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 301.

Nor fruitlesse heed of lumbes pueres my *noy*.
Lodge, *Forbionus and Priscilla*. (*Nares*)

noyade (nwo-yad'), *n.* [*F.*, < *noyer*, *OF. noier*, *noier* = *Pr. noyer*, < *ML. noyare*, drown, a particular use of *L. noyare*, kill.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing persons during the reign of terror in France, practised by the revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned persons into the water.

That unnatural org which leaves human *noyades* and fusillades far behind in misgained ferocity.
G. Allen, *Colin Clout's Calendar*, p. 159.

noyance† (noi'aus), *n.* [Also *noiance*; by aphoresis from *annoyance*.] Annoyance; trouble.

The single and peculiar life is bound . . .
To keep itself from *noyance*.
Shak, *Hamlet*, iii. 3. 13.

noyau (nwo-yō'), *n.* [*F.*, a kernel, nucleus: see *newel*.] A cordial made by redistilling spirit in which have been macerated orange-peel and the kernels of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, the product of distillation being sweetened and diluted.

noyer, *n.* [*< noy* + -er¹; or by aphoresis from *annoyer*.] An annoyey; an injurer.

The north is a *noyer* to grass of all suites,
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits.
Tusser, *Properties of Winds*

noyful, *a.* [*< noy* + -ful.] Annoying; hurtful.

Thus do ye reckon, but I feare ye come of clerus,
A very *noyful* worne, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale, *Kyngs Joln*, p. 86. (*Hallivell*)

Abandone it or escheue it, if it be *noyfull*.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, i. 24.

noying†, *n.* [*< ME. noying, noyeng*, verbal *n.* of *noy*, *v.*] Annoyance; harm; hurt.

And who so ever beryth of the same erthe vpon hym is safely assurid from *noying* of any beste.
Sir R. Gygford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 54.

noyingly†, *adv.* [*< ME., < noying*, *ppr. of noy*, *v.*, + -ly².] In an annoying manner; annoyingly.

I have nought trespassed agayn noon of these iij., God knowing, and yet I am foule and *noyingly* [read *noyingly*] vexed with hem, to my gret unaise.
Paston Letters, I. 26.

noylet, *n.* See *noul*.

noyement†, *n.* [By aphoresis from *annoyment*.] Annoyance. *Arnold*, *Chron.*, p. 211.

noyous (noi'us), *a.* [*< ME. noyous, noyes*; by aphoresis from *annoyous*.] Causing annoyance; annoying; troublesome; grievous.

Thou art *noyous* for to carue.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, i. 574.

Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast,
For their sharpe wounde and *noyous* injuries.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 16.

noysaucet, *n.* A Middle English form of *noysauce*.

noysingly†, *adv.* Same as *noyingly*.

noze, nozzle¹ (noz'l), *n.* [Formerly also *nosle*; dim. of *nosel*. Cf. *unzle*.] 1. The nose. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe: as, the *noze* of a bellows.—3. Same as *socket*, as of a candlestick.—**Noze of a steam-engine**. (a) The steam port of a cylinder. (b) That part in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines, and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

noze-block (noz'l-blok), *n.* A block in which two bellows-nozes unite. *E. H. Knight*.

noze-mouth (noz'l-mouth), *n.* The aperture or opening of a nozzle; a twyer in a forge or melting-furnace.

noze-plate (noz'l-plat), *n.* In a steam-engine, a seat for a slide-valve. *E. H. Knight*.

nozzle¹, *n.* See *noze*.

nozzle², *v.* An obsolete form of *unzle*.

N. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Style*, and (*b*) of *New Series*.

nschiego, *n.* [African.] A kind of ape resembling the chimpanzee, by some considered a distinct species, but probably a mere variety of the latter.

nsunnu, *n.* [Native name.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus leucotis*. See *Lab*.

N. T. An abbreviation of *New Testament*.

nut, *adv.* An early Middle English form of *nour*.

nu (nü), *n.* The Greek letter *ν*, corresponding to the English *n*.

nuance (nü-ans'), *n.* [*F.*, shading, shade, < *nuer*, shade, < *nuc*, a cloud, < *L. nubes*, a cloud.] 1. Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.—2. A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect: as, *nuances* of sound or of expression.

He has the enviable gift of expressing his exact thoughts even to the finest *nuance*, and always in a manner that charms a critical reader. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 302.

Both excel in the fine *nuances* of social distinction.
Contemporary Rev., L. 300.

3. In *music*: (a) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force. Such effects are often indicated by various arbitrary marks or by Italian or other terms, called *marks of expression*, but the more delicate are left to the taste and skill of the performer. The treatment of subtle *nuances* is the test of execution and artistic power. (b) A florid vocal passage; fioritura. [An unwarranted use.]

nub (nub), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knub*, var. of *knob*.] 1. A knob; a protuberance. [*Colloq.*]—2. In *cotton*- and *wool-carding*, a snarl; an entanglement; a knot; a knub.—3. Point; pith; gist.

nub (nub), *v. t.*; pret. and ppr. *nubbed*, ppr. *nubbing*. [For **knub*, var. of *knob*, < *knub*, *nub*, *n.*] 1. To push.—2. To beckon. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. To hang (*burles*); nub. [Thieves' slang.]

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice. *Feldray*, *Jonathan Wild*, iv. 2.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* [For **nubbing*, dim. of *nub*.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Little *nubbins* [of early corn] with not more than a dozen grains to the ear. *Mrs. Terhune*, *The Hidden Path*

nubble¹ (nub'l), *n.* [A var. of *nobble*, dim. of *nob*, *nub*.] A nub. The name *nubble* is applied to a rocky promontory on the coast of Maine, at York.

nubble² (nub'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *nub*, **knub*, *v.*: see *nub*, *v.* Cf. LG. *nubben*, *knock*.] To beat or bruise with the fist.

I nubbled him so well favouredly with my right, that you could see no eyes he had for the swellings.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, Notes, II. 456.

nubbly (nub'li), *a.* [*nubble¹* + *-y¹*.] Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Ungainly, nubbly fruit it was.

R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, xxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nubby (nub'i), *a.* [*nub* + *-y¹*. Cf. *knobby*.] Full of entanglements or imperfections; lumpy: as, dirty, nubby cotton.

nubecula (nū-bek'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *nubeculae* (-lē).

[NL., < L. *nubecula*, a little cloud, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud; see *nubilous*.] 1. [*cap.*] In astron., one of two remarkable clusters of nebulae in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the *Magellanic clouds* (which see, under *Magellanic*).—2. In pathol.: (a) A speck or cloud in the eye. (b) A cloudy appearance in urine as it cools; cloudy matter suspended in urine.

nubecule (nū'be-kūl), *n.* [= F. *nubécule* = It. *nubecula*, < L. *nubecula*, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud.] An isolated diminutive mass of clouds; a cloudlet.

nubia (nū'bi-ā), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] A wrap of soft fleecy material worn about the head and neck; a cloud.

Nubian (nū'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*nubia*, < ML. *Nubia*, < L. *Nubia*, Gr. *Nubiā*, the Nubians.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a region of Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and south of Egypt proper. The name is merely geographical, Nubia never having existed as a distinct country.

M. Eugène Revillout has been reading the Nubian inscriptions of Philæ.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 902.

II. *n.* 1. One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent.—2. In the Nile valley, a negro slave: from the large number of slaves at one time brought from Nubia.

nubiferous (nū-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nubifero*, < L. *nubifer*, cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] Bringing or producing clouds.

nubigenous (nū-bij'e-nus), *a.* [= Pg. *nubigena*, < L. *nubigena*, cloud-born, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *-genus*, born: see *-genous*.] Produced by clouds.

nubilatē (nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [*nubilate*, < L. *nubilare*, pp. *nubilatus*, make cloudy, be cloudy, < *nubilus*, cloudy, overcast: see *nubilous*.] To cloud.

Bayley.

nubile (nū'bil), *a.* [= F. *nubile* = Sp. *núbil* = Pg. *núbil* = It. *nubile*, < L. *nubilis*, marriageable, < *nubere*, cover, veil oneself, as a bride, hence wed, marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

The Countess smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd

Than that which veils the nubile Virgin's Breast.

Prior, Solomon, I.

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nubilité* = Pg. *nubilitàade*; as *nubile* + *-ity*.] The state of being nubile or marriageable. [Rare.]

Unhealthy conditions force the young into premature nubility; marriage takes place between mere lads and lassies.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 213.

nubilose (nū'bi-lōs), *a.* [*nubilosus*, < L. *nubilosus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *a.* [*nubilosus* = Sp. *nubioso* = Pg. It. *nubiloso*, < L. *nubilosus*, cloudy, < L. *nubilus*, overcast, cloudy, < *nubes*, a cloud, = Skt. *nabhas*, a cloud, akin to *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebula*.] Cloudy; overcast; gloomy. Bayley.

nucament (nū'ka-mēt), *n.* [*nucamentum*, anything shaped like a nut, hence a fir-cone, < *nux* (*nuc*), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In bot., an ament; a catkin.

nucamentaceous (nū'ka-mon-tā'shius), *a.* [*nucament* + *-aceous*.] In bot.: (a) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin. (b) Nut-like in character.

nucellus (nū-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *nucelli* (-i). [NL., < L. *nucella*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc*), nut: see *nucleus*.] In bot., the body of the ovule containing the embryo-sac; the nucleus of the ovule. The ovules arise as minute protuberances at definite points upon the wall of the ovary, and consist, in the center of the elevation, of a conical or spheroidal mass of cells, called the *nucellus*. This is afterward surrounded by the two integuments of the seed. Also *nucleus*.

nucha (nū'kā), *n.*; pl. *nuchae* (-kē). [ML.: see *nuke*.] 1. The nape or upper hind part of the neck, next to the hind-head.—2. In *entom.*, the

neck of the metanotum; the part of the thorax to which is joined the petiole of the abdomen. — *Fascia nucha*. See *fascia*.—*Ligamentum nucha*. See *ligamentum*.

nuchadiform (nū'ka-di-fōrm), *a.* [Irreg. < ML. *nucha*, *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having the body largest at the nape; deep or high just behind the head. It is exemplified in a fish of the genus *Equula* and in the *Agriopodida*. Gill.

nuchal (nū'kā), *a.* [*nucha* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nucha or nape: as, the *nuchal muscles*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) Situated superiorly, just behind the head: said especially of ornaments, processes, etc., on an insect-larva. (b) Of or pertaining to the metanotal nucha.—*Nuchal ligament*. See *ligamentum nucha*, under *ligamentum*.—*Nuchal tentacles*, thread-like organs which can be protruded from the neck, found in certain caterpillars. They often emit a disagreeable scent, and are supposed to serve for driving away ichneumon or other enemies.

nuchicartilage (nū-ki-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* [*nucha*, *q. v.*, + E. *cartilage*.] The nuchal cartilage, lamella, or plate of many cephalopods, as *Nautilus* and *Sepia*, a hard formation of the integument in the middle of the nuchal region.

nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*nux* (*nuc*), a nut, + *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] Bearing or producing nuts. Bayley, 1731.

nuciform (nū'si-fōrm), *a.* [*nux* (*nuc*), a nut, + *forma*, form.] In bot., resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucifraga (nū-sif'ra-gā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nucifragus*: see *nucifragous*.] A genus of corvine



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

birds, or *Corvidae*, intermediate in some respects between crows and jays; the nutcracker. There are several species, of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *N. caryocatactes*. See *nutcracker*.

nucifrage (nū'si-frāj), *n.* The nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

nucifragous (nū-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [*nucifragus*, < L. *nux* (*nuc*), a nut, + *frangere* (*√ frag*), break: see *fragile*.] Having the habit of cracking nuts, as a bird.

nucleal (nū'klē-āl), *a.* [*nucleus* + *-al*.] Same as *nuclear*. [Rare.]

nuclear (nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*nucleus* + *-ar³*.] Pertaining to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by or constituting a nucleus; endoplasmic.—*Nuclear matrix* or *fluid*, the homogeneous amorphous substance occupying the interstices of the nuclear network. Also called *nucleoplasm*. See *karyoplasm*.—*Nuclear membrane*, *network*. See *nucleus*, I (b).

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nucleated*, ppr. *nucleating*. [*nucleatus*, pp. of (LL.) *nucleare*, become like a kernel, become hard, < *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel: see *nucleus*.] I. *trans.* To form into or about a nucleus.

II. *intrans.* To form a nucleus; gather about a nucleus or center.

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*nucleatus*, having a kernel: see the verb.] Having a nucleus: as, a *nucleate cell*; *nucleate protoplasm*.

nucleated (nū'klē-āt-ed), *a.* [*nucleate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *nucleate*.

Protoplasm, simple or *nucleated*, is the formal basis of all life.

The nucleated cell in which all life originates.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 91.

nuclei, *n.* Plural of *nucleus*.

nucleiferous (nū'klē-if'e-rus), *a.* [*nucleus*, a kernel, + *ferre* = E. *bear¹*.] Bearing or containing a nucleus or nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*nucleus*, a kernel, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool.: (a)

Formed like a nucleus. (b) In the shape of a rounded tubercle: applied in botany to the apothecia of certain lichens. Also *nucleoid*.

nuclein (nū'klē-in), *n.* [*nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-in²*.] The phosphorized nitrogenous constituent of cell-nuclei. It is found in two modifications, the one soluble in alkali carbonates and hydroxids, the other insoluble in carbonates and only slowly soluble in hydroxids. It is probably a mixture of organic phosphorus compounds with various proteids.

nucleobran (nū'klē-ō-brang), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nucleobranchiata*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nucleobranchiata*, or having their characters; heteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nucleobranchiata*; a heteropod.

Nucleobranchiata (nū'klē-ō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [NL.: see *nucleobranchiata*.] A group of mollusks: used with various senses. (a) In De Blainville's classification (1824), the last one of five orders of the second section of his *Paracephalophora monota*, divided into two families, *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda*. The term is generally held to be a synonym of *Heteropoda*, but it is partly a synonym of *Pteropoda*, and these two groups are not exactly distinguished in the two families into which the author divides his nucleobranchs. Moreover, the order does not contain the genus *Cavolinia*, which is pteropodous, and does contain the genus *Argonauta*, which is cephalopodous. It therefore corresponds to no natural group, and is disused. See *Nectopoda* and *Heteropoda*. (b) By some recent conchologists used as a substitute for *Heteropoda*.

nucleobranchiate (nū'klē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*nucleobranchiatus*, < L. *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, + Gr. *πράγχα*, gills.] Having the gills or branchiæ massed in the shell like the kernel of a nut; nucleobranch.

Nucleobranchiidae (nū'klē-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Nucleobranchiata* + *-idae*.] A family of mollusks, practically equivalent to the order *Heteropoda*, but containing also the genus *Sagitta*.

nucleochylema (nū'klē-ō-ki-lē'mā), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr. *χυλός*, juice.] The nuclear sap which fills the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 211.

nucleohyaloplasm (nū'klē-ō-hi'ā-lō-plazm), *n.* [*nucleus*, a kernel, + E. *hyaline* + (*proto*)-*plasm*.] That feebly staining intermediate substance which with chromatin forms the threads of the nuclear network; parachromatin; linin.

The author prefers to speak of the *Nucleohyaloplasm*, with Schwarz, as *Linin*.

Nature, XXXIX. 5.

nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [*nucleus*, a kernel, + *-oid*.] Same as *nuciform*.

nucleolar (nū'klē-ō-lār), *a.* [*nucleolus* + *-ar³*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleolus; forming or formed by a nucleolus; endoplasmic.

However, the ultimate fate of these diverticula containing nucleolar portions is to become cells of the follicular epithelium.

R. Scharff, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 60.

nucleolate (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*nucleolus* + *-ate¹*.] Having a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nucleolated (nū'klē-ō-lāt-ed), *a.* [*nucleolate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *nucleolate*.

nucleole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *nucéole*, < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel: see *nucleus*.] A nucleolus.

nucleoli, *n.* Plural of *nucleolus*.

nucleolid (nū'klē-ō-lid), *n.* [*nucleolus* + *-id²*.] A corpuscle which resembles a nucleolus.

The typical nuclear network (of the mid-gut epithelium) is frequently exhibited: often complicated, however, by the presence of nucleolids or nucleolus-like bodies.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 232.

nucleoline (nū'klē-ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*nucleolus*, a little nut, kernel: see *nucleus*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolus.

II. *n.* A nucleolus.

nucleolinus (nū'klē-ō-lī'nus), *n.*; pl. *nucleolini* (-ni). [NL., < *nucleolus*, *q. v.*] The nucleus of a nucleolus; the germinal point observable in some egg-cells within the germinal spot, which is itself contained in the proper nucleus of such an ovum.

nucleolite (nū'klē-ō-lit), *n.* A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Nucleolites*.

Nucleolites (nū'klē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, a little nut (see *nucleole*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite²*.] A genus of nucleolites or fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidae*, chiefly of Obolitic age.

nucleolus (nū'klē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *nucleoli* (-li). [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleole*.] 1. In zool., the nucleus of a nucleus: one of the rounded deeply staining structures found in the nucleus of a cell. The relation they bear to the nuclear network is still uncertain. Some consider them as distinct from the nuclear network (Flemming), others consider them as merely thickened knots of

the network (Klein). The nucleolus of the human ovum was discovered by Wagner in 1836, and hence is sometimes called the *spot of Wagner* in anatomical text-books. See *out under cell*, 5.

A large, clear, spherical nucleus is seen in the interior of the nerve-cell, and in the centre of this is a well-defined small round particle, the *nucleolus*.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 187.

24. Specifically, in *Infusoria*, a minute particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus (or "ovary"), supposed to function as a testicle. But since it is the essential characteristic of a nucleolus to be contained within a nucleus, these so-called nucleolus of protozoans are now differently interpreted, and called *paramuclei*. See *paramucleus*.

3. In *bot.*, a small solid rounded granule or particle in the interior of the nucleus. There may be several nucleoli in each nucleus.

nucleoplasm (nū'klē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *NL. plasma* = *E. plasma*.] The more fluid part of the nucleus, found between the nuclear threads. See *nucleus*, 1 (a).

nucleoplasmic (nū'klē-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*nucleoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nucleoplasm.

nucleospindle (nū'klē-ō-spin'dl), *n.* [*L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *E. spindle*.] The nucleospindle; a fusiform figure occurring in karyokinesis, formed of striated achromatin figures, and often bearing pole-stars at each pole.

nucleus (nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *nuclei* (-ī). [*L. nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, the stone of a fruit, for *nucleus* (cf. equiv. *nucula*), dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut. Not related to *E. nut*.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made; any body or thing that serves as a center of aggregation or assemblage; figuratively, something existing as an initial or focal point or aggregate; as, a *nucleus* of truth; a *nucleus* of civilization.

Then, such stories get to be true in a certain sense, and indeed in that sense may be called true throughout; for the very *nucleus*, the fiction in them, seems to have come out of the heart of man in a way that cannot be imitated of malice. Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

The regiments fashioned by his (Cromwell's) master hand, steady, perfectly ordered, and enthusiastic in their cause, became the *nucleus* of the far-famed Ironsides. Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 466.

(a) In *bot.*, the kernel of a cell, in general; a central or interior differentiated mass of protoplasm, found in nearly all cells, vegetable or animal, and consisting of an oval or rounded body composed of (1) a nuclear membrane, (2) nuclear network, and (3) nucleoplasm, and containing nucleoli. The nuclear network is made up of threads or fibrils which are composed of a deeply staining part, "chromatin," and a feebly staining intermediate substance, "linin" or parachromatin (nucleohyaloplasm). In the meshes of the network is found the more fluid part of the nucleus, the nucleoplasm (achromatin, karyochyloma, paralinin). Nucleoplasm, according to Carnoy, consists of a plastin network and a granular fluid, "enchylema." The nuclear membrane is considered by some observers to be an inner limiting layer of cell-protoplasm surrounding the nucleus, by others to be a condensation of the peripheral portion of the nuclear network. There may be but one nucleus or several nuclei in one cell; and a nucleus may be nucleolate or not. Nuclei are generally proportionate in size to the cell containing them; in some instances, however, they form almost the entire cell-mass. A structural difference between the nucleus and the rest of the cell-protoplasm is indicated by its greater resistance to powerful reagents, and by its varied reaction with stains. Functionally, the nucleus is the most important portion of the cell, as it is here that the complex series of changes known as karyokinesis take place, resulting in the division of the nucleus and followed by the division of the cell. This process of mitotic or indirect cell-division is found in all varieties of cells, whether vegetable or animal, fetal or adult, normal or pathological. Instances of cell-division not mitotic have, however, been noted. The nucleus of the human ovum was discovered by Purkinje in 1825, and hence is often called the *corpuscle of Purkinje*. Its usual name in text-books of anatomy is *germinal vesicle*. See *out under cell*, 5. (b) In *zool.*: (1) In ascidians, the alimentary and reproductive viscera collectively, when these are aggregated into a mass, as in the salpa. (2) In protozoans, a solid rod-like or strap-shaped body, having in many cases the functions of an ovary in connection with a nucleolus (see *nucleolus*, 2). (3) In echinoderms, the madreporiform body. (c) In *anat.*, a collection of ganglion-cells in the brain or other portion of the cerebrospinal axis. (d) In *conch.*, the embryonic shell which remains at the apex of the mature shell, as of a gastropod; also, the initial point from which the operculum of a gastropod grows. See *protoconch*. (e) A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapor, or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it, and therefore modifying by its presence the freezing- and boiling-points. Rosinier. (f) In *astron.*, the bright central point usually present in the head of a comet and often in a nebula.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods: same as *Columbella*. Fabricius, 1822.—**Accessory auditory nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells situated at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve. Also called *anterior auditory nucleus*, *lateral nucleus of the medial root*, *ganglion of the auditory nerve*, *nucleus accessorius acusticus*, and *nucleus oculoacusticus*.—**Amygdaloid nucleus**. Same as *amygdala*, 4.—**Caudate nucleus**. See *caudate*.—**Cervical nucleus**, a group of ganglion-cells opposite the origin of the roots of the third and fourth

cervical nerves, and corresponding in position to Clarke's column.—**Clavate nucleus**. See *clavate*, 1.—**External accessory olivary nucleus**, a short band of gray matter in the reticularis grisea, just dorsal of the nucleus olivaris. Also called *superior or lateral accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Inferior auditory nucleus**, that part of the accessory nucleus which lies between the two auditory roots.—**Inner accessory olivary nucleus**, an elongated collection of gray matter lying just behind the pyramid and to the inner ventral side of the (lower) olive. Also called *anterior accessory olivary nucleus* and *pyramidal nucleus*.—**Lenticular nucleus**. See *lenticular*.—**Nuclei arcuati**, small collections of gray matter near the ventral surface of the pyramid, beneath and among the external arcuate fibers. The largest group forms the *nucleus arcuatus triangularis*, or *nucleus arciformis*, or *nucleus pyramidalis anterior*. Also called *nuclei of the superficial arcuate fibers*.—**Nuclei lemnisci medialis**, small groups of ganglion-cells in the immediate vicinity of the lemniscus medialis.—**Nucleus abducens**, the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a round mass of gray matter in the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle and not far from the middle line.—**Nucleus ambiguus**, a tract of large ganglion-cells in the substantia reticularis grisea of the oblongata. It furnishes fibers to the vagus and glossopharyngeus; other fibers from it turn toward the raphe. It is continued upward as the facial nucleus. Also called *nucleus lateralis medius*.—**Nucleus amygdalæ**, a rounded gray mass continuous with the cortex of the tip of the gyrus hippocampi, projecting into the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Also called *amygdala* and *amygdaloid tubercle*.—**Nucleus anterior thalami**, the gray matter of the thalamus corresponding to the anterior tubercle, separated from the inner and outer nuclei by septa of white matter. Also called *nucleus superior thalami*, *nucleus of the anterior tubercle*, and *nucleus caudatus thalami*.—**Nucleus bulbi formicis**, the gray matter within a corpus albicans.—**Nucleus caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, the upper ganglion of the corpus striatum, separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. Also called the *intraventricular ganglion of the striate body*.—**Nucleus centralis inferior**, a group of ganglion-cells in the substantia alba of the upper part of the oblongata and lower part of the pons, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, on both sides of the middle line. Also called *nucleus centralis of Rollet*.—**Nucleus centralis superior**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmentum of the upper part of the pons, on either side of the middle line and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Nucleus cuneatus externus**, a small separate gray mass external to the principal nucleus funiculi cuneati.—**Nucleus dentatus**. Same as *corpus dentatum* (a) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Nucleus dentatus cerebelli**, the convoluted shell of gray matter lying in the white substance of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, and open on its median side. Also called *corpus dentatum cerebelli*, *nucleus denticulatus*, *nucleus fimbriatus*, *nucleus lenticulatus*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus rhomboideum*, and *corpus rhomboidale*.—**Nucleus emboliformis**, a clavate mass of gray substance lying mesially to and partially covering the hilum of the nucleus dentatus cerebelli. Also called *embolus*.—**Nucleus externus thalami**, the gray matter of the outer part of the thalamus, extending posteriorly into the pulvinar, and separated from the inner nucleus by the lamina medullaris medialis. Also called *nucleus lateralis thalami*.—**Nucleus funiculi anterioris**, a group of large ganglion-cells lying on the median side of the hypoglossal roots, at about the middle of their course through the oblongata. Also called *nucleus of anterior root-zone*.—**Nucleus funiculi cuneati**, the body of gray matter with ganglion-cells in the upper end of the cuneate funiculus. Also called *cuneate nucleus* and *retiform nucleus*.—**Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, the separated part of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord continued into the oblongata, lying in the lateral column near the surface, behind the olivary nucleus. Also called *nucleus anterolateralis*, *nucleus lateralis*.—**Nucleus funiculi teretis**, a tract of fusiform ganglion-cells lying close to the middle line and close to the surface in the funiculus teres of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Also called *nucleus medialis*.—**Nucleus globosus**, a small round mass of gray matter between the nucleus emboliformis and the nucleus tecti.—**Nucleus internus thalami**, the gray matter of the inner part of the thalamus, separated from the outer and anterior nuclei by septa of white matter. The internal nuclei of the two sides are united by the middle commissure. Also called *nucleus medialis thalami*.—**Nucleus lateralis**. (a) The nucleus funiculi lateralis. (b) Same as *clavatum*, 1.—**Nucleus lemnisci lateralis**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmental region of the upper part of the pons, close to the lateral surface, giving fibers to the lateral lemniscus.—**Nucleus lenticularis, the lenticular nucleus, the lower layer nucleus of the corpus striatum, divided by medullary laminae into three zones, the outer of which is called the *putamen*, while the two inner are called the *globus pallidus*. Also called the *extra-ventricular ganglion of the striate body* and *nucleus lentiformis*.—**Nucleus of Bechterew**, the ill-defined group of ganglion-cells lying dorsal of Deiters's nucleus, from which it is claimed by Bechterew that some of the fibers of the medial root of the auditory nerve arise. Also called *nucleus angularis*, *principal nucleus of the nervus vestibularis*, and *nucleus vestibularis*.—**Nucleus of Deiters**, a mass of gray matter containing large cells lying on the inner side of the restiform body, and giving origin to the medial root of the auditory nerve. Also called *outer auditory nucleus*, *ascending root*, *medial nucleus of the medial root*, and *lateral part of the nucleus superior*.—**Nucleus of Luvys**, an almond-shaped gray mass with pigmented ganglion-cells in the regio subthalamica. Also called *corpus subthalamicum*, *Luvy's body*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*, and *nucleus pedunculi cerebri*.—**Nucleus of Fander**, the expanded extremity of the white yolk of an egg, beneath the blastoderm.—**Nucleus olivaris superior**, a convoluted plate of gray matter lying dorsal of the trapezium, not prominent in man. It appears to be connected with the accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite and to a less degree of the same side through the trapezium, with the posterior quadrigeminal body of the same side through the lateral lemniscus, and also with the abducens nucleus of the same side. Also called *nucleus dentatus partis commissu-***

ralis, and *upper or superior olivary body* or *olive*.—**Nucleus pontis**, or, in the plural, *nuclei pontis*, gray matter with numerous small nerve-cells included between the fibers of the ventral or crustal part of the pons.—**Nucleus reticularis tegmenti pontis**, an assemblage of scattered ganglion-cells in the pons, on both sides of the raphe, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and cerebralward from the nucleus centralis inferior.—**Nucleus tecti**, a small mass of gray matter in the white center of the anterior part of the vermis of the cerebellum, close to the median line on either side. Also called *roof-nucleus*, *nucleus fastigii*, and *substantia ferruginea superior*.—**Nucleus trapezii**, ganglion-cells scattered among the fibers of the trapezium. Also called *nucleus trapezoides*.—**Principal auditory nucleus**, a gray mass of triangular cross-section, forming a prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle (tuberculum acusticum). The stria medullares pass over it. Also called *central, inner, or posterior nucleus*, *median nucleus of the lateral root*, and *median portion of the nucleus superior*.—**Pyramidal nucleus**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus.—**Red nucleus**, a mass of gray matter with numerous large pigmented cells in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. To it the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side proceeds. Also called *nucleus of the tegmentum*, *nucleus tegmenti*, and *tegmental nucleus*.—**Restiform nucleus**. Same as *nucleus funiculi cuneati*.

Nucula (nū'kū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut.] A genus of accephalous or conchiferous mollusks, formerly referred to the *Arcoideæ* or ark-shells, now made type of the family *Nuculidæ*. The size is small, and the shape resembles that of a beech-nut, whence the name. There are about 70 living species, of which *N. nucleus* is typical, and numerous extinct ones, among which is *N. cobboldiæ* of the English crag.



Nucula cobboldiæ.

Nuculacea (nū-kū-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Nucula* + *-acea*.] A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, including the families *Nuculidæ* and *Ledidæ*.

nuculanium (nū-kū-lā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *nuculanias* (-iā). [*NL.*, < *L. nucula*, a little nut; see *nucule*.] In *bot.*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

nucule (nū'kūl), *n.* [*L. nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut; see *nucleus*.] In *Characeæ*, the female sexual organ.

In Characeæ the female organ has a peculiar structure, and is termed a *nucule*. Encyc. Brit., IV. 168.

Nuculidæ (nū-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Nucula* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Nucula*; the nutshells. The shell is of small size and angular trigonal form. The cartilage is internal, in a pit, and the hinge has two rows of diverging compressed teeth. The animal has a large discoidal foot, with a transverse serrate periphery; the mantle-flaps are freely open and asphionate; the gills are small and plumiform. They are found in all seas, and have great geological antiquity. The family is used with varying limits, and sometimes extended to include the *Ledidæ* and various extinct relatives.

Nuda (nū'dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. nudus*, naked; see *nude*.] A name that has been variously used as that of an order or group of naked animals. (a) Naked reptiles, or batrachians, the third order of reptiles, corresponding to the modern *Amphibia*. Oppel, 1811. (b) The "naked mollusks" of Cuvier—that is, the trincaries, ascidians, or sea-squirrels. (c) Naked lobose protozoans, having no test, as ordinary amebæ. The genera *Ameba*, *Quaracoba*, *Lithamnia*, *Discoamæba*, and others are *Nuda*. (d) The term is also superficially applied to several different groups of Infusorians, members of each of which are classified as either *Nuda* or *Loricata*.

nudation (nū-dā'shōn), *n.* [*L. nudatio* (*n-*), a stripping naked, nakedness, < *nudare*, pp. *nudatus*, make naked, bare, < *nudus*, naked; see *nude*.] The act of making bare or naked. Johnson. **nuddle**¹ (nud'1), *n.* [Var. of *noddle*¹.] The nape of the neck. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **nuddle**² (nud'1), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *nuddled*, ppr. *nuddling*. [Origin obscure.] To stoop in walking; look downward. [Prov. Eng.]

Whether this proverb may have any further reflection on the people of this country, as therein taxed for covetousness and constant nudling on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry. Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 310.

nude (nūd), *a.* [= *F. nu* = *Sp. nudo* = *Pg. nu* = *It. nudo*, < *L. nudus*, naked, bare, exposed; see *naked*.] 1. Naked; bare; uncovered; specifically, in art, undraped; not covered with drapery: as, a *nude* statue.

We shift and bedeck and bedrape us;
Thou art noble and *nude* and antique.

A. C. Swinburne, Dolores.

2. In *law*, naked; made without consideration: said of contracts and agreements in which a consideration is wholly lacking.—3. In *bot.* and *zool.*: (a) Bare; destitute of leaves, hairs, bristles, feathers, scales, or other exterior outgrowth or covering. (b) Not supported by diagnosis or description; mere; bare: said of ge-

neric or specific terms, in the phrase *nude name*, translating the technical designation *nomen nudum*. See *nomen*.—**Nude matter**, a bare allegation of something done.—**Nude pact**, a naked contract or agreement; a pact made without consideration: in legal use, commonly in the Latin form *nudum pactum*. A promise which was originally a nude pact may become a valid contract by the act of the promisee on the faith of it, such as to supply the consideration invited by the promise.—**The nude**, the representation of the undraped human figure, considered as a special branch of art.

Of anything distinctly American there is little trace, except an occasional negro. Of the nude, or the "ideal," or the fanciful, there is no example.

The Academy, No. 891, p. 385.

—**Syn.** 1. See list under *naked*.

nudely (nū'di), *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.

nudeness (nū'dnes), *n.* Nakedness; nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nudged*, ppr. *nudging*. [A var. of dial. *nodge* (Sc.), for **knodge*, **knotch*, assimilated form of *knock*. Cf. Dan. *knuge*, press, ult. related.] To touch gently, as with the elbow; give a hint or signal to by a covert touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

nudge (nuj), *n.* [Cf. *nudge*, *v.*] A slight push, as with the elbow; a covert jog intended to call attention, give warning, or the like.

Mrs. General Likens bestows a *nudge* with her elbow upon the General, who stands by her side.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 130.

nudibrachiate (nū-di-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, + *brachium*, *brachium*, the forearm: see *brachium*.] In *zool.*, having naked arms; specifically, having tentacles which are not ciliate, or which are not lodged in a special cavity.

nudibranch (nū'di-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nudibranchiata*.] **I. a.** Same as *nudibranchiate*.

II. n. A member of the *Nudibranchiata*.

Nudibranchia (nū-di-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nudibranchiata*. *Latreille*, 1825.

nudibranchian (nū-di-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Same as *nudibranchiate*.

II. n. Same as *nudibranch*.

Nudibranchiata (nū-di-brang'ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nudibranchiatus*: see *nudibranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate *Gastropoda*; the naked-gilled shell-less gastropods. The branchia, when present, are external and uncovered, on various parts of the body: they are in some cases suppressed entirely. The order is a large one, represented by numerous species, especially in tropical and warm seas. The diversity in the character of the gills, as well as of the jaws and teeth of the odontophore, has caused them to be separated into numerous families, the most conspicuous of which are the *Dorididae* and *Eolimidæ*. Also called *Gymnobranchiata*, *Notobranchiata*.

nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. NL. *nudibranchiatus*, < *L. nudus*, naked, + *branchia*, < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] **I. a.** Having naked gills or uncovered branchia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nudibranchiata*: opposed to *cryptobranchiate*.

II. n. Same as *nudibranch*.

nudicaudate (nū-di-kā'dāt), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *zool.*, having a tail which is hairless.

nudicaul (nū'di-kāl), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, bare, + *caulis*, a stem.] In *bot.*, having the stems leafless.

nudification (nū'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, bare, exposed, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fication*).] A making naked. *Westminster Rev.*

nudifidian (nū-di-fid'i-an), *n.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, bare, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] One who relies on faith alone without works for salvation.

A Christian must work; for no *nudifidian*, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 280.

Nudifloræ (nū-di-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem. pl. of *nudiflorus*: see *nudiflorous*.] A series of monocotyledonous plants. They are characterized by the solitary or coherent carpels and by the fact that floral envelopes are either absent or reduced to scales or bristles. The group includes 5 orders—the arum, screw-pine, cuttall, duckweed, and cyclanthus families.

nudiflorous (nū-di-flō'rns), *a.* [Cf. NL. *nudiflorus*, < *L. nudus*, naked, + *flos* (flor-), a flower.] **1.** Having the flowers destitute of hairs, glands, etc.—**2.** Belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*.

nudifolious (nū-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, bare, + *folium*, leaf.] Characterized by bare or smooth leaves.

nudit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A pledget made of lint or cotton wool, and dipped in some ointment, for use in dressing sores, wounds, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

nudiped (nū'di-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. NL. *nudipes* (-ped-), < *L. nudus*, naked, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] **I. a.** Having naked feet.

II. n. A nudiped animal.

Nudipellifera (nū'di-pe-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **nudipellifer*: see *nudipelliferous*.] The amphibians or batrachians: so called from the naked skin, in distinction from scaly reptiles. See *Amphibia*, 2 (c).

nudipelliferous (nū'di-pe-lif'e-rus), *a.* [Cf. NL. **nudipellifer*, < *L. nudus*, naked, + *pellis*, skin, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having a naked (that is, not scaly) skin, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Nudipellifera*.

nudirostrate (nū-di-rōs'trāt), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrate*.] Having the rostrum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudiscutate (nū-di-skū'tāt), *a.* [Cf. *L. nudus*, naked, + *scutum*, a shield: see *scutate*.] Having the scutellum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *nuditie* (-tiz). [Cf. F. *nudité* = Pr. *nudetat* = Pg. *nuidade* = It. *nudità*, < *L. nuditas* (-t-s), nakedness, bareness, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] **1.** A nude or naked state; nakedness; bareness; exposedness; lack of covering or disguise.

Many souls in their young *nudity* are tumbled out among incongruities, and left to "find their feet" among them, while their elders go about their business.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 218.

It may appear that I insist too much upon the *nudity* of the Provencal horizon. . . . But it is an exquisite bareness; it seems to exist for the purpose of allowing one to follow the delicate lines of the hills, and touch with the eyes, as it were, the smallest inflections of the landscape.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

2. In a concrete sense, a nude or naked thing; also, a representation of a nude figure; anything freely exposed or laid bare.

Sometimes they took Men with their heels upward, and hurly'd them about in such an undecent manner as to expose their *Nuditie*. *Maunderell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 96.

The world's all face; the man who shows his heart Is hooded for his *nuditie*, and scorn'd.

Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

He [Harry Tidbody] had piles upon piles of gray paper at his lodgings, covered with worthless *nuditie* in black and white chalk. *Thackeray*, On Men and Pictures.

nudum pactum (nū'dum pak'tum), [*L.*: *nudum*, neut. of *nudus*, bare, naked; *pactum*, a covenant, a contract: see *pact*.] See *nude pact*, under *nude*.

nué (nū-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *nuer*, shade: see *nuance*.] In *her.*, same as *impeccable*.

nug (nug), *n.* [Cf. *nog*, *nig*.] **1.** A rude unshaped piece of timber; a block. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** A knob or protuberance. [Prov. Eng.]

nugacious (nū-gā'shi-us), *a.* [Cf. *L. nugax* (nugac-), trifling, < *nuga*, trifles: see *nuga*.] Trifling; futile; as, *nugacious* disputations. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

nugacity (nū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. *L. nugacitas* (-t-s), a trifling playfulness, < *L. nugax*, trifling: see *nugacious*.] Futility; triviality; something trifling or nonsensical.

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his, in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdom of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability.

Dr. H. More, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, I.

nuge (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Trifles; things of little value; trivial verses.

nugation (nū-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *nugação* = It. *nugazione*, < *L. nugatus*, pp. of *nugari*, jest, trifle, cheat, < *nuga*, trifles: see *nuga*.] The act or practice of trifling. [Rare.]

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

nugatory (nū-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nugatorio*, < *L. nugatorius*, worthless, futile, < *nugator*, a jester, a trifier, < *nugari*, pp. *nugatus*, jest, trifle: see *nugation*.] **1.** Trifling; futile; worthless; without significance.

Descartes was, perhaps, the first who saw that definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* or impracticable.

Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, III. iii. § 101.

2. Of no force or effect; inoperative; ineffectual; vain.

For Metaphysics, we have assigned unto it the inquiry of formal and final causes; which assignation, as to the former of them, may seem to be *nugatory* and void.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 162.

A second and a third proclamation . . . greatly extended the *nugatory* toleration granted to the Presbyterians.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those provisions of the edict which affected a show of kindness to the Jews were contrived so artfully as to be nearly *nugatory*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 17.

nugger (nug'gr), *n.* [Egypt.] In Egypt, a large native boat, used for transportation of cargo, troops, etc.

An Egyptian *nugger*, laden with troops for Khartoum, has been wrecked on the river Nile.

New York Herald, Sept. 30, 1884.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *niggot*; prob. dim. of *nug*, *nig*, a lump, a small piece: see *nug*, *nig*.] Hardly, as some suppose, for *ingot*, unless through a form **ningot*, with initial *n* adhering from the indef. article.] A lump; a mass; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in alluvial deposits or placer-mines.

He had plenty, he said, displaying a pocketful of doubloons and a *nugget* as big as a doughnut.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 30.

nuggety (nug'et-i), *a.* [Cf. *nugget* + *-y*.] Having the form of a nugget; occurring in nuggets or lumps.

It [alluvial gold in South Africa] is coarse and *nuggetty* as a rule, well rounded, and generally coated with oxide of iron.

Quoted in *Ure's Dict.*, IV. 412.

nuggy (nug'i), *n.*; pl. *nuggies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In the Cornish mines, a spirit or goblin; a knocker. See *knocker*, 2.

nugify (nū'ji-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nugified*, ppr. *nugifying*. [Cf. *L. nugare*, trifles, nonsense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To render trifling, silly, or futile. [Rare.]

The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers.

Coleridge.

nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* [Cf. ME. *nuisance*, *nuisance*, *noisance*, *noysaunce*, *noysaunce*, < OF. *noisance*, *nuisance*, F. *nuisance* = Pr. *noysensa*, *noysensa* = It. *nocezza*, *nocezza*, < ML. *nocentia*, a hurt, injury, < *L. nocent* (-t-s), ppr. of *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*, and cf. *noisant*.] **1.** Injured or painful feeling; annoyance; displeasure; grief.

Anon had they full dolorous *noysaunce*; As at dinner sale, at their own pleasure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3373.

2. An annoying experience; a grievous infliction; trouble; inconvenience.

He was pleas'd to discourse to me about my book inveighing against the *nuisance* of y^e smoke of London.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

The *nuisance* of fighting with the Afghans and the hill-men their conquerors is this, that you never can tell when your work is over.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 187.

In February of that year [1884] Mr. Justice Stephen delivered his well-known judgment, declaring that cremation is a legal procedure, provided it be effected without *nuisance* to others.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 6.

3. The infliction of hurt or injury.

Helps me for to weye Ageyne the fenche, that with his handes tweye And al his might plinke wol at the balance To weye us down; keeps us from his *nuisance*.

Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 21.

4. That which or one who annoys, or gives trouble or injury; a troublesome or annoying thing; that which is noxious, offensive, or irritating; a plague; a bore; applied to persons and things.

But both of them [pride and folly] are *nuisances* which education must remove, or the person is lost.

South, Sermons, V. 1.

It is always a practical difficulty with clubs to regulate the laws of election so as to exclude perpetually every social *nuisance*.

Emerson, Clubs.

It makes her a positive *nuisance*!

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 39.

5. In *law*, such a use of property or such a course of conduct as, irrespective of actual trespass against others or of malicious or actual criminal intent, transgresses the just restrictions upon use or conduct which the proximity of other persons or property in civilized communities imposes upon what would otherwise be rightful freedom. Thus, the use of steam-power, though on one's own premises and for a lawful purpose, may be a nuisance, if by reason of being in one of several closely built dwellings the vibration and noise cause unreasonable injury to the adjacent property and occupants. Any serious obstruction to a highway or navigable river if not authorized by law is a nuisance; but the temporary use of a reasonable part of a highway for a legitimate purpose, such as the moving of a building or the deposit of building materials going into use, is not necessarily a nuisance. The question of nuisance always is, at what point the selfish use of a right transcends the obligation to respect the welfare of others. A common nuisance, or public nuisance, is one which tends to the annoyance of the public generally, and is therefore to be redressed by forcible abatement or by an action by the state, as distinguished from a private nuisance, or one which causes special injury to one or more individuals and therefore will sustain a private action. Thus, if one obstructs a highway any person may remove the obstruction, but only the public can prosecute the offender, unless a particular individual suffers special injury, as where he is turned from his road and compelled to go another way and suffers thereby a specific pecuniary damage, in which case it is as to him a private nuisance, and he may sue.

nuisancer (nū'san-sēr), *n.* [*< nuisance + -er1.*] One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone.*

nuebeb (nu-jēb'), *n.* [*Hind. najib, < Ar. najib, noble.*] In India, a kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiers under some of the native governments; also, at one time, a kind of militia under the British. *Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Indian Glossary.*

nuke (nūk), *n.* [*< F. nuque, < ML. nucha, the nape of the neck.*] The nape of the neck. *Cotgrave.*

nuke-bonet (nūk'bōn), *n.* The occipital bone; especially, the basioccipital.

On basilatre. [*F.*] The Nape or Nuke-bone. The bone whereby all the parts of the head are supported; some call it the cuneal bone, because it is wedgelike, thrust in between the bones of the head and the upper jaw. *Cotgrave.*

null (nul), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. nul, nulle* = *Sp. nulo* = *Pg. It. nullo*, not any, *< L. nullus*, not any, none, no (*fem. nulla* (*sc. res.*), *> It. nulla*, *> G. null*, *nulle* = *Icel. nul* = *Sw. noll, nolla* = *Dan. nul*, *n.*, zero, cipher, naught), *< ne*, not, *+ ullus*, any, for **unulus*, *dim.* (with *indef. effect*) of *unus*, one: see *one*, and *cf. E. any*, *ult. < one*.] **I. a. 1.** Not any; wanting; non-existent.

That wholesome majority of our people whose experience of more metropolitan glories is small or null. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 800.*

2. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

Archbishop Sancroft . . . was fully convinced that the court was illegal, that all its judgments would be null, and that by sitting in it he should incur a serious responsibility. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to null. *J. S. Mill.*

The acts of the Protectorate were held to be null alike by the partisans of the King and by the partisans of the Parliament. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.*

3. Of no account or significance; having no character or expression; negative.

Faustly faultless, icily regular, splendidly null, dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson, Maud, ii.*

II. n. 1. Something that has no force or meaning; that which is of a negative or meaningless character; a cipher, literally or figuratively.

Complications have been introduced into ciphers (cryptographic systems) by the employment of "dummy" letters,—"nulls and insignificants," as Bacon terms them. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 671.*

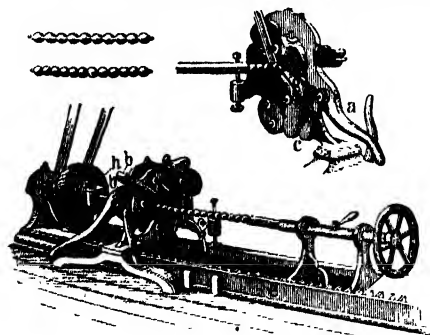
The danger is lest, in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the null, and write the novel of society instead of the romance of man.

Rt. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance. Specifically—**2.** In musical notation, the character 0, denoting—(a) in thorough-bass, that the bass note over which it is placed is to be played alone, the other parts resting; (b) in the fingering for stringed instruments, that the note over which it is placed is to be played on an open string.—**3.** The raised part in nulling or nulled work. This when small resembles a bead; when longer, a spindle.—**Null method.** See *method*.

null (nul), *v.* [*< ML. nullare*, make null, *< L. nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.* *Cf. annul.*] **I.† trans.** To annul; deprive of validity; destroy; nullify. [*Rare.*]

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power; their force is null'd. *Milton, S. A., l. 935.*

II. intrans. [*< null, n., 3.*] **1.** To form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe. See *nulling*.—**2.** To kink; said of a whalemen's line as it runs from the line-tub.—**Nulled work**, in wood-turning, pieces of wood turned to form a series of connected knobs or protuberances resembling in general contour a straight string



Nulled Work and Lathe.
a, lever; b, adjustable knife-holders; c, arm; d, back-rest;
e, rack; f, head-stock.

of beads: much used for rounds of chairs, bedsteads of the cheaper sort, etc. In operation, the lever *a* is lifted by the left hand, while the right hand grasps the upwardly extending handle of the carriage. This brings the knife *g* into action, and by moving the carriage longitudinally the stick is turned round. Next the lever *a* is lowered into the position shown, and by moving it up and down the arm *c* engages the teeth of the rack *e* successively, bringing the knives held in *b*, *b* into action, which form the beads one after another.

nullah (nul'ā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a watercourse: commonly used for the dry bed of a stream.

nulla-nulla (nul'ā-nul'ā), *n.* [*Also nullah-nullah; a native name.*] A club made of hard wood, used by the aborigines of Australia.

nuller (nul'er), *n.* [*< null, n., + -er1.*] One who annuls; a nullifier.

As for example, if the generality of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolaters, hold nullers or abrogators of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutes. *Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.*

nullibet (nul-i-bē'ti), *n.* [*< LL. nullibi*, nowhere (*< L. nullus*, not any, *+ ibi*, there, thither), *+ -ety*.] The state or condition of being nowhere. *Bailey.*

nullibist (nul'i-bist), *n.* [*As LL. nullibi + -ist*: see *nullibet*.] One who advocated the principles of nullibet or nowhere: applied to the Cartesians. *Krauth-Fleming.*

nullification (nul'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. nullificatio(n-), a despising, contempt, lit. a making as nothing, < nullificare*, despise, lit. make nothing: see *nullify*.] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the action of a State intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty. The doctrine of nullification—that is, the doctrine that the power of a State to nullify acts of Congress is an integral feature of American constitutional law, and not revolutionary—was elaborated by John C. Calhoun, and applied by South Carolina in 1832. See below.

But the topic which became the leading feature of the whole debate, and gave it an interest which cannot die, was that of nullification—the assumed right of a state to annul an act of Congress.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 138.

The difficult part for our government is how to nullify nullification and yet to avoid a civil war.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 649.

Ordinance of Nullification, an ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, November 24th, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress laying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16th, 1833.

nullifidian (nul'i-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. nullus*, not any, none, *+ fides*, faith, trust: see *faith*.] **I. a.** Of no faith or religion.

A solihdean Christian is a nullifidean pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Pelham, Resolves, ii. 47.*

II. n. One who has no faith; an unbeliever; an infidel.

I am a Nullifidian, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of samsachum in this confection than ever I put in any. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

Celia was no longer the eternal cherub, but a thorn in her spirit, a pink-and-white nullifidian, worse than any discouraging presence in the "Pilgrim's Progress." *George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 4.*

nullifier (nul'i-fi-ēr), *n.* [*< nullify + -er1.*] **1.** One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—**2.** In *U. S. hist.*, an adherent of the doctrine of nullification.

Hundreds of eyes closely scrutinized the face of the "great nullifier" as he took the oath to support the constitution. *H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 104.*

nullify (nul'i-fi), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *nullified*, ppr. *nullifying*. [*< LL. nullificare*, despise, contempt, lit. make nothing or null, *< L. nullus*, none, *+ facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of force or efficacy.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship, and, in a word, to nullify and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption.

South, Sermons, II. xiv.

His pride got into an uneasy condition which quite nullified his boyish satisfaction.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

He will endeavor to evade and nullify the laws in all ways which will not expose him to immediate criticism or condemnation. *The Nation, XLVIII. 299.*

= *Syn. Annul, Annihilate*, etc. See *neutralize*.

nulling (nul'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of null, v.*] The act or process of forming nulls: as, a nulling-lathe; a nulling-tool.

nullipara (nu-lip'a-rā), *n.*; pl. *nulliparæ* (-rō). [*NL.*: see *nulliparous*.] A woman, especially

one not a virgin, who has never had a child: correlated with *primipara*, *multipara*.

nulliparous (nu-lip'a-rus), *a.* [*< NL. nullipara*, *< L. nullus*, none, *+ parere*, bring forth.] Of the condition of a nullipara.

nullipennate (nul-i-pen'āt), *a.* [*< L. nullus*, none, *+ pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin: correlated with *longipennate*, *breripennate*, etc.

Nullipennes (nul-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. nullus*, none, *+ penna*, wing: see *pen2.*] The penguins, as having no flight-feathers.

nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n.* [*< L. nullus*, none, *+ porus*, a passage, pore: see *pore*.] A little coral-like seaweed, particularly *Corallina officinalis*. See *cut* under *Corallina*.

nulliporous (nul'i-pōr-us), *a.* [*< nullipore + -ous*.] Consisting of or resembling a nullipore.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nullities* (-tiz). [*< F. nullité* = *Pr. nullitat* = *Sp. nulidad* = *Pg. nullidade* = *It. nullità*, *< L. nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.*, and *-ity*.] **1.** The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness. In law, nullity exists when the instrument or act has a material but not a legal existence. (*Gouldmit.*) In civil law, a distinction is made between *absolute* and *relative nullity*. In the former, the act has no effect whatever, and anybody affected by the act might invoke the nullity of it. Such an act is said to be void. In the latter, the nullity could be invoked only by the particular persons in whose favor it is established, as where a contract is made by an infant. Such an act is said to be voidable. It is not null until so declared.

And have kept
But what is worse than nullity, a mere
Capacity calamities to bear.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 30.

The old Academy of Sciences wasted thirty years of collective efforts in the chemical study of plants by dry distillation before it perceived the nullity of its method.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 606.

2. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy; a nonentity.

This charge, sir, I maintain, is wholly and entirely insufficient. It is a mere nullity.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The Declaration was, in the eye of the law, a nullity.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The ultimate, aggregate, or absolute effect of even the best epic under the sun is a nullity.

For, The Poetic Principle.

Action of nullity, in civil law, an action instituted to set aside a contract, conveyance, judgment, or judicial sale, because void or voidable.

null-line (nul'in), *n.* A line such that the perpendiculars from any point of it on the sides of a given triangle add up to zero, with certain conventions as to their forms.

Num., Numb. Abbreviations of *Numbers*, a book of the Old Testament.

numb (num), *a.* [*Early mod. E. num* (the *b* in *numb*, as in *limb*), being excrescent), *< ME. nomen*, *nomen*, *nunen*, taken, seized, deprived of sensation, *< AS. nimen*, pp. of *niman*, take; *cf. beniman*, ppr. *benumen*, taken away, deprive of sensation, *benumb*: see *nim1*.] **1.†** Taken; seized.

Thow ert none thet y-wis!
Beers of Hamton, p. 73. (Halliwell.)

2. Deprived of the power of sensation, as from a stoppage of the circulation; torpid; hence, stupefied; powerless to feel or act: as, fingers numb with cold; numb senses.

Leaving long upon any part maketh it numb and asleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Struck pale and bloodless, . . .
Even like a stony image, cold and numb. *Shak., Tit. And., iii. l. 250.*

3.† Producing numbness; benumbing.

He did lap me
Even in his own garments, and gave himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shak., Rich. III., ii. l. 117.*

= *Syn. 2.* Benumbed, deaused, paralyzed, insensible.

numb (num), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. num*; *< ME. nomen*, make numb, *< nomen*, numb: see *numb*, *a.*] **1.** To deprive of the power of sensation; dull the sense of feeling in; benumb; render torpid.

Eternal Winter should his Horror shed,
Tho' all thy Nerves were numb'd with endless Frost. *Congress, Tears of Anarchy.*

While the freezing blast numbed our joints, how warmly would he press me to pity his flame, and glow with mutual ardour! *Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.*

2. To render dull; deaden; stupefy.

Like lyfyll heat to nummed senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.*

With a misery numbed to virtue's fight. *B. Jonson, Foetaster, v. 1.*

The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.*

numbedness (numb'nes), *n.* [*< numbed*, pp. of *numb*, + *-ness*.] Numbness.

Narcissus flowers . . . have their name from numbedness or stupefaction. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, xl, Expl.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little—only a kind of stupor or numbedness. *Wise man*, *Surgery*.

number (num'bér), *n.* [Also dial. *nummer*; *< ME. numbre, nombre, number, numbre, < OF. nombre, F. nombre = Sp. número = Pg. It. numero = D. nommer = G. Dan. Sw. nummer, < L. numerus*, a number, a quantity, in pl. numbers, mathematics, in gram. number, etc.; akin to *Gr. nómos*, law, custom, etc., a strain in music, etc., *< vívov*, distribute, apportion: see *nome*⁴, *nome*⁵.] 1. That character of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point—that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

It is said that before the Turkish capture Otranto numbered twenty-two thousand inhabitants; it has now hardly above a tenth of that number. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 323.

2. Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate.

For tho ther was a Erle in the forest
Which of children had a huge *numbre* gret.

Rom. of Percy (E. E. T. S.), l. 37.

The number of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-burial*.

3. A numeral, or word used in counting; otherwise called a *cardinal number*: as, the number that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure. Euclid does not consider one as a number, *Ramus* makes it the lowest number, and modern mathematicians treat not only 1, but also 0, as a number.

If 30 counteth cure Kynde wol 3ow telle,
That in measure God made alle manere thynges,
And sette hit at a certayn and at a sykter *numbre*,
And nemprede hem names and nombrede the sterres.

Piers Plowman (C), xxlii. 255.

Numbers are so much the measure of every thing that is valuable that it is not possible to demonstrate the success of any action or the prudence of any undertaking without them. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 174.

4. A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral.—5. A collection; a lot; a class.

Let thy spirit bear witness with my spirit, that I am of the number of thine elect, because I love the beauty of thy house, because I captivate mine understanding to thine ordinances. *Donne*, *Sermons*, vi.

Let it be allowed that Nature is merely the collective name of a number of co-existences and sequences, and that God is merely a synonym for Nature.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 43.

6. A considerable collection; a large class. [Often in the plural.]

After noon began to grow to a number, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker*, *Ecclcs. Polity*, i. 10.

Be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find numbers in every street who . . . promise a certain cure. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxiv.

7. The capacity of being counted: used especially in the hyperbolic phrase *without number*.

There is so meche multytude of that folk, that theif ben withouten *numbre*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 64.

8. A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the number of a house in a street.—9. One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals: used especially of serial publications.

There was a number in the hawk's collection called *Concerts Français*, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record.

R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 137.

10. The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

The knowledge of number as such is gained by means of a series of perceptions and an exercise of the powers of comparison and abstraction.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 102.

11. Numerousness; the character of being a large collection: used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon*.

In numbers confident, you Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood.

Scott, *Dou Roderick*, Conclusion, st. 4.

12. In *gram.*, that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or expresses one individual or more than one. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number*; the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*; while that which refers to more than two, or indifferently to two or more individuals or units, constitutes the *plural number*.

Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

13. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general.—14. Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

I love measure in the foot, and number in the voice; they are gentlenesses that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson*, *Epicure*, iv. 1.

It is obvious that there is nothing in musical elements beyond the mere aspects of number and rapidity which directly imitates thought.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 235.

15. *pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 128.

Divine melodious truth;

Philosophic numbers smooth. *Keats*, *Ode*.

16. In *music*: (a) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted. (b) Same as *opus-number*.

—**Abundant number**. See *abundant*.—**Algebraic number**, a root of an algebraic equation with whole numbers for its coefficients.—**Alternate**, *amicable*, *apocalyptic*, *aplicate*, *artificial numbers*. See the adjectives.—**A number of**, several; sometimes, many: as, I have still a number of letters to write.—**Articulate number**, a power of ten: so called because signified by a joint in finger-counting.—**Bernoullian numbers**. See *Bernoullian*.—**Binary**, *cardinal*, *characteristic*, *circular*, *complex*, *composite numbers*. See the adjectives.—**Compound number**. (a) A number consisting of an article and a digit. (b) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations.—**Cubic number**. Same as *cube*, 2.—**Deficient**, *diametral*, *enneagonal number*. See the adjectives.—**Euler's numbers**, the numbers E_2, E_4 , etc., which occur in the development of $\sec x$ by MacLaurin's theorem: namely, $\sec x = 1 + E_2 x^2/2! + E_4 x^4/4! + \text{etc.}$ —**Even number**. See *even*, 7.—**Feminine**, *figurate*, *Gallilean*, *golden*, etc., *number*. See the adjectives.—**Gradual number**, the ordinal number of a term after the first in a geometrical progression.—**Hankel's numbers**, certain algebraical symbols which are not, properly speaking, numbers, but are units of multiple algebra. They possess the property that the value of the product of any two of them has its sign reversed when the order of the factors is reversed. They are named after Hankel, who wrote a book about them; but they had previously been employed by Grassmann and by Cauchy.

Otherwise called *alternate units*.—**Height of an algebraic number**, the place of the number in a certain linear arrangement of all such numbers.—**Hendecagonal**, *heptagonal*, *heterogeneous*, *heterogeneous numbers*. See the adjectives.—**Homogeneous number**, a multiple of a single unit.—**Icosahedral**, *ideal*, *imperfect number*. See the adjectives.—**Incomposite numbers**. Same as *prime numbers*.—**Linear numbers**. See *linear*.—**Line of numbers**. Same as *Gunter's line* (a) (which see, under *line*).—**Ludolphian number**, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, or 3.141592653589793238462643383279502884: so called because calculated by Ludolf van Ceulen to 36 places of decimals.—**Masculine numbers**. See *masculine*.—**Measure of a number**. See *measure*.—**Mixed number**, the sum of a whole number and a fraction.—**Modular numbers. See *modular*.—**Mysteries of numbers**, a branch of higher arithmetic.—**Number of the reed, in *weaving*, the number of dents in a reed of a given length. This number determines the fineness of the cloth, as two threads pass through each dent. Also called *set of the reed*.—**Number one**, self; one's self. [Colloq.]****

No man should have more than two attachments, the first to number one, and the second to the ladies. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, iii.

Perfect, *prime*, *rational*, *ultrabernoullian*, etc., *numbers*. See the adjectives.—**Pythagorean numbers**. See *Pythagorean*.—**Theory of numbers**, the doctrine of the divisibility of numbers.—**To lose the number of one's mess**. See *lose*, 1.

number (num'bér), *v. t.* [*< ME. nombren, nombren, nombren, nombren, < OF. numbrer, numbrer, numbrer, F. numbrer = Fr. numerar, numbrar, numbrar = Sp. Pg. numerar = It. numerare, < L. numerare*, number, count, *< numerus*, a number: see *number*, *n.*] 1. To count; reckon; ascertain the number of, or aggregate of individuals in; enumerate.

They are *nummerde* fulle neghe, and namede in rollez
Sixty thousande and tone for-sothe of sekyre mene of
armez *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2859.

The Reliquies at Venys canne not be *numbrede*.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 7.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Gen.* xlii. 16.

2. To make or keep a reckoning of; count up, as by naming or setting down one by one; make a tally or list of.

David's Vertues when I think to number,
Their multitude doth all my Wits incumber.
That Ocean swallows me.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, The Trophies.

I cannot number 'em, they were so many.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, i. 1.

If thou wilt yield to great Atrides' pray'rs,
Gifts worthy thee his royal hand prepares;
If not—but bear me, while I number o'er
The proffer'd presents, an exhaustless store.

Pope, *Iliad*, ix. 842.

3. To complete as to number; limit; come to the end of.

The sands are *number'd* that make up my life.

Shak., 3 *Hon.* VI., i. 4. 25.

Quick! quick! for *number'd* are my sands of life,
And swift; for like the lightning to this field
I came, and like the wind I go away.

M. Arnold, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

4. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; include in a list or class.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. *Isa.* liii. 12.

A book was writ of late call'd "Tetrachordon,"
And woven close, both matter, form, and style;
The subject new: it walked the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on.

Milton, *Sonnets*, vi.

5. To put a number or numbers on; assign a distinctive number to; mark the order of, as of the members of a series; assign the place of in a numbered series: as, to *number* a row of houses, or a collection of books.—6. To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas *numbered* almost a million of men under arms.

Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*, i.

7. To amount to; reach the number of: as, the force under the command of Cæsar *numbered* 45,000 men.—8. To equal in number. [Rare.]

Weep, Albyn, to death and captivity led,
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot number the dead.

Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. To tell, calculate, reckon, call over, sum up.

numberful (num'bér-fül), *a.* [*< number* + *-ful*.] Many in number; numerous.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race, yea, so *numberful* that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal. *Waterhouse*, *Apology*, p. 50.

numbering-machine (num'bér-ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine that automatically prints numbers in consecutive order, as on a series of pages, tickets, bank-notes, or checks.

numbering-press (num'bér-ing-pres), *n.* Same as *numbering-machine*.

numbering-stamp (num'bér-ing-stamp), *n.* A simple form of numbering-machine, used by hand to number tickets or pages. A series of wheels bearing the figures from 0 to 9 are so connected that the pressure resulting from applying the stamp to an object sets in motion the unit-wheel, which in turn communicates motion to the successive wheels for tens, hundreds, etc.

numberless (num'bér-less), *a.* [*< number* + *-less*.] 1. Without a number; not marked or designated by a number.—2. Innumerable; that has not been or cannot be counted; unnumbered.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
Gainst me that I cannot take peace with.

Shak., *Hon.* VIII., ii. 1. 84.

Voices and footfalls of the *numberless* throng.
Bryant, *Hymn of the City*.

numberous (num'bér-us), *a.* [Also *numbrous*, *numbrous*; *< number* + *-ous*. Cf. *numerous*.] 1. Numerous.

This rule makes mad a *numberous* swarme
Of subjects and of kings.

Drant, tr. of *Horace's Satires*, ii. 3.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; metrical.

The greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poetical inventions in that *numbrous* kinde of writing which is called verse. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

Numbers (num'bérz), *n.* The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings. Abbreviated *Numb.*

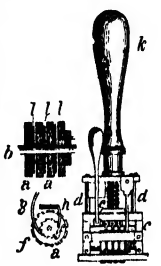
numbry (num'bér-i), *a.* [*< number* + *-y*.] 1. Numerous.

So many and so *numbry* armies.

2. Melodious.

Th' Accord of Discords; sacred Harmony,
And *Numbry* Law.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, The Columns.



Numbering-stamp.
a, numbering-wheels each with ten Arabic figures, 1 to zero inclusive; b, arbor on which the wheels turn; c, frame which carries the arbor and wheels; d, guide-rod on which the frame slides; e, spring which is compressed by the frame in stamping; f, ratchet-wheel with ten teeth corresponding to the ten Arabic figures, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 0; g, spring-pawl, which, on the spring being compressed, engages the tooth of the ratchet-wheel next to that previously engaged; h, another spring-pawl which prevents back motion; i, handle; j, intermediate carrying-mechanism.

numb-fish (num'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo; so called from its power of benumbing. Also called *cramp-fish*. See *torpedo*.

numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [*ME. nombles, noumbles, noumbils, noumyllis*, < *OF. nombles, numbles* (of a deer, etc.), *pl. of nouble* (*ML. reflex numbilis, nouble, nebulus*, etc.), the parts of a deer between the thighs, a loin of veal or pork, a chine of beef, also *dim. numblet, numblet, noublet, noublet*, in like senses, *lit. navel* (in this sense also *nembre, nembre, ninbre*), *cf. dim. nombril, F. nombril, navel*, *var.* (with initial *n* for *l*, as also in *nivel, niveau, for livel*, *level*: see *level*) of *louble, louble, louble, louble, louble, louble*, *navel*, *pl. kidneys*, *prop. Fouble*, etc., < *le*, the *def. art.*, + *amble, ombil* (*F. ombilic*) = *Pr. ombilic* = *Sp. ombligo* = *Pg. umbigo, embigo* = *It. ombelico, bellico, bilico* = *Wall. buric*, *navel*, < *L. umbilicus*, *navel*: see *umbilicus* and *navel*. In the particular sense 'loin' (of veal, etc.), *OF. louble, louble, etc.* was prob. confused with *louble, longe*, < *L. lumbus* (*dim. lumbulus*), *loin*: see *loin*. The *E. form numbles*, by loss of initial *n* (as also in *unpire*, etc.) became *umbles*, sometimes written *humbles*, whence *humble-pie*, now associated with *humble*, *a.*] The entrails of a deer.

Then he fetto to Lytell Johan
The numbles of a doe.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 74).

Some, as it is reported, lay a part of the *Numbles* on the fire.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 371.

numbness (num'nes), *n.* The state of being numb; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling, as when paralytic or chilled by cold: torpidity; torpor.

Come away;
Bequeath to death your numbness.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 102.

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

numbroust (num'brus), *a.* See *numerosus*.
num-cumpus (num-kum'pus), *n.* [*A dial. corruption of non compos.*] A fool; one who is non compos mentis. *Darwin.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

So like a graat num-cumpus I blubber'd away o' the bed.
Tennyson, Northern Cumbler.

numeite, *n.* See *numeite*.
numen (nū'men), *n.*; *pl. numina* (nū'mi-nū). [*L., divinity, godhead, deity, a god or goddess, the divine will, divine sway, lit. a nod, for *numen, < *nuere, in comp. annuere, nuere* (= *Gr. pnyere*), *nod*: see *notation*.] Divinity; deity; godhead.

The Divine presence hath made all places holy, and every place hath a *Numen* in it, even the eternal God.
Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νουμηνιος*, a kind of curlew, perhaps so called from its crescent-shaped beak, < *νομηνιος*, of the new moon, *contr. of νομηνιος*, < *νιος*, new, + *μην*, moon: see *new* and *moon*.] A genus of the snipe family, *Scelopacidae*: the curlews. The bill is very long, slender, and decurved, with the tip of the upper mandible knobbed; the toes are semipalmate, the hallux is present, small, and elevated, the tarsus is much longer than the middle toe, scutellate only in front, elsewhere reticulate. There are about 15 species, found all over the world. See *curlew, skimbrel*, and *cut under dough-bird*.

numerable (nū'me-rā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. nombra-ble, numbrable* = *Sp. numerable* = *Pg. numeracel* = *It. numerabile*, < *L. numerabilis*, that can be numbered or counted, < *numerare*, count, number: see *numerate*.] Capable of being numerated, counted, or reckoned.

In regard to God they are *numerable*, but in regard to us they are multiplied above the sand of the sea shore, in as much as we cannot comprehend their number.

Hakevall, Apology, IV. iv. 3.

One of those rare men, *numerable*, unfortunately, but as units in this world.
The Century, XXXI. 404.

numeral (nū'me-ral), *a. and n.* [= *F. numeral* (*OF. nombal*) = *Sp. Pg. numeral* = *It. numerale*, < *L. numeralis*, pertaining to number, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of numbers.

The dependence of a long train of numeral progression.
Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number: as, numeral letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.—**Numeral equation.** See *equation*. = *Syn. Numeral, Numerical.* *Numerical* is more concrete than *numeral*: as, *numeral* adjectives or letters; *numerical* value, difference, equality, or equations.

II. *n.* 1. One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number.—2. A figure or character used to express a number: as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., or the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

There is something in *numerals*, in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 160.

3. In *gram.*, a word expressing a number or some relation of a number. Numerals are especially the *cardinals*—one, two, three, etc.—which are used both substantively and adjectively; and, by adjective derivation from these, the *ordinals*—third, fourth, fifth, etc.—also used substantively, especially as *fractionals*. *Multiplicatives* are such as *twofold, tenfold*, etc.; and *distributives*, answering to our *two by two*, etc., are found in some languages. Such words as *many, all, any* are often called *indefinite numerals*. *Numeral adverbs* are such as *once, twice, thrice, and finally, secondly, thirdly*, etc.

4. In *musical notation*: (a) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or *do*, 2 for *re*, 3 for *mi*, etc. The extended use of this notation is best exemplified by the *Chevé system*, which much resembles the tonic sol fa notation, except in its use of Arabic figures instead of letters and syllables. (b) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord.—5. In the *Anglo-Saxon Ch.*, a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals. *Rack.*

numerality (nū'me-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*ML. numeralitas* (-t)s, number, < *L. numeralis*, numeral: see *numeral*.] Numerable state or condition; capability of being numbered; numeration.

Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numerally (nū'me-ral-i), *adv.* As regards number; according to number; in number.

numerant (nū'me-rant), *a.* [*L. numerans* (-t)s, *ppr. of numerare*, numerate, number: see *numerate*.] Counting.—**Numerant number**, a numeral word used in counting; also, abstract number.

numenary (nū'me-rā-ri), *a.* [*L. numenarius*, an arithmetician, an accountant, *prop. adj.*, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*.] 1. Of or pertaining to number or numbers; reckoned by or according to number; numerical.

It was always found that the augmenting of the *numenary* value did not produce a proportional rise in the prices, at least for some time.
Hume, Essays, ii. 3.

2. Belonging to a certain number: included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numenary* canon.
Aylife, Parergon.

numerate (nū'me-rat), *v. t. and i.*; *pret. and pp. numerated*, *ppr. numerating*. [*L. numeratus*, *pp. of numerare*, count, reckon, number, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*.] To count; reckon; read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration: ennumerate.

numerate (nū'me-rāt), *a.* [*L. numeratus*, *pp. of numerare*.] Counted.—**Numerate number**, concrete number.

numeration (nū'me-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. numération* = *Sp. numeración* = *Pg. numeracão* = *It. numerazione*, < *L. numeratio* (-n), a counting out, paying, payment, < *numerare*, *pp. numeratus*, count, reckon, number: see *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign.
Locke.

2. In *arith.*, the art of counting; the art of forming numeral words for use in counting; the system of numeral words in use in any language; the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures; the act or art of reading numbers. See *notation*. **Decimal numeration.** See *decimal*.

numeration (nū'me-rā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. numération*] = *It. numeratio*; as *numerate* + *-iv*. I. *a.* Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

II. *n.* Same as *classifier*, 3.

numerator (nū'me-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. numérateur* = *Sp. Pg. numerador* = *It. numeratore*, < *L. L. numerator*, a counter, a reckoner, < *L. numerare*, *pp. numeratus*, count, number: see *numerate*.] 1. One who numbers.—2. In *arith.*, the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 equal parts, and 5 are taken to form the fraction, it is expressed thus, $\frac{5}{9}$ —that is, five ninths 5 being the numerator and 9 the denominator.

numetric (nū'me-trik), *a. and n.* [*F. numétrique* = *Sp. numérico* = *Pg. It. numerico*, < *L. numerus*, a number: see *number*.] I. *a.* Same as *numeral*, 2.

This is the same *numetric* crew
That we so lately did subdue.

II. *n.* An abbreviated form of *numerical expression*.

numerical (nū'mer-i-kal), *a.* [*numeric* + *-al*.] 1. Belonging to or denoting number; consist-

ing of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra: as, a *numerical* quantity; *numerical* equations; a *numerical* majority. In algebra, *numerical*, as opposed to *literal*, applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters: thus, a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers. The *numerical solution* of equations is the assignment of the numbers which, substituted for the unknowns, satisfy the equations: opposed to an *algebraic solution*. As opposed to *algebraical*, it also applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign. Thus, the *numerical* value of -10 is said to be greater than that of -5 , though it is algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, the same in details; identical. [*Rare.*]

So that I make a Question whether, by reason of these perpetual Preparations and Accretions, the Body of Man may be said to be the same *numerical* Body in his old Age that he had in his Manhood
Howell, Letters, l. i. 81.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes.
Fuller.

Numerical aperture of an objective. See *objective*, 3. —**Numerical difference, equation, notation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Numerical unity or identity**, that of an individual or singular. = *Syn.* 1. See *numeral*.

numerically (nū'mer-i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards number; in point of numbers; in numbers or figures; with respect to numerical quantity: as, the party in opposition is *numerically* stronger than the other; parts of a thing *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.

The total amount of energy in the Universe is invariable, and is *numerically* constant.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 40.

numerist (nū'me-rist), *n.* [*L. numerus*, a number, + *-ist*.] One who deals with numbers.

We . . . should rather assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerist*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numero (nū'me-rō), *n.* [= *F. numéro*, < *L. numero*, abl. of *numerus*, number: see *number*.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished: abbreviated *No.*: as, he lives at *No. 7* (usually read or spoken "number 7").

numerosity (nū'me-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. numerosidad* = *Pg. numerosidade* = *It. numerosità*, < *L. numerositas* (-t)s, a great number, a multitude, < *numerosus*, numerous: see *numerosus*.] 1. The state of being numerous; numerousness; large number. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

Marching in a circle with the cheap *numerosity* of a stag-army.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 33.

Your fellow-mortals are too numerous. *Numerosity* as it were, swallows up quality.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 195.

2. Harmonious flow; poetical rhythm; harmony.

I have set downe [an example] to let you perceive what pleasant *numerosity* in the measure and disposition of your words in a metre may be contrived.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

Melody is rather *numerosity*, a blending murmur, than one full concordance.

E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 114.

numerotage (nū'me-rō-tāzh'), *n.* [*F. numérotage*, a numbering, < *numéroter*, number, < *numéro*, < *L. numerus*, a number: see *numero*, *number*.] The numbering or system of numbering yarns according to fineness.

numerous (nū'me-rus), *a.* [= *F. nombreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. numerosus*, < *L. numerosus*, consisting of a great number, manifold, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*.] 1. Consisting of a great number of individuals: as, a *numerous* army.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry.

Milton, P. R., iii. 344.

I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

We had an immense party, the most *numerous* ever known there
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 30, 1819.

2. A great many; not a few; forming a great number: as, *numerous* objects attract the attention: attacked by *numerous* enemies.

Numerous laws of transition, connection, preparation, are different for a writer in verse and a writer in prose
Dr. Quincey, Herodotus.

These [savages] who reside where water abounds, with the same industry kill the hippopotami, or river horses, which are exceedingly numerous in the pools of the stagnant rivers.
Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 547.

3. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; melodious; musical.

And the Greeke and Latine Poesie was by verse *numerous* and metrical, running vpon pleasant feete, sometimes swift, sometimes slow.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse,
More tuneable than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness. *Milton*, P. L., v. 150.

4. In *descriptive bot.*, indefinite in number, usually any number above twenty, as stamens in a flower.

numerously (nū'mē-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In or with great numbers: as, a meeting *numerously* attended.—2†. Harmoniously; musically. See *numerous*, 3.

The Smooth pac'd Hours of ev'ry Day
Gilded *numerously* away.

Cowley, *Elegy upon Anacreon*.

numerousness (nū'ing-rus-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being numerous or many; the condition of consisting of a great number of individuals.

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation. *L. Addison*, *State of Jews*, p. 89. (*Lotham*.)

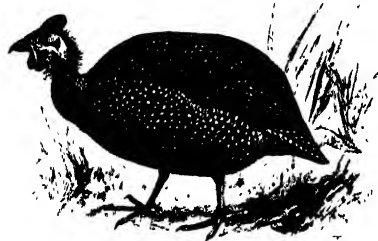
2†. Poetic quality; melodiousness; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse. *Dryden*.

He had rather chosen to neglect the *numerousness* of his Verse than to deviate from those Speeches which are recorded on this great occasion.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 357.

Numida (nū'mi-dū), *n.* [NL., < L. *Numida*, a Numidian: see *Numidian*.] The typical genus



Common Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

of *Numididae*: the guinea-fowls. The common guinea-hen is *N. meleagris*, a native of Africa, now everywhere domesticated. See *guinea-fowl*.

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Numidianus*, pertaining to Numidia, < *Numida* (see def.), < *Numida*, a nomad, a Numidian, < Gr. νῠμῖδης (vōmīdēs), a nomad, *Numidēs*, Numidians: see *nomad*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa, corresponding generally to the modern Algeria. Later it formed a Roman province, or was divided among Roman provinces.—**Numidian crane**, the demioelle, *Anthropoides verna*, a large wading bird noted for the elegance of its form and its graceful deportment. It is a native of Africa, and may be seen in most zoological gardens. See *cuck* under *demioelle*.—**Numidian marble**. See *marble*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Numidia. The original Numidians constituted several nomadic tribes, whence the name.

Calusoan hath in it an Ancient Temple, and College of Priests. Hither the great men among the Moors and Numidians are brought to be buried, hoping by the prayers of those Priests to climb to Heaven.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 605.

Numididae (nū-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-idae*.] A family of raptorial birds of the order *Gallinae*, peculiar to Africa; the guinea-fowls.

Numidinæ (nū-mi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-inæ*.] The guinea-fowls regarded as the African subfamily of *Phasianidae*.

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismático* = Pg. It. *numismatica*, numismatic (F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismática* = Pg. It. *numismatica*, numismatic), < NL. *numismatics* (Gr. νῠμισματικός), pertaining to money or coin, < L. *numisma*, *numisma*, prop. *numisma* (*numisma*-), a coin, a medal, stamp on a coin, < Gr. νόμισμα, a coin, a piece of money, anything sanctioned by usage, < νόμιζω, own as a custom, use customarily, < νόμος, custom, law: see *nomos*. Cf. L. *nummus*, *nummus*, a coin: see *nummery*.] Of or pertaining to coins or medals; relating to or versed in numismatics.

numismatical (nū-mis-mat'ik-əl), *a.* [< *numismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *numismatic*. [Rare.]

numismatically (nū-mis-mat'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a numismatic manner or sense.

numismatician (nū-mis-mat'ish'an), *n.* [< *numismatic* + *-ian*.] A numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *numismatic*: see *-ics*.] The science that treats

of coins and medals, with especial reference to their history, artistic quality, description, and classification. The name *coin* is in modern numismatics given to pieces of metal impressed for the purpose of circulation as money, while the name *medal* is applied to impressed pieces of similar character to coins, but not intended for circulation as money, which are designed and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are by collectors often called *medals*. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or face, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honor the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to the person or country, etc., and the reverse, containing various designs or words. The lettering around the border forms the *legend*; that in the middle or field, the *inscription*. The lower part of the coin, often separated by a line from the designs or the inscription, is the *basal* or *exergue*, and commonly contains the date, the place where the piece was struck, the emblem or signature of the artist or of some official, etc.

numismatist (nū-mis-mat'ist), *n.* [= F. *numismatiste* = Sp. *numismatista*; < L. *numisma* (*numisma*-), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + *-ist*.] One who is versed in numismatics; a student of coins and medals.

numismatography (nū-mis-mat'og-rā-fī), *n.* [= F. *numismatographie* = Sp. *numismatografía* = Pg. *numismatographia*, *numismatografía*, < L. *numisma* (*numisma*-), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + (Gr. -γραφία, < γράφω, write.)] The science that treats of coins and medals; numismatics. [Rare.]

numismatologist (nū-mis-mat'ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *numismatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in numismatology; a numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatology (nū-mis-mat'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< L. *numisma* (*numisma*-), a coin, a piece of money, + (Gr. -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see *-ology*).] Same as *numismatography*. [Rare.]

nummarius (num'g-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *numario* = It. *nummario*, < L. *nummarius*, *nummarius*, pertaining to money, < *nummus*, *nummus*, Italic Gr. νόμισμα, νόμος, a coin, a piece of money, akin to Gr. νόμος, a custom, law (νόμος, a coin): see *nomos*, *numismatic*.] Relating to coins or money.

They borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummarius* language from the Romans.

Ruding, *Coinage of Great Britain*, I. 300, note.

nummiform (num'fī-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a coin; nummular.

Nummulacea (num'ū-lā'sē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-acea*.] A family of foraminifera represented by *Nummulites* and genera resembling it in the discoidal form of the shell.

nummulacean (num'ū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling a nummulite; belonging to the *Nummulacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nummulacea*.

nummular (num'ū-lār), *a.* [< L. *nummularius*; see *nummulary*.] Same as *nummulary*: applied in medicine to the sputa or expectorations in phthisis, when on falling they flatten like a piece of money.

nummularly (num'ū-lār-i), *a.* [= Sp. *numulario* = It. *nummulario*, < L. *nummularius*, pertaining to money-changing, < *nummus*, some money, money, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummery*.] 1. Of or pertaining to coins or money.

The *nummularly* talent which was in common use by the Greeks.

Ruding, *Coinage of Great Britain*, I. 102.

2. Resembling a coin; in *med.*, see *nummular*. **nummulated** (num'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, money (see *nummulary*), + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Nummular; nummiform.

nummuliform (num'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nummulite; resembling nummulites.

Nummulina (num'ū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nummulinus*, coin-like: see *nummuline*.] A genus of living nummuline foraminifera, giving name to the family *Nummulinidae*. *D'Orbigny*.

nummuline (num'ū-līn), *a.* [< NL. *nummulinus*, < L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Shaped like a coin; resembling a nummulite in structural characters; nummulitic.

Each layer of shell consists of two finely-tubulated or nummuline lamellae. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 494.

Nummulinidae (num'ū-līn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulina* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifera, typified by the genus *Nummulina*. The test is calcareous and finely tubulated, typically free, polythalamous, and symmetrically spiral; the higher forms all possess a supplemental skeleton and a canal-system of greater or less complexity. Also *Nummulitidae*.

Nummulinidea (num'ū-lī-nīd'ē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nummulinidae*.] The *Nummulinidae* regarded as an order of perforate foraminifera.

nummulite (num'ū-lit), *n.* [< NL. *nummulites*, < L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummery*.] A member of the genus *Nummulites* or family *Nummulitidae*: used in a broad sense, generally in the plural, for a fossil nummuline shell of almost any kind. Nummulites comprise a great variety of fossil foraminifera having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (hence their name), without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers, communicating with each other by means of small openings. They vary in size from less than 1 inch to 14 inches in diameter. Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells. See *nummulitic*.

Nummulites (num'ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *nummulite*.] The leading genus of fossil foraminifera of the family *Nummulinidae*, or typical of a family *Nummulitidae*.

nummulitic (num'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *nummulite* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by nummulites.—**Nummulitic series**, an important group of strata belonging to the Eocene Tertiary, extending from the Pyrenees east to the eastern confines of Asia; so called from the prodigious numbers of nummulites contained in them. The series varies considerably in lithological character, but limestone usually predominates, and not infrequently this passes into a crystalline marble. The thickness of the group is also variable, reaching in places several thousand feet. The nummulitic rocks are largely developed in the Himalayas, where they have been raised by the mountain-building processes to more than 15,000 feet above the sea-level.

Nummulitidae (num'ū-lit'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, named from the genus *Nummulites*: same as *Nummulinidae*.

numps (numps), *n.* [< *numb*, with formative -s, as in *marks*, *minz*¹, etc. Cf. *numskull*.] A dolt; a blockhead.

Take heart, *numps*! here is not a word of the stocks. *Sp. Parker*, *Reproof of Rehearsal Trans.* (1673), p. 85.

numskull (num'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *numskull*; < *num*, now usually *numb*, + *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

You have talked like *numskulls*. *Arbuthnot*.

You *numskulls*! and so, while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the guests must be starved! *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II.

numskulled (num'skuld), *a.* [< *numskull* + *-ed*².] Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clodpated *numskull*'d ninnyhammer of yours from ruin and all his family? *Arbuthnot*, *Hist. John Bull*, xli.

numud (num'ud), *n.* [Also *namud*; < Pers. *namad*, felt, coarse cloth.] A thick carpeting of felt made in Persia, inlaid with designs in different colors felted into the body of the material. This material is often an inch or more in thickness.

nun (nun), *n.* [< ME. *nonne*, *nonne*, < AS. *nonne* = MD. *nonne*, D. *non* = MLG. IG. *nonne* = OHG. *nonnā*, MHG. *nonne*, G. *nonne* = Sw. *nonna* = Dan. *nonne* = F. *nonne*, < LL. *nonna*, ML. also *nonna* (LGr. νόνα), a nun, orig. a title of respect, 'mother' (> It. *nonna*, grandmother) (cf. masc. LL. *nonnus*, LGr. νόνος, a monk, 'father', > It. *nonno*, grandfather), = Skt. *nandā*, mother, used familiarly like E., etc., *mama*, and of like imitative origin.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, under a vow of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior: correlative to *monk*.

There with inne ben Monkes and Nonnes Cristene.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 124.

Whereas those *Nuns* of yore
Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes they please. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 60.

2. A female recluse. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest Melancholy! . . .
Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 31.

3. A name of several different birds. (a) The smew, *Mergellus albellus*, more fully called *white nun*. (b) The blue titmouse, *Parus corvaceus*: so called from the white fillet on the head. (c) A nun-bird. (d) A variety of the domestic pigeon, of a white color with a veiled head.

4. A child's top.

nun (nun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nunned*, ppr. *nunning*. [*< nun, n.*] To cloister up as a nun; confine in or as if in a nunnery.

If you are so very heavenly-minded, . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell.
Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, V. 50.

nunatak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A crest or ridge of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland.

Here camp was made at an elevation of 4,030 feet, and at the foot of a *nunatak*, the summit of which was 4,960 feet above the sea-level.

J. D. Whitney, *Climatic Changes*, p. 303.

nunation, *n.* See *nunnation*.

nun-bird (nun'bêrd), *n.* A South American barbet or puff-bird of the family *Bucconidae* and



Nun-bird (*Monasa peruviana*).

genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*), so called from the somber coloration, relieved by white on the head or wings. *P. L. Selater*.

nun-buoy (nun'boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end. See *buoy*.

nunc (nungk), *n.* [Prop. **nunk*, unless it is an error for *nunch*: see *nunch*.] A large lump or thick piece of anything. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is). [So named from the first two words in the Latin version, *nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine*, . . . in pace, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace': *L. nunc*, now (see *nunc*); *dimittis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *dimittere*, send forth, send away, dismiss: see *dismiss*.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32). The *Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the liturgy in the Greek Church, and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church or in religious communities in the Anglican Church. It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

nunch (nunch), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *lunch* or *hunch*, the form *nunc*, so spelled in *Halliwel*, being either for **nunk* (cf. *hunk*) or for *nunch*. The variation of the initial consonant in such homely monosyllables is not extraordinary. The same or like words vary also terminally: cf. *hunk*1, *hunch*, *hump*, *lunch*, *lump*1, *bunch*, *bump*2, etc. But *nunch* may arise from *nunchion*, if that is of ME. origin: see *nunchion*.] 1. A lump or piece. Compare *nunc*.—2. A slight repast; a lunch or luncheon. Compare *nunchion*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

nunchion (nun'chion), *n.* [Formerly also *nunchion*, *nunchin*, *nunchion*, *nunchion*, *nunchion*; appar. for **nunching* (as *nunchion* for **nunching*), *< nunch*, a piece, + *-ing*.] As with the equiv. *lunchion*, also orig. dial., the termination lost meaning, and the word was altered by popular etym. to *noonchion*, and even in one case to *noonshun*, as if a repast taken when the laborers 'shun' the heat of 'noon,' *< noon*1 + *shun*; the association with *noon* being either accidental, or else due to the origination of *nunchion*, as Skeat claims, in the rare ME. *noneschene* for **noneschene*, a donation for drink, lit. 'noon-

drink,' *< none*, noon, + *schenche*, a cup (hence 'drink'), *< schenchen*, *shenchen*, *shenken*, *shinken*, give to drink: see *noon*1 and *shink*. The reduction of ME. **noneschene* to *nunchion* is irregular, but is possible, the form **noneschene* being awkward and unstable. Cf. *noonmeat* and *bever*3.] A light meal taken in the middle of the day; a luncheon.

A repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchin*, a beuer and andersmeate.

Breakfast, dinner, *nunchions*, supper, and bever.

Middleton, *Inner Temple Masque*

Harvest folks . . .

On shenches of come were at their *noonshun*'s close,
Whilst by them merrily the bag-pipe goes.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 1.

I left London this morning at eight o'clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xlv. (*Davies*.)

Oh rats, rejoice!

The world is grown to one vast drysaltery!

So munch on, crunch on, take your *nunchion*,

Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon!

Browning, *Pied Piper of Hamelin*.

nunciate (nun'shi-ät), *n.* [*< L. nuntiatus*, pp. of *nuntiare*, announce, declare, make known: see *nuncio*.] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio.

All the *nunciators* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, xi.

nunciature (nun'shi-ät-tur), *n.* [= *F. nunciature* = *Sp. Pg. nunciatura* = *It. nunciatura*, *< L. nuntiare*, pp. *nuntiatus*, announce: see *nuncio*.] The office or term of service of a nuncio.

The princes of Germany, who had known him [Pope Alexander] during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion. *Clarendon*, *Papal Usurpation*, ix.

nuncio (nun'shi-ö), *n.* [*< It. nuncio*, now *nuncio* = *Sp. Pg. nuncio* = *F. nonce*, *< L. nuntius*, improp. *nuncius*, one who brings intelligence, a messenger; perhaps contr. of **norentius*, *< *nover*, ppr. *noren(t)-s*, be new, *< novus*, new: see *new*. Hence *nunciate*, *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] 1. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

It shall become thee well to act my woes;

She will attend it better in thy youth

Than in a *nuncio*'s of more grave aspect.

Shak., *T. N.*, i. 4. 28.

They [swallows] were honoured antiently as the *Nuncios* of the Spring.

Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 92.

Specifically—2. A papal messenger; a permanent diplomatic agent of the first rank, representing the Pope at the capital of a country entitled to that distinction. A papal ambassador of the first rank sent on a special temporary mission is styled a *legate*. (See *legate*.) *Nuncios* formerly acted as judges of appeal. In Roman Catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the count of Rome in matters of discipline, the *nuncio* has merely a diplomatic character, like the minister of any other foreign power.

A certain restraint was given out, charging his *nuncios* and legates (whom he had sent for the gathering of the first fruits of the benefices vacant within the realm), etc.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 417.

nuncius, nuntius (nun'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *nuncii, nuntii* (-i). [*L.*: see *nuncio*.] 1. A messenger.

As early as the middle of the 13th century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers—variously designated "cokinus," *nuncios*, or "garcio"—for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 562.

2. A papal messenger; a nuncio.—**Nuncios apostolicus**. Same as *nuncio*, 2.

nunclet (nung'kl), *n.* [A corrupt form for *uncle*, due to misdivision of *nunc* *uncle*, *thine* *uncle*, etc. Cf. equiv. *acum* for *cam*; also *nanut* for *anut*.] *Uncle*. This was the licensed appellation given by a fool to his master or superior, the fools themselves calling one another *cousin*.

How now *nunclet*!

Shak., *Lear*, i. 4. 117.

His name is Don Tomazo Portacareco, *nunclet* to young Don Hortado de Mendonza.

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

nuncle (nung'kl), *r.* [*< nuncle*, *n.* Cf. *cozen*2, *cousin*2, cheat, *cousin*1.] To cheat; deceive.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

nuncupate (nung'ku-pät), *v. t.* [*< L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name, *< nomen*, a name, + *capere*, take: see *nomen* and *capable*.] 1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols].

Wesley, *Sermons* (1640), p. 65.

2. To dedicate; inscribe.

If I had been acquainted with your designe, you should on my advice have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one.

Keelyn, To Mr. F. Barlow.

3. To declare orally (a will or testament).
But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? In what tables was it written? In what registers is it extant? In

whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? It is no where to be seen or heard of.

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

nuncupation (nung-kü-pä'shon), *n.* [*ME. nuncupation* = *F. nuncupation*, *< ML. *nuncupatio(n)-*, *< L. nuncupare*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] 1. The act of nuncupating, naming, dedicating, or declaring. *Chaucer*.—2. The oral declaration of a will.

nuncupative (nung'kü-pä-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. nuncupatif*, *nuncupatif*, *F. nuncupatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. nuncupativo*, *< LL. nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, *< L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] 1. Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating.

The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God.

Fotherby, *Athanasius*, p. 41. (*Latham*.)

2. In the law of wills, oral; not written; made or declared by word of mouth. A nuncupative will is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and usually depends merely on oral testimony for proof. Nuncupative wills are now sanctioned when made by soldiers in actual military service, or mariners or seamen at sea. In Scots law, a nuncupative legacy is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling. If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee choose so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest. A nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

He left me a small legacy in a *nuncupative* will, as a token of his kindness for me.

Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 88.

Our ancestors in old times very frequently put off the making of their wills until warned by serious sickness that their end was near, and such hasty instruments, often *nuncupative* and uncertain, led to frequent disputes in law.

Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, XII. 9.

nuncupatory (nung'kü-pä-tö-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. nuncupatorio*, *< LL. nuncupator*, a namer, *< L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] *Nuncupative*; oral.

By his [Griffith Powell's] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] coll., amounting to 6841 17s. 2d.

Wood, *Athens Oxon.*, I. 452.

Wills . . . *nuncupatory* and scriptory.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, II.

nundinal (nun'di-nl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. nundinalis* (once, in a doubtful reading), pertaining to a fair, *< nundine*, pl. of *nundina*, a ninth day (because the market-day fell upon such days), hence trade, sale, fem. of *nundinus*, of the ninth day, *< novem*, nine, + *dies*, a day: see *nunc* and *dial*.] 1. A pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.—**Nundinal letter**, among the ancient Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market-day, which was the ninth day from the market-day preceding (both inclusive).

II. *N. A nundinal letter.*

nundinary (nun'di-nä-ri), *a.* [*< L. nundinarius*, of or belonging to the market, *< nundine*, market: see *nundinal*.] Same as *nundinal*.

nundinate (nun'di-nät), *v. t.* [*< L. nundinatus*, pp. of *nundinari*, hold market, trade, *< nundina*, market-day, market: see *nundinal*.] To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockram*.

nundination (nun'di-nä'shon), *n.* [*< L. nundinatio(n)-*, the holding of a market or fair, a trafficking, *< nundinari*, hold market: see *nundinate*.] Traffic at fairs.

Witness . . . their common *nundination* of pardons.

Abp. Bramhall, *Schism Guarded*, p. 140.

numemetet, nunmetet, *n.* See *noonmetet*.

nunnari-root (nun'a-ri-rüt), *n.* [*< E. Ind. nunnari* + *E. root*.] A plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus*. See *Hemidesmus* and *sarsaparilla*.

nunnation (nun-nä'shon), *n.* [*< Ar. (> Pers. Turk. Hind.) nün*, the name of the letter *n*, + *-ation*. Cf. *nimmation*.] The frequent use of the letter *n*; specifically, the addition of *n* to a final vowel. Also *nunation*.

The *n* in Madabron apparently represents the Arabic *nunation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 473, note.

nunnery (nun'eri), *n.*; pl. *nunneries* (-iz). [*< ME. nunnere, nunnere*, *< OF. nunnere*, a nunnery, *< nunc*, a nun: see *nun*.] 1. A convent or cloister for the exclusive use of nuns.

Many there were which sent their daughters over to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there.

Holinshead, *Hist. Eng.*, v. 29.

Get thee to a *nunnery*; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners?

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1. 122

2. Nuns collectively, or the institution or system of conventual life for women.

Nicolas Iyra in locum, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon.

Fuller, *Fisgah Sight*, II. II. 11. (*Davies*.)

3. A name sometimes given to the triforium of a medieval church, since in some churches this gallery was set apart for the use of nuns attending them.

nunnish (nun'ish), *a.* [*< nun + -ish*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of nuns: as, *nunnish* apparel.

All three daughters of Morwaldus, king of Westmerians, entered the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginity. *Foote, Martyrs*, p. 120.

nunnishness (nun'ish-ness), *n.* Nunnish character or habits.

nunryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *numery*.

nun's-cloth (nunz'klôth), *n.* One of several varieties of bunting used for women's gowns.

nun's-collar (nunz'kol'âr), *n.* An implement of penance. See *penance instruments*, under *penance*.

nun's-cotton (nunz'kot'n), *n.* A designation applied to all fine white embroidery-cotton, from its use in embroidery on linen by nuns in convents. It is marked on the labels with a cross, and is sometimes called *cross-cotton*.

nun's-thread (nunz'thred), *n.* In the sixteenth century and later, fine white linen thread such as was fit for lace-making.

nun's-veiling (nunz'vâ'ling), *n.* An untwilled woolen fabric, very soft, fine, and thin, used by women for veils, and also for dresses, etc.

nuntius, *n.* See *nuncius*.

nup (nup), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nope*. Cf. *nup-son*.] A simpleton; a fool.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest nup! yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *A. Brewer, Lingua*, li. 1.

Nuphar (nū'fâr), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1806), < Gr. *νύμφη*, a water-lily. Cf. *nenuphar*.] A genus of yellow water-lilies, now known as *Nymphaea*.

nupson (nup'son), *n.* [Appar. < *nup + -son*.] A fool; a simpleton.

O that I were so happy as to light on a *nupson* now. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 4.

nuptial (nup'shul), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nuptial* = Sp. Pg. *nupcial* = It. *nuziale*, < L. *nuptialis*, pertaining to marriage, < *nuptia*, a marriage, < *nupta*, a bride, a wife, < *nubere*, pp. *nuptus*, marry: see *nubile*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage ceremony; connected with or used at a wedding.

Now, fair Hippolyta, our *nuptial* hour
Draws on apace. *Shak., M. N. D.*, i. 1. 1.

They light the *nuptial* torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked. *Milton, P. L.*, xi. 590.

Nuptial benediction. See *benediction*, 2 (c).—**Nuptial number**, a number obscurely described at the beginning of the eighth book of the "Republic" of Plato, and said to preside over the generation of men. The number meant may be 864.—**Nuptial plumage**, in *ornith.*, the set of feathers peculiar to the breeding season of any bird. In all birds the plumage is at its best at this time; it is generally followed and may be preceded by a molt; and in very many cases the male assumes a particular feathering not shared by the female.—**Nuptial song**, a marriage-song; an epithalamium.—**Syn. Hymeneal**, etc. (see *matrimonial*), *bridal*.

II. n. Marriage: now always in the plural.

This looks not like a *nuptial*. *Shak., Much Ado*, iv. 1. 60.

She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the *nuptial* appointed. *Shak., M. for M.*, iii. 1. 222.

Beside their received fitness, at all prices, they [gloves] are here properly accommodated to the *nuptials* of my scholar's 'haviour to the lady Courtship. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

=**Syn.** *Wedding, Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage*.

nuptially (nup'shal-i), *adv.* As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony.

nur, nurr (nér), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knur*.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of nur-and-spell.

nur-and-spell (nér'and-spel'), *n.* A game like trap-ball, played in the north of England with a wooden ball called a *nur*. The ball is released by means of a spring from a little cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spil*. The object of each player is to knock it with a bat or pommel as far as possible. See *trap*, *n.* Also *nurspell*, and corruptly *northern-spell*.

nurang (nô-rang'), *n.* [F. Ind.] The Bengal ant-thrush, *Pitta bengalensis*.

nurchy, *r. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

Nuremberg counters. Circular pieces of brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, largely made at Nuremberg in Ger-



Nuremberg Counter (obverse).
(Size of the original.)

many, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by the families of Krauwinkle, Schultz, and others. They were chiefly made for use on a counting-board or table, to facilitate the casting up of accounts. Sometimes called, though incorrectly, *Nuremberg tokens*. See *jetton*.

Nuremberg egg. An early kind of watch of an oval form, made especially at Nuremberg.

nurhag, *n.* [Also in pl. (It.) *noraghe, nuraghe*; dial. (Sardinian).] A structure of early date and uncertain purpose, of a kind peculiar to the island of Sardinia. It is a round tower having the form of a truncated cone, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and in height about equal to its diameter at the base. There is invariably a ramp or staircase leading to the platform at the top of the tower. Such towers are often found in groups or combinations. There are several thousand of them in Sardinia, but none have been recognized elsewhere.

nurist, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurish, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

nurish, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurl (nér'l), *v. t.* [A simplified spelling of *knurl*: see *knurl, knarl, gnarl*.] To flute or indent on the edge, as a coin. See *nurling*.

nurling (nér'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *nurl, v.*] 1. A series of fine indentations or reeding on the edge of a temper or set-screw to afford a better hold for turning it; also, the milling of a coin. — 2. Engraving or scratching in zigzag lines, producing a rude form of ornament. Compare *gnurling*.

nurling-tool (nér'ling-tôl), *n.* A tool for indenting, reeding, or milling the edges of the heads of tangent-screws, etc. It consists of a roller with a sunken groove in its periphery, the indentation forming the counterpart of the bead to be formed on the head of the screw. The object revolves in a lathe, and the nurling-tool is held against it to form the indentations.



1. Nurling-tool. 2. Screw with nurlled head.

nurly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *knurly*.

nurnt, *r.* See *norm*.

nurry, *n.* [Also *noory, nourie*; < ME. *nurrye, nurree, norie, nori*, < OF. *nouri, nourri*, pp. of *nourir, nourrir, nourish*: see *nourish*.] A foster-child.

Thowe arte my newewe fulle nore, my *nurree* of olde.
That I have chastyede and chosene, a childe of my chambyre. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 689.

O my *nury*, quod she, I have gret gladnesse of the. *Chaucer, Boethius*, iii. prose 11.

And in hir armes the naked *Nourie* stralude;
Whereat the Boy began to strine a good. *Turberville, The Lover Wiseth*, etc.

nurschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurse (nér's), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourse, nource, nourice*; < ME. *norice, nurishe, nuryis*, etc., < OF. *norice, nourice*, F. *nourrice* = It. *nutrice*, < L. *nutrix* (acc. *nutricem*), a nurse, for **nutritrix*, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, tend: see *nourish*.] 1. A woman who nourishes or suckles an infant; specifically, a woman who suckles the infant of another: commonly called a *wet-nurse*; also, a female servant who has the care of a child or of children.

Hell *nurische* of sweete theasus!
Hell cheefest of chastite, forsothe to say!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Up spake the son on the *nourices* knee.
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 196).

Shall I go and call to thee a *nurse* of the Hebrew women,
that she may nurse the child for thee? *Ex. ii. 7.*

Meeker than any child to a rough *nurse*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, one who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects.

Gold, which is the very cause of warres,
The neast of strife, and *nourice* of debate.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

Alack, or we must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. *Shak., Cor.*, v. 3. 110.

Stellia, . . . called by Cais the granary and *nurse* of the people of Rome.
Sandys, Travels, p. 184.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet *nurse* for a poetic child.
Scott, L. of I. M., vi. 2.

3. One who has the care of a sick or infirm person, as an attendant in a hospital.

I will attend my husband, be his *nurse*,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 98.

The *nurse* sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

4. In the United States navy, a sick-bay attendant, formerly called *loblolly-boy*.—5. The state of being nursed or in the care of a nurse: as, to put out a child to *nurse*.

The elder of them, being put to *nurse*,
Was by a beggar-woman stolen away.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 150.

No, thank 'em for their Love, that's worse
Than if they'd throttled 'em at *Nurse*.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

6. In *hort.*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—7. In *icht.*, a name of various sharks of inactive habits, which rest for a long time or bask in the water. (a) A shark of the family *Scymnidae*, *Somniosus* or *Lamargus microcephalus*. It is common in the arctic and subarctic seas, and attains a length of 20 feet; it has a robust body, the first dorsal fin far in advance of the ventrals, the upper teeth narrow and the lower quadrate, with horizontal ridge ending in a point. (b) A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidae*, *Ginglymostoma cirrata*, of slender form, with first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, and teeth in both jaws in many rows and with a strong median cusp and one or two small cusps on each side. It is common in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally visits the southern Atlantic coast of the United States; it attains a length of 10 or 12 feet.

8. A blastozooid. See the quotation.

The ova of the sexual generation produce tailed larvae; these develop into forms known as *nurses* (blastozooids), which are asexual, and are characterized by the possession of nine muscle-bands, an auditory sac on the left side of the body, a ventrally-placed stolon near the heart, upon which buds are produced, and a dorsal outgrowth near the posterior end of the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

9. In *brewing*, a cask of hot or cold water immersed in wort. See the quotation.

Before the plan of fitting the tuns with tempering pipes came into use, the somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation. The casks so used were termed *nurses*, and are still used in some breweries.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., i. 407.

10. A nurse-frog.—**Monthly nurse**, a sick-nurse, especially for lying-in women, who makes engagements for a limited period, as a month.—**Nurses' confracture**, a name given by Troussseau to tetany, from its comparative frequency of occurrence during lactation.

nurse (nér's), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nursed*, ppr. *nursing*. [Early mod. E. also *nourice*; < *nurse*, *n.*: in part due to *nourish*, *r.*] *I. trans.* 1. To suckle; nourish at the breast; feed and tend generally in infancy.

O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never *nurse* her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shak., As you Like it*, iv. 1. 178.

2. To rear; nurture; bring up.

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side. *Isa. lx. 4.*

The Niseans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

3. To tend in sickness or infirmity; take care of: as, to *nurse* an invalid or an aged person.

Sons went to *nurse* their parents in old age;
Thou in old age car'st how to *nurse* thy son.
Milton, S. A., i. 1487.

4. To promote growth or vigor in; encourage; foster; care for with the intent or effect of promoting growth, increase, development, etc.

I do, as much as I can, thank him [Lord Hay] by thanking of you, who begot or *nursed* these good impressions of me in him. *Danvers, Letters*, xxxvi.

By lot from Jove I am the power
Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bowers,
To *nurse* the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton, Arcades*, l. 40.

Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to *nurse*
The growing seeds of wisdom. *Cowper, Task*, iii. 301.

Not those who *nurse* their grief the longest are always the ones who loved most generously and whole-heartedly. *J. Hawthorne, Dust*, p. 236.

An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think day and night of his re-nomination, and to secure it not only by procuring, if he can, grants from the Federal treasury for local purposes, and places for the relatives and friends of the local wire-pullers who control the nominating conventions, but also by sedulously *nursing* the constituency during the vacations.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, i. 193.

5. To caress; fondle; dandle.
They have *nursed* this woe, in feeding life.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 74.

The Siren Venus *nouriced* in her lap
Fair Adon. *Greene, Sonnet from Perimedes*.
Caddy hung upon her father, and *nursed* his cheek
against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxx.

The doctor turned himself to the hearth-rug, and, putting one leg over the other, he began to *nurse* it.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xi.

6. To cheat. [Slang.] = **Syn.** *Nourish*, etc. See *nurture*, *v. t.*

II. intrans. To act as nurse; specifically, to suckle a child: as, a *nursing* woman.
My redoubled love and care
With *nursing* diligence, to me glad office,
Shall ever tend about thee to old age.
Milton, S. A., i. 924.
O! when shall rise a monarch all our own,
And I, a *nursing*-mother, rock the throne?
Pope, Dunciad, i. 512.

nurse-child (nér's'child), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursling.

Sweet nurse-child of the spring's young hours.

Sir J. Davies, Hymns of Astrea, vii.

nurse-father (nér's'fä'thër), *n.* A foster-father.

K. Edward, . . . knowing himself to be a maintainer and nurse-father of the Church, ordained three new Bishoprics.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 232. (Davies.)

nurse-frog (nér's'frog), *n.* The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. Also called *accoucheur-toad*. See cut under *Alytes*.

nurse-garden (nér's'gär'dn), *n.* A nursery.

A Colledge, the nurse-garden (as it were) or plant plot of good letters. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 393. (Davies.)

nurse-hound (nér's'hound), *n.* A shark, *Scyliorhinus catulus*. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Local, Eng.]

nursekeeper (nér's'ké'për), *n.* A nurse who has also charge as a keeper.

When his fever had boiled up to a delirium, he was strong enough to beat his nursekeeper and his doctor too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796.

nurse-maid (nér's'mäd), *n.* A maid-servant employed to tend children.

nurse-mother (nér's'muth'ër), *n.* A foster-mother.

And this much briefly of my deare Nurse-mother Oxford.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 393. (Davies.)

nurse-name (nér's'näm), *n.* A nickname. Camden.

nurse-pond (nér's'pond), *n.* A pond for young fish.

When you store your pond, you are to put into it two or three melters for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding-pond; but if into a nurse-pond, or feeding-pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 20.

nurser (nér'sér), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; hence, one who promotes or encourages.

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms Of the most bloody nurser of his hums!

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 7. 46.

nursery (nér'sér-i), *n.*; pl. *nurseries* (-iz). [*nurse* + *-ery*.] 1. The act of nursing; tender care and attendance.

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery. Shak., Lear, I. 1. 126.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers, To visit, how they prosper'd, bud and bloom.

Her nursery. Milton, P. L., viii. 46.

A jolly dame, no doubt; as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her nursery.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. viii. 21.

3. A place or apartment set apart for children.

There's bluid in my nursery, There's bluid in my lu'. Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

The eldest of them at three years old, I the swathing-clothes the other, from their nursery Were stol'n. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1. 59.

4. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised (as by budding or grafting) with a view to sale.

Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereto you remove them.

Bacon.

There is a fine nursery of young trees.

Coriat, Crudities, I. 60.

5. The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

Revele to me the sacred nursery Of vertue, which with you doth there remaine.

Spenser, F. Q., VI., Prol.

To see fair Padua, nursery of arts.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 2.

One of their principall Colledges . . . was their famous Sorbona, that fruitfull nursery of schoole divines.

Coriat, Crudities, I. 28.

To Athens I have sent, the nursery Of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

6. In fish-culture, a shallow box or trough of suitable size used for feeding and nursing young fish through the first six or eight months after the yolk-sac is absorbed. They are guarded with screens like hatching-troughs, and also, like the latter, have usually a layer of gravel on the bottom.

7. Occupation, condition, or circumstances in which some quality may be fostered or promoted.

This keeping of cows is of itselfe a very idle life, and a fit nursery of a theefe.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Nursery-gardener, a nurseryman.

nursery-maid (nér'sér-i-mäd), *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurseryman (nér'sér-i-man), *n.*; pl. *nurserymen* (-men). One who owns or conducts a nursery; a man who is employed in the cultivation of herbs, flowering plants, trees, etc., from seed or otherwise, for transplanting or for sale.

nurse-shark (nér's'shärk), *n.* Same as *nurse*, 7.

nurse-son (nér's'sun), *n.* A foster-son.

Sir Thomas Bodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy nurse-son of this University.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 382. (Davies.)

nursing-bottle (nér's'ing-bot'l), *n.* A bottle fitted with a rubber tip, or a tube and nipple, from which an infant draws milk by sucking.

nurslet, **nurstlet**, *r.* Obsolete forms of *nuzzle*.

nursling (nér's'ling), *n.* [*nurse*, *r.*, + *-ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child; a fondling.

I have been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuall nurslinge in maister Iohnice house.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1456.

I was his nursling once.

Milton, S. A., I. 633.

But now thy youngest, dearest one has perished,

The nursing of thy widowhood.

Shelley, Adonais, st. 6.

nurspell (nér'spel), *n.* Same as *nur-and-spell*.

nurtural (nér'tür-äl), *a.* [*nurture* + *-al*.] Produced by nurture or education.

The problem of determining purely "racial characteristics" will be considerably simplified if we can in this way determine what may be described in contradistinction as "nurtural characteristics." Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 78.

nurture (nér'tür), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourture*; < ME. *norture*, *noriture*, < OF. *nurture*, *nourture*, *nourriture*, *nourriture*, *norriture*, *nourriture*, < LL. *nutritura*, nourishment, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nourish*.] 1. The act of supplying with nourishment; the act or process of cultivating or promoting growth.

Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a plant Select and sacred. Milton, S. A., I. 362.

How needful marchandise is, which furnisheth men of all that which is convenient for their huling and *nourture*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 265.

2. Upbringing; training; discipline; instruction; education; breeding, especially good breeding.

That thurho your nurture and youre governance In lastynge blyasse yee noww your selfe auance.

Babees Book (E. E. S.), p. 9.

And of nurture the child had good.

Child Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 315).

Yet am I inland bred

And know some nurture.

Shak., As You Like It, II. 7. 97.

3. Nourishment; that which nourishes; food; diet.

How shold a plaunte of lyves creature Lyve withouten his kynde *nurture*?

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

Age of nurture. See *age*, 3.—Guardian for *nurture*. See *guardian*, 2 (d).—2. Training, Discipline, etc. (see *instruction*), schooling.

nurture (nér'tür), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *nurtured*, ppr. *nurturing*. [*nurture*, *n.*] 1. To feed; nourish.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness.

Bentley.

2. To educate; bring or train up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy rightousness, and nurturedst it in thy law.

2 End. viii. 12.

My man of morals, nurtured in the shades

Of Academus. Cooper, Task, II. 532.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Nurse*, *Nourish*, *Nurture*. These words are of the same origin. *Nurse* has the least, and *nourish* much, of figurative use. *Nurture* expresses most of thoughtful care and moral discipline: it is not now used in any but this secondary sense.—2. To instruct, school, rear, breed, discipline.

nurtury, *n.* [ME. *nurtery*; an extended form of *nurture*.] Nurture.

The child was taught great *nurtery*;

a Master had him vnder his care,

& taught him curtesie.

Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. S.), Forewords, p. v.

nurvill, *n.* [ME. *nurvyll*, *nyrvyl*, prob. < leel. *nyrvill*, a miser.] A little man; a dwarf. Prompt. Parv.

nuset, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

There were a great *Nuse*, which *Nuses* were there [near Nova Zembla] so plente that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 253.

nussierite (nus'-ér-it), *n.* [*Nussière* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] An impure variety of pyromorphite, from La Nussière, Rhône, France.

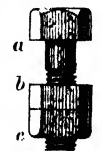
nustlet, *r.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nut (nut), *n.* [*ME. nutte*, *nute*, *note*, < AS. *hnuth* = MD. *not*, D. *noot* = MLG. *not*, *nute*, I.G. *nut*, *nutt*, *nude* = OHG. MHG. *nuz*, G. *nuss* = leel. *hnut*

= Sw. *nöt* = Dan. *nød* (not recorded in Goth.); root unknown. Not connected with L. *nux* (*nuc-*), *nut*, > E. *nucleus*, etc. Cf. Gael. *cnò*, *cnù*, a nut.] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe. Specifically, a hard one-celled and one-seeded indehiscent fruit, like an acheneum, but larger and usually produced from an ovary of two or more cells with one or more ovules in each, all but a single ovule and cell having disappeared during its growth. The nuts of the hazel, beech, oak, and chestnut are examples. In the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Carya*) the fruit is a kind of drupaceous nut, seemingly intermediate between a stone-fruit and a nut.

2. Loosely, a similar vegetable product, as a tuberous root (earth-nut, ground-nut), leguminous pod (peanut), or seed (physic-nut).—3. In *mach.*, some small part supposed in some way to resemble a nut. Specifically—(a) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. (b) The projection near the eye of an anchor. (c) A perforated block of metal with an internal or female screw, which is screwed down, as upon a bolt to fasten it, upon an end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off, etc. Nuts are made in all sizes, and range from small finger-nuts, or nuts with wings for ease in turning, to those of very large size used for anchoring bolts in masonry. See cuts under *erator* and *bolt*. (d) In *firearms*, the tumbler of a gun-lock. See cut under *gun-lock*. (e) The sleeve by which the sliding-jaw of a monkey-wrench is operated. (f) In musical instruments played with a bow: (1) The slight ridge at the upper end of the neck over which the strings pass, and by which they are prevented from touching the neck unless pressed by the finger. (2) The movable piece at the lower end of the bow, into which the hairs are fastened, and by screwing which in or out their tension may be slackened or tightened.

4. Same as *chestnut-coal*.—5. *pl.* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable. [Slang.]



It will be nuts, if my case this is, Both for Atreides and Ulysses.

C. Cotton, Scarronides, p. 15. (Davies.)

This was nuts to us, for we liked to have a Mexican nut with salt water. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 251.

6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—7. A cup made of the shell of a cocoanut or some other nut, often mounted in silver.—A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.

No wonder that to others the nut of such a character was hard to crack.

Bulwer, The Taxtens, I. 3. (Latham.)

Barbados nut. See *Jatropha*.—**Beazor nuts**. Same as *bonduc-seeds*.—**Bedda-nut**. Same as *bellerie*.—**Black nut**, a cup formed of a nut, probably a cocoanut. See *def.* 7.—**Castanah nut**. Same as *Brazil nut*.—**Constantinople nut**. See *Coriaria*.—**Drinker's nut**. Same as *deering-nut*.—**French nut**, the European walnut, *Juglans regia*.—**Jesuits' nut**. See *Jesuit*.—**Kundah-nut**, the seed which yields the kundah-oil. See *Carapa* and *kundah-oil*.—**Lambert's nut**, a variety of the European hazelnut.—**Large-bond nut**. Same as *Lambert's nut*.—**Levant nut**, the fruit of *Anacardium Coccinifer*, formerly exported from the Levant.—**Lumbang nut**. Same as *candleberry*, 1. See *Aleurites*.—**Lycopordon nuts**. See *Lycopodium*.—**Madeira nut**, a thin-shelled variety of the common Old World walnut, *Juglans regia*. Also called *English* or *French walnut*, as distinguished from the black walnut.—**Malabar nut**. See *Justicia*.—**Manila nut**, the peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*.—**Marany nut**. Same as *marking-nut*.—**Mote-nut**. Same as *kundah-nut*.—**Nut of an anchor**. See *anchor*.—**Queensland nut**. See *Macadamia*.—**Sardian nut**, the ancient name of the chestnut as introduced into Europe from Sardis. Same as *water-nut*.—**Spanish nut**. (a) A variety of the European hazelnut. (b) A bulbous plant, *Iris Saurinchium*, of southern Europe. —To be nuts on, to be very fond of. [Colloq. or slang.]

My aunt is awful nuts on Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase. My aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible.

W. Black, Princess of Thule, xi. (Davies.)

To crack a nut. See the quotation.

In country gentlemen's houses [in Scotland] in the olden time when a guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him "crack a nut" that is, drink a silver-mounted cocoanut shell full of claret.

N and Q, 7th ser., VIII. 437.

nut (nut), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *nuttet*, ppr. *nutting*. [*nut*, *n.*] To gather nuts; used especially in the present participle.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Merton College to Wheatley Bridge, and nutted in shotover by the way.

A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 73.

The younger people, making holiday.

With bug and sack and basket, great and small,

Went nutting to the hazels. Tennyson, Loch Ard.

nutant (nüt'ant), *a.* [= F. *nutant* = Pg. *nutante*, < L. *nutan(t)-s*, ppr. of *nutare*, nod with the head, freq. of **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, refuse by a shake of the head, *adnuere*, *annuere*, assent by a nod, *innuere*, nod to), = Gr. *νύναι*, nod.] 1. In *bot.*, drooping or nodding; hanging with the apex downward: applied to stems, flower-clusters, etc.—2. In *entom.*, sloping: said of a surface or part forming an obtuse angle with the parts behind it, or with the axis

of the body: as, a *nutant* head.—**Nutant horn** or **process**, in *zool.*, a horn or process bent or curved toward the anterior extremity of the body.

nutatation (nū-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F.* *nutacion* = *Sp.* *nutacion* = *Pg.* *nutação* = *It.* *nutazione*, < *L.* *nutatio* (n-), a nodding, swaying, shaking, < *nutare*, pp. *nutatus*, nod: see *nutant*.] 1. A nodding.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 409.

2. In *pathol.*, a constant nodding or involuntary shaking of the head. *Dunglison*.—3. In *astron.*, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipse, having its longer axis directed toward the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recession of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recession of the equinoctial points, by which both the longitudes and the right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion—namely, the precession of the equinoxes—and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipse nor a circle, but a gently undulated ring; and these undulations constitute each of them a nutation of the earth's axis. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause—namely, the action of the sun and moon upon the protuberant mass at the earth's equator. See *precession*.

The phenomena of Precession and Nutation result from the earth's being not centrolaric, and therefore attracting the sun and moon, and experiencing reactions from them, in lines which do not pass precisely through the earth's centre of inertia, except when they are in the plane of its equator. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil.*, § 825.

4. In *bot.*, same as *circumnutation*.

This oscillation is termed *nutatation*, and is due to the fact that growth in length is not uniformly rapid on all sides of the growing organ, but that during any given period of time one side grows more rapidly than the others. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 58.

nutational (nū-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< nutation + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting nutation.

nutator (nū-tā'tor), *n.* [NL., < *L.* *nutare*, nod: see *nutant*.] A nodder: in the term *nutator capituli*, that which nods the head, namely the sternocleidomastoideus muscle.

nut-bone (nut'bōn), *n.* A sesamoid bone in the foot of a horse: there is one at the fetlock-joint, and another at the joint between the coronary and the coffin-bone. The latter is also known as the *navicular bone*. See cuts under *solidungulate* and *hoof*.

nutbreaker (nut'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. The nut-hatch. —2. The nutcracker. See *nutcracker*, 4.

nut-brown (nut'broun), *a.* Brown as a ripe and dried nut.

Shal never be sayd the *Nuthrowne* Mayd
Was to her love unkind.
The Nuthrowne Mayd (Child's Ballads, IV. 147).
Then to the spely *nut-brown* ale,
With stories told of many a feat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Shown him by the *nut-brown* maids,
A branch of Styx her rises from the shades.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 337.

nutcake (nut'kāk), *n.* 1. A doughnut. [*U. S.*] "Taste on 't," he said; "it's good as *nutcakes*." *S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 5.

2. Any cake containing nuts.

nut-coal (nut'kōl), *n.* In the coal-trade, same as *chestnut-coal*.

nutcracker (nut'krak'ēr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts. Hence—2. A toy, usually having a grotesque human head, in the yawning mouth of which a nut is placed to be cracked by a screw or lever.—3. *pl.* The pillory. *Halliwel*.—4. A corvine bird of Europe and Asia, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, belonging to the order *Passeres*, family *Corvidæ*, and subfamily *Garrulina*. See cut at *Nucifraga*. The bird is about 12½ inches long, and is brown, with many bold oblong or drop-shaped white spots. The corresponding Asiatic species is *N. hemispila*.

5. The nuthatch, *Sitta casia*. [*Salop, Eng.*]—**American nutcracker**, a book-name of Clarke's crow, *Picicorvus columbianus*, a bird of the western parts of the United States, the nearest relative in America of the Old World species of *Nucifraga*. See cut at *Picicorvus*.

nut-crack night (nut'krak nīt), *n.* All-hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities.

Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition, and consumed in immense numbers. Indeed the name of *Nut-crack Night*, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the predominance of the former of these articles in making up the entertainments of the evening. *Chambers, Book of Days*, II. 519.

nut-fastening (nut'fās'ning), *n.* Same as *nut-lock*.

nutgall (nut'gāl), *n.* An excrescence, chiefly of the oak. See *gall*, 1.—**Nutgall ointment**. See *ointment*.

nutgrass (nut'grās), *n.* See *Cyperus*.

nuthack, **nuthaket**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nuthatch*.

nuthacker (nut'hak'ēr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nuthatch (nut'hach), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *nut-hack*, *nothag*, *nothagge*, < *ME.* *nuthake*, *nutte-hake*, *nothak*; < *nut* + *hack*, *hatch*. Cf. *nut-cracker*, 4.] A bird of the family *Sittidae*. There are many species, found in most parts of the world, all of small size, usually less than six inches long, and mostly of a bluish color above and white or rusty on the under parts. They have a rather long, sharp, straight beak, pointed wings, short square tail, and feet fitted for climbing, and are among the most agile of creepers. The com-



White-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*).

mon nuthatch of Europe is *Sitta europæa* or *S. casia*. Four quite distinct species are found in the United States. These are the Carolina or white-bellied nuthatch, *S. carolinensis*; the Canada or red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the least nuthatch of the southern States, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy nuthatch of the southwestern States and Territories, *S. pygmaea*. They live upon small hard fruits and insects, are not migratory, do not sing, and nest in holes in trees, which they excavate like woodpeckers. Also called *nutbreaker*, *nuthacker*, *nutjobber*, *nutpecker*, *nutlapper*.

nut-hole (nut'hōl), *n.* The notch in a bow to receive the arrow. *Halliwel*.

nut-hook (nut'hūk), *n.* 1. A pole with a hook at the end used to pull down boughs to bring nuts within reach.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe,
pulls down the bravest bough to his hand.
Dekker, Match me in London.

2. A bailiff: so called in derision, because armed with a catch-pole.

Nut-hook, nut-hook, you lie! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 8.

nutjobber (nut'job'ēr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nutlet (nut'let), *n.* [*< nut* + *-let*.] 1. A little nut; also, the stone of a drupe. See cuts under *Carpinus* and *coffe*.—2. In *conch.*, a nutshell.

nut-lock (nut'lok), *n.* A device for fastening a bolt-nut in place and preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of machinery. Also called *nut-fastening*, *jam-nut*.

nut-machine (nut'mā-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for cutting, stamping, and swaging iron nuts from a heated bar fed to the machine.

nutmeal (nut'mēl), *n.* Meal made by crushing or grinding the kernels of nuts.

Filberts and acorns were used as food. These were crushed, so as to form a kind of meal to which the name *Maothermal* was given. . . . *Nutmeal* naturally formed a valuable resource to these early monks, so important indeed that the *Maothermal* came in process of time to mean the meal taken on fast days, and which consisted at first of *nutmeal* and milk, and afterwards of oatmeal, milk, cheese, etc. *W. K. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cccxv.

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *nut-mig*; < *ME.* *nutmegge*, < *nutmige*, *nutmuge*, *notemuge*, *nutmeg*, < *nut*, *nut*, + < *ME.* *muge*, *musk* (for < *muge* ?), < *L.* *muscus*, musk; see *musk*. Cf. *OF.* *muquette*, *nutmeg*; *noix muscade* = *Sp.* *nuez moscada* = *It.* *noce moscada*, < *ML.* *nux muscata*, *nutmeg*, lit. 'musked (scented) nut'; *D.* *muskatnoot*, *G.* *muskatnuss*, *Sw.* *muskotnöt*, *Dan.* *muskatnød*: see *muscato*.] 1. The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, *Myristica fragrans* (*M. moschata*); also, the similar product of other trees of this genus. See *Myristica*.

The fruit, with some resemblance to a peach, has a fleshy edible exterior, which splits in two, releasing the seed, enveloped in a fibrous network (false aril: see *arilode*) which is preserved as mace. (See *mace*.) The

seed is thoroughly dried, the shell then cracked, and the olive-shaped kernel, about an inch in length, commonly treated with lime for preservation, becomes the nutmeg of commerce. Its principal use is that of an aromatic condiment, especially to flavor milky and farinaceous preparations. (For medical use, see *Myristica*.) Its virtues depend upon an essential oil, called *nutmeg-oil*. It yields also a concrete oil called *nutmeg-butter*. The nutmeg supply is chiefly, but not exclusively, from the Banda Islands, where it was formerly a monopoly of the Dutch. Penang nutmegs have been especially famous. The long, male, or wild nutmeg, a longer kernel, is an inferior sort occurring in trade, the product of *M. fatua* and *M. tomentosa*, the long sometimes referred to the former, the male to the latter.

Orl. He's of the colour of the *nutmeg*.

Dau. And of the heat of the ginger.

Shak., Hen. V., ill. 7. 20.

Wythe the wel that the *Notemuge* berethe the *Maces*.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 188.

2. Any tree of the genus *Myristica*. The Santa Fé nutmeg is *M. Otoba* of the United States of Colombia, yielding an edible article. The tallow-nutmeg is *M. sebifera* of tropical South America, whose seeds yield a concrete oil suitable for making hard soap and candles, sometimes called *American nutmeg-oil*. See *ocuba-wax* and *poondy-oil*.

3. One of various trees of other genera. See below.—**Ackawai nutmeg**, the nut of *Acrodictidium* *Camera* of Guiana, prized as a cure for colic and dysentery.—**American, Jamaica, or Mexican nutmeg**. See *Monodora*.—**Brazilian nutmeg**, a laurineous tree, *Cryptocarya moschata*, whose seeds serve as an inferior nutmeg.—**Calabash-nutmeg**. See *Monodora*.—**California nutmeg**, a tree, *Torreya Californica*, whose seeds resemble nutmegs. See *stinking-cedar* and *Torreya*.—**Camara or Camaru nutmeg**. Same as *Ackawai nutmeg*.—**Clove-nutmeg**, a Madagascar tree, *Ravensara aromatica*, or its fruit.—**Garble of nutmeg**. See *garble*.—**Madagascar nutmeg**. Same as *clove-nutmeg*.—**Peruvian nutmeg**, a tree with aromatic seeds, *Laurelia sempervirens*. Also called *Chilian saesafra*.—**The Nutmeg State**, the State of Connecticut: so called in allusion to the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs in that State.

nutmeg-bird (nut'meg-bōrd), *n.* A species of *Munia*, *M. punctularia*, inhabiting India. *P. L. Selater*.

nutmeg-butter (nut'meg-but'ēr), *n.* A concrete oil obtained by expression under heat from the common nutmeg. It has been sparingly used as an external stimulant and an ingredient in plasters. Also called *oil of nutmegs* and *oil of mace*.

nutmeg-flower (nut'meg-flou'ēr), *n.* The plant *Nigella sativa*: so called from its aromatic seeds. See *Nigella*.

nutmegged (nut'meggd), *a.* [*< nutmeg* + *-ed*.] Seasoned with nutmeg.

Old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,

Send us a tunkard and a slice!

T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses.

nutmeg-grater (nut'meg-grā'tēr), *n.* A device in various forms for grating nutmegs.

Be rough as *nutmeg graters*, and the rogues obey you well.
Aaron Hill, Verses written on a Window in Scotland.

nutmeggy (nut'meg-i), *a.* [*< nutmeg* + *-y*.] Having the appearance or character of a nutmeg.

Again and again I met with the *nutmeggy* liver, strongly marked.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic, lxxv.

nutmeg-hickory (nut'meg-hik'q-ri), *n.* A local species of hickory, *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *myristiciformis*, of South Carolina and Arkansas: so called from the form of the nut.

nutmeg-liver (nut'meg-liv'ēr), *n.* A liver exhibiting chronic venous congestion, with more or less interstitial hepatitis.

nutmeg-oil (nut'meg-ōil), *n.* A transparent volatile oil, specific gravity 0.850, with the concentrated scent and flavor of the common nutmeg, whence it is extracted by aqueous distillation.

nutmeg-pigeon (nut'meg-pij'ōn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Myristicivora*: so called from feeding upon nutmegs.

nutmeg-tree (nut'meg-trē), *n.* *Myristica fragrans*. See *nutmeg*.

nutmeg-wood (nut'meg-wūd), *n.* The wood of the Palmyra palm.

nut-oil (nut'ōil), *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts. It is extensively made in France and elsewhere. Poppy-oil and other oils are also commercially known as *nut-oil*.

nutpecker (nut'pek'ēr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nut-pick (nut'pik), *n.* A small utensil having a pointed blade, flattened above the point, used for picking the meat of nuts from the shells.

nut-pine (nut'pin), *n.* One of several pines producing large edible seeds. The nut-pine of Europe is *Pinus Pinea*. In the Rocky Mountains and westward there are several nut-pines, furnishing the Indians a staple food. The most important are *Pinus edulis* of New Mexico, *P. monophylla* of the Great Basin, and *P. Sabiana* of California. See *abietene*.

nut-planer (nut'plā'nēr), *n.* A form of planing-machine for facing, beveling, and finishing large machine-nuts; a nut-shaping machine.

nutria (nū'tri-ā), *n.* [*Sp. nutria*, also *nutra*, an otter, < *L. lutra*, an otter: see *loutre*, *Lutra*.] 1. The coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*. See *Myopotamus*, and cut under *coypou*.—2. The fur or pelt of the coypou, formerly much used like beaver. Sometimes, erroneously, *neutria*.

nutrition (nū'tri-kā'shon), *n.* [= *It. nutrizione*, < *L. nutritio* (n-), a suckling, nursing, < *nutricare*, pp. *nutricatus*, suckle, nourish, bring up, < *nutrix* (nutric-), a nurse: see *nurse*.] The manner of feeding or being fed.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal (the chameleon) is a second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. nutrien* (t-), *s.*, ppr. of *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster; prob. akin to *Skt. snu*, distil: From *L. nutrire* are also *nut*, *nutriment*, *nutritive*, etc., *nourish*, *nurse*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Is not French Existence, as before, most prurient, all loosened, most *nutrient* for it? *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. viii. 2. (*Davies*.)

2. Conveying or purveying nourishment; alimentative: as, *nutrient vessels*.—**Nutrient artery**, in *anat.*, the principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone. The orifice by which it enters the bone is known as the *nutrient foramen*.

II. *n.* A nutrient substance; something nutrititious.

Peptone and other *nutrients*. *Science*, VI. 116.

nutrify (nū'tri-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nutrified*, ppr. *nutrifying*. [*Irreg.* < *L. nutrire*, nourish, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] To nourish; be nutrititious.

French Wines may be said to pickle Meat in the Stomach; but this is the Wine that digests, and doth not only breed good Blood, but it *nutrifieth* also, being a glutinous substantial liquor. *Howell*, *Letters*, II. 64.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* [= *F. nutriment* = *Sp. nutrimento*, *nutrimento* = *Pg. It. nutrimento*, < *L. nutrimentum*, nourishment, < *nutrire*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment; nourishment.

This slave,
Unto his honour, has my lord's meat in him:
Why should it thrive and turn to nutriment,
When he is turn'd to poison?

Shak., T. of A., III. 1. 61.

2. Figuratively, that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum.

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind?

Swift, *Misc.*

nutrimental (nū'tri-men'tal), *a.* [= *Sp. P. g. nutrimental* = *It. nutrimentale*, < *LL. nutrimentalis*, nourishing, < *L. nutrimentum*, nourishment: see *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; nutrititious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*.

Arbutnot.

nutrimented (nū'tri-men-ted), *a.* [*nutriment* + *-ed*.] Nourished; fed.

Come hither, my well-nutrimented knave.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

nutritial (nū'tri-sh'āl), *a.* [*L. nutriticus*, *nutritus*, that suckles or nurses, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights;
Lives still a maid; and had *nutritial* rights
With her borne-brother, the farr-shooting sunn.
Chapman, tr. of *Homer's Hymn to Diana*, I. 2.

nutrition (nū'tri-sh'ōn), *n.* [= *F. nutrition* = *Sp. nutricion* = *Pg. nutrição* = *It. nutrizione*, < *L. nutritio* (n-), a nourishing, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food and build it into their living tissues.

By the term *nutrition*, employed in its widest sense, is understood the process, or rather the assemblage of processes, concerned in the maintenance and repair of the living body as a whole, or of its constituent parts or organs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 667.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 64.

nutritional (nū'tri-sh'ōn-āl), *a.* [*nutrition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition as a physiological function; connected with the process of nutrition.

The domain of infective diseases was widening at the expense of diseases due to *nutritional* and nervous changes. *Lancet*, N. 2450, p. 740.

nutritionally (nū'tri-sh'ōn-āl-i), *adv.* As regards nutrition; in relation to or in connection with the supply of new matter to an organism.

nutritious (nū'tri-sh'ūs), *a.* [*nutrition* + *-ous*.] Containing or contributing nutriment or nourishment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing; as, *nutritious substances*; *nutritious food*.

Troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* flood
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.
Dyer, *Fleece*, III.

To the mind, I believe, it will be found more *nutritious* to digest a page than to devour a volume.

Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

= *Syn.* See list under *nourishing*.

nutritiously (nū'tri-sh'ūs-li), *adv.* In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nutritiousness (nū'tri-sh'ūs-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritious.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [= *F. nutritif* = *Sp. Pg. It. nutritivo*, < *L. nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. Having the property of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*. *Jer. Taylor* (?) *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 97.

He [the perch] spawns but once a year, and is by physicians held very *nutritive*.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 166.

With each germ usually contained in an ovum is laid up some *nutritive* matter, available for growth before it commences its own struggle for existence.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 273.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition: as, the *nutritive* functions or processes.—**Nutritive person**, in *zool.*, the part of a compound organism, as of a hydrozoan, which specially functions as an organ of nutrition; a gastrozooid.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li), *adv.* In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritive.

Sapidity and *nutritiveness* are closely bound together.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 104.

nutritorial (nū'tri-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*LL. nutritorius*, nutritive (see *nutritory*), + *-al*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition, in a broad sense; having the nature or office of the nutritorium.

nutritorium (nū'tri-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*NL. (cf. ML. nutritorium*, a nursery), neut. of *LL. nutritorius*, nutritive: see *nutritional*.] In *biol.*, the nutritive apparatus, or entire physical mechanism of nutrition. It includes not only the organs which directly furnish nourishment and so repair waste, but also those which eliminate the refuse of the process. The term is correlated with *motorium* and *sensorium*.

nutritory (nū'tri-tō-ri), *a.* [*LL. nutritorius*, nutritive, < *L. nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition: as, "a *nutritory* process," *Jour. of Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. iii. 297.

nutriture (nū'tri-tūr), *n.* [= *It. nutritura*, < *LL. nutritura*, a nursing, a suckling, < *L. nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster: see *nutrient*. Cf. *nurture*, from the same *L. noun*.] Nutritiveness; nutrition.

I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such *Nutriture* this deep sanguine Alcant Grape gives.

Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 25.

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other ment with it of less *nutriture*.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

nut-rush (nut'rush), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scleria*, with nut-like fruit.

nut-sedge (nut'sej), *n.* Same as *nut-rush*.

nutshell (nut'shel), *n.* 1. The hard shell which forms the covering of the kernel of a nut: used proverbially for anything of small content or of little value.

O God, I could be bounded in a *nutshell* and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have had dreams.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nut-shell* I had never got off again.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Nuculidae*; a *nutlet*.—**Beaked nutshell**, a member of the family *Ledidae*.—In a nutshell, in very small compass; in a very brief or simple statement or form.

All I have to lose, Diego, is my learning;
And, when he has gotten that, he may put it in a *nut-shell*.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 1.

I have sometimes heard of an illud in a nutshell.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, vii.

A nervous patient who is never worried is a nervous patient cured. There it is in a nutshell!

W. Collins, *Armada*, iii.

To lie in a nutshell, to occupy very little space; figuratively, to require little discussion or argument.

Nuttallia (nu-tal'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841)*, named after Thomas Nuttall, an

American scientist (1786-1859).] A genus of small trees of the order *Rosaceæ* and the tribe *Pruneeæ*, known by the five carpels. There is but one species, native of northwestern America, a small tree odorless of prussic acid, with obovate leaves, and loose drooping racemes of white flowers, followed by oblong drupes. See *ow-berry*.

nuttalite (nut'al-it), *n.* [Named after Thomas Nuttall: see *Nuttallia*.] A white or smoky-brown variety of scapolite from Bolton in Massachusetts.

nut-tapper (nut'tap'er), *n.* The European nut-hatch, *Sitta casia*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nutta-tree (nut'ū-trē), *n.* Same as *nitta-tree*.

nutter (nut'er), *n.* [*ME. nutter*; < *nut* + *-erl*.] One who gathers nuts.

A hazelwood

By autumn *nutters* haunted.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

nuttiness (nut'i-nes), *n.* The property of being nutty; a nutty flavor.

The six essays which make up the volume are the ripe fruit of twenty years' meditation, and they have the *nuttiness* of age about them. *Athenæum*, No. 3231, p. 430.

nut-topper (nut'top'er), *n.* A variant of *nut-tapper*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nut-tree (nut'trē), *n.* [*ME. nuttre*, *nutte tre*; < *nut* + *tree*.] 1. Any tree which bears nuts.—2. Specifically, the hazel. [*Eng.*]

So in order lay hem on a table,

And *nuttre* leaves under wol not harme.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Australian or Queensland nut-tree. See *Macadamia*.

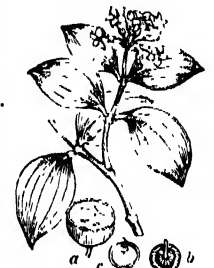
nutty (nut'i), *a.* [*nut* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavor of nuts: as, *nutty wine*.

nut-weevil (nut'wē-vl), *n.* A weevil which lays its eggs in nuts. *Balaninus nucum* is an example, whose white grubs or larvae are found in nuts. See cut under *Balaninus*.

nut-wrench (nut'reuch), *n.* An instrument for fixing nuts on or removing them from screws.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kij). [*NL.*: *L. nux*, a nut; *NL. vomica*, fem. of *vomicus*, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. The seed of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* (which see, under *Strychnos*). These seeds are flat and circular, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and one sixteenth of an inch thick. They grow embedded in large numbers in the juicy pulp of a fruit resembling an orange, but with hard fragile rind. They are covered with fine silky hairs and composed mainly of a horny albumen, are acrid and bitter to the taste, and are highly poisonous. They yield principally the two alkaloids brucine and strychnine. The pharmacodynamic properties of *nux vomica* are those of strychnine. See *quaker buttons*, under *button*.

2. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies, and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc. as also for fuel work. Also called *snakewood*.



Strychnos Nuxvomica.
a, the fruit cut transversely;
b, a seed; c, a seed cut longitudinally.

3. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies, and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc. as also for fuel work. Also called *snakewood*.

nuty, *n.* See *noy*.

nuzzer (nuz'er), *n.* [*Hind. nuzr*, present, offering.] In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.*: pret. and pp. *nuzzled*, ppr. *nuzzling*. [Formerly also *nuzzel*, *nuzle*, *nusle*, *nustle*, *nousle*, *noozle*, *nozzle*, *nozzel*, and erroneously *nursle*, *noursle* (simulating *nurse*); < *ME. noselen*, *nosten*, *nusen*, *nouslen*, thrust the nose in, also fondle closely, cherish, etc., freq., < *nose*, *nose*. Cf. *nozzle*, *nozle*, *n.* The word seems to have been confused with *nurse* (whence *nursle*, *noursle*) and with *nestle*; these are, however, unrelated.] I. *trans.* 1. To thrust the nose in or into; root up with the nose.—2. To touch or rub with the nose; press or rub the nose against.

Horses, cows, deer, and dogs even, *nuzzle* each other; but then a *nuzzle* being performed with the nose, is not a kiss very far from it. *Mind in Nature*, I. 142.

3. To put a ring into the nose of (a hog).—4. To fondle closely, as a child.—5. To nurse; foster; rear.

If any man . . . *nuzzl* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale*.

The greatest miserie which accompanieth the Turkish thraldome is their zeale of making Proselytes, with manifold and strong inducements to such as haue bene more *nuzzled* in superstitions then trayned vp in knowledge. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 318.

Speedy and vehement were the Reformations of all the good Kings of Juda, though the people had been *nuzzled* in Idolatry never so long before.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., li.

II. intrans. 1. To nose; or burrow with the nose; rub noses.

And Mole, that like a *nuzzling* Mole doth make His way still underground, till Thais he overtake.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 32.

2. To touch or feel something with the nose.
Help, all good fellows! See you not that I am a dead man? They [the sharks] are *nuzzling* already at my toes! He hath hold of my leg!
Kingdley, Westward Ho, p. 286.

3. To go with the nose toward the ground.
Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

She mopes, she *nuzzles* about in the grass and chips.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

4. To nestle.—5. To loiter; idle. [Prov. Eng.]

N. W. An abbreviation of *northwest*.
N-way (en'wā), *a.* Having *n* independent modes of spread or variation.

ny¹, *n.* [Also *nye*; < ME. *ny*, *ni*; < OF. *ni*; < L. *nidus*, a nest; see *nide*. Hence, by loss of *n*, *cy²*, a nest, *eyas*, etc. Cf. *nas*.] A nest.

ny², *a.* A contraction of *ne I*, not I or nor I.

ny³, *adv. and a.* A Middle English variant of *nigh*.

nyast (nī'as), *n.* See *nias*.

nyet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nice*.

nycetet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nicety*.

nycthemeron (nik-thē'me-ron), *n.* [*< Gr. νυκθήμερον*, a day and night, ment. of *νύξ* (night), of a day and night, lasting a day and night, < *νύξ* (night), night (= L. *nox* (night) = E. *night*), + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nycthemerus (nik-thē'me-rus), *n.* [NL., also inprop. *Nycthemerus*; < *Gr. νυκθήμερος*, of a day and night: see *nycthemeron*.] A name, both generic and specific, of the white-and-black or silver pheasant of China, *Phasianus nycthemerus* or *Nycthemerus argentatus*: so called as if representing night and day by its sharply contrasted colors, white above and black below. See cut at *silver*.

Nyctaginaceæ (nik-taj-i-nā'sē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Nyctago* (-gin-) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Nyctaginæ*.

Nyctaginæ (nik-taj-jin'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Nyctago* (-gin-) + *-æ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Chrysomylæ*, characterized by the persistent perianth-base closing about the fruit as an outer pericarp. About 215 species are known, of 3 tribes and 23 genera, of which *Mirabilis*, the four-o'clock, is the type. They are usually herbs with undivided leaves, and flowers in flat topped clusters, often with a spongy bark and an involucre imitating a calyx.

Nyctagina (nik-taj-jin'ē-dē), *n.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), so called from its resemblance to *Mirabilis*, which Jussieu had called *Nyctago*: see *Nyctago*.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the tribe *Mirabilidæ* and the subtribe *Boerhaaviæ*, known by its many-flowered involucre of numerous separate bracts. There is but one species, *N. capitata*, from Texas, a prostrate hairy annual, with opposite lobed leaves, and soft downy rose-colored flowers.

Nyctago (nik-tā'gō), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789, as a name for *Mirabilis*), < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night (= L. *nox* (night) = E. *night*), + *-ago* (-agin-), a term of some plant-names.] A former synonym of *Mirabilis*.

Nyctala, **Nyctale** (nik'tā-lā, -lē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νυκταλός*, a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός*, drowsy.] A genus of owls of the family *Strigidae*. The skull and ear-parts are highly unsymmetrical; the outer ear is large and operculute; and the facial disk is perfect, with centric eyes and no plumbeous. There are 3 species of small size: *N. bengalensis* inhabits the northern parts of Europe; *N. richardsoni* is the corresponding American form; *N. acadica* or saw-whet owl, is much smaller than either, about 7½ inches long, and more widely distributed in North America.



Acadian or Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*).

nyctalopes, *n.* Plural of *nyctalopa*.

nyctalopia (nik-tā-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [*< LL. nyctalopia* (dubious), < *Gr. νυκταλωπία* (not found), equiv. to *νυκταλωπίασις*, < *νυκτάλωψ* (> *L. nyctalops*), explained and taken by ancient authors both as 'not being able to see at night, night-blind,' and as 'able to see only at night'; < *νύξ* (night), night, + *ὥψ*, eye, < *ὥπ*, see. The form *νυκτάλωψ* also appears as *νυκτίλωψ*, as if involving *νυκτι-*, combining form of *νύξ*, but the *λ* remains unexplained; it is perhaps due to confusion with *νυκταλός*, a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός*, drowsy.] 1. Night-blindness.—2. Day-blindness.

nyctalopic (nik-tā-lōp'ik), *a.* [*< nyctalopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nyctalopia; affected with nyctalopia.

nyctalops (nik'ta-lōps), *n.*; *pl. nyctalopes* (nik-tā-lō-pez). [*< L. nyctalops* = *Gr. νυκτάλωψ*: see *nyctalopia*.] One who is afflicted with nyctalopia.

nyctalopy (nik'tā-lō-pī), *n.* [*< F. nyctalopie*, < *LL. nyctalopia*: see *nyctalopia*.] Same as *nyctalopia*.

Nyctanthus (nik-tan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called because the flower opens at evening and closes at sunrise; < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of fragrant arborescent shrubs of the monopetalous order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Jasminææ*. There is but one species, *N. Arbor-tristis*, native of eastern India, and widely cultivated in the tropics, with rough opposite ovate leaves, and showy flowers in terminal cymes, white with an orange eye and tube. The flowers open only at night, and toward the end of the rainy season load the air with an exquisite fragrance. They afford a perfumers' essence, and an impermanent orange dye. It is the hirsinghar-tree of India, otherwise named *night-jasmine* and *tree-of-sadness*.

Nyctea (nik'tē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night: see *night*.] A genus of *Strigidae* of great size and extensively white color, with rudimentary plumicorns, very shaggy paws, and the bill nearly buried in feathers; the snow-owls. There is but one species, *N. nivea* or *N. scandiaca*, the great white, snowy, or northern owl, inhabiting arctic and subarctic latitudes of America, Asia, and Europe, usually migrating southward in winter. It is about 2 feet long, and from 4½ to 5 feet in extent of wings. See cut at *snow-owl*.

Nyctemera (nik-tē-me-rā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. **Nycthemera*, < *Gr. νυκθήμερος*, of day and night: see *nycthemeron*.] A rather aberrant genus of bombycid moths, type of the family *Nyctemeridæ*, and containing about 30 species, of wide geographical distribution. They are found in Africa, the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nyctemeridæ (nik-tē-me-rā'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctemera* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Nyctemera*. They have the body slender and the wings ample, somewhat resembling geometrids, and in some cases also recalling butterflies. About 20 genera are defined, mainly represented by tropical forms.

Nyctereutes (nik-tē-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νυκτεριεύς*, one who hunts by night, < *νύξ* (night), night, < *νύκτερος*, nightly, < *νύξ* (night), night: see *night*.] A genus of Asiatic and Japa-



Raccoon-dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*).

nese *Canidae* of the thoïd or lupine series, containing one species, the raccoon-dog, *N. procyonoides*, with long loose fur, short ears, and short bushy tail. It somewhat resembles a raccoon, and is about 2½ feet long.

Nycteria (nik-tē-ri'ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < *Gr. νυκτερίς*, a bat (see *Nycteris*), + *βίος*, life.] A remarkable genus of degraded wingless dipterous insects, typical of the family *Nycteribiidæ*. They resemble spiders, and are parasites of bats. About 12 species are described, as *N. woodi*. The genus is represented in California, though the species there occurring are not yet determined.

Nycteribiidæ (nik-tē-ri-bī'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of apterous pupiparous dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Nycteribia*; the bat-lice or bat-ticks. They are of small size, spider-like, wingless, with long legs and small or rudimentary eyes, and are parasitic on bats. There are 3 or 4 genera. The North American forms which have been

determined belong to *Strebila* and *Meglotopoda*. Usually written *Nycteribiidæ*.

Nycteridæ (nik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteris* + *-idæ*.] A family of vespertilionine microchiropteran bats, having a nose-leaf or its rudiments, a distinct tragus, and evident though small premaxillary bones. It contains the genera *Megaderma* and *Nycteris*, and was formerly called *Megadermidæ* or *Megadermatidæ*. The species are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World.

Nycterides (nik-ter'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Nycteris*, q. v.] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including all the bats except the frugivorous species, or flying-foxes, then called *Pterocynæ*.

nycterine (nik'tē-rin), *a.* [*< Nycteris* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Nycteridæ*.

Nycteris (nik'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νυκτερίς*, a bat, < *νύκτερος*, by night, nocturnal, < *νύξ* (night), night: see *night*.] A genus of bats of the family *Nycteridæ*, related to *Megaderma*, but differing so much that it has been considered the type of a separate subfamily, *Nycterinae*. The incisors are 2 above and 3 below in each half-jaw; the premolars are 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw; there is no nose-leaf proper, but the sides of the face are furrowed and margined with cutaneous appendages. *N. javanica* occurs in Java, and there are several African species.

Nyctharpages (nik-thār'pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nyctharpages*, < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night, + *ἀρπάζω* (ar-paz-), a robber, prop. adj., rapacious: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the nocturnal birds of prey, or owls: equivalent to the *Striges*, *Strigidae*, or *Accipitres nocturnæ* of other authors, and opposed to *Hemiorharpages*, or diurnal birds of prey.

nyctharpagine (nik-thār'pā-jin), *a.* [*< Nyctharpages* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Nyctharpages*.

Nyctiardea (nik-ti-ār'dē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night, + *L. ardea*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of altricial gallatorial birds of the family *Ardeidæ*, having a very stout bill, comparatively short legs, and somewhat nocturnal habits; the night-herons. The common night-heron of Europe is *N. nycticorax*, or *N. grisea*, or *N. europæa*. That of the United States is commonly called *N. grisea neriota*. This name of the genus is an alternative of *Nycticorax*. The yellow-crowned night-heron is usually placed in a different genus as *Nytherodius violaceus*. See cut under *night-heron*.

Nyctibius (nik-tib'ius), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νυκτίβιος*, *νυκτός*, living, i. e. feeding, by night, < *νύξ* (night), night, + *βίος*, life.] An American genus of goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, alone representing the *Podargina* in the New World. The ratio of the phalanges is normal, the middle claw is not pectinate, the sternum is double-notched on each side, the short tarsi are feathered, the bill is notched, and the eggs are colored. Several species inhabit the warmer parts of America, as *N. grandis* and *N. jamaicensis*, mostly from 12 to 20 inches in length.

Nycticebidæ (nik-ti-sēb'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-idæ*.] The *Nycticebinæ* rated as a family.

Nycticebinæ (nik'ti-sē-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, containing the slow and slender lemurs, the potos, and the angwantibos, or the genera *Nycticebus* (*Stenops* or *Bradylemur*), *Loris*, *Perodicticus*, and *Arctocebus*; the night-lemurs. The tail is short or rudimentary; the fore and hind limbs are of approximately equal length; the ears in the typical forms are small, with little-marked helix and obsolete tragus and antitragus; and the spinous processes of the dorsolumbar vertebrae are retrorse. These animals inhabit Africa and Asia. *Lorissinæ* is a synonym.

nycticebine (nik-ti-sē-bin), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Nycticebinæ*, or having their characters.

II. n. A lori or night-lemur of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*.

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. νύξ* (night), night, + *ἄβιος*, a long-tailed monkey.] A genus of lorises of the family *Lemuridæ* and the subfamily *Lorissinæ* or *Nycticebinæ*, including the slow loris, as *Nycticebus tardigradus*, of the East Indies. Also called *Stenops* and *Bradylemur*.

nycticorax (nik-tik'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < *L. nycticorax* = *Gr. νυκτικóραξ*, a night-jar or goat-sucker, < *νύξ* (night), night, + *κόραξ*, a raven. Cf. *night-raven*, *night-crow*.] 1. An old book-name of the night-heron; also, a technical specific name of the European night-heron, *Ardea nycticorax*.—2. [cap.] A generic name of the night-herons. See *Nyctiardea*.

Nyctipithecinae (nik-ti-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctipithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of platyrrhine monkeys of South America, belonging to the family *Cebidæ*, containing the genera

Nyctipithecos, *Saguinus* or *Callithrix*, and *Saimiris* or *Chrysotrich*; the night-apes or night-monkeys. The tail is not prehensile, the incisors are vertical, and the cerebral convolutions are obsolete. In some respects, as in their nocturnal habits, these animals represent the lemurs in America.

nyctipithecine (nik-ti-pith'ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctipithecinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctipithecinae*, as a night-monkey, owl-monkey, saguini, saimiri, or douroucoul.

Nyctipithecos (nik'ti-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + πίθηκος, an ape.] The leading genus of *Nyctipithecinae*, containing the douroucoulis or owl-monkeys. See cut under *douroucoulis*.

Nyctisaura (nik-ti-sā'rū), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + σαύρος, a lizard.] The gecko-lizards, or *Ascalabota*; in Cope's classification, a suborder or similar group of lizards characterized by the production of the prootic bone in front, the development of two suspensoria, the proximal expansion of the clavicles, and the underarching of the frontal bones of the olfactory lobes. It contains 2 families, *Gecconidae* and *Eublepharidae*. See cuts under *gecko* and *Eublepharidae*. Formerly also *Nyctisauria*.

nyctisaurian (nik-ti-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctisaura*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctisaura*.

nyctitropic (nik-ti-trop'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + τροπός, a turn.] In *bot.*, characteristic of, affected by, or exhibiting nyctitropism.

We come now to the *nyctitropic* or sleep movements of leaves. It should be remembered that we confine this term to leaves which place their blades at night either in a vertical position or not more than 30° from the vertical, — that is, at least 60° above or beneath the horizon.

Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, vii. 317.

nyctitropism (nik'ti-trō-pizm), *n.* [*<* *nyctitropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the habit of certain plants or parts of plants whereby they assume at nightfall, or just before, certain positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day; the "sleep" of plants.

nyctophile (nik'tō-fil), *n.* A bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*.

Nyctophilus (nik-tof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidae* and the subfamily *Plecotominae*. They have a rudimentary nose-leaf, 1 incisor and 1 premolar in each upper half-jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each lower half-jaw. *N. timorensis*, the only species, inhabits the Australian region. It was formerly known as Geoffroy's nyctophile, *N. geoffroyi*.

nyctophonia (nik'tō-fō-ni-ū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + φωνή, voice.] Loss of voice during the day.

nyctotaphosis (nik'tō-ti-fō'sis), *n.* [*<* Gr. νύξ (nyx), night, + τάφωσις, a making blind, blindness, < τάφω, make blind, < τάφω, blind.] Night-blindness; inability to see in a dim light. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

nye¹, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nigh*. *Palsgrave*.

nye², *n.* See *nyl*.

nye³, *n.* A variant of *noy*.

nygount, **nyguni**, *n.* See *nigon*.

nylgau, **nylgai**, *n.* See *nylgau*.

nynt, *v.* A variant of *nyml*.

nymelt, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

Nymph (nimf), *n.* [*<* ME. *nimpe*, < OF. *nimpe*, F. *nympe* = Sp. Pg. It. *ninfa* = D. *ninf* = G. *nympe* = Sw. *nymf* = Dan. *nymfe*, < L. *nympha*, *nympha*, a bride, a nymph, < Gr. νύμφη, a bride, a young wife, a girl, in myth, a nymph; also, the chrysalis or pupa of an insect, a young bee or wasp, etc.] 1. In *myth.*, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, eternally young, who were considered as tutelary spirits of certain localities and objects, or of certain races and families, and whose existence depended upon that of the things with which they were identified. They were generally in the train or company of some other divinity of higher rank, and were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Nymphs of rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiads*; those of mountains, *Oreads*; those of woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*; those of the sea, *Nereids*. The name was also used generally, like *mae*, for the inspiring power of nature.

Where were ye, *Nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lyncus?
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 50.

2. Hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. [Poetical.]

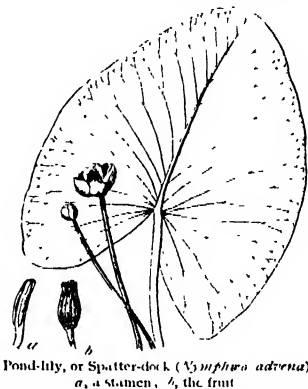
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 89.

3. In *entom.*, the third stage of an insect's transformation, intervening between the larva and the imago; a pupa; a chrysalis; a nymph. See cuts under *Termes* and *Nysius*.

nympha (nim'fā), *n.*; *pl.* *nymphae* (-fē). [NL., < L. *nympha*, < Gr. νύμφη, a bride, a nymph.] 1. In *entom.*, a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis. — 2. *pl.* In *anat.*, the labia minora or lesser lips of the vulva; a pair of folds of mucous membrane on the inner side of the labia majora, united over the clitoris. — 3. In *couch.*, an impression behind the umbones of a bivalve shell, surmounted by an external ligament. — 4. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Martini*, 1773. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Krause*.

Nymphaea (nim-fā'sē-ū), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Nympha* + *-aea*.] A family of dimorphic bivalves, characterized by having the external ligament prominent and upraised behind the umbones. It included various genera now placed in different families, as *Pannopidae*, *Tellinidae*, *Lucenidae*, and *Donacidae*.

Nymphaea¹ (nim-fē'ū), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury), < L. *nymphaea*, < Gr. νύμφη, the water-lily, < νύμφη, a nymph: see *nymph*.] 1. A genus of plants long known as *Nuphar*, of the order *Nymphaeaceae* and the suborder *Nymphaea*, distinguished



Pond-lily, or Spatter-dock (*Nymphaea advena*).
a, a stamen, *b*, the fruit

by the numerous carpels being wholly immersed in and consolidated with the thick receptacle. The numerous yellow stamens and stamen-like petals are densely imbricated around the ovary: the few sepals are thick and roundish, making a rather globular flower. The leaves are petate with a deep sinus, floating or emersed, and with the one-flowered scapes, arise from a perennial rootstock creeping in bottom-mud. See *water-lily*, *beaver-foot*, *brandy-bottle*, *clote*, 2, *pond-lily* and *spatter-dock*.

2. A genus including the white water-lilies: long known under this name, now rightly replaced by the older name *Castalia*. It belongs to the order *Nymphaeaceae* and the suborder *Nymphaea*, and is marked by the carpels being more or less immersed in the receptacle, the numerous petals and the stamens into which they gradually pass becoming inwardly more and more adnate to the receptacle about the carpels. See *water-lily*, *nymphaea*, *pond-lily*, and *lotus*. (See also *introrse*.)

nymphaea², *n.* Plural of *nymphæum*.

Nymphaeaceae (nim-fē-ā'sē-ō), *n.* *pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1816), < *Nymphaea* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the water-lily family, classed with the cohort *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Nymphaea*, and characterized by the usually thickened receptacle, and embryo with thick cotyledons partly immersed in mealy albumen. About 35 species are known, in 3 suborders and 8 genera, all aquatic, with long-stalked usually petate leaves from a submerged rootstock. The flowers are solitary, usually floating and showy, with many petals, stamens, and pistils.

Nymphaea (nim-fē'ō), *n.* *pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), shortened for **Nymphaea*, < *Nymphaea* + *-ea*.] A suborder of the polypetalous order *Nymphaeaceae*, typified by the genus *Nymphaea*, distinguished by the many ovoids in each carpel. About 30 species in 5 genera are known, from temperate and tropical waters.

nymphæum (nim-fē'um), *n.*; *pl.* *nymphæae* (-ū). [L., < Gr. νύμφα, νύμφη, a temple or shrine of the nymphs, < νύμφη, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A sanctuary or shrine of the nymphs; a place sacred to a nymph. (*b*) In ancient Roman villas, a room or gallery with niches and recesses for statues and plants, and often ornamented with columns, fountains, and other decorative features.

Next to the triclinium, on to which it opens with large windows, is a *nymphæum*, or room with marble-lined fountain and recesses for plants and statues.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 823.

nymphal (nim'fal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *ninfale*. Cf. L. *nymphalis*, pertaining to a fountain (or to a water-nymph), < *nympha*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to nymphs; nymphæan. *J. Philips*. — 2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphæa: as, the *nymphal* stage of an insect.

II. *n.* 1. A fanciful name given by Drayton to the ten divisions (nymphals) of his poem "The Muses' Elysium."

The *Nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes.

Drayton, *The Muses' Elysium*, *Nymphal* v.

2. In *bot.*, a member of one of Lindley's alliances, the *Nymphales*, which includes the *Nymphaeaceae*, *Nelumbiaceae*, etc.

nymphalid (nim'fa-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphalid butterfly.

Nymphalidae (nim-fal'i-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-idae*.] A family of rhopaloceros *Lepidoptera* or butterflies, founded by Boisduval in 1840 on the Latreillean genus *Nymphalis*. It is composed of medium-sized and large butterflies, generally brightly colored. In the male the fore legs are quite rudimentary, being only a pair of rough-haired stumps of apparently two joints each; in the female the separate parts are present, but small. The middle legs are directed forward. The larvae are spiny or have fleshy warts covered with hair. The head is usually more or less bilobed, and the tips of the lobes often support branching spines. The pupæ are naked and suspended by the cremaster. There are several subfamilies and many genera.

Nymphalinae (nim-fa-li'nē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-inae*.] The *Nymphalidae* rated as a subfamily.

nymphaline (nim'fa-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphaline butterfly.

Nymphalis (nim'fa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805), < Gr. νύμφη, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of *Nymphalidae* and *Nymphalinae*. Great confusion exists as to what group of butterflies should properly bear this name. Scudder, in his historical sketch of the generic names of butterflies, applies it to a West Indian species, *N. sappho*. No species of *Nymphalis* in this restricted sense are found in Europe or North America.

nymphaean (nim-fē'an), *a.* [*<* Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to or sacred to a nymph or nymphs, < νύμφη, a nymph.] Of or pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs: as, "cool *Nymphaean* grots," *J. Dyer*, *Ruins of Rome*.

nymphet (nim'fet), *n.* [*<* *nymph* + *-et*.] A little nymph. [Rare.]

The *Nymphets* sporting there. Drayton, *Polycolbion*, xl.

nymphic (nim'fik), *a.* [*<* Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to a nymph, or to a bride, or to a bridegroom, < νύμφη, a bride, nymph (νύμφη, a bridegroom): see *nymph*. Cf. L. *Nymphicus*, a proper name.] Of or pertaining to nymphs.

nymphical (nim'fi-kal), *a.* [*<* *nymphic* + *-al*.] Same as *nymphic*.

Nymphicus (nim'fi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to a nymph: see *nymphic*.] A genus of parakeets. See *corolla*.

Nymphipara (nim-fip'a-rū), *n.* *pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *nymphiparus*: see *nymphiparus*.] A name given by Réaumur to the *Pupipara*.

nymphiparous (nim-fip'a-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *nymphiparus*, < L. *nympha* (< Gr. νύμφη), the pupa or nymph of an insect, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] In *entom.*, producing nymphs or pupæ; pupiparous; of or pertaining to the *Nymphipara* or *Pupipara*.

nymphish (nim'fish), *a.* [*<* *nymph* + *-ish*.] Relating to nymphs; nymph-like. [Rare.]

In this third song great threatenings are,

And tending all to *nymphish* war.

Drayton, *Polycolbion*, iii., Arg.

nymphitis (nim-fī'tis), *n.* [*<* NL. *nympha* (see *nympha*, 2) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the nymphæa.

nymph-like (nimf'lik), *a.* Characteristic of a nymph; resembling nymphs: as, "nymph-like step," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 452.

nymphly (nimf'li), *a.* [*<* *nymph* + *-ly*.] Same as *nymph-like*.

nymphochrysalis (nim-fō-kris'ā-lis), *n.* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, + *chrysalis*, q. v.] The egg-like stage from which the nymph in certain neurids (*Trombidium*) is developed. *H. Henking*, 1882.

nympholepsy (nim'fō-lep-si), *n.* [*<* Gr. νύμφη, the state of one rapt or entranced, < νύμφη, rapt, inspired: see *nympholept*. Cf. *cat-alepsy*, *epilepsy*.] An ecstasy; a divine frenzy.

A young Aurora of the air.

The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair

Byron, *Child Harold*, iv. 115.

Writers who labor to disenthrall us from the *nympholepsy* and illusions of the past.

New Princeton Rev., II. 162.

nympholept (nim-fō-lept), *n.* [*< ML. nympholeptus* (Stephani Thesaurus), *< Gr. νυμφόληπτος*, seized by nymphs, i. e. the Muses or inspiring powers of nature, rapt, inspired, *< νύμφη*, a nymph, Muse, + *ληπτός*, verbal adj. of *λαμβάνειν*, *√ λαβ*, take, seize. See *nympholepsy*.] One seized with ecstasy or frenzy; a person rapt or inspired. The explanation 'a person seized with madness on having seen a nymph' (see the quotations) is inaccurate.

Those that in Pagan days caught in forests a momentary glimpse of the nymphs and sylvan goddesses were struck with a hopeless passion; they were *nympholepts*; the affection, as well known as epilepsy, was called nympholepsy.

De Quincey, Secret Societies II.

The *nympholept* stands before his white ideal craving love; and it seems as if she will only grant pity and pardon.

Dowden, The Manhattan, III. 6.

Of her [Italy's] own past, impassioned *nympholept*!

Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I.

nympholeptic (nim-fō-lep'tik), *a.* [*< nympholept + -ic*.] Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied; transported.

Though my soul were *nympholeptic*,
As I heard that virgins.

Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 42.

nymphomania (nim-fō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. νύμφη*, a nymph, a bride, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

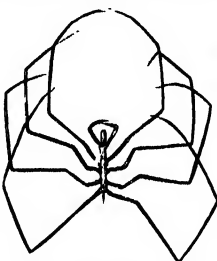
nymphomaniac (nim-fō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *nymphomaniacal*.

II. *n.* A woman who is affected with nymphomania.

nymphomaniacal (nim-fō-mā-ni'ä-käl), *a.* [*< nymphomania + -ac + -al*.] Characterized by or suffering from nymphomania.

nymphomany (nim-fō-mā-ni), *n.* [*< NL. nymphomania*, *q. v.*] Same as *nymphomania*.

Nymphon (nim-fon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. νυμφών*, a bride-chamber, a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, or Persephone, *< νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of the family *Nymphonidae*, having well-developed mandibles and five-jointed palpi. *N. gracilis* is a small European species, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. *N. hamatum* is a larger sea-spider.



Sea-spider (*Nymphon hamatum*).

Nymphonacea (nim-fō-nä'sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Nymphon + -acea*.] A name of the *Pycnogonida*, derived from the genus *Nymphon*.

Nymphonidae (nim-fon'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Nymphon + -idae*.] A family of the order *Pycnogonida* or *Podosomata*, represented by the genus *Nymphon*. They are spider like animals, related to the pycnogonids, and like them sluggishly crawl upon marine plants or other submerged objects. They have very long legs, chelate cheliceres, and palps having from five to nine joints.

nymphotomy (nim-fot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. nymphotomē*, *< Gr. νύμφη*, the nymph, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνω*, *ταμειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

nymyost, *a.* See *nimious*.

nynd (niind), *adv.* A dialectal contraction of *nigh-hand*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 174.

Nyroca (ni-rō'kä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), *< Russ. nirokū* (*nyrok*), a goosander, merganser.]



White-eyed Pochard (*Nyroca leucophthalma*).

A genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatida* and the subfamily *Fuligulina*. *N. ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*, formerly *Fuligula nyroca*, is the common white-eyed pochard of Europe.

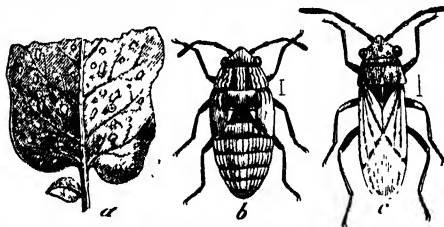
nyrvylt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurvill*.

nyst, *n.* Same as *nist*.

nyseter, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

Nysiinae (nis-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Nysius + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Lygidae* represented chiefly by the genus *Nysius*. Also *Nysiina*.

Nysius (nis'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Dallas, 1852), *< Gr. Νύσιος*, equiv. to *Nucio*, of *Nysa*, *< Νύσα*, *Nysa*, the name of several places associated with Bacchus (Dionysus).] A genus of plant-bugs of



False Chinch-bug (*Nysius destructor*). a, leaf punctured by pupa; b, pupa; c, imago. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the heteropterous family *Lygidae*, usually of small size and dull colors, having veins 3 and 4 of the membrane parallel to the base. It is a large and wide-spread genus, represented in most parts of the world. There are 12 species in North America, of which *N. angustatus* or *destructor* is one of the most noxious, attacking a great variety of garden-vegetables. This is commonly called *false chinch-bug*, from its superficial resemblance to *Blattella leucopertus*, the true chinch-bug.

Nysa (nis'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), *< L. Nysa* (*Nysa*) = *Gr. Νύσα*, the nurse or foster-mother of Bacchus; also the name of several towns.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or

shrubs of the polypetalous order *Cornaceae*, the dogwood family, known by the imbricate petals and single or two-cleft style. There are 5 or



Tupelo or Sour-gum Tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*).

1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers; a, a male flower.

6 species, of temperate and warmer North America and of Asia. They bear alternate undivided leaves, small flowers in heads or racemes, and small oblong drupes. See *black-gum*, *gum*, 2, 3, *Ogechee lime* (under *lime*), *pepperidge*, and *tupelo*.

Nyssion (nis'on), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), *< Gr. νύσιον*, ppr. of *νύσσειν*, prick, spur, pierce.] The typical genus of *Nyssionidae*. It is a widely distributed genus, of which 17 species have been described from the United States. They have the habit, anomalous among hymenoptera, of feigning death when disturbed.

nyssonian (ni-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyssioninae*.

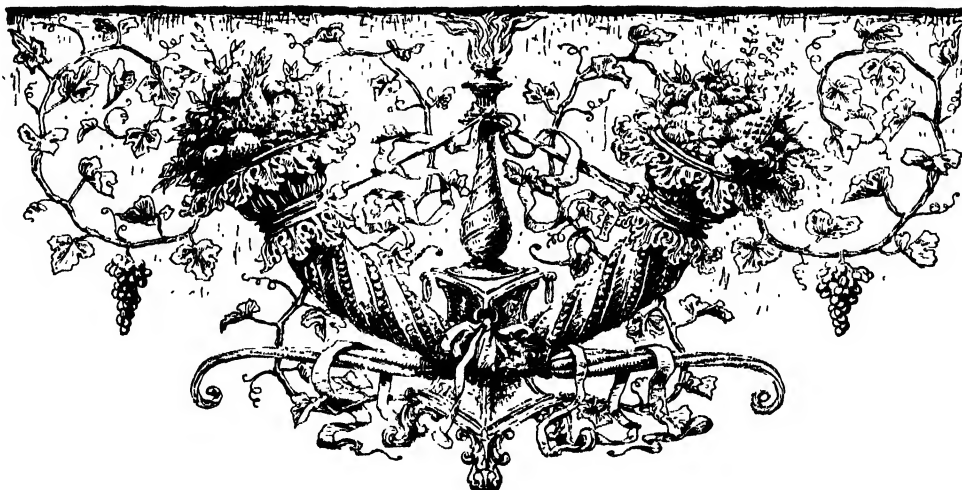
II. *n.* A member of the *Nyssioninae*.

Nyssionidae (ni-son'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Nysson + -idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded by Leach in 1819 on the genus *Nysson*. They have the abdomen ovoid-conic, widest at base and not petiolate; the head moderate in size; the antennae filiform; the mandibles not strongly notched at the outer base; the labrum short, scarcely or not exerted; and the marginal cell not appendiculate. This family is notable for the many instances of mimicry which its species afford. There are 7 genera and from 50 to 60 species in North America.

Nyssioninae (nis-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Nysson + -inae*.] The *Nyssionidae* as a subfamily of *Crabronidae*.

nyssonine (nis'ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nyssioninae*. Also *nyssonian*.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. νυσταγμός*, a nodding, sleep, *< νύσταζω*, nod, be sleepy, nap. Cf. *νύσταξιν*, nod, *νύστην*, nod, = *L. nure* (in comp.), nod: see *nutant*.] In *med.*, involuntary lateral oscillatory (sometimes sometimes rotatory, rarely vertical) motion of the eyes.—**Miners' nystagmus**, nystagmus developed in miners, especially when they work in a dim light.





1. The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel in our alphabet. It followed *N* also in the Italian systems, but was separated from it in Greek and Phœnician by another character, which in the latter had the value of a syllable, and in the former that of the compound *ks* (ξ). The *O*-character, accordingly, was the sixteenth in the Phœnician alphabet, and it represented there the *ain*, a very peculiar and to us unpronounceable guttural; the Greeks (as in the case of *E*: see that letter) arbitrarily changed its value to that of a vowel, corresponding in quality to our "long *o*." There is no traceable Egyptian prototype for the character; the comparison of older forms is therefore as follows:



It thus appears that the belief, not uncommonly held, that *O* represents, and is imitated from, the rounded position of the lips in its utterance, is a delusion. The historical value of the letter (as already noticed) is that of our *o*, in *note*, etc., whether of both long and short quantities, as in Latin and the earliest Greek, or of short only, as in Greek after the addition to that alphabet of a special sign for long *o* (namely *omega*, Ω, ω). This vowel sound, the name-sound of *o*, is found in English usage only with long quantity in accented syllables. There is no closely corresponding short vowel in standard English, but only in dialectal pronunciation, as in the New England utterance of certain words (much varying in number in different individuals); for example, *home*, *whole*, *none*. What we call "short *o*" (in *not*, *on*, etc.) is a sound of altogether different quality, very near to a true short *a* (that is, a short utterance corresponding to the *a* of *arm*, *father*), but verging slightly toward the "broad" *a* (or *o*) of *laud*, *lord*. "Short *o*" has a marked tendency to take on a "broader" sound, especially before *r*, and especially in America; hence the use, in the respellings of this work, of *o*, which varies in different months from the full sound of *a* to that of *a*. After these three values of the character, the next most common one is that of the *oo* sound, the original and proper sound of *u* (represented in this work by *u*), as in *moor*, with the nearly corresponding short sound (marked *u*) in a few words, as *roof*, *woman*. All these vowel sounds partake of what is usually called a "labial" or a "rounded" character: that is to say, there is involved in their utterance a rounding and closing movement of the lips (and, it is held, of the whole mouth-cavity), in different degrees—least of all in *u*, more and more in *o*, *u*, *u*, *u*; in the last, carried to its extreme, no closer rounding and approximation being possible. The labial action helps to give the vowel-sounds in question their fully distinctive character; but it can be more or less slighted without leaving them unrecognizable, and, in the generally indolent habit of English pronunciation, is in a degree neglected, even in accented syllables, and yet more in unaccented. Our "long *o*," it should be added, regularly ends with a vanishing sound of *oo* (*o*), as our *u* with one of *r*. *O* also has in many words the value of the "neutral" vowels of *but*, *hurt*: for example, in *son*, *come*, *love*, *work*. *O* is further a member of several very common and important digraphs: thus, *oo*, the most marked representative of the *o* sound (in *moon*, *road*, etc.), but also pronounced as *u* (*hook*, *look*, etc.) and *u* (*blood*, etc.); *ou* (in certain situations *ou*), oftenest representing a real diphthong (in *out*, *sound*, *none*, etc.), but also a variety of other sounds (as in *through*, *could*, *ought*, *rough*); *oi* (in certain situations *oi*), standing for a real diphthongal sound of which the first element is the "broad" *o*- or *a*-sound (for example, *point*, *boy*); *oa* (*loud*, etc.), having the "long" *o*-sound; others, *ueo* (variously pronounced, as in *people*, *yeoman*, *jeopard*), *oe* (in *for*, *does*, etc.), are comparatively rare.

The poet, little urged,
But with some prelude of disparagement,
Road, mouthing out his hollow *oes* and *aes*,
Deep-chested music.

Temnyon, The Epic (Morte d'Arthur).

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 11.—3. As a symbol: (a) In medieval musical notation, the sign of the *tempus perfectum*—that is, of triple rhythm. See *mensurable music*, under *mensurable*. (b) In modern musical notation, a null (which see). (c) In *chem.*, the symbol of *oxygen*. (d) In *logic*, the symbol of the particular negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (b).—4. An abbreviation: (a) Of *old*: as, in O. H. G., Old High German; O. T., Old Testament. (b) Of the Middle Latin *octavius*, a pint. (c) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *overcast*.—5. Pl. *o's*, *oes* (*oz*). Anything circular or approximately so, as resembling the shape of the letter *o*, as a spangle, the circle of a theater, the earth, etc.

May we cram
Within this wooden *O* [the theater] the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

Shak., Hen. V., Prolog.
Fair Helena, who more engirds the night
Than all yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 188.

The colours that show best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and *oes* or spangs, as they are no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs.

Their mantles were of several-coloured silks . . . embroidered with *O's*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

6†. An arithmetical cipher; zero: so called from its form.

Now thou artan *O* without a figure. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 212.
Round *o*, a zero: used to indicate the absence of runs in base-ball, cricket, etc.

O², *oh* (o), *interj.* [*ME. o*, *AS. ei* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *o* = F. Sp. Pg. It. *o* = Ir. *och* = L. *o* = Gr. *ō*, *ō*, a common *interj.*, of spontaneous origin. Cf. equiv. Ar. Hind. *ya*; and see *ah*, *qu²*, *ch*, *ow*, etc. There is no difference between *O* and *oh* except that of present spelling, *oh* being common in ordinary prose, and the capital *O* being rather preferred (probably for its round and more impressive look) in verse, and in the solemn style, as in earnest address or appeal.] A common interjection expressing surprise, pain, gladness, appeal, entreaty, invocation, lament, etc., according to the manner of utterance and the circumstances of the case.

Phyllisides is dead. O luckless age!
O widow world! O brookes and fountains cleere!
L. Brysketh, Pastoral Eclogue.

O hone! Och hone! An interjection of lamentation. [Irish and Scotch.]

"O hon, alas!" said that lady,
"This water's wondrous dew."
Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, VI. 179).

At the loss of a dear friend they will cry out, roar, and tear their hair, lamenting some months after, howling "O Hon."
Boston, Anat. of Mel., p. 309.

O², *oh* (ō), *n.* [*cf. O². oh, interj.*] 1. An exclamation or lamentation.

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?
Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 90.

With the like clamor, and confused *O*,
To the dread shock the aspiring armies go.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 35.

2†. Same as *ho*!—The *O's* of Advent, the Advent Anthems, sung in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the days next preceding Christmas, beginning with December 16th, as noted in the Book of Common Prayer. They are named from the initial *O* with which they all begin. Each contains a separate invocation: as, *O Sapientia* (that is, *O Wisdom*), *O Adoni* (Lord), *O Root of David*, etc.

The *O's* of St. Bridget, or the Fifteen *O's* fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget. Each begins with *O Jesu* or a similar invocation. They were included in several of the primers issued in England shortly before the Reformation. See *primer* 2.

O³ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a³*); abbr. of *on*: see *on*.] An abbreviated form of *on*. Commonly written *o*.

Still you keep *o*' the windy side of the law.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 181.

O⁴, *a*. [*ME. o*, *oo*, var. of *a*, for earlier *on*, *oom*, *an*, *AS. an*, one: see *a²*, *an¹*, *one*.] 1. Same as *on*.

All here comes were glad of hire gode speche,
& seden at *a* sent [with one assent] "wat so tide wold after,
Thel wold manli bi here; miht meytene hire wille."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3017.

The kynges Ban and the kynges Bohors com to hym, and seide so to hym of *a* thinge and other that that hym spoked.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 498.

But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
I aske of you *O* thing but augurs you noight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2236.

2. Same as *a²*, the indefinite article.

There where the blessed Virgynne seynte Kateryne was huried,
that is to undrestonde, in *o* Contree, or in *o* Place berynge *a* Name.
Manderlyle, Travels, p. 63.

O⁵ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a⁴*); abbr. of *of*: see *of*.] An abbreviated form of *of*, now commonly written *o*. It is very common in colloquial speech, but is usually written and printed in the full form *of*. It

is the established form of *of* in the phrase *o'clock*. See *clock* 2.

Some god *o*' the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 389.

O⁶, O'. [*Ir. o*, *OIr. ui*, descendant, = Gael. *oghda*, > *Sc. oc*, a grandson: see *oc²*.] A prefix common in Irish surnames, equivalent to *Mac* in Gaelic and Irish surnames (see *Mac*), meaning 'son,' as in *O'Brien*, *O'Connor*, *O'Donnell*, *O'Sullivan*, son of Brien, Connor, Donnell, etc.

O-. [*NL. etc. -o-*, < Gr. *-o-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = L. *-i-*: see *i-2*.] The usual "connecting vowel," properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Greek, as in *acr-o-lith*, *chrys-o-prase*, *mon-o-lone*, *prot-o-martyr*, etc. This vowel *-o-* is often accented, becoming then, as in *-o-log-y*, *-o-graphy*, etc., an apparent part of the second element. (See *-ology*.) So in *-oid*, properly *-o-id*, it has become apparently a part of the suffix. See *i-2*.

oadt, *n.* A corrupt form of *wood*.

No difference between *ode* and frankincense.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

oadal (ō'a-dal), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A tree, *Sterculia villosa*, abundant in India, whose bast is made into good rope, and whose bark, after soaking, can be slipped from the log without splitting, and sewed up to form bags.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ouph*, **aupe*, *auf*, an elf, < Icel. *aftr*, an elf, = *AS. elf*, elf: see *elf*.] 1. In popular superstition, a changeling; a foolish or otherwise defective child left by fairies in the place of another carried off by them.

The fairy left this *auf*,
And took away the other
Drayton, Nymphidia, I. 79.

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blackhead; a simpleton.

The fear of breeding fools
And *oafs*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, I. 4.

With Nature's *oafs* 'tis quite a different Case,
For Fortune favours all her Idiot-Race.
Congreve, Way of the World, Prolog.

You great ill-fashioned *oaf*, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut!

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, IV.

oafish (ō'fish), *a.* [*cf. oaf* + *-ish*. Cf. *elfish*.] Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

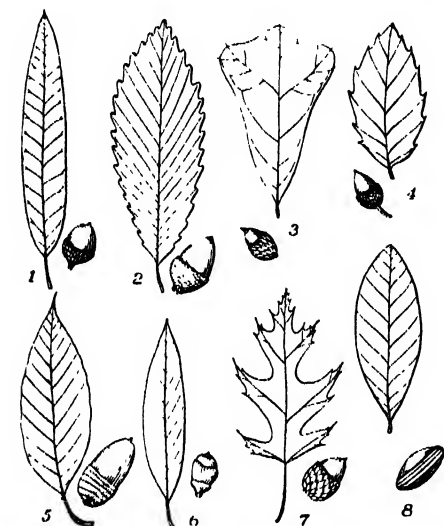
oafishness (ō'fish-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. [Rare.]

oak (ōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oke*, < *ME. oke*, *ok*, earlier *ake*, *ak* (> *Sc. auk*), < *AS. ak* = *OFries. ēk* = *MD. ecke*, *D. eik* = *MLG. eke*, *LG. eke* = *OHG. eih*, *ech*, *MHG. eich*, *ciche*, *ci*, *ciche* = *Icel. eik* = *Norw. eik* = *Sw. ek* = *Dan. eg* (= *Goth. *aiks*, not recorded), an oak; in mod. Icel. in the general sense 'tree' (cf. Gr. *ōpva*, a tree, the oak):



White Oak (*Quercus alba*).
1, branch with acorns; 2, branch with male catkins; 3, a male flower.

see *dryad*). The Lith. *auzolas*, Lett. *ohsols*, oak, are prob. not related to the Teut. name. For the confusion of *acorn* with *oak*, see *acorn*. **Oak** (ME. *oke*) occurs in the surnames *Nokes* and *Snooks*.] 1. A tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, a large and widely dispersed group, chiefly of forest-trees. In its nobler representatives the oak as "the monarch of the forest" has always been impressive, and it anciently held an important place in religious and civil ceremonies. Oak chaplets were a reward of civic merit among the Romans; the Druids venerated the oak as well as the mistletoe which grows upon it. The timber of many species is of great economic value, and the bark of several is used for tanning and dyeing and in medicine. (See *oak bark* and *quercitron*.) One species furnishes cork (see *cork*). The fruit-cups of some are used in tanning (see *valonia*). (See also *galls*, *hermes*, and *kermes*.) The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British oak, *Quercus robur*, having two varieties, *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*, often regarded as species. The species is distributed throughout a great part of Europe and in western Asia. It attains great age, with an extreme height of 120 feet. For ship-building its timber is considered invaluable, having the requisite toughness and most other qualities without extreme weight, and until recently it was the prevailing material of British shipping. It is also used for construction, cabinet-work, etc. Its bark is



1. Leaves and Acorns of different species of Oak.

1, willow-oak of North America (*Quercus Phellos*); 2, chestnut-oak of North America (*Q. Prinus*); 3, black-jack of North America (*Q. nigra*); 4, *Q. ilex*, of Europe; 5, *Q. acuta*, of Japan; 6, *Q. laurifolia*, of the Malay peninsula; 7, scarlet oak of North America (*Q. coccinea*); 8, *Q. tinctoria*, of the Malay peninsula.

a tanning substance of great importance. In the eastern half of North America the white oak, *Q. alba*, in England sometimes called *Quebec oak*, occupies a somewhat similar but less commanding position. It rises from 70 to 140 feet, and affords a hard, tough, and durable wood, used, though not equal to the English oak, in ship-building, construction of all sorts, the manufacture of carriages and implements, cabinet-making, etc. The bur, overcup, or mossy-cup oak, *Q. macrocarpa*, is a tree of similar range, equal size, and even superior wood, which is not always distinguished from that of the white oak.

2. One of various other trees or plants in some respects resembling the oak.—3. The wood of an oak-tree.—4. One of certain moths; as, the scalloped oak. [British collectors' name.]—5. The club at cards. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.].—**Abraham's oak**, a famous and venerable tree at Mamre in Palestine, on the traditional site of the tree under which the patriarch is supposed to have pitched his tent.—**African oak**, a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia Africana*. Also called *African oak*.—**Barren oak**, the black-jack, *Quercus nigra*; so called from growing in sandy barrens. — **Bartram's oak**, a rare and local tree of the United States, *Quercus heterophylla*, sometimes regarded as a hybrid. — **Basket-oak**, *Quercus Michauxii*, the common white oak of the Gulf States; useful for implements, cooage, construction, etc., and especially suited to basket-making. — **Bear-oak**. See *scrub oak*. — **Belote oak**, a rather small evergreen species, *Quercus Ballota*, of the Mediterranean region, whose acorns, raw or boiled, furnish an important food. Also *ballote*. — **Bitter oak**, the Turkey oak. — **Black oak**. (a) The quercitron oak. (b) The red oak. (c) *Quercus Emoryi* of Texas. — **Blue oak**. Same as *mountain white oak*. — **Botany Bay oak**, any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (which see). See also *beefwood*. — **British oak**, English oak. See def. 1. — **Bur-oak**. See def. 1. — **Charter oak**, an oak-tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in which, according to tradition, was concealed in 1687 the colonial charter which had been demanded by the royal governor Andros. The tree was blown down in 1866. — **Chestnut-oak**, one of several American species with leaves like the chestnut; namely, *Quercus Prinus*, rock chestnut-oak, with timber useful for fencing, millroad-ties, etc., and bark excellent for tanning; *Q. prinoides*, also called *yellow oak* and *chinkapin-oak*, with wood like the last, and small edible acorns; and *Q. densiflora*, tanbark- or peach-oak, its wood largely used for fuel, its bark the best on the Pacific coast for tanning. — **Chinkapin-oak**. See *chestnut-oak*. — **Cork-oak**. Same as *cork-tree*. — **Cow-oak**. Same as *basket-oak*. — **Dominica oak**. See *ilex*. — **Duck-oak**. See *water-oak*. — **Durmast oak**. See *durmast*. — **Dyers' oak**.

Same as *quercitron oak*. — **Evergreen oak**, when used specifically, same as *holm-oak*. — **Forest oak**. See *Casuarina*. — **Gall-oak**. See *gall*. — **Gospel oak**, holy oak, individual oaks here and there in England under which religious services were held, and which became resting-stations in the old ceremony of beating the parish bounds.

Dearest, bury me
Under that holy oak or Gospel Tree;
Where, though thou see'st not, thou mayst think upon
Me, when thou yearly go'st Procession. *Herriek*.

Green oak, a condition of oak-wood caused by its being impregnated with the spaw of *Festus ferruginea*. — **Heart of oak**. See *heart*. — **Indian oak**. See *teak*. — **Iron-oak**, the Turkey oak, or post-oak. — **Italian oak**, *Quercus Ilex*, of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed to be the *ascutus* of Virgil. Erroneously called *Italian beech*. — **Jerusalem oak**, oak of Jerusalem, the herb *Chenopodium Botrys*; so called from the form of its leaves. Also called *feather-geranium*. See *Chenopodium* and *ambrose*.

— **Laurel-oak**. (a) *Quercus laurifolia*, an unimportant species of the southeastern United States. (b) Same as *shingle-oak*. — **Lea's oak**, *Quercus Leana*, an apparent hybrid between *Q. imbricaria* and *Q. tinctoria*. — **Live oak**. See *live-oak*. — **Man in the oak**. See *man*. — **Maul-oak**. See *live-oak*. — **Mossy-cup oak**. (a) The bur-oak, sometimes distinguished as *white mossy-cup*. (b) The Turkey oak. — **New Zealand oak**. See *Knightia*. — **Nut-gall oak**. See *gall*. — **Oaks of Bashan**, oaks apparently of several species—the *Valonia* oak, the *holm-oak*, and others. — **Overcup-oak**. See def. 1, and *post-oak*. — **Peach-oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *willow-oak*. — **Quebec oak**. See def. 1. — **Royal oak**, an oak-tree formerly standing at Boscobel (border of Shropshire and Staffordshire, England), in which Charles II. took refuge for a day soon after his defeat at Worcester, on September 3d, 1651.

— **Scarlet oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus coccinea*; so named from the color of its leaves in autumn. — **Silky or silk-bark oak**. See *Grevillea*. — **Tan-bark oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above. — **The Oaks stakes**, a race run at Epsom in Surrey, England, two days after the Derby. These races were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmanstern, near Epsom. — **To sport one's oak**, in Eng. university slang, to be "not at home" to visitors; this being notified by closing the outer oak door of one's rooms. — **Turkey oak**, *Quercus Cerris*, the mossy-cup oak of southern Europe. Its wood is prized by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, etc., and is also useful for building. The American Turkey oak is *Q. Catenacea* of the southeastern United States. Its wood is useful chiefly for fuel. *Q. falcata*, the Spanish oak, is also sometimes locally called *Turkey oak*. — **Valparaiso oak**. See *live-oak*. — **Weeping oak**. See *white oak*, below. — **White oak**, *Quercus alba* (see def. 1), and four species of Pacific North America: namely, *Q. lobata*, the weeping oak; *Q. Garryana*, its wood the best substitute in that region for eastern white oak; *Q. oblongifolia*; and *Q. grisea*. The mountain white oak, or blue oak, is the Californian *Q. Douglasii*. The swamp white oak is *Q. bicolor* of eastern North America; its wood is used for the same purposes as that of *Q. alba*. The water white oak is the same as the swamp post-oak. See *post-oak*. — **Yellow-bark oak**. See *quercitron*. — **Yellow oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *quercitron*. (See also *he-oak*, *jack-oak*, *hermes-oak*.)

oak-apple (ôk'äp'pl), *n.* An oak-gall. See *gall*. — **oak-apple day**, in England, the 29th of May, on which day boys wear oak-apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak-tree. (See *royal oak*, under *oak*.) The apple and a leaf or two are sometimes gilded and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney-piece or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, falling into disuse. *Halliwel*.

oak-bark (ôk'bärk), *n.* The bark of some species of oak, used in tanning, and to some extent in dyeing and in medicine. The white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the official species in the United States. See *oak*, 1, *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*), and *quercitron*.

oak-barren (ôk'bar'en), *n.* See *opening*, 5. **oak-beauty** (ôk'büt'i), *n.* A handsome geometrid moth, *Biston or Amphidasis prodromaria*, whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak-beetle (ôk'bê'tl), *n.* A serricorn beetle of the family *Eucnemidae*. *Adams*.

Oakboy (ôk'boy), *n.* One of a body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The Oakboys received their name from oak-sprays which they wore in their hats.

oak-chestnut (ôk'ches'nüt), *n.* A shrub or tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

oaken (ôk'n), *a.* [< ME. *oken*, < AS. *äcen* (= OFries. *eken*, *etzen* = D. *eiken* = MLG. *eken*, *ekensch* = OHG. *eichin*, MHG. *eichin*, *eichen*, G. *eichen* = Icel. *eikinn*), of oak, < äc, oak: see *oak*.] Made of oak; consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, or wood, etc., of the oak: as, an *oaken* plank or bench.

Lady Marjorie is condemned to die,
To be burnt in a fire of *oaken* wood!
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber where-with to build ships. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 253.

When *oaken* woods with buds are pink.
Lowell, The Nest.

oakenpin (ôk'n-pin), *n.* An apple so called from its hardness. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

oakert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ocher*.

oak-feeding (ôk'tê'ding), *a.* Feeding on oak-leaves; quercivorous: specifically said of certain silkworms, larvae of the moths *Antheraea yamamai* of Japan and *H. pernyi* of China, which produce an inferior kind of silk.

oak-fern (ôk'fêrn), *n.* The fern *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

oak-fig (ôk'fig), *n.* A gall produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*: so called from its resemblance to a fig.

oak-frog (ôk'frog), *n.* A North American toad, *Bufo quercus*: so called because it frequents oak-openings.

oak-gall (ôk'gál), *n.* An oak-apple or oak-wart. See *gall*.

oak-hooktip (ôk'huk'tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx hamula*.

oak-lappet (ôk'lap'et), *n.* A British moth, *Gastropacha quercifolia*.

oak-leather (ôk'leth'er), *n.* A kind of fungus-mycelium found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather. It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used in making plasters.

oakling (ôk'ling), *n.* [*oak* + *-ling*.] A young or small oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*. *Evelyn*, *Sylva*, I. ix. § 8.

oak-lungs (ôk'lungz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea*; lungwort.

oak-opening (ôk'öp'ning), *n.* See *opening*, 5.

oak-paper (ôk'pâ'pêr), *n.* Paper, as for wall-hangings, printed in imitation of the veinings of oak.

oak-pest (ôk'pest), *n.* An insect especially injurious to the oak; specifically, in the United States, *Phylloxera rileyi*, the only member of the genus which infests the oak. It produces a seared appearance of the leaves, and hibernates on the twigs.

oak-plum (ôk'plum), *n.* A gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-prunus*: so called from its resemblance to a plum.

oak-potato (ôk'pô-tâ'tô), *n.* A gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-batatus*: so called from its resemblance to a potato.

oak-spangle (ôk'spang'gl), *n.* A flattened pilose gall occurring singly on the lower side of oak-leaves. That found in England is produced by *Cynips longipennis*, a small hymenopter.

oak-tangle (ôk'tang'gl), *n.* A thicket of oak-shrubs or -trees.

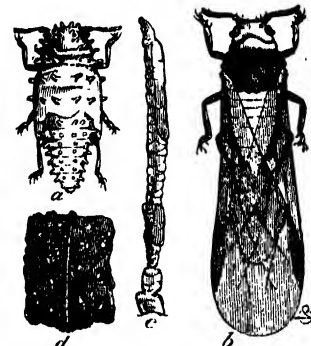
They come from the *oak-tangles* of the environing hills. *The Century*, XXXVII. 415.

oak-tanned (ôk'tand), *a.* Tanned with a solution the principal ingredient of which is oak-bark.

oak-tree (ôk'trê), *n.* [*ME. oketre*, < AS. *äc-treow* (= Dan. *egetre*), < äc, oak, + *treow*, tree.] The oak.

oakum (ô'kum), *n.* [Formerly also *occam*, *ockam*, and more prop. *ocum*, *okum*; < ME. **ocumbe*, < AS. *äcumba*, *äcumba*, *äcumba*, *äcumba* (also *cumba*), tow, oakum (= OHG. *ächambi*, MHG. *äkambe*, *äkamp*, in comp. *hanef-äkambe*, hemp-oakum, the refuse of hemp when hackled), lit. 'that which is combed out,' < **äcumban*, comb out, < ä-, out, + *cumban*, comb: see *a-1*, and *comb-1*, *kemb*. The AS. prefix *ä-*, unaccented in verbs, takes the accent in nouns (cf. *arist*), and has in this case changed to *E. oa* (ô).] 1. The coarse part separated from flax or hemp in hackling; tow.—2. Junk or old ropes untwisted, and picked into loose fibers resembling tow: used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That made from untarred ropes is called *white oakum*.

For this Nut (which is as big as an Estridge egge) hath two sorts of huskes, as our Walnuts, whereof the vppermost is hairy (like hempe), of which they make *Ockum* and Cordage, of the other shell they make drinking-cups. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 306.



Oak-pest (*Phylloxera rileyi*), enlarged.
a, pupa; b, winged female; c, antenna, greatly enlarged; d, portion of infested leaf, under side.

All would sink
But for the oakum caulked in every chink.
John Taylor, Works (1680), III. 66.

oak-wart (ôk'wärt), *n.* An oak-gall. *Browning.*
oak-web (ôk'web), *n.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *oeb*. [Prov. Eng.]
oaky (ô'ki), *a.* [*< oak + -y*]. Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

The oaky, rocky, flinty hearts of men.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

oander, oandurth (ôn'dér, ôn'dérth), *n.* Dialectal forms of *undern*.

oar¹ (ôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ore*; *< ME. ore*, earlier *are*, *< AS. ar* = Icel. *ár* = Sw. *är*, *ära* = Dan. *are*, an oar; prob. akin to Gr. *ἐργάριον* = L. *rémus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐργός*, an oarsman, rower, later (in pl.) also oars, *ἐργασίον*, row, Lith. *irklas*, an oar, *irti*, row, *Škt. aritra*, a paddle, rudder; referred, with the verb *row* (AS. *rōwan*, etc.) and its deriv. *rudder*, to *✓ ar*, drive, row, prob. same as *✓ ar*, raise, move, go; see *row*, *rudder*.] 1. A long wooden implement used for propelling a boat, barge, or galley. It consists of two parts—a flat feather-shaped or spoon-shaped part called the *blade*, which is dipped into the water in rowing, and a rounded part called the *loom*, ending in a piece of less diameter than the rest, called the *handle*. The oar rests in a hole or indentation in the gunwale, called the *rowlock* or *oar-lock*, or between two pins called *thole-pins*, or in a metal rest or socket. The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power and the water the fulcrum. Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale-boats.

Insomuch we hadde none other remedy but strake downe our boote and mannyn her with oars, wherewithall.
Sir R. Gwyforde, *Pygmymage*, p. 68.

This 'tis, sir, to teach you to be too busy,
To covet all the gains, and all the rumours,
To have a stirring oar in all men's actions.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

2. In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *zoöl.*, an oar-like appendage of an animal used for swimming, as the leg or antenna of an insect or crustacean, one of the parapodia of annelids, etc.—4. One who uses an oar; an oarsman; also, a waterman. [Colloq.]

Tarlton, being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of oares to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was bumsiepe; and so indeede were all three for the most part.

Tarlton's Jest (1611). (Halliwell.)

Dorsal oars, in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium*.—**Muffled oars**. See *muffled*.—**Oars**! the order to lay on oars.—**To back the oars, bend to the oars, boat the oars**. See the verbs.—**To lie on one's oars**, to suspend rowing, but without shipping the oars; hence, figuratively, to cease from work; rest; take things easy.—**To peak the oars**, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.—**To put one's oar in**, or **to put in one's oar**, to interfere unexpectedly or officiously; intermeddle in the business or concerns of others.—**To ship the oars**, to place them in the rowlocks.—**To take the laboring oar**. See *labor*.—**To toss the oars**, to throw up the blades of the oars and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat: a salute.—**To trail the oars**, to throw the oars out of the rowlocks, and permit them to hang outside the boat by the trailing-lines.—**To unship the oars**, to take the oars out of the rowlocks.—**Ventral oars**, in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium*. (See also *bow-oar*, *stroke-oar*.)

oar¹ (ôr), *v.* [*< oar¹, n.*]. **I. intrans.** To use an oar or oars; row.

Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And oar'd with labouring arms along the flood.
Broume, in Pope's *Odyssey*, xii. 526.

II. trans. 1. To propel by or as by rowing.

His bold head
'Rove the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd
Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke
To the shore.
Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 118.

Some to a low song oar'd a shallop by,
Or under arches of the marble bridge
Hung, shadow'd from the heat.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

2. To traverse by or as by means of oars.

Forsook the Ore and oar'd with nervous limbs
The billowy brine.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xi.

3. To move or use as an oar.

And Naiads oar'd
A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars.
Tennyson, *To E. L. on his Travels in Greece*.

oar², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ore¹*.

oared (ôrd), *a.* [*< oar¹ + -ed²*]. 1. Furnished with oars; used in composition: as, a four-oared boat.—2. In *zoöl.*: (a) Oar-footed: as, the oared shrew, *Sorex remifer*, a common aquatic shrew of Europe. (b) Specifically, copepod or copelete. (c) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird's foot.

oar-fish (ôr'fish), *n.* A trachypteroid or tæni-osomous fish, *Regalecus glesne*, of the family *Regalecidae*, a kind of ribbon-fish. It attains a length of from 12 to more than 20 feet.

oar-footed (ôr'füt'ed), *a.* Having feet like oars; copepod: said of some crustaceans.

oar¹, *n.* Plural of *oarium*.

oariocoele (ô-â-ri-ô-sel), *n.* [*< NL. oarium + Gr. κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the ovary.

oaritis (ô-â-ri'tis), *n.* [*< NL. < oarium + -itis*]. In *pathol.*, ovaritis.

oarium (ô-â-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oaria* (-â). [*< NL. < Gr. ᾠάριον*, a little egg (taken in sense of the diff. but related *NL. ovarium*, ovary), dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An ovary or ovarium.

oarlaps (ôr'laps), *n.* See the quotation.

One parent (rabbit), or even both, are oarlaps—that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles.
Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, iv.

oarless (ôr'les), *a.* [*< oar¹ + -less*]. Not supplied with oars; destitute or deprived of oars.

A broken torch, an oarless boat.

Byron, *Iride of Abydos*, II. 26.

oar-lock (ôr'lok), *n.* A rowlock.

oar-propeller (ôr'prô-pel'er), *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oarsman (ôr'zman), *n.*; pl. *oarsmen* (-men). [*< oar's*, poss. of *oar¹*, + *man*]. One who rows with an oar; a boatman; especially, one who rows for exercise or sport.

oarsmanship (ôr'zman-ship), *n.* [*< oarsman + -ship*]. The art of rowing; skill as an oarsman.

oar-swivel (ôr'swiv'el), *n.* A kind of rowlock, consisting of a pivoted socket for the shaft of an oar on the gunwale of a boat.

oary (ôr'i), *a.* [*< oar¹ + -y*]. Having the form or serving the purpose of an oar. [Rare.]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 440.

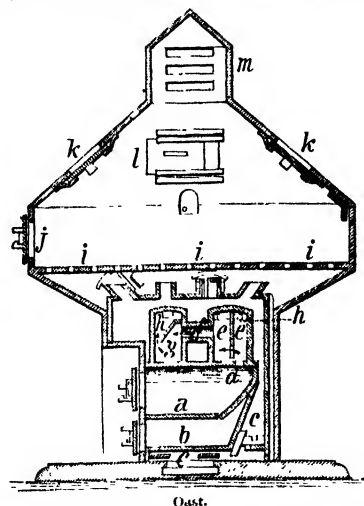
oasal (ô-â'sal), *a.* [*< oasis + -al*]. Of or pertaining to an oasis or to oases; found in oases: as, *oasal* flora.

oaset, oasiset. Obsolete forms of *ooze*, *oazy*.

oasis (ô-â'sis), *n.*; pl. *oases* (-sêz). [= F. *oasis* = Sp. *oasis* = Pg. *oasis* (preserving the L. form); F. also *oase* = It. *oasi* = D. (i. Dan. *oase* = Sw. *oas* = Russ. *oasîs*, *oasisû*; *< L. Oasis* (L. in deriv. *Ousites*), a place in the west of Egypt to which criminals were banished by the emperors, *< Gr. Ὠαίς* (Herodotus), Ὠαίσις (Strabo) (this second form appar. simulating Gr. *αἶσος*, dry, wither, = L. *urere*, burn), also Ὠαίσις, and (the city) Ὠαίσις, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* (> Ar. *wâh*), a dwelling-place, an oasis, *< ouih*, dwell.] Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

O me, my pleasant rambles by the lake,
My sweet, wild, fresh three quarters of a year,
My One Oasis in the dust and droneth
Of city life!
Tennyson, *Edwin Morris*.

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some *oasis* after wandering over an arid wilderness.
Edinburgh Rev.



Oat.
a, grate; b, ash-pit; c, passage for air which rises around the furnace and radiator and passes through the perforated drying-floor; d, smoke-opening; e, c, radiator; f, smoke-passage; g, up-lake; h, h, outlets for smoke; j, j, entrances to and exits from drying-floor; k, capola perforated for escape of air and moisture. (The hops to be dried are spread on the floor.)

oast (ôst), *n.* [*< ME. oost, ost*; *< AS. âst* (= OD. *est*, *ast*, D. *ceest*), a kiln, drying-house; akin to *âd*, a funeral pile, L. *ædes*, house (hearth), Gr. *αἶθος*, burning, heat, *αἶθρ*, ether, etc.: see *edify*, *ether*, etc.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. See *cut* in preceding column.

oast-house (ôst'hous), *n.* 1. A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast-houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts.
J. C. Morton, *Cyc. of Agriculture*.

2. A drying-house or a building in which something, as tobacco, is dried and cured.

And it ought to touch the heart of the most callous of conservative agriculturists to spend twenty minutes of fingering and sampling in the aromatic warmth of a well-arranged tobacco *oast-house*, where the luxuriant crop hangs in long vistas of tawny-coloured tassels, each tassel "hand" composed of the wide fronds in their unbroken integrity, strung on a lath and hung points downwards!
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 672.

oat (ôt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ote*, *otex*, dial. (Sc.) *oits*; *< ME. ote, oote*, earlier *ate* (usually in pl., *ates*, earlier *oten*), *< AS. âte* (in earliest form *âtæ*, pl. *âtan*, oat (tr. L. *avena*), also cockle, tares (tr. L. *lolium* and *zizania*); not found in other tongues. Some compare the Icel. (dim.) *eitill*, a nodule in stone, = Norw. *eitel*, a knot, nodule, gland; also Russ. *yadro*, a kernel, ball, Gr. *oldos*, a swelling (see *edema*); the name being given, in this view, with ref. to its rounded shape. Others compare the AS. *etan*, E. *eat* (cf. *æt* = Icel. *âta*, also *ati*), meat, prey; but why oats should be singled out, as 'that which has a rounded shape' or 'that which is eaten,' from other grains of which the same is equally or more true, is not clear.] 1. (a) A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or its seed: commonly used in the plural in a collective sense. The oat was already in cultivation before the Christian era, and is sown in a variety of soils in all cool climates, degenerating



Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

a, a spikelet; b, the lower flowering glume with awn; c, the upper flowering glume; d, a neutral flower; e, grain in flower; f, the awn; g, the awn sheath; h, the awn; i, the awn sheath; j, the awn sheath; k, the awn sheath; l, the awn sheath; m, the awn sheath; n, the awn sheath; o, the awn sheath; p, the awn sheath; q, the awn sheath; r, the awn sheath; s, the awn sheath; t, the awn sheath; u, the awn sheath; v, the awn sheath; w, the awn sheath; x, the awn sheath; y, the awn sheath; z, the awn sheath.

toward the tropics, yet not ripening quite as far north as barley. Oats are grown chiefly as food for beasts, especially horses, being most largely so used in the United States; but they also form an important human food (especially in Scotland, of late years somewhat in the United States), in point of nutrition ranked higher by some than ordinary grades of wheat flour. (See *oatmeal*, *groats*, and *sovereign*.) All the varieties of the ordinary cultivated oat are referred to *A. sativa*, but this is believed by many to be derived from the wild oat, *A. fatua*. The race called *naked oat*, sometimes regarded as a species, *A. nuda*, differs from other sorts in having the seed free from the glume. It is successful in Ireland, etc., but not in America. A variety well approved in both hemispheres is the potato-oat, with a large white plump grain, the original of which was found growing accidentally with potatoes. The black Poland is another esteemed variety; the Tartarian and the Siberian are recommended for poor soils. The varieties are numerous, new ones constantly appearing.

It fell on a day, and a bonny shimmer day,
When green grew *oats* and barley.

Bonnie Green of *Airly* (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

The country squires brewed at home that strong ale which, after dinner, stood on the table in decanters marked with the oat and was drunk in lieu of wine.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 68.

(b) Any species of *Avena*. The wild oat of Europe, *A. fatua*, is a weed of cultivation in many places; in California where it abounds, it is extensively utilized as hay. The animal, fly, or hygrometric oat, *A. serotia*, native in Barbary, has two long, strong, much-bent awns, which twist and untwist with changes of moisture, and so become a means of locomotion. Various species are more or less available for pasture.

2t. A musical pipe of oat-straw; a shepherd's pipe; hence, pastoral song. See *oaten pipe*, under *oaten*.

To get thy steering, once again
I'll play thee such another strain
That thou shalt swear my pipe do's reign
Over thine oat as sovereigne
Herrick, A Boucollek, or Discourse of Neatherds.
But now my oat proceeds,
And listens to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 88.

Corbie oats. See *corbie*.—**False oat.** Same as *oat-grass*.
2.—**Seaside oat.** See *spike-grass*.—**Short oat.** A cultivated variety of the oat. **Skinless oat.** Same as *naked oat*. See def. 1.—**To sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful excesses, practise the dissolutions to which some are prone in the early part of life; hence, *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.

We mean that willfull and unruly age, which lacketh ripeness and discretion, and (as weo saye) *hath not sowed all their myght Oates*.

Touchstone of Complexions (1570), p. 99. (*Danvers*)

Water-oats. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*.—**Wild oat.** (a) Various species of *Avena* other than *A. sativa*. See def. 1 (b). (b) *Bromus secalinus*. [*Prov. Eng.*] (c) *Pharus latifolius*. [*West Indies*.]—**Wild oats,** a rakish, dissipated person.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to exaggerate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness. *Bacon, Works* (ed. 1843), p. 204. (*Nares*)

oat-cake (ōt'kāk), *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. It is generally very thin and brittle.
oaten (ō'tn), *a.* [*ME. oten*, < *AS. *āten*, of the oat, < *āte*, oat: see *oat*.] 1. Made of the stem of the oat.

He whilst he lived was the noblest swaine
That ever piped in an *oaten* quill

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 441.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

Might we but hear

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled coles,
Or sound of pastoral reed with *oaten* stops.

Milton, Comus, l. 345.

2. Made of oats or oatmeal: as, *oaten* bread.

They lacked *oaten* meale to make cakes withall.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. xvii.

This butcher looks as if he were dough-baked; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an *oaten* cake.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 1.

Oaten pipe, a musical pipe made of an oat-straw cut so as to have one end closed by a knot, the other end open. Near the knot a slit is cut so as to form a reed.

oat-flight (ōt'flīt), *n.* The chaff of oats. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

oat-fowl (ōt'foul), *n.* The snow-hunting, *Plecotrophanes nitens*. [*Rare.*]

oat-grass (ōt'grās), *n.* 1. The wild species of *Avena*.—2. Another grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. It is somewhat valued for pasture and hay. It is naturalized in the United States from Europe. Also called *false oat*, in the United States *tall* or *meadow oat-grass*, and *evergreen grass*.

3. A grass of the genus *Danthonia*, distinguished sometimes as *wild oat-grass*.—**Meadow oat-grass,** *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. See def. 2. [*U. S.*]

oath (ōth), *n.*; pl. *oaths* (ōthz). [*Early mod. E.* also *oth*; < *ME. oth*, *oath*, earlier *ath*, < *AS. ath* = *OS. eth*, *ēd* = *OFries. eth*, *ēd* = *D. ed* = *OHG. eit*, *MITG. eit*, *G. eid* = *lecl. eith* = *Sw. Dan. ed* = *Goth. aiths*, an oath; prob. = *OH. oeth*, an oath; no other forms found; root unknown.]

1. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some covenant, undertaking, or promise; an outward pledge that one's testimony or promise is given under an immediate sense of responsibility to God.

For thei seyn, He that swerethe he will deceyve his Neighbour: and therefore alle that thei don, thei don it with-outen *Othe*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

Such an act

... makes marriage-vows

As false as dicers' *oaths*.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 45.

Neither is there or can be any tie on human society when that of an *oath* is no more regarded; which being an appeal to God, he is immediate judge of it.

Dryden, Hind. of Duke of Guise.

All the officers appointed by congress were to take an *oath* of fidelity as well as of office.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

2. The form of words in which such attestation is made. Oaths are of two kinds: (a) *assertory* oaths, or those by which something is asserted as true, and (b) *promissory* oaths (see *promissory oath*, *oath of allegiance*, and *oath of office*, below). Witnesses are allowed to take an oath in any form which they consider binding on their conscience. Provision is made in the cases of those who have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath, whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or solemn promise and declaration. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act.

3. A light or blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything associated with the more sacred matters of religion, by way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation.

And specially in youth gentlmen ben tawght
To swere greet *oths*, they sey for jentury;
Every boy weyth it be annex to curtesy.
MS. Laud 416, f. 39. (Halliwell, under jentury.)
Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling *oath*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1. 250.

The *Aves* so oft blistered their tender fingers that many times every third blow had a loud *othe* to drown the echo.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 197.

The Accusing Spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the *oath*, blushed as he gave it in; and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 8.*

4. Loosely—(a) An ejaculation similar in form to an oath, but in which the name of God or of anything sacred is not used.

And laughed, and blushed, and oft did say
Her pretty *oath*, by Yea and Nay.

Scott, Marmion, v. 11.

(b) An imprecation, differing from a curse in its less formal and more exclamatory character: it may be humorous, or even affectionate, among rude and free-living men. (c) An exclamatory word or phrase, usually without appropriateness to the subject in hand, expressing surprise, and generally displeasure, though sometimes even approval or admiration. It may refer to something sacred, and even be what is called blasphemous, but is often wholly unmeaning, or is a corruption or softening of an originally blasphemous expression, as *zounds!* for *God's* (*Christ's*) *wounds*, *gad*, for *by God*, etc. **Corporal oath.** See *corporal*. **Highgate oath,** a Jewish asseveration which travelers toward London were required to take at a tavern at Highgate. They were obliged to swear that they would not drink small beer when they could get strong, unless indeed they liked the small better, with other statements of a similar character. **Iron-clad oath,** an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties, especially applied to the oath required by the United States government from certain persons in civil and official life after the civil war of 1861–65, on account of its rigor with reference to acts of disloyalty or sympathy therewith. **Judicial oath,** an oath administered in a judicial proceeding, sometimes used as including any oath taken before an authorized officer in a case in which the law sanctions the taking of an oath: in contradistinction to *extrajudicial* oath, or an oath which, though taken, it may be, before a judicial officer, is not required or sanctioned by law. Also called *voluntary oath*.—**Oath of abjuration.** See *abjuration*.—**Oath of allegiance,** a declaration under oath promising to bear true allegiance to a specified power. **Oath of conformity and obedience,** a vow taken by priests, bishops, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. **Oath of fealty.** See *fealty*.—**Oath of office,** an oath required by law from an officer, promising the faithful discharge of his duties as such.

Oath of opinion. See *opinion*.—**Oath of supremacy.** See *supremacy*.—**Poor debtor's oath.** See *debtor*.—**Promissory oath,** an oath by which something is promised, such as the oath of a prince to rule constitutionally. **Promissory Oaths Act,** a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 79), amended 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 48), which prescribes the form of the oath of allegiance and official oaths. **Qualified oath,** in *Scots law*, the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath and which therefore qualify the admission or denial. *Imp. Dict.* **To make oath.** See *make*.—**Upon one's oath,** sworn to speak the truth.

They cannot speak always as if they were upon their *oath*, but must be understood, speaking or writing, with some abatement. *Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.*

oathable (ō'thā-bl), *a.* [*< oath + -able*.] Fit to be sworn.

You are not *oathable*.

Although I know you'll swear.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 135.

oath-bound (ōth'bound), *a.* Bound by oath.

His political aspirations are not forced to find expression in the manoeuvres of *oath-bound* clubs.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 649.

oath-breaking (ōth'brā'king), *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

I told him gently of our grievances,

Of his *oath-breaking*. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 38.*

oath-rite (ōth'rit), *n.* The form used at the taking of an oath.

oat-malt (ōt'mālt), *n.* Malt made from oats.

oatmeal (ōt'mēl), *n.* 1. Meal made from oats.

The grain, with the husk removed, is kiln-dried and ground.

O sister, O sister, that may not beo . . .

Till salt and *oatmeal* grow both of a tree.

The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 358).

2. A mush or porridge prepared from oatmeal.

—34. [*cap.*] One of a band of riotous profligates who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century. [*Slang.*]

Do mad prank with

Roaring Boys and *Oatmeal*.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, l. 1.

oat-mill (ōt'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding oats. (a) A crushing-mill for the rough grinding of oats as feed for horses. (b) A mill for grinding oats for oatmeal.

oatseed-bird (ōt'sēd-bērd), *n.* The yellow wag-tail or quaketail, *Budytes rufi*. [*Local, Eng.*]

oaze (ōz), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *oaze*.

ob+ (ōb), *n.* [*< Heb. 'ōbh*, a necromancer, sorcerer. The resemblance to *ob*, *obeah* noted by De Quincey ("Modern Superstition") is appar. accidental.] A necromancer; a sorcerer.

ob². An abbreviation of *objection*, used in connection with *sol*, abbreviation of *solution*, in the margins of old books of divinity. Hence *obs* and *sols*, objections and solutions. See *ob-and-sol^{er}*.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs* and *sols*, school divinity.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 150.

A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, *Obs* and *Sols*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 625.

The youth is in a wofull case;

Whilst he should give us *sols* and *obs*,

He brings us in some simple *obs*,

And fathers them on Mr. Hobbs

Loyal Songs, II. 217. (Nares.)

ob. An abbreviation of the Latin *obiit*, he (or she) died: used in dates.

ob- [*L. ob-*, prefix (usually changed to *oc-* before *c*, to *of-* before *f*, to *og-* before *g*, to *op-* before *p*, also in some cases *obs-*, *os-*), *ob*, prep., toward, to, at, upon, about, before, on account of, for; *OL. op* = *Oscan op* = *Umbrian up* = *Gr. ὀπί*, upon, to; see *epi-*.] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'toward,' 'to,' 'against,' etc., or 'before,' 'near,' 'along by,' but often merely intensive, and not definitely translatable. Its force is not felt in English, and it is not used in the formation of new words, except in a series of geometrical terms, applied to shape, especially in natural history, such terms being based upon *oblate* or *oblong*, and the prefix meaning 'reversed': as, *obclavate*, *obcompressed*, *obconic*, *obcordate*, *obconcealeate*, *obimbricate*, *obovate*, *obovate*, *obovoid*, *obrotund*, etc.

obambulate (ob-am'bhū-lāt), *v. i.* [*< L. obambulus*, pp. of *obambulare*, walk before, near, or about, < *ob*, before, about, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate* and *amble*. Cf. *perambulate*.] To walk about. *Cockram*.

obambulation (ob-am-bū-lā'shūn), *n.* [*< L. obambulatio* (n-), a walking about, < *obambulare*, walk about: see *obambulate*.] A walking about.

Inpute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms which did abound in our Don.

Guyton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 217.

ob-and-sol^{er}, **ob-and-sol^{er}** (ob'and-sol'er), *n.* [*< ob* and *sol* (see *ob²* + *-er*).] A scholastic disputant; a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pass for deep and learned scholars,

Although but palfry *Ob-and-Solers*;

As if th' unseasonable tools

Had been a conning in the schools.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 1242.

obang (ō-hang'), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *ō*, great, + *ban*, division.] An oblong gold coin of Japan, rounded at the ends, and worth 100 bu, or about \$25: not now in circulation.

obarnet, **obarnit**, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A beverage associated in texts of the sixteenth century with menth and mead, and in one case mentioned as a variety of mead.

Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-sweepers
To their tolucco and strong waters, him,

Menth, and *obarnit*. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, l. 1.*

With apiced meades (wholesome but deare),

As meade *obarnit*, and meade cherunk,

And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.

Pymlico, quoted by Gifford in *B. Jonson, VII. 241.*

Obbenite (ob'en-īt), *n.* [*Appar. from some one named Obben.*] One of an Anabaptist sect in northern Europe, about the time of Menno (about 1530). See the quotation.

Menno attached himself to the *Obbenites*, who held that on earth true Christians had no prospect but to suffer persecution, refused to use the sword, and looked for no millennium on earth. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 12.*

obligato (ob-li-gū'tō), *a.* and *n.* [*It.*, bound, obliged, < *L. obligatus*, bound: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] 1. *a.* In music, indispensable; so important that it cannot be omitted: especially used of accompaniments of independent value.

II. *n.* An accompaniment, whether for a solo or a concerted instrument, which is of independent importance; especially, an instrumental solo accompanying a vocal piece.

Also spelled *obligato*.

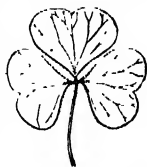
obclavate (ob-clā'vāt), *a.* [*< ob-* + *clavate*.] Inversely clavate.

obcompressed (ob-kom-prest'), *a.* [*< ob-* + *compressed*.] In bot., flattened anteroposteriorly instead of laterally.

obconic (ob-kon'ik), *a.* [*< ob-* + *conic*.] In nat. hist., inversely conical; conical, with the apex downward.

obconical (ob-kon'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< obconic + -al.*] Same as *obconic*.

obcordate (ob-kôr'dāt), *a.* [*< ob- + cordate.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely heart-shaped; cordate, but with the broader end, with its strong notch, at the apex instead of the base.



Obcordate Leaflet of Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*, var. *stricta*).

obcordiform (ob-kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [*< obcord(ate) + L. forma, form.*] Obcordate in form and position: said of leaves, etc.

obdeltoid (ob-del'toid), *a.* [*< ob- + deltoid.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely deltoid; triangular with the apex downward.

obdiplostemonous (ob-dip-lô-stê'mô-nus), *a.* [*< ob- + diplostemonous.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or affected by obdiplostemony.

obdiplostemony (ob-dip-lô-stê'mô-ni), *n.* [*< ob- + diplostemony.*] The condition in a flower with twice as many stamens as sepals or petals whereby the outer whorl of stamens is antipetalous and the inner whorl antiseptalous: opposed to *diplostemony*.

In at least most of the genera and orders where *obdiplostemony* has been noticed in the completely developed flower, it is simply due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calyx whorl by the protruding buttress-like bases of the carpels, as in *Geranium pratense*.

Henslow, Origin of Floral Structures, p. 189.

obdormition (ob-dôr-mish'ôn), *n.* [*< L. obdormire, fall asleep, < ob, toward, to, + dormire, sleep: see dorm.*] 1. Sleep; the state or condition of being asleep. [Rare.]

A peaceful *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations*, iv.

2. The state or condition of numbness of a part due to pressure on a nerve: as, the *obdormition* of a limb.

obduce (ob-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obduced*, ppr. *obducing*. [*< L. obducere, lead or draw before or on or over, < ob, before, on, over, + ducere, lead, draw: see duct.*] To draw over, as a covering.

Covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs. *Sir M. Hall, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 66.

obduct (ob-duk't'), *v. t.* [*< L. obducere, pp. of obducere, lead or draw before or on or over: see obduce.*] To draw over; cover; obduce.

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet *obducted* and covered with thick skins that it cannot diffuse its virtue to the right.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

obduction (ob-duk'shôn), *n.* [*< L. obductio(n)-, a covering, enveloping, < obducere, lead or draw before or on or over, envelop: see obduce, obduct.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockram*.

obduracy (ob'dū-rā-si or ob-du'rā-si), *n.* [*< obdura(c)- + -cy.*] The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; extreme hardness of heart; rebellious persistence in wickedness.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

Obduracy takes place; callous and tough, The reprobated race grows Judgment-proof. *Cowper, Table-Talk*, l. 458.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South*.

=*Syn.* See *obdurate*. **obdurate** (ob'dū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obdurated*, ppr. *obdurating*. [*< L. obduratus, pp. of obdurare (> P. g. obdurar), harden, become hardened: see obdure.*] To harden; confirm in resistance; make obdurate.

Obdurated to the height of boldness.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 38.

But [force] greatly *obdurates* also the unreasonable. *Penn.*, To Lord Arlington.

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt or ob-dū'rāt), *a.* [= *It. obdurato*, < *L. obduratus*, pp., hardened: see the verb.] 1. Hardened, especially against moral influences; wickedly resisting.

With minds *obdurate* nothing prevailed.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

The allowance of such a favour [a miracle] to them [the bad] would serve only to render them more *obdurate* and more inexcusable; it would enhance their guilt, and increase their condemnation. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. xii.

There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart, It does not feel for man. *Cowper, Task*, ii. 8.

Custom maketh blind and *obdurate* The loftiest hearts.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 9.

2. Hard-hearted; inexorable; unyielding; stubborn.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 142.

The earth, *obdurate* to the tears of Heaven, Lets nothing shoot but poison'd weeds.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, l. 3.

Long did he strive the *obdurate* foe to gain By proffered grace.

Addison, The Campaign.

Why the fair was *obdurate*

None knows - to be sure, it

Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate.

Barbauld, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 60.

3. Inflexible; stiff; harsh. [Rare.]

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift*.

The rest . . . sat on well-tann'd hides,

Obdurate and myceling, glassy smooth,

With here and there a taint of crimson yarn,

Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.

Cowper, Task, l. 62.

=*Syn.* 1. *Obdurate, Callous, Hardened*. These words all retain the original meaning of physical hardening, although it is obsolescent with *obdurate*. In the moral signification, the figure is most felt in the use of *callous*, which indicates sensibilities to right and wrong dulled by hard treatment, like *callous* flesh. *Hardened* is less definite, it being not always clear whether the person is viewed as made hard by circumstances or as having *hardened* himself against better influences and proper claims. *Obdurate* is the strongest, and implies most of determination and active resistance. See *obdurate*.

Yet he's ungrateful and *obdurate* still;

Fool that I am to place my heart so ill!

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, vii. 20.

The only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humble, without an education to render them *callous* to contempt.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

They, *hardened* more by what might most reclaim,

Grieving to see his glory, at the sight

Took envy. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 791.

2. Unbending, unsusceptible, insensible.

obdurately (ob'dū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an *obdurate* manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

obdurateness (ob'dū-rāt-nēs), *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them but what was framed against the individual offender. *Homewood, Works*, IV. 687.

obduration (ob-dū-rā'shôn), *n.* [*< OF. obduratio = Sp. obduracion = P. g. obduracio = It. obdurazione, < L. obduratio(n)-, a hardening, < L. obdurare, harden: see obdurate.*] Obduracy; defiant impenitence.

Final *obduration* therefore is an argument of *eternal* rejection, because none continue hardened to the last end but lost children.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

To what an height of *obduration* will shame lead a man, and of all sins, incredulity! *Bp. Hall, Plagues of Egypt*.

These [sins] carry Cain's mark upon them, or Judas's sting, or Manassah's sorrow, unless they be made impudent by the spirit of *obduration*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

obdure (ob-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obdured*, ppr. *obdureing*. [*< L. obdurare, harden, become hard, < ob, to, + durare, harden: see dure, v.*] *Obdurate*. I. *trans.* To harden; make obdurate.

What shall we say then to those *obdured* hearts which are no whit affected with public evils?

Bp. Hall, Sermons, Ps. ix.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured*.

Milton, P. L., vi. 785.

II. *intrans.* To become hard or hardened.

Senceless of good, as stones they soon *obdure*

Heywood, Troia Britannica (1600). (*Nares*)

obdure (ob-dūr'), *a.* [Irreg. for *obdurate*, after *dure*, *a.*] Obdurate; hard; inexorable.

If the general's heart be so *obdure*

To an old begging soldier.

Webster.

obduredness (ob-dūr'ed-nēs), *n.* [*< obdured, pp. of obdure, v., + -ness.*] Hardened condition; obduracy; hardness. [Rare.]

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obduredness* and infidelity it will needs perish?

Bp. Hall, Sermon, Acts ii. 37-40.

obea, obeam (ō'bē-ā), *n.* See *obi*.

No priest of salvation visited him [the negro] with glad tidings; but he went down to death with dusky dreams of African shadow-catchers and *Obeahs* hunting him. *Encyclopædia, West Indian Emancipation*.

obedible (ō-bē'di-bl), *a.* [*< ML. as if *obedi-bilis, < L. obdare, obey: see obedient, obey.*] Obedient; yielding.

They [apirits] may be made most sensible of pain, and by the *obedible* submission of their created nature wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.

Bp. Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [*< ME. obediencia, < OF. obediencia, F. obediencia = Sp. Pg. obedi-*

encia = It. obbedienza, obbedienza, < L. obedi-entia, obediencia, obediencia, < obediens(-t)-s, obediens(-t)-s, obedient: see obedient.] 1. The act or habit of obeying; dutiful compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority: as, to reduce a refractory person to *obedience*.

If you look for

Favours from me, deserve them with *obedience*.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, l. 8.

That thou art happy, owe to God;

That thou continest such, owe to thyself -

That is, to thy *obedience*.

Milton, P. L., v. 522.

Cooperation can at first be effective only when there is *obedience* to peremptory command.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 449.

When men have learnt to reverence a life of passive, unreasoning *obedience* as the highest type of perfection, the enthusiasm and passion of freedom necessarily decline.

Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

2. Words or action expressive of reverence or dutifulness; obeisance.

Vouchsafe to speak my thanks, and my *obedience*,

As from a blushing handmaid, to his highness.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 71.

I will clear their senses dark,

What may suffice, and soften stony hearts

To pray, repent, and bring *obedience* due.

Milton, P. L., iii. 190.

3. A collective body of those who adhere to some particular authority: as, the king's *obedience*; specifically, the collective body of those who adhere or yield obedience to an ecclesiastical authority: as, the Roman *obedience*, or the churches of the Roman *obedience* (that is, the aggregate of persons or of national churches acknowledging the authority of the Pope).

The Armenian Church . . . was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine *obedience*, and so little heretical that its alliance was courted by both communions.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 160.

The moral condition of both the clergy and the laity of the Roman *obedience* is far better now than it was four hundred years ago.

The Century, XXVII. 626.

4. *Eccles.*: (a) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his dependents any special admonition or instruction. [Rare.] (b) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction. [Rare.] - *Canonical obedience*. See *canonical*. - *Oath of conformity and obedience*. See *oath*. - *Passive obedience*, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. Passive obedience and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine.

=*Syn.* 1. *Obedience, Compliance, Submission, Obediency, Obedience*. *Obedience* always implies something to be done, and is rarely used except in a good sense. *Compliance* and *submission* may be toward or inward acts, and may be good or bad. *Obediency* is now always a fawning or servile compliance. *Obedience* implies proper authority; *submission* implies authority of some sort; *compliance* may be in response to a request or hint; *obediency* may be toward any one from whom favors are hoped for.

The *obedience* of a free people to general laws, however hard they bear, is ever more perfect than that of slaves to the arbitrary will of a prince. *A. Hamilton, Works*, I. 163.

By this *compliance* thou wilt win the lords

To favour, and perhaps to set thee free.

Milton, S. A., I. 1411.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt.

Who ever more approves, and more delights,

Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*.

Milton, S. A., I. 511.

Vigilins replied that he had always reverently cherished the Governor, and had endeavored to merit his favor by diligent *obsequiousness*. *Motley, Dutch Republic*, II. 331.

obediencert, *n.* [ME., < OF. *obediencert*, < ML. *obediencertarius*, < L. *obediencertus*, *obediencia*, *obediencia*: see *obediencia*.] A certain officer in a monastery.

As it semeth nought parfytesse in cytees for to begge, Bote he be *obediencert* to prynte other to mynstre.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 91.

obedienciary (ō-bē'di-en'shi-ā-ri), *n.* [*< ML. obedienciarus, < L. obediencia, obediencia, obediencia: see obedient.*] Cf. *obediencert*.] One who obeys.

The See of Rome took great indignation against the said Abbezesses, and caused all their faithful Catholics and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise up in armour, and take the sign of the holy cross: upon them, to fight against them.

Face, Martyrs, an. 1206, p. 870.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [*< ME. obedient, < OF. obedient = Sp. Pg. obediencia = It. obediencia, < L. obediens(-t)-s, obediens(-t)-s, obedient, obeying, ppr. of obdare, obdare, obey: see obey.*] Cf. *obedient*.] 1. Obeying or willing to obey; submissive to authority, control, or constraint; dutiful; compliant.

Joseph being, at the end of seven years, . . . ascertained by an angel of the death of Herod, and commanded to return to the land of Israel, he was *obedient*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 75.

His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
 The awful ruins of the days of old.
Shelley, Alastor.

2†. Correspondent; subject.

These crooked signs ben *obedient* to the signs that ben of rht assencoun.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 28.

= *Syn.* 1. Compliant. See *obedience*.

obediential (ô-bê-di-en'shal), *a.* [= F. *obédientiel*, < ML. *obedientialis* (as a noun, *obedienter*), < L. *obediens*, *obediencia*, *obediencia*: see *obedience*.] 1. Characterized by obedience or submission to authority or control; submissive; dutiful.

The subject matter and object of this new creation is a free agent: in the first it was purely *obediential* and passive.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 665.

2. Incumbent; obligatory.

There is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obediential* subjection to the Lord of Nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 38.

Obediential obligations, in *Scots law*, as contrasted with *conventional obligations*, such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.

obediently (ô-bê-di-ent-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with due or dutiful submission to commands, authority, or control; submissively; dutifully.

obeisance (ô-bâ'- or ô-bê'sans), *n.* [Formerly also *obeyance*; < ME. *obeisance*, *obeisance*, *obey-sance*, < OF. *obeissance*, F. *obéissance*, *obedi-ence*, < *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, *obedient*: see *obeisant*.] 1†. Authority; subjection; power or right to demand obedience.

Ye shall here haue the rewle and gouernance
 Of this contrie, with all my full powre;
 My men shall be vnder your *obeisance*.
Generiades (E. E. T. S.), I. 1090.

All other people . . . within this our Realme or elsewhere vnder our *obeysance*, iurisdiction, and rule.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

2†. Obedience.

He bynt him to perpetuall *obeysance*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 47.

3. Deferential deportment.

Of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce,
 And of thy feyned trowthe and thy manere,
 With thyne *obeysance* and humble chere.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1375.

Hepzibah had unconsciously flattered herself with the idea that there would be a gleam, or halo, of some kind or other, about her person, which would insure an *obeisance* to her sterling gentility, or at least a tacit recognition of it.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

4. A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, dutifulness, or deference.

Ryght as a serpent hit him under floures
 Til he may sen his tyme for to byte,
 Ryght so this god of love, this ypcryete,
 Doth so his ceremonious and *obeysances*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 507.

See him dress'd in all snits like a lady:
 That done, conduct him to the drunkard's chamber;
 And call him "madam," do him *obeisance*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I. 108.

All making *obeysance* to bold Robin Hood,
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 290]).

To this both knights and dames their homage made,
 And due *obeysance* to the daisy paid.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 363.

She, curtsying her *obeysance*, let us know
 The Princess Ida waited. *Tennyson, Princess*, II.

There are the *obeysances*: these, of their several kinds, serve to express reverence in its various degrees, to gods, to rulers, and to private persons.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

obeisance (ô-bâ'- or ô-bê'san-si), *n.* [As *obeisance* (see -cy).] Same as *obeisance*. [Rare.]

obeisant (ô-bâ'- or ô-bê'sant), *a.* [< ME. *obeisant*, < OF. *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, *obedient*, ppr. of *obéir*, *obey*: see *obey*.] *Obedient*; subject.

And *obeisant* and redy to his honde
 Were alle his liges.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 10.

In that Lond that have a Queen, that governe the alle that Lond; and alle that ben *obeisant* to hire.
Maunder, Travels, p. 155.

And all this word Dominus of name
 Shuld haue the ground *obeisant* wilde and tame,
 That name and people togidre might accord
 At the ground subiect to the Lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 200.

obeiset, obeisht, v. t. and i. [ME. *obeissen*, *obeischen*, *oberschen*, *obechen*, < OF. *obeiss-*, stem of certain parts of *obeir*, *obey*: see *obey*.] To obey; be obedient. See *obeisung*.

Alle that *obeischen* to hym. *Wyclif, Heb. v. 9.*

obeising, obeishung, n. [ME., verbal n. of *obeisc*, *obeish*, *v.*] *Obedience*.

He wol meke affir in his beryng
 Been, for service and *obeishung*.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3380.

obeising, obeishung, p. a. [ME., ppr. of *obeisc*, *obeish*, *v.*] *Obedient*; *obeisant*.

Take heed now of this grete gentilman,
 This Troyan, that so wel her plesen can,
 That feynoth him so trewe and *obeising*,
 So gentil and so priry of his doing.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1266.

obeleyst, n. See *oble*.

Obelia (ô-bê'li-ê), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] A genus of campanularian polyps, distinguished from *Campanularia* by the flat discoidal medusae with many marginal tentacles and eight interradial vesicles. *O. longissima* is a large and beautiful species found in deep water along the New England coast, the colonies measuring sometimes twelve inches in length.

obellic (ô-bê'li-ak), *a.* [< *obelion* + -ac.] Of or pertaining to the obelion: as, the *obellic* region.

obelion (ô-bê'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] In *craniom.*, a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. Here the sagittal suture becomes more simple. See cut under *craniometry*.

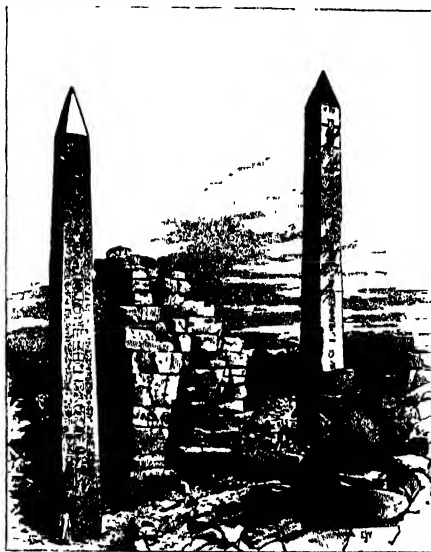
obeliscal (ob'e-lis-kal), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, *obelisk*, + -al.] Having the form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone set upright. *Stukeley, Palaeographia Sacra*, p. 16.

obeliscar (ob'e-lis-kär), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, *obelisk*, + -ar³.] Having the form or character of an obelisk; *obeliscal*.

obelise, v. t. See *obelize*.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* [= F. *obélisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *obelisco*, < L. *obeliscus*, an obelisk (pillar), I. L. a rosebud, also a mark in writing, < Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a coin stamped with a spit, a sword-blade, spear-head, etc., dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing: see *obelus*.] 1. A tapering shaft of rectangular plan, generally finished with a pyramidal apex. The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all Egyptian obelisks—that is, between one ninth and one tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater



Obelisks of Thothmes and Hatasou, at Karmak (Thebes), Egypt.

than three fourths of the thickness at the base. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were set up to record the honors or triumphs of the kings; and many have been removed thence, in both ancient and modern times. Two of the largest of them, about 78 feet in height, which had been erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis, were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mehmet Ali to Great Britain and France respectively. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1833. That chosen by the British lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected on the Thames embankment in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 68 feet 5½ inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches. The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it now stands in Central Park, having been transported thither in 1880 by private enterprise.

Small models of *obelisks* are found in the tombs of the age of the pyramid builders, and represented in their hieroglyphics.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 129.

2. In *printing and writing*, a sign resembling a small dagger (†), and hence also called a *dagger*. It was formerly employed in editions of ancient authors to point out and censure spurious or doubtful passages, and for like purposes, but is now generally used as a reference-mark to direct the reader to a marginal note or footnote on the same page, in dictionaries to distinguish obsolete words, or before dates in biographical or historical works of reference to indicate the year of death. The double obelisk is a mark of reference of the form †.

The Lord Keeper . . . was scratched with their *obelisk*, that he favoured the Puritans.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 95.

obelize (ob'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obelized*, ppr. *obelizing*. [< *obelus* + -ize.] To mark with an obelisk; condemn as spurious, doubtful, or objectionable, by appending an obelisk; hence, to censure. Also *obelise*, and formerly *obelize*.

Next comes the young critic: she is disgusted with age; and upon system eliminates (or, to speak with Aristarchus, "obelizes") all the gray hairs.
De Quincey, Homer, I.

Recent editors who have taken on themselves the high office of guiding English youth in its first study of Shakespeare have proposed to excise or to *obelize* whole passages.
Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 19.

obelus (ob'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *obeli* (-li). [< LL. *obelus*, an obelisk, < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing (see def.). Cf. *obolus*.] A mark, so called from its resemblance to a spit, usually made like a dash, thus —, or like an obelisk, thus †, and employed in ancient manuscripts to indicate a suspected passage or reading. The latter of these signs is still commonly used in editions of the classics for the same purpose. Another form of the obelus, +, similar to our sign of division, was used by the ancients to mark passages as superfluous, especially in philosophical writings.

obequitatē (ob-ek-wi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *obequitatus*, pp. of *obequitare*, ride toward or up to, < *ob*, before, toward, < *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride about.

obequitatō (ob-ek-wi-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **obequitatio* (n-), < *obequitare*, ride up to: see *obequitare*.] The act of riding about. *Cockram*.

oberhaus (ô'bér-hous), *n.* [G.: *ober* = E. *over*, upper; *haus* = E. *house*.] The upper house in those German legislative bodies which have two chambers.

Oberon (ô'be-ron), *n.* [Also *Auberon*, *Alberon*; of OHG. origin, ult. akin to *elf*.] 1. In *medieval myth.*, the king of the fairies.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 119.

2. A satellite of the planet Uranus.
Oberonia (ô-be-rô'ni-ê), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after the fairy king, *Oberon*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epipendrea* and the subtribe *Liparicia*; peculiar in the many leaves in two ranks. There are about 50 species, of tropical Asia, Australia, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are tufted epiphytes destitute of bulbs, with many small flowers in a dense terminal spike or raceme. The flowers of all the species mimic insects or other animal forms.

oberration (ob-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **oberratio* (n-), < *oberrare*, wander about, < *ob*, about, + *errare*, wander: see *err*.] The act of wandering about. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Obesa (ô-bê'sü), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump: see *obese*.] In *zool.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a division of his *Multungulata*, consisting of hippopotamuses.

obese (ô-bês'), *a.* [= F. *obèse* = Sp. Pg. It. *obeso*, < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump, gross, lit. 'eaten up' (having eaten oneself fat), being also used in the passive sense 'eaten up,' 'wasted away,' 'lean,' pp. of *obedere* (only in the pp.), eat up, eat away, < *ob*, before, to, up, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] 1. Exceedingly corpulent; fat; fleshy.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-obese priest that he was an Armenian.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 8.

An obese person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. In *entom.*, very much larger than usual; appearing as if distended with food, as the abdomen of a meloë or oil-beetle.—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obesa*.

obeseness (ô-bês'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obese; excessive fatness; corpulency.

The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 560. (*Latham*.)

obesity (ô-bes'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obésité* = Sp. *obesidad* = Pg. *obesidade* = It. *obesità*, < L. *obesitas* (t-s), fatness, < *obesus*, fat: see *obese*.] The

condition or quality of being obese or corpulent; corpulency; polysarcia adiposa.

obeset, *n.* [Origin not clear.] A kind of game. *Halliwel.*

Play at *obesse*, at billiards, and at cards. *Archæologia*, XIV. 253.

obex (ô'beks), *n.* [L., < *obicere*, *obicere*, throw before; see *object*, *v.*] 1. A barrier; hence, a preventive.

Episcopacy [was] ordained as the remedy and *obex* of schism. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

2. In *anat.*, a thickening at the point of the calamus scriptorius in the membrane roofing the fourth ventricle.

obey (ô-bâ'), *v.* [ME. *obeyen*, *obeien*, *obeyen*, *obeyen*, < OF. *obeir*, F. *obéir* = It. *obbedire* (cf. Sp. Pg. *obedecer*, < L. *obedire*, less prop. *obedire*, later L. also *obaudire*, ML. *obedire*, listen to, harken, usually in extended sense, obey, be subject to, serve, < *ob*, before, near, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*. From L. *obedire* are also F. *obédient*, etc., *obéisant*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To comply with the wishes or commands of; submit to, as in duty bound; be subject to; serve with dutifulness.

Rygt byfore Godez chayer,
& the fowre bestez that hym obes, . . .
Her songe they songen.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 885.

Doubted of all wher by fors, were, or wit,
Every man *obbed* hym lowly
In all hys marches, where wrong or ryght were it.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5084.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. Eph. vi. 1.
I cannot *obey* you, if you go to-morrow to Parsons-green;
your company, that place, and my promise are strong in-
ducements, but an ague fouts them all.

Donne, Letters, cxlii.

Can he [God] be as well pleased with him that assassi-
nates his Parents as with him that *obeys* them?

Stillinger, Sermons, III. ix.

Afric and India shall his power *obey*.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 1032.

2. To comply with; carry out; perform; execute.

Let me serve
In heaven God ever bless'd, and his divine
Behests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*.

Milton, P. L., vi. 185.

"Oh! cuss the cost!" says you. Do you jist *obey* or ders
and break owners, that's all you have to do.

Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xiii.

"Go, man," he said,
"And tell thy king his will shall be *obeyed*
So far as this, that we will come to him."

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 286.

3. To submit to the power, control, or influence of: as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

His dissolute disease will scarce *obey* this medicine.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 204.

Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,
The rising waves *obey* th' increasing blast.

Cowper, Retirement, I. 532.

4. To submit (one's self).

There is no kynge ne prince that may be to moche be-
loved of his puple, ne he may not to moche *obeyne* hym-
self for to have thaire hertes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 83.

II. *intrans.* To yield or give up; submit to power, authority, control, or influence; do as bidden or directed: as, will you *obey*? Formerly sometimes followed by *to*.

And for to *obeye* to alle my requestes reasonable, zif thei weren not gretly azen the Royalle power and dignytee of the Soudan or of his Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

So that a man maie sothly telle
That all the worlde to god *obeyeth*.

Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

Ere I learn love, I'll practice to *obey*.
Shak., C. of E., II. 1. 29.

Yet to their general's voice they soon *obey'd*.
Milton, P. L., I. 137.

A courage to endure and to *obey*. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

obeyer (ô-bâ'ér), *n.* One who obeys or yields obedience.

That common by-word, divide et impera, . . . she con-
demned, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*.

Holland, tr. of Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1565.

It becomes a triumph of reason and freedom when self-
directing obedience is thus paid to laws which the *obeyer* considers erroneous, yet knows to be the laws of the land.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 324.

obeyingly (ô-bâ'ing-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; submissively.

obeyancet, *obeyset*. See *obaisance*, *obisc*.

obfirmat (ob-fér'mât), *v. t.* [L. *obfirmatus*, pp. of *obfirmare*, *affirmare*, make firm, < *ob*, be-fore, + *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] To make firm; confirm in resolution.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 16.

obfirmation (ob-fér-mâ'shon), *n.* [L. as if **obfirmatio* (n-), < *obfirmare*, make firm: see *obfirmate*.] Unyielding resolution; obstinacy.

All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they had shut their eyes against that light . . . was to be re-scinded by repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, II. 2.

obfirmat (ob-fér'mât), *a.* [As *obfirm(ate)* + -ed.] Obdurate; confirmed.

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmat* in his wickedness. *Sp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, III. 3.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kât), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *obfus-cated*, ppr. *obfuscating*. [Also *offuscate*; < LL. *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, *offuscare*, darken, obscure, in pp. in fig. use, vilify, < *ob*, to, + *fus-cus*, dark, brown: see *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscue*.] To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse; bewilder; muddle.

The body works upon the mind by *obfuscating* the spirits. *Barton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 641.

His head, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfus-cated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Sterne*.

Certain popular meetings, in which the burghers of New Amsterdam met to talk and smoke over the complicated affairs of the province, gradually *obfuscating* themselves with politics and tobacco-smoke.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity
To *obfuscate* you all by sen terms with impunity.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 305.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kât), *a.* [LL. *obfuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Darkened; clouded; obscured; muddled.

The virtues, beyng in a cruell persone, be . . . *obfus-cate* or hyd.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 7.

The daughters beaute is the mothers glory; light be-
comes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours
it doth achieve the greater blaz.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (Narek.)

obfuscation (ob-fus-kâ'shon), *n.* [Also *offusca-tion*; < LL. *obfuscatio* (n-), a darkening, < *obfus-care*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] The act of obfus-cating or obscuring; also, that which obscures; obscurity; confusion.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfusca-tion* of spirits, desperation, and the like.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 202.

Too often theologians, like mystics and cuttle-fish, es-
cape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self raised
obfuscations. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 142.

obfusquet (ob-fusk'), *v. t.* [Also *offusque*; < F. *obfusquer*, < LL. *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfus-cate*.] To obfuscate; darken.

A superfluous glare not only tires, but *obfusques* the in-
tellectual sight. *Bolingbroke*, Fragments of Essays, § 5.

obi (ô'bi), *n.* [Also *obea*, *obeah*, *oby*; said to be of African origin.] 1. A species of magical art or sorcery practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly prevalent among those living in the West Indies, where it was introduced by African slaves. Traces of the same or similar super-
stitions and practices are still found both in the West In-
dies and in some of the southern United States. The charms
used are bones, feathers, rags, and other trash, but it is
upon a secret and skillful use of poison that the peculiar
terror of the system is supposed to depend. The negroes
have recourse to the obi for the cure of diseases, gratifica-
tion of revenge, conciliation of enemies, discovery of theft,
telling of fortunes, etc.

Things suffer in general: the slaves run away or are in-
clined to be turbulent; he [the bad head driver] and they
cabal; bad sugar is made; and perhaps the horrid and
abominable practice of *obea* is carried on, dismembering
and disabling one another; even aiming at the existence
of the white people.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 83.

2. The fetish or charm upon which the power of the obi is supposed to depend.

obi (ô'bi), *n.* [Jap.] A sash of some soft ma-
terial, figured or embroidered in gay colors,
worn by the women of Japan. It is a long strip of
cloth about a foot wide, wound round the waist several
times, and tied behind in a large bow, which varies in
style according to the social condition of the wearer.

They [the Japanese children] wore gay embroidered
obis, or large sashes. . . . They are of great width, and
are fastened tightly round the waist, while an enormous
bow behind reaches from between the shoulders to far
below the hips. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

obiism (ô'bi-izm), *n.* [L. *obi* + -ism.] The
practice of obi among negroes. See *obi*.

obi-man (ô'bi-man), *n.* A man who practises
obi. Also *obea-man*, *obeah-man*.

obimbricate (ob-im'brî-kât), *a.* [L. *ob-* + *im-bricate*.] In bot., imbricated, or successively
overlapping downward: noting an involution in
which the exterior scales are progressively
longer than the interior ones.

obispo (ô-bis'pô), *n.* [Sp., = E. *bishop*.] The
bishop-ray, *Elobatis narinari*. [Cuba.]

obit (ô'bit or ob'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *obit*:
< ME. *obite*, *obyte* = OF. *obit* = Sp. *obito* = Pg.

It. *obito*, < L. *obitus*, a going to a place, ap-
proach, usually a going down, setting (as of
the sun), fall, ruin, death, < *obire*, go or come
to, usually go down, set, fall, perish, die, <
ob, toward, to, + *ire*, go: see *ier*¹, etc. Cf.
exit.] 1. Death; decease; the fact or time of
death.

Our lord let her haue knowlege of the daye of her *obyte*
or departing oute of this lyf.

Caxton (1485), quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 804.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a
little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel's] name,
title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 58.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 735.

2. A religious service for a person deceased,
preceding the interment; the office for the dead.

These *obits* once past o're, which we desire,

Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.
Heywood, Iron Age, I. 4.

Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most
commonly performed at the funeral, when the corpse lies
in the church uninterred.

Termes de la Ley, quoted in Mason's Supp. to Johnson.

3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a ser-
vice or observance on the anniversary of his
death (also called an *annual*, *annual*, or *year's*
mind); more particularly, a memorial service
on the anniversary of the death of the founder
or benefactor of a church, college, or other in-
stitution. In old writers also spelled *obite*, *obyte*.

To the said Curate, and kirke-wardeyns of the said kyrke
for tyme beyng, for to be distributed in Almshouse emonges
pure folkes of the said pariche beyng atte said yerely *obite*
and Messe, thyrteyn pons.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

To thee, renowned knyght, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallowed tomb thy yearly *obits* show.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 530.

It seemed to Inglesant that he was present at the cele-
bration of some *obite*, or anniversary of the death of one
long departed.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, I.

obite, *a.* [ME. *obite*, < L. *obitus*, pp. of *obire*,
depart, die: see *obit*, *n.*] Departed; dead.

Thai saide that I schulde be *obitir*,
To hell that I schulde entre In.

York Plays, p. 388.

obiter (ob'î-têr), *adv.* [L., prop. as two words,
ob, on the way, by the way, in passing; *iter*,
toward, on; *iter*, way, course, journey: see *iter*¹.] In
passing; by the way; by the by; inciden-
tally.

It may be permissible to remark, *obiter*, that "St." does
not stand for "Santo" or "San," but for "Saint."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 272.

Obiter dictum (pl. *obiter dicta*), something said by the
way or incidentally, and not as the result of deliberate judg-
ment, a passing remark, specifically, an incidental opin-
ion given by a judge, in contradistinction from his judicial
decision of the essential point. See *dictum*.

His [Gray's] *obiter dicta* have the weight of wide reading
and much reflection by a man of delicate apprehension
and tenacious memory for principles.

Lancel, New Princeton Rev., I. 169.

obit-song (ô-bit-sông), *n.* A funeral song; a
dirge.

They spliced him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And of sad sighes they make their *Obit-song* (read *obit-*
song). *Holy Rood*, p. 27. (*Devot.*)

obitual (ô-bit'û-âl), *a.* [L. *obitus*, death (see
obit), + -al.] Of or pertaining to an obit, or
to the day when funeral solemnities are cele-
brated.

Edw. Wells, M. A., student of Ch. Ch., spoke a speech in
praise of Dr. John Fell, being his *obitual* day.

Lives of Ireland, Hearne, and Wood, II. 388.

obituarly (ô-bit'û-â-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner
of an obituary.

obituarist (ô-bit'û-â-rîst), *n.* [L. *obituar-y* +
-ist.] The recorder of a death; a writer of obi-
tuaries; a biographer.

He [Mr. Patrick] it was who composed the whole peal
of Stedman's triples, 5010 changes, which his *obituarist*
says had till then been deemed impracticable.

Saatchy, Doctor, xxxi. (*Devot.*)

obituary (ô-bit'û-â-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obit-uaire* = Sp. Pg. *obituario*, < ML. *obituaris*, < L. *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the death of a person or persons: as, an *obituary* notice.

II. *n.*; pl. *obituaries* (-riz). 1. A list of the
dead; also, a register of obituary anniversary
days, when service is performed for the dead.

In religious houses they had a register wherein they en-
tered the obits of obitual days of their founders or bene-
factors, which was thence termed the *obituary*.

G. Jacob, Law Dict.

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of
the death of a person, often accompanied with a
brief biographical sketch.

obi-woman (ô'bi-wûm'ân), *n.* A woman who
practises obi. Also *obea-woman*, *obeah-woman*.

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obj. An abbreviation of *object* and *objective*.
object (ob-jekt'), *v.* [*< ME. objecten, < OF. objecter, F. objecter = Sp. objetar = Pg. objectar = It. obbiettare, obbiettare, < L. obiectare, throw before or against, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, accuse of, freq. of obicere, obicere, throw before or against, hold out before, present, offer, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, etc., < ob, before, against, + jacere, throw: see jet.* Cf. *object, conject, deject, reject, object, project, reject, etc.*] *1. trans.* 1. To throw or place in the way; oppose; interpose.

Eke southward stonde it. colde
 Blastes sunthying object eke from hem holde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.
 He ever murmurs, and objects his pains,
 And says the weight of all lies upon him.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.
 Pallas to their eyes
 The mist objected, and condens'd the skies.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 54.

2. To throw or place before the view; set clearly in view; present; expose.

The qualities of bodies that hem objecte fro withoute forth.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 5.
 Is she a woman that objects this sight?

Chapman.
 It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to understanding have of those which are objected to sense.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.
 Object the sands to my more serious view,
 Make sound my bucket, bore my pump anew.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

Every great change, every violence of fortune, . . . puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, objects more temptations.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

3. To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc.; state or urge against or in opposition to something; state as an objection: frequently with *to* or *against*.

All that can be objected against this wide distance is to say that the care by losing his concord is not satisfied.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 71.

Good Master Vernon, it is well objected;
 If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 43.

Methinks I hear some carping criticke object unto me that I do . . . play the part of a traveller.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

Will object
 His will who bounds us? Let him suffer bar
 His iron gates, if he intends our stay
 In that dark durance.
Milton, P. L., iv. 806.

The Norman nobles were apt to object gluttony and drunkenness to the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xiv.

II. intrans. To offer or make opposition in words or arguments; offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

Ye Kinges mother objected openly against his marriage, as it was in discharge of her conscience
Sir T. More, Works, p. 60.

Whatsoever is commonly pretended against a frequent communion may, in its proportion, object against a solemn prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 314.

object (ob-jekt'), *n.* [*< L. obiectus, pp. of obicere, obicere, object: see object, v.*] Plainly presented to the senses or the mind; in view; conspicuous.

They who are of this society have such marks and notes of distinction from all others as are not object unto our sense; only unto God, who seeth their hearts, . . . they are clear and manifest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

object (ob-jekt'), *n.* [= *F. objet = Sp. objeto = Pg. objecto = It. obbietto, obbietto, oggetto = D. G. Dun. Sw. objekt, < (a) L. obiectum, a charge, accusation, M.L. an object, neut. of obiectus, pp.; (b) L. obiectus, a casting before, also that which presents itself to the sight, an object; < L. obiectus, pp. of obicere, obicere, throw before, cast before, present: see object, v.*] 1. Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified; that toward which a cognitive act is directed; the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego. By the *object* may be meant either a mere aspect of the modification of consciousness, or the real external thing (whether mediately or immediately perceived) which affects the senses. Opposed to *subject*. (*Objectum* in this sense came into use early in the thirteenth century. It is remarkable as not being a translation of a Greek word.)

As Chameleons vary with their object,
 So Princes manners do transform the Subject.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

His mind is not much distracted with objects; but if a goodie fat Cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonish'd, and, though his haste be never so great, will fixe here half an houres contemplation
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

Cognition . . . is clear, when we are able definitely to comprehend the object as in contradistinction from others.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lvi.

The object, in any sense in which it has a value for knowledge, must be something which in one way or other determines the sensations referred to it.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 283.

The object, then, is a set of changes in my consciousness, and not anything out of it.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 70.

2. That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it; that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited. The correlates of actions, of approach, recession, attraction, repulsion, attack, and the like are termed *objects*: as, the object shot at.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper objects of our zeal which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises.

Bp. Sprat.

Well, well, pity him as much as you please; but give your heart and hand to a worthier object.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Other allegorists [besides Bunyan] have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

I say, such love is never blind; but rather
 Alive to every the minutest spot
 Which mure its object.

Browning, Paracelsus.

The object of desire is in a sense never fully realised, since, however great the pleasure, the mind can still desire an increase or at least a prolongation of it.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

3. An idea to the realization of which action is directed; purpose; aim; end.

All Prayers aim at our own ends and interests, but Praise proceeds from the pure Motions of Love and Gratitude, having no other Object but the Glory of God.

Howell, Letters, ii. 67.

Education has for its object the formation of character.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 201.

The first object of the true politician, as of the true patriot, is to keep himself and his party true, and then to look for success; to keep himself and his party pure, and then to secure victory.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 20.

4. A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
 Some rare note-worthy object in thy travels.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

There is no speaking of objects but by their names; but the business of giving them names has always been prior to the true and perfect knowledge of their natures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

5. In *gram.*: (a) A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted. The object of a verb is either *direct* or *indirect*. A direct object receives the direct action of the verb, and is in the accusative or objective case, so far as there is a distinctive form for that case, and a verb admitting such an object is called *transitive*: as, he saw me; they gave a book; an indirect object represents something (usually) to or for which the action is performed, and so is in the dative case, so far as that case is distinguished (as only imperfectly in English); thus, they gave her a book; I made the boy a coat; but in some languages indirect objects of other cases occur. A direct object which repents in noun form an idea involved in the verb is called a *cognate object*: as, I dreamed a dream; they run a race. The name *factive object* is often given to an objective predicate. See *predicate*. (b) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with me; a man of spirit. Such an object is in English always in the accusative or objective case; in other languages often in other cases, as genitive, dative, ablative. The object, whether of a verb or of a preposition, is said to be *governed*—that is, required to be of a particular case—by the verb or preposition.

6. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [Rare.]

He, advancing close
 Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
 In glorious object.

Chapman.

The object of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance.

Shak., Cor., i. 1. 21.

7. A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity; a gazing-stock. [Colloq.]

"What!" roars Macdonald—"Yon puir shaghtlin' in-kneed seray of a thing! Would any Christian body even yon bit object to a bonny sonie weel-faired young woman like Miss Culline?"
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

8. An obstacle. [Rare.]

To him that putteth not an object or let (I use the schoolmen's words) that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin, [the sacraments] give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.

Bacon, Works, III. 380. (Davies.)

Egoistical, exterior, external, first, formal, material, mediate, etc., object. See the *adjectives*.

objectable (ob-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. objectable; as object, v., + -able.*] Capable of being made or urged as an objection. [Rare.]

It is as objectable against all those things which either native beauty or art affords.

Jer. Taylor (7), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 145.

objection (ob-jek'tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. objectio(n)-, a reproach, < obicere, reproach: see object.*] Reproach or cavi; capitions objection.

All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and, when they are discussed in the common hearing, each of us, without strife or objection, sharpens his wits to speak well upon them.

Peter of Blois (trans.), in *Stubbs's Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 142.

object-finder (ob-jekt-fin'dér), *n.* In microscopes, a device to enable the observer to fix the position of an object in the slide under examination, so that he can find it again at will. It is especially necessary when high powers are employed. Various forms of finders have been devised; one of the most common involves the use of a slide with horizontal and vertical scales, adjusted in connection with the mechanical stage.

object-glass (ob-jekt-glās), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eyepiece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. Ordinarily the combination consists of a convex lens of crown-glass and a concave lens of flint-glass, having focal lengths proportional to their dispersive powers. There are many different forms which fulfil the condition indicated, but vary in the curves of the lenses, their thickness, their relative position, and the distance between them. With the ordinary crown- and flint-glass it is not possible to obtain perfect achromatism; with the new kinds of glass made at Jena a much more perfect correction is possible, and it is likely that as a result telescopes will soon be greatly improved, provided the glass can be made in pieces of sufficient size and satisfactorily homogeneous. See *objective*, *n.*, 3, and *cuts under microscope*.

objectification (ob-jek'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< objectify + -ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also *objectivation*.

The diminution or increase of that which is perceived (of course, unreflectingly) as the area of self-assertion, or (if we like the phrase) as "the objectification of the will," is essentially and immediately connected with our own discomfort or pleasure.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 254.

objectify (ob-jek'ti-fi), *v. t.*; and *pp. objectified, pp. objectifying*. [*< ML. obiectum, an object, + L. -ficare, make: see object and -fy.*] To make objective; present as an object; especially, to constitute as an object of sense; give form and shape to as an external object; externalize. Also *objectivate, objectize*.

Because it [mind] is bound to think a coexistence or sequence, it *objectifies* the necessity.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 127.

He may be quite innocent of a scientific theory of vision, but he *objectifies* his sensations.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 12.

What we start with in the child is the feeling of himself affirmed or negated in this or that sensation; and the next step . . . is that the content of these feelings is *objectified* in things.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 251.

objection (ob-jek'tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. objection = Sp. objecion = Pg. objecção = It. obbiezione, obbiezione, < L. obiectio(n)-, a throwing or putting before, a reproaching, ML. an objection, < L. obicere, obicere, pp. obiectus, throw before, object: see object, v.*] 1. The act of objecting or throwing in the way; the act of resisting by words spoken or written, by or without stating adverse reasons or arguments, advancing criticisms, or suggesting difficulties, etc.

Objection!—Let him object if he dare!—No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a phrensy directly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. That which is interposed or presented in opposition; an adverse contention, whether by or without stating the opinion, reason, or argument on which it is founded: as, many *objections* to that course were urged; the *objections* of the defendant were overruled.

As for your spiteful false objections,
 Prove them, and I lie open to the law.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 158.

Objections to my general System
 May rise perhaps; and I have mist them.

Prior, Alma, ii.

He [Mr. Gladstone] has no *objections*, he assures us, to active inquiries into religious questions.

Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. An adverse blow; an attack.

The parts either not armed or weakly armed were well known, and, according to the knowledge, should have been sharply visited but that the answer was as quick as the *objectima*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

4. Trouble; care; cause of sorrow or anxiety.

Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of *objection* and danger.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

General objection, in law, an objection interposed without at the same time stating the ground or reason for it. = *syn.* 2. Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple, cavil, demurrer.

objectionable (ob-jek-'shon-a-bl), *a.* [*objection* + *-able*.] Capable of being objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval.

The modes of manifesting their religious convictions which these monks employed were so *objectionable* as to throw discredit on the very principles on which they acted. *Mivart, Nature and Thought*, p. 231.

objectionably (ob-jek-'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to be liable to objection.

objectist (ob-'jek-tist), *n.* [*object* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Electio Rev.*

objectivate (ob-jek-'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivated*, ppr. *objectivating*. [*objective* + *-ate*.] Same as *objectify*.

objectivation (ob-jek-'ti-vā-'shon), *n.* [*objectivate* + *-ion*.] Same as *objectification*.

objective (ob-jek-'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. objectif* = *Sp. objetivo* = *Pg. objetivo* = *It. obiettivo*, < *ML. objectivus*, relating to an object, < *objectum*, an object: see *object*, *n.* Cf. *subjective*.] 1. *a.* 1. As perceived or thought; intentional; ideal; representative; phenomenal: opposed to *subjective* or *formal*—that is, as in its own nature. [This, the original meaning which the Latin word received from Duns Scotus, about 1300, almost the precise contrary of that now most usual, continued the only one till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the most familiar in English until the latter part of the eighteenth.]

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and objective natures are therefore the same. *Berkeley*.

The faculty of the imagination, for example, and its acts were said to have a subjective existence in the mind; while its several images or representations had, qua images or objects of consciousness, only an *objective*. Again, a material thing, say a horse, qua existing, was said to have a subjective being out of the mind; qua conceived or known, it was said to have an *objective* being in the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton*, in *Reid's Supplementary Dissertations*, [note B., § 1.

Where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasures of objective knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe?

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

[By *objective* knowledge was meant the propositions known, opposed to *formal* or *subjective* knowledge, the act or habit of knowing. Such expressions probably led to the change of meaning of the word.]

2. Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition; real: opposed to *subjective* (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind). [This meaning of the word nearly reverses the original usage; yet if such passages as that from *Sir M. Hale*, above, on the one hand, and that from *Watts*, below, on the other, be compared, the transition will be seen to have been easy. Kant makes the objects of experience to be at once real and phenomenal; and what he generally means by the *objective* character of a proposition is the force which it derives from the thing itself compelling the mind, after examination, to accept it. But occasionally Kant uses *objective* to imply a reference to the unknowable thing-in-itself to which the compelling force of phenomena is due.]

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts, Logic*, ii. 2. § 8.

[Thus, there is an *objective* certainty in things that any given man will die; and a *subjective* certainty in his mind of that *objective* certainty.]

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, ix.

A form of consciousness, which we cannot explain as of natural origin, is necessary to our conceiving an order of nature, an *objective* world of fact from which illusion may be distinguished.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 19.

If an exact *objective* measurement of the physical stimuli is inordinately difficult, an exact subjective measurement of the sensations themselves is inherently impossible. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 361.

The number of vibrations is the *objective* characteristic of that which we perceive subjectively as colour.

Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 226.

3. Substantive; self-existent. [This rather confusing use of the word belongs to writers of strong nominalistic tendencies.]

Science . . . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real *objective* bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Mivart, Nature and Thought*, p. 89.

The only other thing in the physical universe which is conserved in the same sense as matter is conserved, is energy. Hence we naturally consider energy as the other *objective* reality in the physical universe.

Tait, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xv. 747.

4. Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations; setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality.

The only healthful activity of the mind is an *objective* activity, in which there is as little brooding over self as possible. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 142.

The two epics [the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*] appear on the horizon of time so purely *objective* that they seem projected into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation.

W. D. Geddes, *Problem of the Homeric Poems*, ii.

The theme of his [Dante's] poem is purely subjective, modern, what is called romantic; but its treatment is *objective* (almost to realism, here and there), and it is limited by a form of classic severity.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 87.

5. In *gram.*, pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition; forming or expressing a grammatical object: as, the *objective* case; an *objective* phrase or clause. Abbreviated *obj.*—**Objective abstraction**, *beatitude*, *being*, *doubt*. See the nouns.—**Objective cause**, the external object which excites the principal cause of any effect to action; the procatartical cause. **Objective concept**, a concept conceived as constituting a real likeness among the objects which come under it: opposed to a *formal concept*, or the concept regarded merely as a function of thought.—**Objective end**, *ens*, *evidence*, *idealism*, etc. See the nouns.—**Objective line**, in *persp.*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane the representation of which is sought in the draft or picture.—**Objective logic**, the logic of objective thought: the general account of the process by which the interaction of ideal elements constitutes the world. *Hegel*.—**Objective method**, the inductive method: the method of modern science.—**Objective philosophy**. Same as *transcendental philosophy* (which see, under *philosophy*).—**Objective plane**, any plane, situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.—**Objective point**. (a) The point or locality aimed at, the final or ultimate point to which or to reach which one's efforts or desires are directed; specifically (*math.*), the point toward which a general direct his operations, expecting thereby to obtain some decisive result or advantage. Hence—(b) The ultimate end or aim; that toward the attainment of which effort, strategy, etc., are directed.—**Objective power** or *potency*, that of a consistent object of thought; logical possibility, non-existence combined with non-impugnance to existence.—**Objective reality**, the reference of a concept to an object.—**Objective reason** or *thought*, in *metaph.*, reason or thought as existing not in the individual mind, but as in the real objects of cognition.

A truly *objective* thought, far from being merely ours, must at the same time be what we have to discover in things, and in every object of perception.

Hegel, tr. by Wallace, *Logic of the Encyclopedia*, § 41.

Objective symptoms, in *med.*, symptoms which can be observed by the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms*, such as pain, which can be directly observed only by the patient.—**Objective truth**, the agreement of a judgment with reality, material truth.—**Objective validity**, applicability to the matter of sensation.

There therefore arises here a difficulty which we did not meet with in the field of sensibility, namely how subjective conditions of thought can have *objective validity*—that is, become conditions of the possibility of the knowledge of objects.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Max Muller, orig. [ed.], p. 89).

II. *n.* 1. In *Eng. gram.*, the objective case; the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition. This case answers in most of its uses to the accusative of Greek, Latin, German, and other languages, and is sometimes so called in English. In nouns it is never distinct in form from the subjective or nominative; the only objectives having such a distinct form are the pronominal case-forms *me, thee, him, her, us, them, whom*, corresponding to the nominatives *I, thou, he, she, we, they, who* respectively. Of these, *her* happens to be the same in form as the possessive. When words expressing extent in space or duration in time are put in the objective, they are called *adverbial objectives*: as, he ran a mile; she sang an hour. Compare *cognate object*, under *object*, 5. Abbreviated *obj.*

2. An objective point: especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

In 1864 the main *objectives* were Lee's and Johnston's armies, and the critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held.

The Century, XXXV. 595.

3. The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see *object-glass*). Objectives are generally named from the focal length of a single lens which would have the same magnifying power: as, a two-inch objective or power, a one-half-inch objective (or simply a half), etc. Objectives of high magnifying power and consequently short nominal focal length (*e. g.*, less than half an inch) are often spoken of as *high powers*, in distinction from the *low powers*, which magnify less and have longer nominal focal lengths. Objectives are also characterized as *immersion-objectives* or *dry objectives* according as they are used with or without a drop of liquid between the lens

and the object; if the liquid has sensibly the same refractive power as the glass of the lens, the system is called *homogeneous immersion*. (See *immersion*, 5.) The properties of an objective which determine its value for practical work are—*definition* or defining power, depending upon its freedom from spherical and chromatic aberration, which should be accompanied by flatness of field; *penetration*, the power of bringing parts of the object at different levels into focus at once; *resolving power*, the ability (depending upon the size of the aperture and the definition) to exhibit the minute details of structure, as the lines on a diatom frustule (see *test-object*); *working distance*, which is the space separating the lens and the object when the latter is in focus. These properties are in some degree antagonistic: thus, an increase in the aperture, and hence of the resolving power, is accompanied by a decrease in the working distance. The aperture of an objective is often measured by the angle of the cone of rays which it admits, and is then called *angular aperture*. Since, however, this angle varies according as it is used as a dry, water-immersion, or homogeneous-immersion objective, a common measure is obtained, as proposed by Abbe, by taking the product of the half-angle into the refractive index of the medium employed; this is called the *numerical aperture* (sometimes written *N. A.*). Thus, for the maximum air-angle of 180°, which is equivalent to a water-angle of 97° 31' and a balsam-angle of 82° 17', the numerical aperture is unity, while for the respective angles of 60° (air), 44° 10' (water), 38° 24' (balsam), it is 0.5. Again, a numerical aperture of 1.33 corresponds to the maximum water-angle of 180° and a balsam-angle of 122° 6'.—**Endomersion-objective**, a form of objective, or object-glass, devised by Zeuger, in which the chromatic aberration is removed by the employment of a liquid (as a mixture of ethereal and fatty oils) placed between the separate lenses.

objectively (ob-jek-'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner; as an outward or external thing.

Activity, *objectively* regarded, is impulse or tendency.

H. Adams, *Fichte*, p. 184.

objectiveness (ob-jek-'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light?

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 1.

objectivism (ob-jek-'ti-vizm), *n.* [*objective* + *-ism*.] 1. In *philos.*, the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition; especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego.—2. The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another.

objectivistic (ob-jek-'ti-vis'tik), *a.* [*objective* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Partaking of objectivism, in either sense.—**Objectivistic logic**. See *subjectivistic logic*, under *logic*.

objectivity (ob-jek-'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. objectivité* = *Sp. objetividad* = *Pg. objetividad*, < *ML. *objectivitas* (t-), < *objectivus*, objective: see *objective*.] The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word; externality; external reality; universal validity; absorption in external objects. See *objective*, *a.*

The Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply, as they required it, in any determinate relation.

Sir W. Hamilton (in *Reid*), *Supplementary Dissertations*, [note B., i.

Preponderant *objectivity* seems characteristic of the earlier stages of our consciousness, and the subjective attitude does not become habitual till later in life.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 41.

The secret of the *objectivity* of phenomena, and their connection as parts of one world, must obviously be sought, not without but within, not in what is simply given to the mind but in what is produced by it.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 198.

Intense *objectivity* of regards, as in a race or an engrossing operation, is not, strictly speaking, unconsciousness, but it is the maximum of energy with the minimum of consciousness.

A. Bain, *Mind*, XII. 578.

objectivize (ob-jek-'ti-viz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivized*, ppr. *objectivizing*. [*objective* + *-ize*.] To render objective; place before the mind as an object; objectify.

The word is one by which the disciple *objectivizes* his own feelings.

Bushnell.

objectize (ob-'jek-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectized*, ppr. *objectizing*. [*object*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] Same as *objectify*. *Coleridge*.

objectless (ob-'jekt-less), *a.* [*object*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign-post, evidently *objectless* and lost.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxviii.

object-lesson (ob-'jekt-less n), *n.* A lesson in which instruction is communicated, or a subject made clear, by presenting to the eye the object to be described, or a representation of it.

object-object (ob-'jekt-ob-'jekt), *n.* An object of knowledge different from mind. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

objector (ob-jek'tor), *n.* [*L. objector*, an accuser (*ML.* also an objector *f.*), *L. objicere, obicere*, object, accuse: see *object*, *v.*] One who objects or interposes an adverse opinion, reason, or argument; one who is unwilling to receive and abide by a proposition, decision, or argument advanced, or offers opposing opinions, arguments, or reasons.

object-soul (ob-jekt-söl), *n.* In *anthropology*, a soul or vital principle believed by many barbarous tribes to animate lifeless objects, and generally imagined as of a phantom-like, attenuated materiality, rather than as of a purely spiritual character.

The doctrine of *object-souls*, expanding into the general doctrine of spirits conveying influence through material objects, becomes the origin of fetishism and idolatry. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 56.

object-staff (ob-jekt-stäf), *n.* In *surv.*, a leveling-staff.

object-teaching (ob-jekt-tē'ching), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers. See *object-lesson*.

objectual (ob-jek'tū-äl), *a.* [*L. objectus* (*objectu-*), object (see *object*, *n.*), + *-ual*.] Pertaining to that which is without; external; objective; sensible.

Thus far have we taken a literal survey of the text [2 Cor. vi. 16] concerning the material temple, external or objectual idols, and the impossibility of their agreement. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 290. (*Davies*.)

objicient (ob-jis'i-ent), *n.* [*L. objicien(t)-s*, *pp. of objicere, obicere*, object: see *object*.] One who objects; an objector; an opponent. *Card. Wiseman*. [*Rare*.]

objuration (ob-jö-rä'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **objuratio* (*n.*), *< objurare*, bind by an oath: see *objure*.] The act of binding by oath. *Bramhall*.

objure (ob-jör'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objured*, *pp. objuring*. [= *OF. objurer*, *< L. objurare*, bind by an oath, *< L. ob*, before, + *jurare*, swear, make oath: see *jurate*, *jury*.] To swear. [*Rare*.]

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating. *Carlyle, Misc.*, I. 353. (*Davies*.)

objurgate (ob-jör-gät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objurgated*, *pp. objurgating*. [*L. objurgatus*, *pp. of objurgare*, chide, scold, blame, *< ob*, before, against, + *jurare*, chide, scold, and lit. (*L.*) sue at law, *< jus* (*jur-*), right, law, + *agere*, drive, pursue: see *agent*.] To chide; reprove. Command all to do their duty. Command, but not *objurgate*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 108.

objurgation (ob-jör-gä'shon), *n.* [= *F. objurgation* = *It. objurgazione*, *< L. objurgatio* (*n.*), a chiding, reproof, *< objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] The act of objurgating, or chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations, *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations? *Alp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes*.

He will try to soothe him, and win him, if he can, to reconsider and retract so grievous an *objurgation*. *R. Chate, Addresses*, p. 406.

objurgatory (ob-jör-gä-tö-ri), *a.* [= *F. objurgatoire*, *< L. objurgatorius*, chiding, *< objurgator*, one who chides, *< objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof; eulpatory.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either Narratory, *Objurgatory*, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory. *Howell, Letters*, I. i. 1.

oblanceolate (ob-lan'së-ö-lät'), *a.* [*< ob-* + *lan-ceolate*.] In *bot.*, shaped like a lance-point reversed—that is, having the tapering point next the leafstalk: said of certain leaves. See *lan-ceolate*.

oblare (ob-lät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oblated*, *pp. oblatting*. [*L. oblatius*, *pp. of obferre, offerre*, present, offer, devote: see *offer*.] 1. To offer; present; propose.

Both garrisons and the inhabitants, oppressed with much penury and extreme famine, were coerced to render the city upon reasonable conditions to them by the French King sent and *oblated*. *Hall, Hen. VI.*, an. 31.

2. To offer as an oblation; devote to the service of God or of the church. *Rev. O. Shipley*.

oblare (ob-lät' or ob'lät'), *n.* [1. = *F. oblat* = *Sp. Pg. It. oblatio*, *< ML. oblatius*, an oblate, i. e. a secular person devoted, with his belongings, to a particular monastery or service, *< L. oblatius*, *pp.*, offered, devoted: see *oblare*, *v.* 2. = *OF. oblee, oblee, oblie*, an offering, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, *F. oblie* (*> Sp. obla*), a wafer (see *oble*), = *Sp. Pg. oblata*, an offering of

bread, *oblata*, an offering, = *It. oblata*, *< ML. oblata*, an offering, tribute, esp. an offering of bread, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, *fem. of L. oblatius*, offered: see above.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows. Specifically—(a) One who devoted himself, his dependents, and estates to the service of some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother.

One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as *oblates*, with all their property, to the church [at Siena], devoting themselves and their means to the advance of the work. *C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 161.

(b) A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life, and therefore held in monastic discipline and domicile.

Born of humble parents, who offered him [Suger] in his early youth, as an *oblatus* at the altar of St. Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 708.

(c) One who assumed the cowl in immediate anticipation of death. (d) One of a congregation of secular priests who do not bind themselves by monastic vows. The congregation of the *Oblates of St. Charles* or *Oblates of the Blessed Virgin* and *St. Ambrose* was founded in the diocese of Milan in the sixteenth century by St. Charles Borromeo; that of the *Oblates of Italy* was founded at Turin in 1816; and that of the *Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, founded in the south of France in 1815, was brought into the United States in 1848. (e) One of a community of women engaged in religious and charitable work. Such communities are the *oblates* founded by St. Francisca of Rome about 1433, and the *Oblate Sisters of Providence*, a sisterhood of colored women founded at Baltimore in 1825 for the education and the amelioration of the condition of colored women.

2. *Eccles.*, a loaf of unconsecrated bread prepared for use at the celebration of the eucharist; altar-bread. From the earliest times of which we have distinct information, *oblates* have been circular in form, of moderate thickness, and marked with a cross or crosses. In the Western Church they are unleavened, much reduced in size, and commonly known as *wafers*, or, especially after consecration, as *hosts*. In the Anglican Church the use of leavened bread in loaves of ordinary size and form was permitted at the Reformation, and became the prevalent though not exclusive use. The Greek Church uses a circular oblate of leavened bread, in the center of which is a square projection called the *Holy Lamb*. This projecting part alone is consecrated, and the remainder serves for the antidoron.—*Oblate roll*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the account kept in the exchequer, particularly in the reigns of John and Henry III., of old debts due to the king and of gifts made to him.

oblare (ob-lät'), *a.* [*L. oblatius*, taken in sense of 'spread out,' namely, at the sides of the sphere, *pp. of obferre, offerre*, bring forward, present, offer: see *offer*.] In *geom.*, flattened at the poles: said of a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis: as, the earth is an *oblare* spheroid. See *prolate*.

oblareness (ob-lät'nes), *n.* The condition of being oblate or flattened at the poles.

oblation (ob-lä'shon), *n.* [= *F. oblation* = *Sp. oblatio* = *Pg. oblação* = *It. oblazione*, *< L. oblatio* (*n.*), an offering, presenting, gift, present, *< L. oblatius*, *pp. of obferre, offerre*, present, offer: see *oblare*, *v.*, and *offer*.] 1. The act of offering. Specifically, *eccles.*: (a) The donation by the laity of bread and wine for the eucharist, and of other gifts or of contributions in money for the maintenance of divine worship and for the support of the clergy and the poor. In the early church the bread and wine were given by members of the congregation to the deacon before the liturgy, and offered by the priest on the altar; later this custom fell into disuse, and the other gifts were presented at or just before the offertory. The Greek church has a special preparation of the elements in the office of prothesis (see *prothesis*), before the liturgy. (b) The offering or presenting to God upon the altar of the unconsecrated bread and wine; the offertory. (c) The solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ. This is called the *great oblation*, in distinction from the *lesser oblation* or offertory. The great oblation forms the second part of the prayer of consecration, the first part being the words of institution, or the consecration in the stricter sense. In the Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Book of Common Prayer, the great oblation is succeeded by the invocation or epiclesis.

The earliest theory of Liturgies recognised three distinct *Oblations* in the Holy Action. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 339.

(d) The whole office of holy communion; the eucharist. 2. In *Rom. law* (*oblato*), a mode of extinguishment for debt by the tender of the precise amount due. It had to be followed, in Roman and French law, in order to become an effectual tender, by deposit, or consignment into the hand of a public officer. *Holland*.

3. Anything offered or presented; an offering; a gift.

Take thou my *oblation*, poor but free. *Shak., Sonnets*, cxxv.

I could not make unto your majesty a better *oblation* than of some treatise. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 5.

Specifically—4. Anything offered or presented in worship; an offering or sacrifice; especially, *eccles.*, a eucharistic offering or donation; usu-

ally in the plural, the eucharistic elements or other offerings at the eucharist.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. *Isa. i. 13.*
Purification was accompanied with an *oblation*, something was to be given; a lamb, a dove, a turtle; all emblems of mildness. *Donne, Sermons*, viii.

A few Years after, K. Lewis of France comes into England of purpose to visit the shrine of St. Thomas; where, having paid his Vows, he makes *Oblations* with many rich Presents. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 58.

This *oblation* of an heart fixed with dependence on and affection to him is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion. *Locke, Reasonableness of Christianity*.

5. In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

The name of *Oblations*, applied not only here to those small and petty payments which yet are a part of the minister's right but also generally given unto all such allowances as serve for their needful maintenance, is both ancient and convenient. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 74.

oblationer (ob-lä'shon-ér), *n.* [*< oblation* + *-er*.] 1. One who makes an oblation or offering.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty. *Dr. H. More, Mystory of Godliness*, p. 423.

2. The church official who receives oblations. **oblatrate** (ob-lä'trät'), *v. t.* [*< L. oblatratus*, *pp. of oblatrare*, bark at, *< ob*, before, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrare*.] To bark at; snarl at; rail against. *Cockeram*.

oblatration (ob-lä-trä'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **oblatratio* (*n.*), *< oblatrare*, bark at: see *oblatrate*.] Barking; snarling; quarrelsome or captious objection or objections.

The apostle fears none of these curriah *oblatrations*; but contemning all impotent misapprehensions, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation. *Bp. Hall, Sermon* preached to the Lords.

oblet, obleyt, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. obler, oblee, oblie* (*F. oblie*), *< ML. oblata*, an offering: see *oblare*, *n.*] The bread prepared for the eucharist; an oblate. Also *obley*.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66. (*Halliwel*.)

oblectate (ob-lek'tät'), *v. t.* [*< L. oblectatus*, *pp. of oblectare*, delight, please, *< ob*, before, + *lectare*, freq. of *laccere*, allure. Cf. *delight*, *delectation*.] To delight; please highly. *Cotgrave*.

oblection (ob-lek-tä'shon), *n.* [*< OF. oblection*, *< L. oblectatio* (*n.*), a delighting, *< oblectare*, delight: see *oblectate*.] The act of pleasing highly; delight.

The third in *oblection* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke, Dicing* (1577). (*Nares*.)

obleyt, *n.* See *oble*.

obligable (ob-li-gä-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **obligabilis*, *< obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] Capable of being held to the performance of what has been undertaken; true to a promise or contract; trustworthy in the performance of duty.

The main difference between people seems to be that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely—is *obligable*—and another is not.

Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 463.

obligant (ob-li-gant'), *n.* [*< L. obligant(t)-s*, *pp. of obligare*, bind: see *oblige*.] In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to or for another person.

obligate (ob-li-gät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obligated*, *pp. obligating*. [*< L. obligatus*, *pp. of obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] 1. To bind by legal or moral tie, as by oath, indenture, or treaty; bring under legal or moral obligation; hold to some specific act or duty; pledge.

Every person not having a greater annual revenue in land than one hundred pence was *obligated* to have in his possession a bow and arrows.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 116.
That's your true plan. To *obligate*
The present ministers of state.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Suppose . . . that Colombia had *obligated* herself to the company to allow such vessels to pass. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIH. 207.

2. To place under obligation in any way, as on account of continued favors or repeated acts of kindness; make beholden or indebted; constrain by considerations of duty, expediency, courtesy, etc. [Chiefly colloq. for *oblige*.]
I am sorry, sir, I am *obligated* to leave you. *Foot, Mayor of Garratt*, I. 1.

They [the trees] feel *obligated* to follow the mode, and come out in a new suit of green. *Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Men and Coats*.

obligate (ob-'li-gāt), *a.* [*L. obligatus*, pp.: see *obligate*, *v.*] Constrained or bound; having of necessity a particular character, or restricted to a particular course.

Obligate parasites—that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 356.

obligation (ob-'li-gā-'shon), *n.* [*< F. obligation = Sp. obligación = Pg. obrigação = It. obbligazione, < L. obligatio(n)-, a binding, an engagement or pledging, a bond, obligation, < obligare, bind, oblige: see obligate, oblige.*] 1. The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made; action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint.

For to make oure *obligacionen* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodness, that we mowe fulfill the wille of you and of my lord Melibee.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 122.
The very notion of virtue implies the notion of obligation.

D. Stewart, *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, vi. 4.
It is an incontrovertible axiom that all property, and especially all Tithe property, is held under a moral obligation to provide for the spiritual needs of those parishes from which it accrues.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 279.
The whole phraseology of obligation, in short, upon Hædonistic principles can best be explained by a theory which is essentially the same as that of Hobbes, and which in Plato's time was represented by the dictum of certain Sophists that "Justice is the interest of the stronger."

T. II. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 347.
2. That to which one is bound; that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claims; a duty.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation! By my life,
That promises more thousands.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 3. 90.
"The cultivation of the soil," we are told, "is an obligation imposed by nature on mankind."

Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 70.
Inasmuch as rights and obligations are correlative, there is an obligation lying on every state to respect the rights of every other, to abstain from all injury and wrong towards it, as well as towards its subjects. These obligations are expressed in International law.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 117.
3†. A claim; a ground of demanding.

Duke William having the Word of Edward, and the Oath of Harold, had sufficient Obligations to expect the Kingdom. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 22.

4. The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits; moral indebtedness.

He said he wolde pardon them of all their trespasses, and would quite them of the gret somme of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by obligation of olde tyme.

Berners, *tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, i. xlvii.
To the poore and miserable her loss was irreparable, for there was no degree but had some obligation to her memorie.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 9, 1678.
5. In law: (a) A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like: sometimes styled a *writing obligatory*. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to *legal duty* generally.

He can make obligations, and write court-hand.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 2. 101.
(b) In *Rom. law*, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard. It might arise out of delict as well as out of contract. The word is used as well to designate the right as the corresponding duty.

6. In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose. Disputation, as a game for teaching logic, was a principal part of the scholastic exercises, and perhaps may still be so in some countries. A master presided, and after a sufficient time decided in favor of one of the disputants, who was then obliged to give his adversary a great thwack with a wooden instrument. Modern writers sometimes speak of any rule of scholastic disputation as an *obligation*.—*Accessory, conditional, conventional, correal*, etc., obligations. See the adjectives.—*Days of obligation* (*eccles.*), days on which every one is expected to abstain from secular occupations and to attend divine service.—*Natural, obediential*, etc., obligations. See the adjectives.—*Of obligation*, obligatory: said especially of an observance commanded by the church: as, it is *of obligation* to communicate at Easter.

There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca, which still often draws an annual contingent of from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims.

Encyclo. Brit., XIX. 93.

Pure obligation, in *Scots law*, an absolute obligation already due and immediately enforceable.—*Syn.* Engagement, contract, agreement.

obligational (ob-'li-gā-'shon-əl), *a.* [*< obligation + -al.*] Obligatory.

There are three classes of resembling features which exist between the adult and the child. I. The unavoidable. . . II. The criminal. . . III. The obligational.

Biblical Museum, p. 324.

obligative (ob-'li-gā-'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. obligatif*; as *obligate + -ive*.] Implying obligation.

With must and ought (to) we make forms which may be called *obligative*, 'implying obligation': thus, I must give, I ought to give.

Whitney, *Eng. Gram.*, p. 122.

obligativeness (ob-'li-gā-'tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being obligatory. *Norris*, *Christian Law Assorted* (1678).

obligato, *a.* and *n.* See *obligato*.

obligatorily (ob-'li-gā-'to-ri-ly), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

Being bound *obligatorily*, both for himself and his successors.

Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 230.

obligatoriness (ob-'li-gā-'to-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obligatory.

obligatory (ob-'li-gā-'tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. obligatoire = Sp. obligatorio = Pg. obrigatorio = It. obbligatorio, < L. obligatorius, binding, < L. obligare, bind, oblige: see obligate, oblige.*] Imposing obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance of or forbearance from some act: followed by *on* before the person, formerly by *to*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to Christian princes and states.

Bacon.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due.

J. r. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

If this patent is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void.

Swift.

When an end is lawful and *obligatory*, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and *obligatory*.

Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 150.

obligatum (ob-'li-gā-'tūm), *n.* [*< ML. obligatum, neut. of L. obligatus, obligate: see obligate, a.*] The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit. See *obligation*, 6.

oblige (ō-'blij'; formerly also ō-'blēj', after the *F.*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliged*, ppp. *obliging*. [*< ME. obliȝen, usually obliȝhe, obliȝchen, etc., < OF. obliger, f. obliger = Sp. obligar = Pg. obrigar = It. obbligare, < L. obligare, bind or tie around, bind together, bind, put under moral or legal obligation, < ob, before, about, + ligare, bind: see ligament.*] 1†. To bind; attach; devote.

Lord, to thy seruice I obliſſe me, with all myn herte holly.

York Plays, p. 116.

Zani . . . was met by the Pope and saluted in this manner: Here take, oh Zani, this ring of gold, and, by giving it to the Sou, oblige it unto thee.

Saudys, *Travailes*, p. 2.

Admit he promis'd love.

Oblig'd himself by oath to her you plead for.

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, iii. 3.

Privateers are not *obliged* to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other Ship that will entertain them, only paying for their Provision.

Dampier, *Voyages*, i. 31.

2. To bind, constrain, or compel by any physical, moral, or legal force or influence; place under the obligation or necessity (especially moral necessity) of doing some particular thing or of pursuing some particular course.

I wol to yow oblige me to deye.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1414.

O, ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly
To seal love's bonds new-made than they are wont
To keep *obligea* faith unforfeited

Shak., *M. of V.*, ii. 6. 7.

This Virtue especially was commended in him, and he would often say That even God himself was *obliged* by his Word.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 34.

Wherto I neither *oblige* the belief of other person, nor over hastily subscribe mine own.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

That way [toward the southern quarter of the world] the Muselmans are *obliged* to set their faces when they Pray, in reverence to the Tomb of their Prophet.

Maundrell, *Alleppe to Jerusalem*, p. 14.

I will instance one opinion which I look upon every man *obliged* in conscience to quit.

Swift, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, ii.

3. To lay under obligation of gratitude, etc., by some act of courtesy or kindness; hence, to gratify; serve; do a service to or confer a favor upon; be of service to; do a kindness or good turn to; as, kindly *oblige* me by shutting the door; in the passive, to be indebted.

They are able to *oblige* the Prince of their Country by lending him money

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 55.

I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee; rather die
Deserted than *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 980.

Free. Deny you! they cannot. All of 'em have been your intimate friends.

Man. No, they have been People only I have *oblig'd* particularly.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, v. 1.

Dreading e'en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er *obliged*.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 209.

[The diamond] is *oblig'd* to Darkness for a Ray
That would be more Opprest than Help'd by Day.

Cowley, *To the Bishop of Lincoln*.

Yet, in a feast, the epicure holds himself not more *obliged* to the cook for the venison than to the physician who braces his stomach to enjoy.

De Quincey, *Rhetoric*.

=*Syn.* 2. To force, coerce.—3. To serve, accommodate. **obligee** (ob-'li-jē'), *n.* [*< F. obligé, pp. of obliger, oblige: see oblige.*] One to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond or writing obligatory is given; in general, one who is placed under any obligation.

There's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.

Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis (1654). (*Nares*.)

Ireland, the *obligee*, might have said, "What security have I for receiving the balance due to me after you are paid?"

Gladstone, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 170.

obligement (ō-'blij-'ment), *n.* [*< OF. obligement, < L.L. obligamentum, a bond, obligation, < L. obligare, bind, oblige: see oblige.*] 1†. Obligation.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me.

Milton, *Education*.

2. A favor conferred.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

obliger (ō-'bli-jēr), *n.* One who obliges.

It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 453.

obliging (ō-'bli-jing), *p. a.* Having a disposition to oblige or confer favors; ready to do a good turn or to be of service: as, an *obliging* neighbor; hence, characteristic of one who is ready to do a favor; accommodating; kind; complaisant: as, an *obliging* disposition.

She . . . affected this *obliging* carriage to her inferiors.

Goldsmith, *Hist. England*, xxxiv.

He is an *obliging* man, and I knew he would let me have them without asking what I wanted them for.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 210.

=*Syn.* Friendly. See *polite*.

obligingly (ō-'bli-jing-ly), *adv.* In an obliging manner; with ready compliance and a desire to serve or be of service; with courteous readiness; kindly; complaisantly: as, he very *obligingly* showed us over his establishment.

He had an Antick Busto of Zenobia in Marble, with a thick Radiated Crown; of which he very *obligingly* gave me a Copy.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 49.

obligingness (ō-'bli-jing-nes), *n.* 1. Binding power; obligation. [*Rare.*]

Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions.

Hammond, *Works*, i. 232.

2. The quality of being obliging; civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.

His behaviour . . . was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanness of his clergy as to know and be known to them.

I. Walton, *Lives* (Bp. Sander), p. 364.

obligistic (ob-'li-jis'tik), *a.* [*< oblige + -ist + -ic.*] Pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation. See *obligation*, 6.

obliger (ob-'li-jēr), *n.* [*< oblige + -er.*] In law, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Thomas Prince, who was one of the contractors for the trade, was not one of the *obliger*s to the adventures

Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 405.

obligulate (ob-'lig-'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ob- + ligulate.*] In *bot.*, extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head: said of the corollas of some ligulate florets. [*Rare.*]

obliguation (ob-'li-kwā-'shon), *n.* [*< L.L. obliguatio(n)-, a bending, oblique direction, < L. obligare, bend: see oblique, v.*] 1. Obliqueness; declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side.

Wherein according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres; and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their *obliguations*.

Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, iii.

The change made by the *obligation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances.

Newton, *Opticks*, ii. 1. 19.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [*Rare* in both senses.]

oblique (ob-'lĕk' or ob-'lik'), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. oblique = Sp. oblicuo = Pg. It. obliquo, < L. obliquus, slanting, awry, oblique, sidelong, < ob, before, near, + (L.L.) liguis (scarcely used), slanting, bent; cf. Russ. luku, a bend, Lith. leukti, bend.*]

I. a. 1. Of lines or planes, making with a given line, surface, or direction an angle that is less than 90°; neither perpendicular nor parallel; of angles, either acute or obtuse, not right; in general, not direct; aslant; slanting. See cuts under *angle*³.

Upon others we can look but in *oblique* lines; only upon ourselves in direct.
Donne, Sermons, v.

With tract *oblique*
At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way.

Milton, P. L., l. ix. 510.

2. Indirect, in a figurative sense: as, an *oblique* reproach or taunt.

The following passage is an *oblique* panegyric on the Union.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak; for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less.
Baker, Hon. L., an. 1135.

By Germans in old times . . . all inferiors were spoken to in the third person singular, as "er"; that is, an *oblique* form, by which the inferior was referred to as though not present, served to disconnect him from the speaker.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

3. Questionable from a moral point of view; not upright or morally direct; evil.

All is *oblique*;
There's nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villany.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 18.

It is a mere degenerate appetite,
A lost, *oblique*, depraved affection,
And bears no mark or character of love.

B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Because the ministry is an office of dignity and honour, some are . . . rather bold to accuse our discipline in this respect, as not only permitting but requiring also ambitious suits and other *oblique* ways or means whereby to obtain it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 77.

It tends to the utter dissolving of those *oblique* suspicions which have any aspect on his Master's subjects, whether spectators or others.
Boslyn, Encounter between the French and Spanish Ambassadors.

4. In *bot.*, unequal-sided.—**Oblique angle.** See def. 1.—**Oblique arch.** See *arch*.—**Oblique ascension.** See *ascension*.—**Oblique battery.** See *battery*.—**Oblique bridge,** a skew bridge.—**Oblique case,** in *gram.*, any case except the nominative.—**Oblique circle,** in spherical projections, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—**Oblique cone.** See *cone*.—**Oblique cylinder,** a cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—**Oblique descension.** See *descension*.—**Oblique extinction.** See *extinction*.—**Oblique fire, helioid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Oblique hyperbola,** one whose asymptotes are not at right angles to one another.—**Oblique inguinal hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Oblique leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf in which the collateral tissue is not symmetrically developed on each side of the midrib, as in the elm; an inequilateral leaf.—**Oblique ligament,** in *anat.*, a small round ligament running from the tubercle of the ulna at the base of the coronoid process to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. Also called *round ligament*.—**Oblique line of the clavicle,** the trapezoid line for the trapezoid ligament.—**Oblique line of the fibula,** the postero-internal border.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** two ridges, the external and the internal, the former running from the mental prominence upward and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus, and the latter, or mylohyoid ridge, running from below the genial tubercles upward and backward to the ramus, and affording attachment to the mylohyoid muscle.—**Oblique line of the radius,** a line running downward and outward from the tuberosity to form the anterior border of the bone.—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage,** an indistinct ridge on the wing, for attachment of the sternohyoid and thyrohyoid muscles.—**Oblique line of the tibia,** the popliteal line.—**Oblique line of the ulna,** a line on the anterior distal surface, limiting attachment of the pronator quadratus.—**Oblique motion,** in *music.* See *motion*, 14.—**Oblique muscles of the abdomen, of the eye, of the neck.** See phrases under *obliquus*.—**Oblique narration or speech** (tr. of *L. oratio obliqua*), in *gram.*, indirect narration; a construction in which the original speaker's words are repeated in full or in substance, but with such a change of person and tense as conforms them to the circumstances of the person reporting. Thus, in English, he said he had been learning geometry, for he said "I have been learning geometry."—**Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective* (which see, under *angular*).—**Oblique pianoforte,** an upright pianoforte in which the strings run diagonally instead of vertically. As now made, most uprights are oblique.—**Oblique plane,** in *dialing*, a plane which declines from the zenith or inclines toward the horizon.—**Oblique processes of the vertebra,** the articular processes; the zygapophyses. See cut under *dorsal*.—**Oblique rhythm.** See *rhythm*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium,** a prominence on the palmar surface of the trapezium to which is attached the anterior annular ligament.—**Oblique ridge of the ulna,** a ridge running from the hinder end of the small sigmoid cavity to the posterior border.—**Oblique sailing** (*naut.*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.—**Oblique speech.** See *oblique narration*.—**Oblique sphere,** in *astron.* and *geog.*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or its position relative to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator.—**Oblique system of coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Oblique vein of the heart,** a small vein from the vestigial fold of pericardium, opening into the coronary sinus without a valve; a remnant of the left superior fetal cava.

II. n. In *anat.*, an oblique muscle: as, the external *oblique* of the abdomen. See *obliquus*.

oblique (ob-lēk' or ob-lik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliqued*, ppr. *obliquing*. [= F. *obliquer*, march obliquely, = Sp. *oblicuar* = Pg. *obliquar* = It. *obliquare*, direct or drive obliquely, < L. *obliquare*, bend, turn away, < *obliquus*, oblique, awry; see *oblique*, *a.*] **1.** To deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular; slant; slope. [Rare.]

Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To advance slantingly or obliquely; specifically (*milit.*), to advance obliquely by making a half-face to the right or left and marching in the new direction.

The fox *obliqued* towards us, and entered a field of which our position commanded a full view.
Georgia Scenes, p. 176.

oblique-angled (ob-lēk'ang'gld), *a.* Having oblique angles: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **obliqued**, *p. a.* Oblique.

Each of you,
That virtue have or this or that to make,
Is checkt and changed from his nature trew,
By others opposition or *obliqued* view.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 54.

obliquely (ob-lēk'li or ob-lik'li), *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; slantingly; indirectly.

He who discommendeth others, *obliquely* commendeth himself.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 34.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 20.

obliqueness (ob-lēk'nes or ob-lik'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oblique.

obliqui, *n.* Plural of *obliquus*.

obliquity (ob-lik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *obliquities* (-tiz). [F. *obliquité* = Sp. *oblicuidad* = Pg. *obliquidade* = It. *obblitùtà*, < L. *obliquita* (-t)s, a slanting direction, obliqueness, < *obliquus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] The state of being oblique. (a) A relative position in which two planes, a straight line and a plane, or two straight lines in a plane cut at an angle not a right angle; also, the magnitude of this angle.

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall, and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horizon.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. (Richardson.)

The amount of radiation in any direction from a luminous surface is proportional to the cosine of the *obliquity*.
Trait, Light, § 55.

(b) Deviation from an intellectual or moral standard.

My Understanding hath been full of Error and *Obliquities*.
Lancelotti, Letters, l. vi. 51.

Not once touching the inward bed of corruption, and that heetick disposition to evil, the source of all vice, and *obliquity* against the rule of Law.

Milton, Church-Government, li. 3.
To disobey or oppose His will in anything imports a moral *obliquity*.
South.

He who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye;
That prize belongs to none but the sincere;
The least *obliquity* is fatal here.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 579.
I venerate an honest *obliquity* of understanding.
Lamb, All Fool's Day.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the earth's equator. As affected by nutation, it is called the *apparent obliquity*; but when corrected for this effect, it is called the *mean obliquity*. The mean obliquity at the beginning of 1870 was 23° 27' 22", and it diminishes, owing to the attractions of the other planets, at the rate of 47" per century.

obliquus (ob-li'kwus), *n.*; pl. *obliqui* (-kwi). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *oblique*.] In *anat.*, a muscle the direction of whose fibers is oblique to the long axis of the body, or to the long axis of the part acted upon.—**Obliquus abdominis externus**, the great external oblique muscle of the abdomen, whose fibers proceed from above downward and forward. See third cut under *muscle*.—**Obliquus abdominis internus**, the great internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, exterior to the transversalis, whose fibers proceed from below upward and forward.—**Obliquus ascendens**, the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus auris**, a few muscular fibers situated upon the concha of the ear.—**Obliquus capitis inferior**, a muscle passing from the spinous process of the axis to the transverse process of the atlas.—**Obliquus capitis superior**, a muscle passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occipital bone.—**Obliquus descendens**, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus inferior of the eye**, a muscle situated crosswise upon the under surface of the eyeball, which it rotates upon its axis from within upward and outward.—**Obliquus superior of the eye**, the trochlear muscle, antagonizing the obliquus inferior; remarkable for turning at a right angle or less as its central tendon passes through a pulley (in *Mammalia*). See cuts under *eye*, *eyeball*, and *rectus*.

oblishe, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *oblige*.

oblite (ob-lit'), *a.* [L. *oblitus*, pp. of *oblittere*, smear, bedaub. Cf. *obliterate*.] Dim; indistinct; slurred over.

Obscure and *oblite* mention is made of those water-works.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v. 21. (Davies.)

obliterate (ob-lit'e-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliterated*, ppr. *obliterating*. [L. *oblitteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp. of *oblitterare*, *oblitterare* (> It. *oblitterare* = Sp. *oblitar* = Pg. *oblitar* = F. *oblitérer*), erase, blot out (a writing), blot out of remembrance (cf. *oblittere*, pp. *oblitus*, erase, blot out), < ob, over, + *littera*, *littera*, a letter: see *letter*³.] To blot or render undecipherable; blot out; erase; efface; remove all traces of.

Gregory the First . . . designed to *obliterate* and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 60.

With poignant and sower Invectives, I say, I will deface,
wipe out, and *obliterate* his fair Reputation, even as a Record with the Juice of Lemons.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

The handwriting of the Divinity in the soul, though seemingly *obliterated*, has come out with awful distinctness in the solemn seasons of life.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

Obiterated vessel or duct, in *pathol.*, a vessel or duct whose walls have contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared. = *Syn. Brasse, Expunge*, etc. (see *efface*), rub out, rub off, wipe out, remove.

obliterate (ob-lit'e-rät), *a.* [L. *oblitteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, almost effaced; obsolete or very indistinct, as the surface-markings of an insect.—**Obiterate marks or spots**, those marks or spots which are indistinct, and fade at their margins into the ground-color.—**Obiterate processes, punctures, striae**, etc., those that are hardly distinguishable from the general surface.

obliteration (ob-lit'e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oblitération* = Sp. *obliteración* = Pg. *obliteração*, < LL. *obliteratio* (-n), an erasing, < L. *oblitterare*, erase: see *obliterate*.] **1.** The act of obliterating or effacing; a blotting out or wearing out; effacement; extinction.

There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that immense ages precedent at some time have yielded.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 138.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the *obliteration* of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language.

Hedder, Nature of Mathematical Evidence, p. 96.

2. In *entom.*, the state of being obliterate; also, an obliterated part of a suture, margin, etc.—**3.** In *pathol.*, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls.

obliterative (ob-lit'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [L. *obliterare* + *-ive*.] Tending to obliterate; obliterating; effacing; erasing. North Brit. Rev.

oblivial (ob-liv'i-äl), *a.* [LL. *oblivialis*, of forgetfulness, < L. *oblivium*, forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] Forgetful; oblivious. Bailey, 1731.

oblivion (ob-liv'i-on), *n.* [F. *oblivion* = It. *oblivione*, < L. *oblivio* (-n), also later or poet. *oblivium* (> It. *obblío*), forgetfulness, a being forgotten, a forgetting. < *oblivus*, forgotten, < *oblivisci*, pp. *oblitus*, forget, < ob-, over, + **livisci*, a deponent inchoative verb, prob. < *livere*, grow dark: see *livid*.] **1.** The state of being forgotten or lost to memory.

When God he prath to socour vs truly,
And that so myght pray to hys plesance dayly,
That neuer vs hane in *oblivion*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2708.

Oblivion is a kind of annihilation; and for things to be as though they had not been is like unto never being.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 21.

Pompeii and Herculaneum might have passed into *oblivion*, with a herd of their contemporaries, had they not been fortunately overwhelmed by a volcano.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

2. The act or fact of forgetting; forgetfulness.

O give us to feel and bewail our infinite *oblivion* of thy word.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 256.

There were few in this garb all but that, either through negligence lost or through *oblivion*, left something behind them.
Foote (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 110).

Whenever his mind was wandering in the far past he fell into this *oblivion* of their actual faces.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, III. 8.

3. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offenses granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Before these kings we embrace you yet once more,
With all forgiveness, all *oblivion*.

Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Act of Oblivion, an English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, excepting by name certain persons, chief of whom were those engaged in the sentence and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity*. = *Syn. Oblivion, Forgetfulness*.

Obliviousness. *Oblivion* is the state into which a thing passes when it is thoroughly and finally forgotten. The use of *oblivion* for the act of forgetting was an innovation of the Latinizing age, which has not won recognition, nor has the "Act of Oblivion" given *oblivion* currency in the sense of official or formal pardon. *Forgetfulness* is a quality of a person: as, a man remarkable for his *forgetfulness*. If *forgetfulness* is ever properly used where *oblivion* would serve, it still seems the act of a person: as, to be buried in *forgetfulness*. *Obliviousness* stands for a sort of negative act, a complete failure to remember: as, a person's *obliviousness* of the proprieties of an occasion.

oblivionize (ob-liv'i-on-iz), *v. t.* [*< oblivion + -ize.*] To commit to oblivion; discard from memory; forget.

I will *oblivionize* my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquency.
Chelle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel (Shak. Soc.).

I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionized*.
Mme. D'Arbigny, Diary, V. 129. (Davies.)

oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *a.* [= *It. obliuio*, *< L. obliuio*, forgetful, oblivious, *< obliuio* (n-), forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] 1. Forgetful; disposed to forget.

'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity. *Shak., Sonnets*, lv.

I was half-oblivious of my mask. *Tennyson, Princess*, iii.

2. Causing forgetfulness.

With some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 43.

Wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lie thus astonish'd on the *oblivious* pool?
Milton, P. L., i. 266.

Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 5.

obliviously (ob-liv'i-us-li), *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

obliviousness (ob-liv'i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being oblivious or forgetful; forgetfulness. = *Syn. Forgetfulness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

obliviscence (ob-li-vis'ens), *n.* Forgetfulness.

oblocute (ob-lō-kūt), *v. t.* [*< LL. oblocutus*, pp. of *oblocare*, let out for hire, *< L. ob*, before, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] To let out to hire. *Bailey*, 1731.

oblocution (ob-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [*< OF. oblocution*, *< LL. oblocutio* (n-), *oblocutio* (n-), contradiction, *< L. obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] Detraction; obloquy. *Bailey*, 1731.

oblocutor (ob-lok'ū-tor), *n.* [*< L. oblocutor*, *oblocutor*, a contradiction, *< obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] A gainsayer; a detractor. *Bp. Balc.*

oblong (ob'lōng), *a. and n.* [= *F. oblong* = *Sp. Pg. It. oblongo*, *< L. oblongus*, rather long, relatively long (not in the def. geometrical sense, but applied to a shaft of a spear, a leaf, a shield, a figure, hole, etc.; prob. lit. 'long forward, projecting'), *< ob*, before, near, + *longus*, long.]

I. a. Elongated; having one principal axis considerably longer than the others. Specifically—(a) In *geom.*, having the length greater than the breadth, and the sides parallel and the angles right angles. (b) Having its greatest dimension horizontal: said of a painting, engraving or the like: opposed to *upright*. (c) Having the width of its page greater than the height: said of a book: as, an *oblong* octavo. (d) In *zool.*, having four straight sides, the opposite ones parallel and equal, but two of the sides longer than the other two; the angles may be sharp or rounded. (e) In *entom.*, more than twice as long as broad, and with the ends variable or rounded: applied to insects or parts which are parallel-sided. (f) In *bot.*, two or three times longer than broad, and with nearly parallel sides, as in many leaves.—**Oblong cord**, the medulla oblongata.—**Oblong spheroid**, a prolate spheroid.

II. n. A figure of which the length is greater than the breadth; specifically, in *geom.*, a rectangle whose length exceeds its breadth.

oblonga (ob-lōng'gā), *n.* Same as *oblongata*.
oblongal (ob-lōng'gāl), *a.* Same as *oblongatul*.
oblongata (ob-lōng-gā'tā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< L. oblongus*, rather long: see *oblong*.] The medulla oblongata.

Softening of the . . . *oblongata* was also decided.
Medical News, LII. 430.

oblongatal (ob-lōng-gā'tāl), *a.* [*< N.L. oblongata + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; macromyelonal; myelencephalic.

Funiculus gracilis, the *oblongatal* continuation of the myellic dorsomesal . . . column.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 124.

oblong-ellipsoid (ob'lōng-ē-lip'soid), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and elliptical.

oblong-lanceolate (ob'lōng-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and lanceolate.

oblongly (ob'lōng-li), *adv.* In an oblong form: as, *oblongly* shaped.

oblong-ovate (ob'lōng-ō-vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and ovate.

obloquious (ob-lō'kwī-us), *a.* [*< LL. obloquium*, contradiction (see *obloquy*), + *-ous*.] Partaking of obloquy; contumelious; abusive. [*Rare.*]

Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony.
Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia.

obloquy (ob'lō-kwī), *n.* [*< LL. obloquium*, contradiction (ML. calumny?), *< L. obloqui*, speak against, contradict, blame, condemn, rail at, *< ob*, against, + *loqui*, speak: see *location*.] 1. Contumelious or abusive language addressed to or aimed at another; calumny; abuse; reviling.

The rest of his discourses quite forgets the Title, and turns his Meditations upon death into *obloquy* and bitter vehemence against Judges and Accusers.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.
Herole virtue itself has not been exempt from the *obloquy* of evil tongues.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

2. That which causes reproach or detraction; an act or a condition which occasions abuse or reviling.

My chastity's the jewel of our house. . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* I the world
In me to lose. *Shak., All's Well*, iv. 2. 44.

3. The state of one stigmatized; odium; disgrace; shame; infamy.

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before,
hee was sodainelye fallen in soo greute truste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 44.

And when his long public life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and *obloquy*, had at length closed forever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

= *Syn. Opprobrium, Infamy*, etc. (see *ignominy*); censure, blame, detraction, calumny, aspersion; scandal, slander, defamation, dishonor, disgrace.

oblutation (ob-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. oblucatio* (n-), a struggling against, *< L. obluctari*, struggle against, contend with, *< ob*, against, + *luctari*, struggle: see *lutation*.] A struggling or striving against something; resistance. [*Rare.*]

He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *oblutation* and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times.
Fotherby, Atheismastix, p. 125.

obmurmuring, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *obmurmur*, *< L. obmurmurare*, murmur against, *< ob*, against, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*.] alurmuring; objection.

Thus, maugre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporall.
Dr. H. More, Psychathamnia, II. ii. 10.

obmutescence (ob-mu-tes'ens), *n.* [*< L. obmutescere*, become dumb, be silent, *< ob*, before, + *(L.L.) mutescere*, grow dumb, *< mutus*, dumb: see *mute*.] A keeping silence; loss of speech; dumbness.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.
The *obmutescence*, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders.
Paley, Evidences, ii. 2.

obnixely, *adv.* [*< obnix* (*< L. obnixus*, obnixus, steadfast, firm, resolute, whence *obnixum*, *obnix*, *adv.*, resolutely, strenuously, pp. of *obniti*, strive against, resist, *< ob*, against, + *niti*, strive: see *nixus*) + -ly.] Earnestly; strenuously.

Most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you.
E. Codrington, To Sir E. Bering, May 24, 1641. (Davies.)

obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. obnoxio*, *< L. obnoxius*, subject or liable (to punishment or to guilt), subject, submissive, exposed, exposed to danger, weak, etc., *< ob*, against, + *noxia*, hurt, harm, injury, punishment, *> noxius*, hurtful: see *noxious*.] 1. Liable; subject; exposed, as to harm, injury, or punishment: generally with *to*: as, *obnoxious* to blame or to criticism.

But if her dignity came by favour of some Prince, she (the church) was from that time his creature, and *obnoxious* to comply with his ends in state, were they right or wrong.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

A man's hand,
Being his evincing part in fight,
Is more *obnoxious* to the common peril.
R. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4.

He could not accuse his master of any word or private action that might render him *obnoxious* to suspicion or the law.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 318.

So *obnoxious* are we to manifold necessities.
Barron, Works, I. 406.

Men in public trust will much oftener act in such a manner as to render them unworthy of being any longer

trusted than in such a manner as to make them *obnoxious* to legal punishment.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 1xx.
2†. Justly liable to punishment; hence, guilty; reprehensible; censurable.

What shall we then say of the power of God himself to dispose of men: little, finite, *obnoxious* things of his own making?
South, Sermons, VIII. 315.

3. Offensive; odious; hateful.

'Tis fit I should give an account of an action so seemingly *obnoxious*.
Glauville, Scep. Sci.

More corrupted also,
And therefore more *obnoxious*, at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be.
Cooper, Task, iii. 846.

4. In *law*, vulnerable; amenable: with *to*: as, an indefinite allegation in pleading is *obnoxious* to a motion, but not generally to a demurrer.

obnoxiously (ob-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly; offensively; odiously.

obnoxiousness (ob-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being obnoxious; liability or exposure, as to blame, injury, or punishment; reprehensibleness; offensiveness; hence, unpopularity.

obnubilate (ob-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnubilated*, ppr. *obnubilating*. [*< LL. obnubilatus*, pp. of *obnubilare*, cover with clouds, cloud over, *< L. ob*, before, over, + *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] To cloud or overcloud; obscure; darken. [*Rare.*]

Your sly decits dissimulation hides,
Your false intent faire wordes *obnubilates*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and lights, so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilates* the mind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 249.

obnubilation (ob-nū-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. obnubilation*, *< LL. as if *obnubilatio* (n-), *< obnubilare*, cloud: see *obnubilate*.] 1. The act or operation of obnubilating, or making dark or obscure. [*Rare.*]

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies corpulent, that they have brought fear upon chumpkins. *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*.

2. A beclouded or obscured state or condition.

Twelfth month, 17. An hypochondriack *obnubilation* from wind and indigestion.
J. Kuttly, in Boswell's Johnson (ed. Fitzgerald), II. 217.

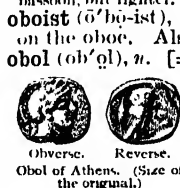
Special vividness of faucy images, accompanied often with dreamy *obnubilation*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 519.

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. oboc* = *G. oboc* = *Sw. oboc* = *Dan. obo* (cf. *D. hoboe*, *G. hoboe*, *E. hoboe*, *hobby*, directly from the *F.*), *< It. oboc*, *< F. hautbois*, hautboy: see *hautboy*.] 1. An important musical instrument of the wood wind group, and the type of the family in which the tone is produced by a double reed. In its modern form it consists of a wooden tube of conical bore, made of three joints, the lowest of which is slightly flaring or belled, while the uppermost carries in its end the metal staple with its reeds of cane. The number of finger-holes varies considerably; in the larger varieties they are principally controlled by an intricate system of levers. The extreme compass is nearly three octaves, upward from the B₃ or B₂ next below middle C, including all the semitones. The tone is small, but highly individual and penetrating; it is especially useful for pastoral effects, for plaintive and wailing phrases, and for giving a ready quality to concerted passages. The normal key (tonality) of the orchestral oboe is C, and music for it is written with the G clef. The oboe has borne various names, such as *chalumeau*, *schalmei*, *shawm*, *bombardo*, *gaculo*, *hautboy*, etc. It has been a regular constituent of the modern orchestra since early in the eighteenth century, and is the instrument usually chosen to give the pitch to others. It has also been used to some extent as a solo instrument. The oboe family of instruments includes the oboe d'amour, the oboe da caccia or tenoroon, the English horn, and the bassoon.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with metal pipes which give a penetrating and usually very effective oboe-like tone. It is usually placed in the swell organ.—**Oboe d'amour**, an obsolete alto oboe, much used by J. S. Bach. It differed from the modern oboe in being of lower pitch (the normal key being A), and in having a globular bell and thus a more somber and muffled tone.—**Oboe da caccia**, an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon. Its normal key was F. The tone was similar to that of the bassoon, but lighter. Also called *tenoroon* and *taggatin*.

oboist (ō'bō-ist), *n.* [*< oboc + -ist.*] A player on the oboe. Also *hautboyist*.

obol (ob'ol), *n.* [= *F. obole* = *Sp. Pg. It. obolo*, *< L. obolus*, *< Gr. ὀβολός*, a small coin, a certain weight: see *obolus*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, in value and also in weight the sixth part of the drachma. The



Obverse. Reverse.
Obol of Athens. (Size of the original.)



Oboe.

obol struck according to the Attic weight-standard weighed about 11½ grains; according to the Æginetic standard, 16.1; Greco-Asiatic, 9; Rhodian, 10; Babylonian, 14; and Persian, 14 grains. At a later period the coin was struck in bronze.

For this service [the ferrage of Charon] each soul was required to pay an *obolus* or danace, one of which coins was accordingly placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to burial. *Encyc. Brit.*, v. 480.

Obolaria (ob-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the roundish upper stem-leaves; < Gr. *ὀβολός*, a Greek coin; see *obol*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianaceae* and the tribe *Suetteae*, distinguished from all the other genera of the order by having only two sepals. There is but one species, *O. virginica*, a low North American herb, very smooth, and purplish-green, with whitish flowers clustered at the top. Sometimes called *pennywort*, in imitation of the genus-name. It is believed to be partially root-parasitic.



Flowering Plant of *Obolaria virginica*.
a, a flower, showing the leaf-like calyx and the corolla.

obolary (ob-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [*< obol + -ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of obols or small coins; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, impecunious; poor.

He is the true taxer who "call-eth all the world up to be taxed"; and the distance is as vast between him and one of us as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty and the poorest *obolary Jew* that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem! *Lamb, Two Races of Men*.

obole (ob-ōl), *n.* [*< F. obole*, < L. *obolus*: see *obol*, *obolus*.] 1. A small French coin of billon (sometimes also of silver), in use from the tenth to the fifteenth century. At one period it also bore the name of *mail*. It was a coin of small value, less than the silver denier. 2. Same as *obol*.—3. In *phar.*, the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.

oboli, *n.* Plural of *obolus*.

obolite (ob-ō-lit), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Obolus* (see *Obolus*, 3) + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Obolus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to obolites or containing them in great numbers: as, the *obolite grit* of the Lower Silurian.

obolize, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *obelize*.

obolus (ob-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *oboli* (-li). [*< L. obolus*, < Gr. *ὀβολός*, a small coin, a weight (see defs. 1, 2); gen. associated with *ὀβολός*, a spit, as if orig. in the form of iron or copper nails, or as being orig. stamped with some such figure; cf. the dim. *ὀβόλιος*, one of the rough bronze or iron bars which served for money in Ægina, etc., before coinage was introduced: see *obolus*, *obelisk*.] 1. Same as *obol*.—2. A small silver coin current in the middle ages in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of brachiopods of the family *Lingulidae*, from the Silurian, having orbicular valves. *Eichwald*, 1829.

about, *adv.* A Middle English form of *about*.

oboval (ob-ō-val), *a.* [*< ob- + oval*.] Same as *obovate*. *Henslow*.

obovate (ob-ō-vāt), *a.* [*< ob- + ovate*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely ovate; having the broad end upward or toward the apex, as in many leaves.

obovate-clavate (ob-ō-vāt-klā-vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and clavate.

obovate-cuneate (ob-ō-vāt-kū-nē-āt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and cuneate or wedge-shaped.

obovately (ob-ō-vāt-li), *adv.* In an obovate manner.

obovate-oblong (ob-ō-vāt-ob-lōng), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and oblong.

obovatifolious (ob-ō-vā-ti-fō-li-us), *a.* [*< obovate + L. folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves inversely ovate.

obovoid (ob-ō-void), *a.* [*< ob- + ovoid*.] In *nat. hist.*, shaped like an egg with the narrow end forming the base; solidly obovate.

obraid (ō-brād'), *v. t.* [A corrupt form of *abraid* or *upbraid*.] To upbraid. *Somerset*.

Now, thus accounted and attended to, In Court and citie there's no small adoe With this young strippling, that *obrades* the gods, And thinks 'twixt them and him there is no odds. *Young Gallants Whirligig* (1629). (*Halliwel*.)

obreption (ob-rep'shon), *n.* [= F. *obreption* = Sp. *obrepcion* = Pg. *obrepcão* = It. *obrezione*, < L. *obrepitio*(-n-), a creeping or stealing on, < *obrepere*, creep on, creep up to, < *ob*, on, to, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile*.] 1. The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inactivity. *Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 81.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by falsehood: opposed to *subreption*, in which such gifts are procured by concealing the truth.

obrepitious (ob-rep-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obrepiticio*, < LL. *obrepititus*, prop. *obrepiticius*, done in secrecy or by surprise, < L. *obrepere*, creep on: see *obreption*. Cf. *arrepitious*, *surrepitious*.] Done or obtained by surprise or with secrecy, falsehood, or concealment of truth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

obrigget, obregget, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *abridge*.

obrogatet (ob-rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. obrogatus*, pp. of *obrogare*, propose a new law in order to repeal or invalidate (an existing one), oppose the passage of (a law), < *ob*, before, over, + *rogare*, ask, propose: see *rogation*. Cf. *abrogate*, *derogate*.] To abrogate, as a law, by proclaiming another in its stead. *Coles*, 1717.

obrotund (ob-rō-tund'), *a.* [*< ob- + rotund*.] In *bot.*, approaching a round form.

obruendarium (ob-rō-en-dā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *obruendaria* (-ä). [*< L. obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere*, cover, cover over, hide in the ground: see *obruite*.] A vessel used to conceal another; specifically, the large pot of coarse earthenware often found containing a cinerary urn of glass or other delicate material.

obrutet (ob-rūt), *v. t.* [*< L. obrutus*, pp. of *obruere*, throw down, overthrow, overwhelm, < *ob*, before, over, + *ruere*, fall: see *ruin*.] To overthrow.

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obrutet* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice. *Becon, Works*, p. 57. (*Halliwel*.)

obryzum (ob-rī-zum), *n.* [*< LL. obryzum*, also *obrizum*, neut., also *obryza*, fem., in full *obryzum aurum*, pure gold; cf. *obryssa*, the testing of gold by fire, a test, proof; = Gr. *ὀβρυζιον*, in *ὀβρυζιον χρυσιον*, pure gold.] Fine or pure gold; gold tested in the fire.

Obryzum signifies gold of the most exalted purity and test. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Godolphin.

obs. An abbreviation of *obsolete*.

obs-and-sols (obz'and-solz'), *n. pl.* See *ob2*.

obscene (ob-sēn'), *a.* [= F. *obscene* = Sp. Pg. *obsceno* = It. *osceno*, < L. *obscenus*, *obscenus*, *obscenus*, of adverse omen, ill-omened, hence repulsive, offensive, open, offensive to modesty, obscene; origin obscure.] 1. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke; Shot from the skies a cheerful azure light; The birds obscene to forests winged their flight; And gaping graves received the wandering guilty sprite. *Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, ll. 652.

2. Offensive to the senses; repulsive; disgusting; foul; filthy.

O, forfend it, God, That in a Christian climate souls refined Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 131.

A girdle foul with grease binds his obscene attire. *Dryden*, *Kingd.*, vl. 417.

The guilty serpents, and obscene beasts, Creep, conscious, to their secret rests. *Cowley*, *Hymn to Light*.

Canals made to percolate obscene morasses. *Molloy*, *United Netherlands*, I. 153.

3. Offensive to modesty and decency; impure; unchaste; indecent; low: as, *obscene actions* or language; *obscene pictures*.

Words that were once chaste by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts*, *Logic*, I. 4 § 3.

If thy table be indeed unclean, Foul with excess, and with discourse obscene. *Cowper*, *Tirocinium*, I. 736.

Obscene publication, in *law*, any impure or indecent publication tending to corrupt the mind and to subvert respect for decency and morality. = *Syn. 3*. Immodest, ribald, gross.

obscenely (ob-sēn'li), *adv.* In an obscene manner; in a manner offensive to modesty or purity; indecently; lowly.

obsceneness (ob-sēn'nes), *n.* Same as *obscurity*.

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or obsceneness. *Dryden*.

obscurity (ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obscurité* = Sp. *obscuridad* = Pg. *obscuridade* = It. *oscurità*, < L.

obscuritas(-t)s, *obscuritas*(-t)s, *obscuritas*(-t)s, unfavorable (of an omen), moral impurity, obscenity; < *obscurus*, ill-omened, obscure; see *obscure*.] The state or character of being obscure; impurity or indecency in action, expression, or representation; licentiousness; lewdness.

No pardon vile *obscurity* should find. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 580.

obscenous (ob-sē-nus), *a.* [*< L. obscenus*, *obscene*: see *obscene*.] Indecent; obscene.

Obscenous in recital, and hurtful in example. *Sir J. Harrington*, *Apology of Poetry*, p. 10. (*Nares*.)

obscenousness (ob-sē-nus-nes), *n.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or obscenousness. *Sir J. Harrington*, *Apology of Poetry*, p. 10. (*Nares*.)

obscurant (ob-skū-rant), *n.* [*< L. obscurant*(-t)s, pp. of *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure*, v.] One who or that which obscures; specifically, one who labors to prevent inquiry, enlightenment, or reform; an obscurantist.

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

obscurantism (ob-skū-ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *obscurantisme*; as *obscurant* + *-ism*.] Opposition to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge; a tendency or desire to prevent inquiry or enlightenment; the principles or practices of obscurantists.

The dangers with which what exists of (continental) liberty is threatened, now by the ambitious dreams of German "nationality," now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical *obscurantism*. *Marsh*, *Lect.* on Eng. Lang., I.

obscurantist (ob-skū-ran-tist), *a.* and *n.* [*< obscurant* + *-ist*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of obscurants or obscurantism.

You working-men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xvii. (*Davies*.)

II. *n.* One who opposes the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge; an obscurant.

They [a community in the Netherlands called the Brethren of the Common Life] could not support the glare of the new Italian learning; they obtained, and it may be feared deserved, the title of *obscurantists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 672.

obscuration (ob-skū-rā-shon), *n.* [= F. *obscuracion* = Sp. *obscuracion* = It. *oscurazione*, < L. *obscuratio*(-n-), a darkening, < *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure*, v.] The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured; the act or state of being made obscure or indistinct: as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

Understanding hereby their cosmoical descent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their hellical *obscuration*, or their inclusion, in the lustre of the sun. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 3.

The mutual *obscuration* or displacement of ideas is wholly unaffected by the degree of contrast between them in content. *Lotze*, *Microcosmus* (trans.), I. 211.

obscure (ob-skūr'), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. obscur* = Sp. Pg. *obscuro* = It. *oscura*, < L. *obscurus*, dark, dusky, shady; of speech, indistinct, unintelligible; of persons, unknown, undistinguished; prob. < *ob*, over, + *-scurus*, covered, < √ *scu* (Skt. √ *sku*), cover, seen also in *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *sky*.] I. *a.* 1. Dark; deprived of light; hence, murky; gloomy; dismal.

Suspende hem so in colde house, drie, obscure, Ther noo light in may breke, and thal beth sure. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. T. S.), p. 186.

It were too gross To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, ii. 7. 51.

I shall gaze not on the deeds which make My mind obscure with sorrow. *Shelley*, *Prometheus Unbound*, III. 2.

2. Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night. [Rare.]

The obscure bird Clamour'd the livelong night. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 3. 64.

Off on the bordering deep Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing Scout far and wide into the realms of night, Scorning surprise. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 132.

3. Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose, Dilated or condensed, bright or *obscure*, Can execute their airy purpose. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 429.

Hence—4. In *logic*, not clear, as an idea; not sharply distinguished from others. Thus, if a person knows that *isabella* color is a sort of light yellow, but could not recognize it with certainty, he would have an *obscure* idea of the meaning of that term.

When we look at the colours of the rainbow, we have a clear idea of the red, the blue, the green, in the middle

of their several arches, and a distinct idea too, while the eye fixes there; but when we consider the border of those colours, they so run into one another that it renders their ideas confused and obscure.

Watts, Logic, iii. § 4.
5. Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech; not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression. But if the difficulty lies in the close thought required for a complicated matter, the expression may be quite clear, and not obscure.

And therefore [he] ever so laboured to set his words in such obscure and doubtful fashion that he might have always some refuge at some starting hole.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 564.

If we here be a little obscure, 'tis our pleasure; for rather than we will offer to be our own interpreters, we are resolved not to be understood.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is obscure to him.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 447.

6. Hidden; retired; remote from observation: as, an obscure village.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the obscure corners of the earth.

Sir J. Davies, Bien Venu, li.

We put up for the night in an obscure inn, in a village by the way.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

7. Unknown to fame; unnoticed; hence, humble; lowly: as, an obscure curate.

I am a thing obscure, disfigured of
All merit.

Massinger, Picture, iii. 5.

As man; and to the mean and the obscure . . .
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension.

Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

8. In entom.: (a) Not distinct: as, obscure punctures. (b) Not clear; dull or semi-opaque: as, obscure green or red.—Obscure rays, in the spectrum, the invisible heat-rays. See spectrum. = Syn. 1. Dark, dim, darksome, dusky, rayless, murky. — 4 and 5. Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal; difficult, intricate, vague, mysterious, enigmatical. In regard to the meaning of something said or written, obscure is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness; this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word. Doubtful is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge. Dubious may be the same as doubtful, but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion: as, dubious battle; dubious prospects; a dubious character. Ambiguous applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible; but it may be used in other connections: as, an ambiguous smile. Equivocal applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention. See darkness. — 7. Unhonored, inglorious.

II.† n. Obscurity.

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way?

Milton, P. L., ii. 406.

obscure (ob-skūr'), v.; pret. and pp. obscured, ppr. obscuring. [*F. obscurer* = *Sp. Pg. obscurar* = *It. oscurare*, < *L. obscurare*, darken, obscure, hide, conceal, render indistinct, etc., < *obscurus*, dark, obscure: see obscure, a.] I. trans. 1. To cover and shut off from view; conceal; hide.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke obscured them from the foe.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 92.

Not a floating cloud obscured the azure firmament.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

2. To darken or make dark; dim.

Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 728.

The Signs obscure not the Streets at all, and make little or no figure, as tho' there were none; being placed very high and little.

Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same?
And seest not sin obscures thy god-like frame?

Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 2.

3. To deprive of luster or glory; outshine; eclipse; depreciate; disparage; belittle.

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to obscure my noble birth.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 22.

The King of France, tho' valiant enough himself, yet thinking his own great Acts to be obscured by greater of K. Richard's, he began, besides his old hatred him, now to envy him.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 68.

Some are born to do great deeds, and live,
As some are born to be obscured, and die.

M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To render doubtful or unintelligible; render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation; disguise.

The prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 63.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may obscure.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 319.

II.† intrans. To hide; conceal one's self.

How! there's bad tidings; I must obscure and hear it.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Here I'll obscure. [Chrys. withdraws.]

Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

obscurely (ob-skūr'li), adv. In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; indistinctly; privately; not conspicuously; not clearly or plainly.

obscurement (ob-skūr'ment), n. [*OF. obscurément*; < *obscur* + *-ment*.] The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration.

Now holder fires appear,

And o'er the palpable obscurement sport,

Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer.

Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), n. The property of being obscure, in any sense of that word.

obscurer (ob-skūr'er), n. One who or that which obscures or darkens.

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a waster and obscurer of such loveliness.

Lord, Hist. Baulans, p. 24. (Latham)

obscurity (ob-skūr'i-ti), n.; pl. obscurities (-tiz).

[< *F. obscurité* = *Sp. obscuridad* = *Pg. obscuridade* = *It. oscurità*, < *L. obscuritas* (-t)s, a being dark, darkness, < *obscurus*, dark: see obscure.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibility; an obscure place, state, or condition; especially, the condition of being unknown.

We wait for light, but behold obscurity.

Isa. lix. 9.

I choose rather to live graced in obscurity.

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

God left these obscurities in Holy Writ on purpose to give us a taste and glimpse, as it were, of those great and glorious truths which shall hereafter fully be discovered to us in another world.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

These are the old friends who are . . . the same . . . in glory and in obscurity.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

= Syn. Dimness, Gloom, etc. (see darkness), shade, obscuration; retirement, seclusion.

obsecrate (ob'sē-kra'), v. t.; pret. and pp. obsecrated, ppr. obsecrating. [*L. obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecrare* (> *It. ossecrare* = *Pg. obsecrar*), entreat, beseech, conjure in solemn sort, < *ob*, before, + *sacrare*, treat as sacred, *sacer*, sacred: see *sacere*, *sacred*.] To beseech; entreat; supplicate. Cockeram.

Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in obsecrating a share of Dougal's protection

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

obsecration (ob'sē-kra'shən), n. [= *F. obsecration* = *Sp. obsecraciōn* = *Pg. obsecraçāo* = *It. obsecrazione*, < *L. obsecratio* (-n), an entreating, beseeching, imploring, < *obsecrare*, entreat, beseech: see *obsecrate*.] 1. The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble obsecrations and hearty requests.

Bacon, Works, p. 187. (Halliwell.)

In the "Rules of Civility" (A. D. 1686, translated from the French) we read: "If his lordship chances to sneeze, you are not to bawl out 'God bless you, sir,' but, pulling off your hat, bow to him handsomely, and make that obsecration to yourself."

E. B. Tyler, Prim. Culture, I. 92.

2. In liturgies, one of the suffrages or versicles of the Litany beginning with the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*); a petition of the Litany for deliverance from evil: as, "By thy baptism, fasting, and temptation," the response being "Good Lord, deliver us." — 3. In rhet., a figure in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

obsecratory (ob'sē-kra-tō-ri), a. [*L. obsecrate* + *-ory*.] Supplicatory; expressing earnest entreaty. [Rare.]

That gracious and obsecratory charge of the blessed apostle of the gentiles (1 Cor. i. 10).

Bp. Hall, The Peace-Maker, § 26.

obsequent (ob'sē-kwent), a. [= *OF. obsequent* = *Sp. obsecuente* = *Pg. obsequente* = *It. obsequente*, < *L. obsequens* (-t)s, compliant, indulgent, ppr. of *obsequi*, comply with, yield, indulge, lit. follow upon, < *ob*, before, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. See *obsequy*.] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [Rare.]

Plant and obsequent to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature

Fotherby, Athosmastix, p. 181. (Latham.)

obsequial (ob'sē-kwi-āl), n. [*L. obsequialis*, pertaining to obsequies, < *obsequia*, obsequies: see *obsequy*.] Of or pertaining to obsequies or funeral ceremonies.

Parson Welles, as the last obsequial act, in the name of the bereaved family, thanked the people for their kindness and attention to the dead and the living.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1

obsequience (ob'sē-kwi-ens), n. [An erroneous form for **obsequence*, < *L. obsequentia*, compliance, obsequiousness, < *obsequens* (-t)s, compliant: see *obsequent*.] Obsequiousness.

By his [Titian's] grave courtly obsequience.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

obsequies, n. Plural of *obsequy*.

obsequiosity (ob-sē-kwi-os'ī-ti), n. [*< obsequiosus* + *-ity*.] Obsequiousness. [Rare.]

If he [the traveler] have had a certain experience of French manners, his application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiousity, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 186.

obsequious¹ (ob-sē'kwi-us), a. [Early mod. *E. obsequious*; < *OF. obsequieux*, *F. obsequieux* = *Sp. Pg. obsequioso* = *It. obsequioso*, < *L. obsequiosus*, compliant, submissive, < *obsequium*, compliance: see *obsequy*.] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; ever ready to obey, serve, or assist; compliant; dutiful. [Obsol.]

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vpon hym, and was no man so obsequious and scrutable.

Tyndale, Works, p. 368.

I see you are obsequious in your love.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 2.

One that ever strove, methought,
By special service and obsequious care,
To win respect from you.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Hence — 2. Servilely complaisant; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning; sycophantic.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 122.

= Syn. 2. Servile, slavish, sycophantic. See *obedience*.

obsequious^{2†} (ob-sē'kwi-us), a. [*< obsequy*² + *-ous*, after *obsequious*¹.] 1. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites.

And the survivor bound

In filial obligation for some term
To do obsequious sorrow.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 92.

2. Absorbed in grief, as a mourner at a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell;
And so obsequious will thy father be,
Even for the loss of thee.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 118.

obsequiously¹ (ob-sē'kwi-us-ly), adv. In an obsequious manner; with eager obedience; with servile compliance; abjectly.

obsequiously^{2†} (ob-sē'kwi-us-ly), adv. In the manner of a mourner; with reverence for the dead.

Whilst I awhile obsequiously lament

The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 3.

obsequiousness (ob-sē'kwi-us-nes), n. The quality or state of being obsequious; ready obedience; prompt compliance with the commands of another; servile submission; officious or superserviceable readiness to serve. = Syn. Compliance, etc. See *obedience*.

obsequy¹ (ob'sē-kwi), n. [= *Sp. obsequio* = *It. obsequio*, < *L. obsequium*, compliance, yieldingness, obedience, < *obsequi*, comply with, yield to: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*².] Ready compliance; deferential service; obsequiousness.

Ours had rather be

Censured by some for too much obsequy

Than tax'd of self opinion.

Massinger, The Bashful Lover, Prol.

obsequy² (ob'sē-kwi), n.; pl. obseques (-kwiz). [Chiefly in pl.; in ME. *obsequ*, < *OF. obsequ*, usually in pl. *obseques*, = *F. obseques* = *Sp. Pg. obsequias*, < *L. obsequia*, a rare and perhaps orig. erroneous form for *exsequia*, funeral rites (see *exsequy*); cf. *L. obsequium*, funeral rites, a funeral, also a train, retinue, following, < *L. obsequi*, follow upon (not used in this lit. sense), comply with: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*¹.] A funeral rite or ceremony. [Now rarely used in the singular.]

His funeral obsequy to-morn we do,

And for his good soule to our Lord pray we.

Tom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2332.

These tears are my sweet Rutland's obsequies.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 147.

With silent obsequy, and funeral train.

Milton, S. A., i. 1732.

They used many Offices of service and love towards the dead, and thereupon are called Obsequies in our vulgare.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poësie, p. 39.

Buried, not as one unknown,

Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,

And mass, and rolling music, like a queen.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

obseratet (ob'sē-rā-tē), v. t. [*< L. obseratus*, pp. of *obserare*, bolt, bar, fasten or shut up, < *ob*, before, + *sera*, a bar.] To lock up. Cockeram.

observable (ob-zēr'vā-bl), a. and n. [= *F. observable* = *Pg. observarel* = *It. osservabile*, < *L. observabilis*, remarkable, observable, < *observare*, remark, observe: see *observe*.] I. a. 1. Capa-

ble of being observed or noticed, or viewed with interest or attention.

That a trusted agent commonly acquires power over his principal is a fact everywhere *observable*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 505.

2. Noticeable; worthy of observation; noteworthy; hence, remarkable.

It is *observable* that, loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles.

Baker, King John, an. 1216.

This towne was formerly a Greeke colonie, built by the Samians, a reasonable commodious port, and full of *observable* antiquities.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

3. That may or must be observed, followed, or kept: as, the formalities *observable* at court.

The forms *observable* in social intercourse occur also in political and religious intercourse as forms of homage and forms of worship.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 348.

II. † *n.* A noticeable or noteworthy fact or thing; something worth observing.

Among other *observables*, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII to this Company.

Pepys, Diary, I. 391.

My chief Care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such *Observables* as I met with.

Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

observableness (ob-zér'vā-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being observable.

observably (ob-zér'vā-bli), *adv.* In an observable, noticeable, or noteworthy manner; remarkably.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

observalt (ob-zér'vāl), *n.* [*< observe + -al.*] Observation.

A previous *observalt* of what has been said of them.

Roger North, Examen, p. 659. (Davies.)

observance (ob-zér'vāns), *n.* [*< ME. observance, < OF. observance, < F. observance = Sp. Pg. observancia = It. osservanza, osservanza, < L. observantia, a watching, noting, attention, respect, keeping, etc., < observan(-t-), ppr. of observare, watch, note, observe: see observant.*] 1†. Attention; perception; heed; observation.

Mess. She shows a body rather than a life, A statue than a breather.

Cleo. Is this certain?
Mess. Or I have no *observance*.

Shak., A. and C., III. 3. 25.

Here are many debauches and excessive revellings, as being out of all noyse and *observance*.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

2. Respectful regard or attention; hence, reverence; homage. [Now rare.]

Alas! wher is become youre gentillesse?
Your words ful of plesance and humblesse?
Your *observances* in so low manere?

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 249.

All adoration, duty, and *observance*.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 102.

And let me kneel! the light will be asham'd
To see *observance* done to me by you.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.

Her eyes on all my motions with a mute *observance* hung.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. The act of observing, paying attention to, or following in practice; compliance in practice with the requirements of some law, custom, rule, or injunction; due performance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath; *observance* of stipulations; *observance* of prescribed forms.

To make void the last Will of Henry 8. to which the Breakers had sworn *observance*.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient and can plead
A course of long *observance* for its use.

Couper, Task, v. 301.

Through all English history the cry has never been for new laws, but for the firmer establishment, the stricter *observance*, of the old laws.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 176.

4. A custom, rule, or thing to be observed, followed, or kept.

There are other strict *observances*;
As, not to see a woman.

Shak., L. L. L., I. 1. 36.

An *observance* of hermits.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

5. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of worship, devotion, or respect.

And axeth by what *observance*
She might moote to the plesance
Of god that nightes reule kept.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*.

Rogers.

He compass'd her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her.

Tennyson, Geraint.

-Syn. 3. *Observance, Observation.* These words start from two different senses of the same root—to pay regard to, and to watch. *Observation* is watching or notice; *observance* is keeping, conforming to, or complying with. *Observation* was formerly used in the sense of *observance*: as, "the *observation* of the Sabbath is again commanded" (caption to Ex. xxxi); "the opinions which he [Milton] has expressed respecting . . . the *observation* of the Sabbath might, we think, have caused more just surprise" (*Macaulay, Milton*); but this use is now obsolescent. It is desirable that the words should be kept distinct.

It is a custom

More honour'd in the breach than the *observance*.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 10.

Observation of the moon's changes leads at length to a theory of the solar system.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 12.

5. *Form, Rite, etc.* See *ceremony*.

observancy (ob-zér'vān-si), *n.* [*As observance* (see -cy).] Heedful or obedient regard; observance; obsequiousness. [Rare.]

How bend him

To such *observancy* of beck and call.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 179.

observandum (ob-zér-vān'dum), *n.*; pl. *observanda* (-dā). [*L., neut. gerundive of observare, observe: see observe.*] A thing to be observed.

observant (ob-zér'vānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. observant* = *Sp. Pg. observante* = *It. osservante*, < *L. observan(-t-)*, ppr. of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observe*.] 1. *a.* 1. Watching; watchful; observing; having or characterized by good powers of observation, or attention, care, accuracy, etc., in observing: as, an *observant* mind; a man of *observant* habits.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.

Pope, Odyssey, I. 5.

2. Attentive; obedient; submissive; ready to obey and serve; hence, obsequious: with *to* or *of* before a personal object. [Now rare.]

Then *Observance*, by her an elephant, the strongest beast,
but most *observant* to man of any creature.

Webster, Monuments of Honour.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant*, slavish course?

Raleigh.

And to say the truth, they [Georgian slaves] are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as *observant* of them; for of them they are to expect their liberty, their advancement, and every thing.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 167.

3. Carefully attentive in observing or performing whatever is prescribed or required; strict in observing and practising: with *of*; as, he was very *observant* of the rules of his order; *observant* of forms.

Tell me, he that knows,

Why this same strict and most *observant* watch
So nightly tolls the subject of the land?

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 71.

-Syn. 1 and 3. Watchful, mindful, heedful, regardful. II. *n.* 1†. An observer.—2†. An obsequious or slavish attendant.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 100.

3. One who is strict in observing or complying with a law, rule, custom, etc.

Such *observants* they are thereof that our Saviour himselfe . . . did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that heere it myght bee with vs as with them it is in heauen.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 4.

The Canaan were a devout society and order, given to holiness of life, and observation of the Law; of whom was Simon Kanneus, . . . called Zelotes. . . . Suidas calleth them *observants* of the Law, whom Annanus shut in the Temple.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

4. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of the more rigorous class of Franciscans which in the fifteenth century became separated from those—the Conventuals—following a milder rule.

Observantine (ob-zér'vā-tin), *n.* and *a.* [*< Observant + -ine*.] I. *n.* Same as *Observant*, 4.

He selected for this purpose the *Observantines* of the Franciscan order, the most rigid of the monastic societies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franciscan friars called *Observants*.

Observantist (ob-zér'vānt-ist), *n.* [*< Observant + -ist.*] Same as *Observant*, 4.

observantly (ob-zér'vānt-li), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively.

Wright.

observation (ob-zér-vā'shon), *n.* [*< F. observation* = *Sp. observacion* = *Pg. observação* = *It. osservazione*, < *L. observatio(n-)*, a watching, noting, marking, regard, respect, < *observare*, watch, note, regard: see *observe*.] 1. The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting; notice: as, a fact that does not come under one's *observation*.

This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein worthy the *observation*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

Our Curiosity was again arrested by the *observation* of another Tower, which appear'd in a thicket not far from the way side.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 23.

The North American Indian had no better eyes than the white man; but he had trained his powers of *observation* in a certain direction, till no sign of the woods escaped him.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 114.

2. The habit or power of observing and noting: as, a man of great *observation*.

I told you Angling is an art, either by practice or a long *observation*, or both.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 99.

If my *observation*, which very seldom lies,
By the heart's still rhetoric disclosed with eyes,
Deceive me not now, Navarre is infected.

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 228.

3. An act of scientific observing; an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented: as, a meridian *observation*, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological *observations* made by the Signal Service Bureau. In those sciences which describe and explain provinces of the universe as it exists, such as astronomy and systematic biology, observations are, for the most part, made under circumstances or conditions which may be selected, but cannot be produced at will. But in those sciences which analyze the behavior of substances under various conditions it is customary first to place the object to be examined under artificially produced conditions, and then to make an *observation* upon it. This whole performance, of which the *observation* is a part, is called an *experiment*. Formerly sciences were divided into sciences of experiment and sciences of observation, meaning observation without experiment. But now experiments are made in all sciences. It is only occasionally that the word *observation* has been used to imply the absence of experimentation.

Confounding *observation* with experiment or invention—the act of a cave-man in betaking himself to a drifting tree with that of Noah in building him an ark.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

4. The result of such a scientific practice; the information gained by observing: as, to tabulate *observations*.—5. Knowledge; experience.

In his brain

With *observation*.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 41.

6. A remark, especially a remark based on professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed.

Rich. Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloucester; For Gloucester's dukedom is too ominous.

War. Tut, that's a foolish *observation*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 108.

We owe many valuable *observations* to people who are not very acute or profound, and who say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting in vain.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 253.

7. The fact of being seen or noticed; notice; remark: as, to escape *observation*; anxious to avoid *observation*.—8. *Observance*; careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required. [Obsolescent.]

The Character of *Aeneas* is filled with Piety to the Gods, and a superstitious *Observation* of Prodiggies, Oracles, and Predictions.

Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

9. A rite; a ceremony; an observance.

Now our *observation* is perform'd.

Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1. 109.

They had their magical *observations* in gathering certain hearbs.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 62.

The archbishop went about the *observation* very awkwardly, as one not used to that kind, especially in the Lord's Supper.

Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Acronychal observation. See *acronychal*.—**Army of observation** (*milit.*), a force detached to watch the movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of a siege.—**Error of an observation.** See *error* 5.—**Eye-and-ear observation.** See *eye* 1.—**Latitude by observation.** See *latitude*.—**Lunar observation.** See *lunar*.—**To work an observation** (*naut.*), to determine the latitude or longitude by calculations based on the altitude or position of the sun or other heavenly body as observed and ascertained by instrumental measurement.—**-Syn. Observance, Observation.** See *observance*.—3. *Experiment*, etc. See *experience*.—6. *Note*, *Comment*, etc. (see *remark*, *n.*) annotation.

observational (ob-zér-vā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< observation + -al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation.

Already Harvey, Boyle, and Newton were successfully prosecuting the *observational* method, and showing how rich mines of wealth it had opened.

McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 12.

2. Derived from or founded on observation: in this sense usually opposed to *experimental*.

Sir Charles Lyell has been largely influential in the establishment of Geology as a truly *observational* science.

Gettke, Geol. Sketches, II. 27.

observationally (ob-zér-vā'shon-əl-i), *adv.* By means of observation.

Of late, the motions of the Moon have been very carefully investigated, both theoretically and observationally. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 49.

observation-car (ob-zér-vá'shôn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car with glass or open sides to enable the occupants to observe the scenery, inspect the track, etc. [U. S.]

observative (ob-zér-vá-tív), *a.* [*< observe + -ative.*] Observing; attentive. [Rare.]

I omitted to observe those particulars . . . that it behoved an observative traveller. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 28.

observator (ob-zér-vá-tor), *n.* [= *F. observateur* = *Sp. Pg. observador* = *It. osservatore*, *< L. observator*, a watcher, *< observare*, watch, observe: see *observe*.] 1. One who observes or takes note; an observer.

The observator of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned [Dr. Hakevill] hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues hath swept away.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 213.

2. One who makes a remark.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good observator, not so fast away.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 502.

observatory (ob-zér-vá-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *observatories* (-riz). [= *F. observatoire* = *Sp. Pg. observatorio* = *It. osservatorio*, *< NL. observatorium*, *< L. observare*, observe: see *observe*.] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena: as, an astronomical or a meteorological observatory. An astronomical observatory is so planned as to secure for the instruments the greatest possible stability and freedom from tremors, protection from the weather, and an unobstructed view, together with such arrangements as will otherwise facilitate observations.

2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a look-out-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere. — **Magnetic observatory.** See *magnetic*.

observe (ob-zér-v'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *observed*, ppr. *observing*. [*< F. observer* = *Sp. Pg. observar* = *It. osservare*, *< L. observare*, watch, note, mark, heed, guard, keep, pay attention to, regard, comply with, etc., *< ob*, before, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*, and cf. *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To regard with attention or careful scrutiny, as for the purpose of discovering and noting something; watch; take note of: as, to observe trifles with interest; to observe one's every movement.

Remember that, as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou observed by angels and by men.

Changing shape
To observe the sequel, saw his gulfed act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 334.

To observe is to look at a thing closely, to take careful note of its several parts or details.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 208.

Specifically—2. To subject to systematic inspection and scrutiny for some scientific or practical purpose: as, to observe natural phenomena for the purpose of ascertaining their laws; to observe meteorological indications for the purpose of forecasting the weather. See *observation*, 3.

Studying the motion of the sun in order to determine the length of the year, he *observed* the times of its passage through the equinoxes and solstices.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 121.

3. To see; perceive; notice; remark; hence, to detect; discover: as, we *observed* a stranger approaching; to observe one's uneasiness.

Honourable action,
Such as he hath observed in noble ladies.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I. 1. 111.

I observed an admirable abundance of Butterflies in many places of Savoy.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 86.

He had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was so young and beautiful.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 181.

4. To notice and remark, or remark upon; refer to in words; say; mention: as, what did you observe?

But it was pleasant to see Beeston come in with others, supposing it to be dark, and yet he is forced to read his part by the light of the candles: and this I *observing* to a gentleman that sat by me, he was mightily pleased therewith, and spread it up and down.

Pepys, Diary, IV. 94.

But he *observed* in apology, that it [x] was a letter you never wanted hardly, and he thought it had only been put there "to finish off th' alphabet, like, though among-end (&) would ha' done as well, for what he could see."

George Eliot, Adam Bede, I. 317.

5t. To heed; regard; hence, to regard with respect and deference; treat with respectful attention or consideration; humor.

He wolde no swich cursodnesse observe;
Evel shal have that evel wol deserve.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 179.

Whom I make
Must be my heir; and this makes men observe me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

Observe her with all sweetness; humour her.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 1.

6. To adhere to and carry out in practice; conform to or comply with; obey: as, to observe the regulations of society; to observe the proprieties.

How thanno he that *observeth* o synne, shal he have forgiveness of the remenaunt of hise othere synnes?

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I know not how he's cured;
He ne'er observe any of our prescriptions.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 4.

Observe your distance; and be sure to stand
Hard by the 'laster with your Cap in hand.

Oldham, A Satyr Address'd to a Friend (ed. 1708).

The enemies did not long observe those courtesies which men of their rank, even when opposed to each other at the head of armies, seldom neglect.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To keep with due ceremonies; celebrate: as, to observe a holiday; to observe the sabbath.

Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread.

Ex. xii. 17.

They eate mans flesh; observe meales at noone and night.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

A score of Indian tribes . . . observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion.

R. Choute, Addresses, p. 16.

= *Syn. 1.* To eye, survey, scrutinize.—3. *Notice, Behold*, etc. (see *see*).—7. *Keep*, etc. (see *celebrate*), regard, fulfil, conform to.

II. intrans. 1. To be attentive; take note.

I come to observe; I give thee warning on't.

Shak., T. of A., I. 2. 33.

I do love

To note and to observe.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

2. To remark; comment: generally with *upon* or *on*.

We have, however, already *observed upon* a great drawback which attends such benefits.

Brougham.

observer (ob-zér-vér), *n.* 1. One who observes or takes notice; a spectator or looker-on: as, a keen observer.

He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.

Shak., J. C., I. 2. 202.

But Churchill himself was no superficial observer. He knew exactly what his interest really was.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes; especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions: as, an astronomical observer; a corps of observers.

An observer at any point of the earth, by noting the local time at his station when the moon has any given right ascension, can thence determine the corresponding moment of Greenwich time.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 37.

Pællus, . . . a great observer of the nature of devils, holds they are corporeal, and have aerial bodies; that they are mortal, live, and dye.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., I. § 2.

3. One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who practises, performs, or fulfils anything: as, a careful observer of the proprieties; an observer of the sabbath.

It is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn observer.

He [Lord Dorset] was so strict an Observer of his Word that no Consideration whatever could make him break it.

Prior, Poems, Ded.

4t. One who watches with a view to serve; an obsequious attendant or admirer; hence, a toady; a sycophant.

He was a follower of Germanicus,
And still is an observer of his wife
And children, though they be declined in grace.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Love yourself, sir;

And, when I want observers, I'll send for you.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 2.

observicert (ob-zér-vi-sér), *n.* [Irreg. *< observance* (confused with *service*) + -ert.] A servant; an observer (in sense 4). [Rare.]

I am your humble observicert, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity.

Shirley, Love Tricks, III. 5.

observing (ob-zér-ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *observe*, *v.*] Watchful; observant; attentive.

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes.

Cooper, Retirement, I. 588.

observingly (ob-zér-ving-lí), *adv.* In an observing or attentive manner; attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observe *obsigningly* distill it out.

Shak., *Hon. V.*, IV. 1. 5.

obsess (ob-ses'), *v. t.* [*< L. obsessus*, pp. of *obsidere*, sit on or in, remain, sit down before, besiege, *< ob*, before, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *session*, etc. Cf. *assess*, *possess*.] 1t. To besiege; beset; compass about.

It is to be feared that where malestie approacheth to excess, and the mynde is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie, lest pride . . . shuld sodainely entre.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 4.

2. To attack, vex, or plague from without, as an evil spirit. See *obsession*, 2.

The familiar spirit may be a human ghost or some other demon, and may either be supposed to enter the man's body or only to come into his presence, which is somewhat the same difference as whether in disease the demon "possesses" or *obsesses* a patient, i. e. controls him from inside or outside.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 63.

obsession (ob-sesh'on), *n.* [= *F. obsession* = *Sp. obsession* = *Pg. obsessão* = *It. ossessione*, *< L. obsessio*(n-), a besieging, *< obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess*.] 1. The act of besieging; persistent assault.

When the assassination of Henry IV. gave full rein to the Ultramontane party at court, the *obsessions* of Duperron became more importunate, and even menacing.

Encyc. Brit., V. 178.

2. Continuous or persevering effort supposed to be made by an evil spirit to obtain mastery of a person; the state or condition of a person so vexed or beset: distinguished from *possession*, or control by a demon from within.

Grave fathers, he's possess; again, I say,
Possess: nay, if there be possession and
Obsession, he has both.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

Obsession of the Devil is distinguished from *Possession* in this: In *Possession*, the Evil One was said to enter into the Body of the Man; in *Obsession*, without entering into the Body of the Person, he was thought to besiege and torment him without.

Boerne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 142, note.

obsidian (ob-sid'i-an), *n.* [= *F. obsidiane*, *obsidienne* = *Sp. Pg. obsidiana*, *< L. obsidiana*, a false reading for *obsiana*, a mineral supposed to be obsidian, *< Obsidianus*, a false reading for *Obsianus*, *< Obsius*, erroneously *Obsidianus*, the name of a man who, according to Pliny, found it in "Ethiopia." A volcanic rock, in a vitreous condition, and closely resembling ordinary bottle-glass in appearance and texture. Obsidian usually contains about 70 per cent. of silica, and is the vitreous form of a trachyte or rock consisting largely of sandstone. It is of various colors, black, brown, and grayish green being the most common. Obsidian often occurs in a conchoidal cellular form, and passes into pumice. See *cut under conchoidal*.

In consequence of its [obsidian's] having been often imitated in black glass, there arose among collectors of gems in the last century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes "obsidians." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 717.

obsidional (ob-sid'i-ō-nal), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. obsidional* = *It. ossidionale*, *< L. obsidionalis*, belonging to a siege, *< obsidio*(n-), a siege, *< obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess*.] Pertaining to a siege.—**Obsidional coins.** See *coin*.—**Obsidional crown.** See *crown*.

obsidionary (ob-sid'i-ō-nā-ri), *a.* [*< L.* as if **obsidionarius*, *< obsidio*(n-), a siege: see *obsidional*.] Obsidional; coined or struck in a besieged place.

These obsidionary Ormand coins may be called scarce; the only rare and probably unique piece is the penny.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 94.

obsidioust (ob-sid'i-us), *a.* [*< L.* as if **obsidiosus*, *< obsidium*, a siege: see *obsidional*.] Besetting; assailing from without.

Safe from all *obsidioust* or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence.

R. T. Adams, Works, I. 261. (*Davies*.)

obsigillation (ob-sij-i-lā'shôn), *n.* [*< L. ob*, before, + *L. sigillare*, seal: see *seal*, *v.*] The act of sealing up.

Maunder.

obsign (ob-sin'), *v. t.* [*< L. obsignare*, seal up, *< ob*, before, + *signare*, mark, seal: see *sign*, *v.*] To seal, or ratify by sealing; obsignate.

The sacrament of His Body and Blood, whereby He doth represent, and unto our faith give and *obsign* unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood.

J. Bradford, Letter on the Mass, Sept. 2, 1554.

obsignate (ob-sig'nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. obsignatus*, pp. of *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsign*.] To seal; ratify; confirm.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt.

Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

obsignation (ob-sig-nā'shôn), *n.* [*< LL. obsignatio*(n-), a sealing up, *< L. obsignare*, seal up:

see *obsignate*, *obsign*.] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

This is a sacrament, and not a sacrifice: for in this, using it as we should, we receive of God *obsignation* and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 239.

obsignatory† (ob-sig'na-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* as if **obsignatorius*, < *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsignate*, *obsign*.] Ratifying; confirming by sealing; confirmatory.

Obsignatory signs.

Bp. Ward, in Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

obsolesce (ob-sō-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obsolesced*, ppr. *obsolescing*. [*L.* *obsolescere*, pp. *obsoleto*, wear out, fall into disuse, grow old, decay, inceptive of *obolere* (rare), wear out, decay, appar. < *ob*, before, + *solere*, be wont; or else < *ob-*, a form of *ob-*, + *olere*, grow (cf. *adulescent*).] To become obsolescent; fall into disuse.

Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of and English of recent emergence stands that which is *obsolescing*. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 266.

obsolescence (ob-sō-les'ens), *n.* [*L.* *obsolescentia* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or process of becoming obsolete.—2. In *entom.*, an obsolete part of a mark, stria, etc.: as, a band with a central *obsolescence*.

obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *a.* [*L.* *obsolescentia* + *-s*, ppr. of *obsolescere*, fall into disuse: see *obsolesce*.] 1. Becoming obsolete; passing out of use: as, an *obsolescent* word or custom.

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*.

Johnson, Dict., under Hereout.

Almost always when religion comes before us historically it is seen consecrating . . . conceptions obsolete or *obsolescent*. J. H. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 229.

2. In *entom.*, somewhat obsolete; imperfectly visible.—*Syn.* 1. *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*. **obsolet** (ob'sō-lēt), *a.* [= *F.* *obsolet* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obsoleto* = *It.* *ossoleto*, < *L.* *obsoleto*, worn out, gone out of use, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolesce*.] 1. Gone out of use; no longer in use: as, an *obsolet* word; an *obsolet* custom; an *obsolet* law. Abbreviated *obs*.

But most [Orders] are very particular and *obsolet* in their Dress, as being the Rustic Habit of old times, without Linnen, or Ornaments of the present Age.

Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

What makes a word *obsolet* more than general agreement to forbear? Johnson.

The fashion seems every day growing still more *obsolet*. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

The progress of science is so rapid that what seemed the most profound learning a few years ago may to-day be merely an exploded fallacy or an *obsolet* theory. J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 18.

2. In *descriptive zool.*, indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; applied to colors, faded, dim: as, an *obsolet* purple; applied to ornaments or organs, very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible: as, *obsolet* striae, spines, ocelli. It is often employed to denote the lack or imperfect development of a character which is distinct in the opposite sex or in a kindred species or genus.—*Syn.* 1. *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.

obsolet (ob'sō-lēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obsoleted*, ppr. *obsoleting*. [*L.* *obsoleto*, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsoleto*, *a.*] 1. *Intrans.* To become obsolete; pass out of use. F. Hall. [Rare.]

II.† *trans.* To make obsolete; render disused.

Those [books] that as to authority are *obsolet*.

Roger North, Examen, p. 24. (Davies.)

obsoletely (ob'sō-lēt-li), *adv.* In *descriptive zool.*, in an obsolete manner; not plainly: as, *obsoletely* punctured, striate, etc.

obsoleteness (ob'sō-lēt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete or out of use.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.

Johnson, Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakespeare.

2. In *descriptive zool.*, the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as to be indistinct or scarcely discernible.

obsoletion (ob-sō-lē'shon), *n.* [*L.* *obsoleto* + *-ion*.] The act of becoming obsolete; disuse; discontinuance.

Proper lamentation on the *obsoletion* of Christmas gambols and pastimes. Keats, To his Brothers, Dec. 22, 1817.

obsoletism (ob'sō-lēt-izm), *n.* [*L.* *obsoleto* + *-ism*.] A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

Does, then, the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoletism*? F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 85.

obstacle (ob'stā-kl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *obstacle*, < *OF.* *obstacle*, *ostacle*, *F.* *obstacle* = *Sp.* *obstáculo* = *Pg.* *obstaculo* = *It.* *ostacolo*, < *LL.* *obstaculum*, a hindrance, obstacle, < *L.* *obstare*, stand before, stand against, withstand, < *ob*, before, against, + *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*.] 1. That which opposes or stands in the way; something that obstructs progress; a hindrance or obstruction.

If all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 156.

I fear you will meet with divers obstacles in the way, which, if you cannot remove, you must overcome.

Howell, Letters, II. 1.

The Egyptians warned me that Suez was a place of obstacles to pilgrims. R. F. Burton, El-Medinal, p. 90.

2. Objection; opposition.

When the Chane saghe that thel made non obstacle to performen his Commandement, thanne he thought wel.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 226.

Obstacle-race, a race, as in a steeplechase, in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented.

For some time he becomes engaged in a terrible obstacle-race, and makes little progress.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

=*Syn.* Difficulty, Obstacle, Obstruction, Impediment, check, barrier. A difficulty embarrasses, an obstacle stops us. We remove (or overcome) the one, we surmount the other. Generally the first expresses something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second something arising from a foreign cause. An *obstruction* blocks the passage, and is generally put in the way intentionally. An *impediment* literally clogs the feet and so may continue with one, hindering his progress, while a *difficulty* once overcome, an *obstacle* once surmounted, or an *obstruction* once broken down, leaves one free to go forward without hindrance.

"The Conquest of Mexico" was achieving itself under difficulties hardly less formidable than those encountered by Cortes. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, I.

The great obstacle to progress is prejudice.

Bovee, Summaries of Thought, Prejudice.

In general, contest by causing delay is so mischievous an obstruction of justice that the courts ought to be astute to detect it and prompt to suppress it.

The Century, XXX. 322.

Thus far into the bowels of the land

Have we march'd on without impediment.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 4.

II. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. or humorous.]

Fie, Joan—that thou wilt be so obstacle!

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4. 17.

obstaclelessness, *n.* [*L.* *obstacle*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Obstinate.

How long shal I, living here in earth, strive with your unfaithful obstaclelessness? J. Uddall, On Mark ix.

obstacle (ob'stāns), *n.* [*ME.*, taken in sense of 'substance'; < *OF.* *obstacle*, < *L.* *obstantia*, a withstanding, resistance, < *obstant* + *-s*, ppr. of *obstare*, withstand: see *obstacle*.] 1. Substance; essence.

The obstacle of this felynge [of delight produced in the soul by song] lyes in the lufe of thesu, whilke es fedde and lyghenede by swilke manner of sanges.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. Opposition.

obstacle† (ob'stān-si), *n.* [As *obstacle* (see *-cy*).] Same as *obstacle*, 1.

It [the obstinacy of a wife] doth indeed but irrita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract; after marriage it is of no obstacle. B. Johnson, Episcopia, v. 3.

obsta principis (ob'stā prin-sip'i-i-s), [*L.* (Ovid, Rem. Amor., 91): *obsta*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *obstare*, withstand; *principis*, dat. of *principium*, beginning.] Withstand the beginnings—that is, resist the first insidious approaches of anything dangerous or evil.

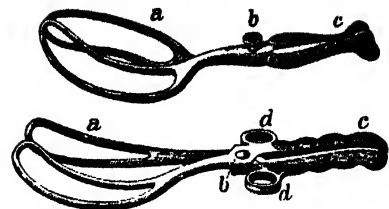
obstetric (ob'stē-rik), *a.* [= *F.* *obstétrique* = *Sp.* *obstétrica*, *n.*, obstetrics; *Pg.* *obstétrico*, *m.*, *obstétrica*, *f.*, an obstetrician; < *NL.* *obstetricus*, a var. (accorn. to adjectives in *-icus*) of *L.* *obstetricus* (> *E.* *obstetricious*), pertaining to a midwife, neut. pl. *obstetricia* (> *E.* *obstetricy*), obstetrics, < *obstetr*, a midwife, lit. 'she who stands before,' sc. to assist, < *obstare*, pp. *obstatus*, stand before: see *obstacle*.] Same as *obstetric*.

Obstetrical (ob'stē-ri-kal), *a.* [*L.* *obstetric* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to midwifery: as, *obstetrical* skill; *obstetrical* surgery.—**Obstetrical forceps**, forceps used in cases of difficult delivery. See cut in next column.—**Obstetrical toad**, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*.

obstetricator (ob'stē-ri-kāt), *v.* [*LL.* *obstetricatus*, pp. of *obstetricare*, be a midwife, < *L.* *obstetr* (*-tric*), a midwife: see *obstetric*.] 1. *Intrans.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.

Evelyn, Sylva, II. 6. (Davies.)



Obstetrical Forceps.

a, blades; *b*, locks; *c*, handles; *d*, rings for obtaining a firm grasp of the locked instrument by the accoucheur. The blades are separately introduced, and after two separate parts or "branches" are locked together are used to grasp the head of the child in assisting delivery.

II. *trans.* To assist or promote by performing the office of a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage.

Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 202. (Latham.)

obstetrication† (ob'stē-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *obstetricatio* + *-ion*.] The office of, or the assistance rendered by, a midwife; delivery.

He shall be by a healthful *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world; there indeed he hath elbow-room enough.

Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 4.

obstetrician (ob'stē-trish'an), *n.* [*L.* *obstetric* + *-ian*.] One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstetricious (ob'stē-trish'us), *a.* [*L.* *obstetricus*, pertaining to a midwife: see *obstetric*.] Pertaining to obstetrics; obstetrical; hence, helping to produce or bring forth.

Yet is all humane teaching but maleutical or *obstetricious*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, I. 4.

obstetrics (ob'stē-riks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *obstetric*: see *-ics*.] That department of medical art which deals with parturition and the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and childbirth; the practice of midwifery.

obstetricy (ob'stē-ri-si), *n.* [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *obstetricia* = *It.* *ostetricia*, *f.*, < *L.* *obstetricia*, neut. pl., obstetrics: see *obstetric*.] Same as *obstetrics*. Duglison. [Rare.]

obstetr (ob'stē-rist), *n.* [*L.* *obstetr* (*-ics*) + *-ist*.] One versed in the study or skilled in the practice of obstetrics; an obstetrician.

The same consummate *obstetr* . . . insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, xxxv.

obstetrix (ob'stē-riks), *n.* [= *OF.* *obstétrice* = *Pg.* *obstétriz*, < *L.* *obstetriz*, a midwife: see *obstetric*.] A woman who renders professional aid to women in labor; a midwife.

obstinacy (ob'sti-nā-si), *n.* [*ME.* *obstinacie*, < *OF.* **obstinacie*, < *ML.* *obstinacia*, *obstinatia*, var. of *obstinatio* (*-n*), for *obstinatio* (*-n*), obstinateness: see *obstinate* and *obstinatio*.] 1. The character or condition of being obstinate; pertinacious adherence to an opinion, purpose, or course of conduct, whether right or wrong, and in spite of argument or entreaty; a fixedness, and generally an unreasonable fixedness, of opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken; stubbornness; pertinacity.

And yf ther be any restreynnt, denyng, *obstinacye*, or contradiccion made by any persons or persones that owth to paye such summe forfet, that then vppon resonable warynyng made to them ther to appere afor the xxliij.

English Glasse (E. E. T. S.), p. 380.

Only sin

And hellish *obstinacy* tie thy tongue.

Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 186.

2. An unyielding character or quality; continued resistance to the operation of remedies or to palliative measures: as, the *obstinacy* of a fever or of a cold.—*Syn.* 1. Doggedness, headiness, wilfulness, obduracy. See *obstinate*.

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [*ME.* *obstenate*, < *OF.* *obstinat*, also *obstiné*, *F.* *obstiné* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obstinado* = *It.* *ostinato*, < *L.* *obstinatus*, firmly set, resolute, stubborn, obstinate, pp. of *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve, < *ob*, before, + **stinare*, < *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *destine*, *destinate*.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course of action; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong.

He thought he wold noo more be *obstenate*.

And gaue them respite be fore them euerychon.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1664.

The queen is *obstinat*.

Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 121.

I'm an *obstinat* old fellow when I'm in the wrong; but you shall now find me as steady in the right.

Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 7.

2. Springing from or indicating obstinacy.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine.

Sir W. Temple.

3. Not easily controlled or removed; unyielding to treatment: as, an *obstinate* cough; an *obstinate* headache.

Disgrace conceal'd

Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault is *obstinate*, and cure beyond our reach.

Cotter, Task, III. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Obstinate*, *Stubborn*, *Intractable*, *Refractory*, *Contumacious*, *pertinacious*, *headstrong*, *unyielding*, *dogged*, *wilful*, *peristent*, *immovable*, *inflexible*, *firm*, *resolute*. The first five words now imply a strong and vicious or disobedient refusal to yield, a resolute or unmanageable standing upon one's own will. *Stubborn* is strictly negative: a *stubborn* child will not listen to advice or commands, but perhaps has no definite purpose of his own. *Obstinate* is active: the *obstinate* man will carry out his intention in spite of advice, remonstrance, appeals, or force. The last three of the italicized words imply disobedience to proper authority. *Intractable*, literally not to be drawn, handled, or governed, is negative; so is *refractory*: both suggest sullenness or perverseness; *refractory* is more appropriate where resistance is physical: hence the extension of the word to apply to metals. *Contumacious* combines pride, haughtiness, or insolence with disobedience: in law it means wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage!

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Cupid indeed is *obstinate* and wild,

A *stubborn* god; but yet the god's a child.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, l. 7.

I now condemn that pride which had made me *refractory* to the hand of correction.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

obstinately (ob'sti-nāt-lī), *adv.* In an *obstinate* manner; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or to be shaken with difficulty; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

There is a credence in my heart,

An asperance so *obstinately* strong,

That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 121.

For Vespasian himself, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtain unreasonable matters.

Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 91.

obstinateness (ob'sti-nāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being *obstinate*; *obstinacy*.

An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop.

Bp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

obstinateness (ob'sti-nāt-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *obstynacyon*, < OF. *obstinacion*, F. *obstinacion* = Sp. *obstinacion* = Pg. *obstinacão* = It. *ostinazione*, < L. *obstinatio* (n-), firmness, stubbornness, < *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve upon: see *obstinate*.] *Obstinate* resistance to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; wilful pertinacity, especially in an unreasonable or evil course; stubbornness; *obstinacy*. *Jer. Taylor*.

God doth not charge angels in this text (Job iv. 18) with rebellion, or *obstinacion*, or any heinous crime, but only with folly, weakness, infirmity.

Donne, Sermons, xlii.

obstined (ob'stind), *a.* [As *obstin(ate)* + -ed².] Hardened; made *obstinate* or obdurate.

You that doo shut your eyes against the rales Of glorious Light, which shineth in our dayes;

Whose spirits, self-obstin'd in old musty Error,

Repulse the Truth . . .

Which day and night at your deaf doors doth knock.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

obstipate (ob'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obstipated*, ppr. *obstipating*. [*ML. obstipatus*, pp. of *obstipare*, stop up, < L. *ob*, against, + *stipare*, crowd: see *constipate*.] To stop up, as chinks. *Bailey*, 1731.

obstipation (ob'sti-pā'shon), *n.* [*ML. as if* **obstipatio* (n-), < *obstipare*, stop up: see *obstipate*.] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In med., costiveness; constipation.

Structural affections of the intestines are important, measurably or chiefly as giving rise to *obstipation* due to mechanical obstruction to the passage of the intestinal contents.

Flinn, Pract. of Med., p. 394.

obstreperate (ob-strep'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obstreperated*, ppr. *obstreperating*. [*obstreper-ous* + -ate².] To make a loud, clamorous noise.

Thump—thump—thump—*obstreperated* the abbeys of Andouillet, with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calash.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 22.

obstreperous (ob-strep'e-rus), *a.* [*LL. obstreperus*, clamorous, < L. *obstreperare*, clamor at, drown with clamor, < *ob*, before, upon, + *strepere*, roar, rattle. Cf. *perstreperous*.] Making a great noise or outcry; clamorous; vociferous; noisy.

Obstreperous car!

If thy throat's tempest could overturn my house,

What satisfaction were it for thy child?

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III. 1.

He that speaks for himself, being a traitor, doth defend his treason; thou art a capital *obstreperous* malefactor.

Shirley, Traitor, III. 1.

The sage retired, who spends alone his days, And flies th' *obstreperous* voice of public praise.

Crabbe, Works, I. 203.

Many a dull joke honored with much *obstreperous* fat-sided laughter.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 394.

=Syn. Tumultuous, boisterous, uproarious. *obstreperously* (ob-strep'e-rus-lī), *adv.* In an *obstreperous* manner; loudly; clamorously; vociferously: as, to behave *obstreperously*.

obstreperousness (ob-strep'e-rus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *obstreperous*; clamor; rude outcry.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamoured with his *obstreperousness* and undecent cants.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 578.

obstrict (ob-strikt'), *a.* [*L. obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, bind about: see *obstringe*.] Bound; obliged.

To whom he recogniseth himself to be so moche indebted and *obstrict* that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunction.

State Papers, I. 252. (Halliwell.)

obstriction (ob-strik'shon), *n.* [*L. as if* **obstrictio* (n-), < *obstringere*, pp. *obstrictus*, bind about, bind up: see *obstringe*. Cf. *constriction*, *restriction*.] The condition of being bound or constrained; obligation.

And hath full right to exempt

Whom so it pleases him by choice

From national *obstriction*. Milton, S. A., I. 312.

obstringe (ob-strinj'), *v. t.* [*L. obstringere*, bind about, close up by binding, < *ob*, before, about, + *stringere*, strain: see *strain*, *stringent*.] To bind; oblige; lay under obligation.

How much he . . . was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace.

Gardiner, in Pococke's Records of Reformation, I. 95.

(Encyc. Dict.)

obstrepulous (ob-strop'ū-lus), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *obstreperous*.

I heard him very *obstrepulous* in his sleep.

Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere* (> It. *ostruire* = Pg. Sp. *obstruir* = F. *obstruer*), build before or against, block up, obstruct, < *ob*, before, + *struere*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, etc.] 1. To block up; stop up or close, as a way or passage; fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing.

Obstruct the mouth of hell

For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws.

Milton, P. L., x. 636.

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,

And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear.

Pope, Messiah, I. 41.

2. To hinder from passing; stop; impede in any way; check.

From hence no cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,

Star interposed, however small, he sees.

Milton, P. L., v. 257.

I don't know if it be just thus to obstruct the union of man and wife.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

On the new stream rolls

Whatever rocks obstruct.

Browning, By the Fireside.

3. To retard; interrupt; delay: as, progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

I confess the continual Wars between Tonquin and Cochinchina were enough to obstruct the designs of making a Voyage to this last.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To obstruct process, in law, to hinder or delay intentionally the officers of the law in the performance of their duties: a punishable offense at law.—Syn. To bar, barricade, blockade, arrest, clog, choke, dam up, embarrass. See *obstacle*.

obstructi, *n.* [*obstruct*, v.] An obstruction. [Rare.]

I begg'd

His pardon for return.

Which soon he granted.

Being an *obstruct* [in some editions *obstruct*] 'tween his lust and him.

Shak., A. and C., III. 6. 61.

obstructor (ob-strukt'ôr), *n.* One who or that which obstructs, hinders, or retards. Also *obstructor*.

obstruction (ob-strukt'shon), *n.* [= F. *obstruction* = Sp. *obstruccion* = Pg. *obstruccion* = It. *ostruzione*, < L. *obstruction* (n-), a building before or against, a blocking up, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, build before or against, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or impeding passage, or the fact of being obstructed; the act of impeding passage or movement; a stopping or retarding: as, the *obstruction* of a road or thoroughfare by felled

trees; the *obstruction* of one's progress or movements.—2. That with which a passage is blocked or progress or action of any kind hindered or impeded; anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; obstacle; impediment; hindrance: as, *obstructions* to navigation; an *obstruction* to progress.

This is evident to any formal capacity; there is no *obstruction* in this.

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 129.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions*.

Swift.

In this country for the last few years the government has been the chief *obstruction* to the common weal.

Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

3. Stoppage of the vital function; death.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;

To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 119.

4. Systematic and persistent factious opposition, especially in a legislative body; factious attempts to hinder, delay, defeat, or annoy.

Every form of revolt or *obstruction* to this bare majority is a crime of unpardonable magnitude.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 141.

Obstruction had been freely practised to defeat not only bills restraining the liberty of the subject in Ireland, but many other measures.

J. Bryce, New Princeton Rev., III. 52.

=Syn. 2. *Difficulty*, *Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), bar, barrier.

obstructionism (ob-strukt'shon-izm), *n.* [*obstruction* + -ism.] The principles and practices of an *obstructionist*, especially in a legislative body; systematic or persistent obstruction or opposition, as to progress or change.

obstructionist (ob-strukt'shon-ist), *n.* [*obstruction* + -ist.] One who factiously opposes and hinders the action of others; specifically, one who systematically, persistently, and factiously hinders the transaction of business in a legislative assembly; an *obstructive*; a filibuster.

In his [Gallatin's] efforts this year and in subsequent years to cut down appropriations for the army, navy, and civil service, he was rarely successful, and earned much ill-will as an *obstructionist*.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 180.

obstructive (ob-strukt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obstructif* = Sp. Pg. *obstruivo* = It. *ostruttivo*, < L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. *a.* 1. Serving or intended to obstruct, hinder, delay, or annoy: as, *obstructive* parliamentary proceedings.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,

Dispensing round the Heav'n's *obstructive* gloom.

Glover, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Within the walls of Parliament they began those *obstructive* tactics which afterwards deprived Parliament of no small share of its high repute and of its ancient authority.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 267.

2. Given to obstructing or impeding: as, an *obstructive* official.

The Cadi and other Turkish officials were insolent and *obstructive*, so I have got them in irons in the jail, with six of my force doing duty over them.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 111.

II. *n.* One who or that which obstructs. (a) One who or that which opposes progress, reform, or change.

Episcopacy . . . was instituted as an *obstructive* to the diffusion of schism and heresy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

"Incompetent *obstructions*" are no doubt very objectionable people, but they do less injury to any cause than is done by indiscreet advocates.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 728.

(b) One who factiously seeks to obstruct, hinder, or delay the transaction of business, especially legislative business.

obstructively (ob-strukt'iv-lī), *adv.* In an *obstructive* manner; by way of obstruction.

obstructiveness (ob-strukt'iv-nes), *n.* Tendency to obstruct or oppose; persistent opposition, as to the transaction of business; obstructive conduct or tactics.

obstructor (ob-strukt'ôr), *n.* [*L. as if* **obstructor*, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] Same as *obstructive*.

One of the principal leading Men in that Insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *Obstructors* of the Union.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 552.

obstruent (ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. obstruent* (t-s), ppr. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. *a.* Obstructive; impeding.

II. *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

obstupefacient (ob-stū-pē-fā'shēnt), *a.* [*L. obstupefacien* (t-s), ppr. of *obstupefacere*, stupefy: see *obstupefy*.] Narcotic; stupefying.

obstupefaction (ob-stū-pē-fak'shon), *n.* [= It. *obstupefazione*, < L. as if **obstupefactio* (n-), < *obstupefacere*, pp. *obstupefactus*, astonish, stu-

pefy: see *obstupefy*.] Stupefaction. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 109.

obstupefact (ob-stū'pē-fak-tiv), *a.* [*As obstupefact(ion) + -ive. Cf. stupefactive.*] Stupefying.

obstupefy (ob-stū'pē-fi), *v. t.* [= *It. ostupefare*, < *L. obstupefacere*, astonish, amaze, stupefy, < *ob*, before, + *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] To stupefy.

Bodies more dull and *obstupefying*, to which they impute this loss of memory.

Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 38. (*Latham*.)

obtain (ob-tan'), *v.* [*ME. *obteinen* (not found), < *OF. obtēnir*, *F. obtēnir* = *Sp. obtener* = *Pg. obter* = *It. ottenere*, < *L. obtinere*, hold, keep, get, acquire; < *ob*, upon, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To get; procure; secure; acquire; gain: as, to *obtain* a month's leave of absence; to *obtain* riches.

It may be that I may obtain children by her.

Gen. xvi. 2.

Since his exile she hath despised me most,
Forsook my company and rail'd at me,
That I am desperate of obtaining her.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 5.

I come with resolution

To obtain a suit of you.

Beau. and FL., Mald's Tragedy, III. 2.

The Duke of Somerset desired the Succession, but the Duke of York obtained it. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 185.

2. To attain; reach; arrive at. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Looking also for the arrival of the rest of his consorts; whereof one, and the principal one, hath not long since obtained its port. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 459).

As this is a thing of exceeding great difficulty, the end is seldom obtained. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, III, Expl.

3. To attain or reach by endeavor; succeed in (reaching, receiving, or doing something); manage.

And other thirtie obtained that the Sunne should stand still for them, as Ioshua. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 172.

Mr. John Elliot . . . hath obtained to preach to them (Indians) . . . in their own language.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 362.

I would obtain to be thought not so inferior as your selves are superior to the most of them who receiv'd their counsel.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 4.

Hence—4. To achieve; win.

I might have obtained the cause I had in hand without casting such blame upon others as I did.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 142.

Echinades, made famous by that memorable Sea-battle there obtained against the Turk. *Sandy*, *Travels*, p. 4.

5†. To hold; keep; maintain possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his Sire

He who obtains the monarchy of Heaven.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 87.

=*Syn.* *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*. See *attain*.

II. intrans. 1. To secure what one desires or strives for; prevail; succeed.

Echo. Vouchsafe me, I may . . . sing some mourning strain Over his watery hearse.

Mor. Thou dost obtain. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

Too credulous is the Confuter, if he thinks to obtain with me or any right discernor.

Milton, *Apology for Sinecymnus*.

Less prosperously the second suit obtain'd

At first with Psyche. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, VII.

The simple heart that freely asks

In love obtains.

Whittier, *Hermit of the Thelbald*.

2. To be common or customary; prevail or be established in practice; be in vogue; hold good; subsist; prevail: as, the custom still obtains in some country districts.

It hath obtained in ages far removed from the first that charity is called righteousness.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 17.

Many other tongues were kindled from them, as we see how much this gift of tongues obtained in the Church of Corinth.

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, I. ix.

The extremely severe climatical changes which obtain in northern Siberia.

Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 322.

Then others, following those my mightiest knights, . . . Shun'd also, till the loathsome opposite

Of all my heart had destined did obtain.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

3†. To attain; come.

If a man cannot obtain to that judgment, then it is left to him generally to be close, and a dissembler.

Bacon, *Simulation and Disimulation* (ed. 1887).

Sobriety hath by use obtained to signify temperance in drinking.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, II. 2.

obtainable (ob-tā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< obtain + -able.*] Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable: as, a dye obtainable from a plant.

obtainor (ob-tā'nēr), *n.* One who obtains.

obtainment (ob-tā'n'ment), *n.* [*< OF. obtēnement*, < *obtenir*, obtain: see *obtain* and *-ment*.]

The act of obtaining, procuring, or getting; attainment.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness? *Milton*, *Colasterion*.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the *obtainment* of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil. *Gladstone*.

obtect (ob-tekt'), *a.* [*< L. obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere*, cover over, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, pp. *tecus*, cover. Cf. *protect*.] In *entom.*, same as *obtect*.

obtect (ob-tekt'ed), *a.* [*< obteect + -ed*.] 1. Covered; protected; especially, in *zool.*, covered with a hard shelly case.—2. In *entom.*, concealed under a neighboring part: specifically said of the hemelytra of a hemipterous insect when they are covered by the greatly enlarged and shield-like scutellum, as in the family *Scutelleridae*: opposed to *detected*.—**Obtect** *metamorphosis*, a metamorphosis characterized by an obteect pupa.—**Obteect** pupa, a pupa in which the legs and other organs are not free, the whole being inclosed with the body in a horny case, as in most *Diptera* and *Lepidoptera*. The older entomologists, following Fabricius, limited this term to pupæ which have the organs outlined on the covering case, as in the *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the chrysalids or masked pupæ of later writers. Compare *coarctate*. See cut under *Diptera*.

obteetovense (ob-tekt'vō'sēs), *a.* [*< L. obteectus*, covered over (see *obteect*), + *venosus*, venose: see *venose*.] In *bot.*, having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross-veins: said of leaves. *Lindley*. [Not in use.]

obtemper (ob-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [= *F. obtempérer* = *Sp. obtemperar* = *It. obtemperare*, < *L. obtemperare*, comply with, obey, < *ob*, before, + *temperare*, observe measure, be moderate: see *temper*, *v.*] To obey; yield obedience to; specifically, in *Scots law*, to obey or comply with (the judgment of a court): sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

The fervent desire which I had to *obtemper* unto your Majesty's commandment . . . encouraged me.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith* (Ep. Ded.). (*Davies*.)

obtemperat (ob-tem'pēr-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. obtemperatus*, pp. of *obtemperare*, obey: see *obtemper*.] To obey; yield obedience to. *Bailey*, 1731.

obtend (ob-tend'), *v. t.* [*< L. obtendere*, stretch or draw before, < *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. To oppose; hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shrowd,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.

Dryden, *Æneid*, x. 126.

2. To pretend; allege; plead as an excuse; offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,

Obtending Heaven for what'er ill befall.

Dryden, *Illud*, I. 161.

obtenebrate (ob-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. obtenebratus*, pp. of *obtenebrare*, make dark, darken, < *ob*, before, + *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebra*, darkness: see *tenebra*.] To make dark; darken. *Minsheu*.

obtenebrat (ob-ten'ē-brā'shōn), *n.* [= *It. obtenebratione*, < *LL. obtenebratio(n)*, < *obtenebrare*, make dark: see *obtenebrate*.] A darkening; the act of darkening; darkness. [Rare.]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

obtension (ob-ten'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. obtentio(n)*, a covering, veiling, obscurity, < *L. obtendere*, pp. *obtentus*, a covering over: see *obteend*.] The act of obteending. *Johnson*.

obteention (ob-ten'shōn), *n.* [= *F. obteention*, *OF. obteention* = *Sp. obteencion* = *Pg. obteenção*, < *LL. as if *obtentio(n)*, < *L. obtinere*, pp. *obtentus*, hold, keep, get, acquire: see *obtain*.] Procurement; obtainment. [Rare.]

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner who resided in his own country while that country was at open war with the land whence he aspired at its *obteention*: a word I make for my passing convenience.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, VII. 140. (*Davies*.)

obtest (ob-test'), *v.* [*< OF. obtester* = *Pg. obtestar*, < *L. obtestari*, call as a witness, < *ob*, before, + *testari*, be a witness: see *testament*. Cf. *attest*, *protest*.] *I. trans.* 1. To call upon earnestly; entreat; conjure.

He lifts his wither'd arms, *obtests* the skies:

He calls his much-loved son *obtest* with feeble cries.

Pope, *Illud*, xxii. 45.

2. To beg for; supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, xi. 151.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same.

Northbrooke, *Dicing* (1577). (*Nares*.)

II. intrans. To protest. [Rare.]

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them. *Waterhouse*, *Apology*, p. 210.

obtestate (ob-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. obtestatus*, pp. of *obtestari*, call as a witness: see *obtest*.] To obtest.

Dido herself, with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, clothes loose, at th' altar stands;
Ready to die, the gods she *obtestates*.

Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*.)

obtestation (ob-tes-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. obtestatio(n)*, an adjuring, an entreaty, < *obtestari*, call to witness: see *obtest*.] 1†. The act of protesting; a protesting in earnest and solemn words, as by calling God to witness; protestation.

Whether it be by way of exclamation or crying out, admiration or wondering, imprecation or cursing, *obtestation* or taking God and the world to witness, or any such like.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 177.

Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation*, nor know I what to think of it.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 2, 1652.

2. An earnest or pressing request; a supplication, an entreaty.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet.

Milton, *Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

obtorcion (ob-tōr'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. obtorcio(n)*, a twisting, writhing, distortion, < *L. obtorquere*, pp. *obtorus*, twist, writhe, < *ob*, before, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] A twisting; a distortion.

Whereupon have issued those strange *obtorcions* of some particular prophecies to private interests.

Bp. Hall, *Works*, VIII. 509. (*Davies*.)

obtreect (ob-trekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. obtreectare*, detract from, disparage, < *ob*, against, + *tractare*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *detract*.] To slander; calumniate.

Thou dost *obtreect* my flesh and blood.

Middleton and *Rouley*, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

obtreectation (ob-trek-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *OF. obtreectatione* = *It. obtreectazione*, < *LL. obtreectatio(n)*, detraction, disparagement, < *obtreectare*, detract from, disparage: see *obtreect*.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

When thou art returned to thy several distractions, that vanities shall pull thine eyes, and *obtreectation* and libellous defamation of others shall pull thine ears, . . . then . . . compel thy heart . . . to see God.

Donne, *Sermons*, x.

obtreectator (ob-trek-tā-tōr), *n.* [= *OF. obtreectateur*, < *L. obtreectator*, a detractor, < *obtreectare*, detract: see *obtreect*.] One who obtreects or calumniates; a slanderer.

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their *obtreectators*.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, I. 95. (*Davies*.)

obtriangular (ob-trī-ang'gū-lār), *a.* [*< ob- + triangular*.] In *zool.*, triangular with the apex in reverse of the ordinary or usual position.

obtrition (ob-trish'ōn), *n.* [*< LL. obtritio(n)*, contrition, < *L. obtrere*, pp. *obtritus*, bruise, crush, < *ob*, against, + *trere*, rub: see *trite*.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder*.

obtrude (ob-trōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obtruded*, ppr. *obtruding*. [*< L. obtrudere*, thrust or press upon, thrust into, < *ob*, before, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] *I. trans.* To thrust prominently forward; especially, to thrust forward with undue prominence or importunity, or without solicitation; force forward or upon any one: often reflexive: as, to *obtrude one's self* or one's opinions upon a person's notice.

The thing they shun doth follow them, truth as it were even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 2.

No marvell if he [Postellus] *obtrude* vpon credulitie such dreames as that India should bee so called, or Iundia, as being Iudæa orientalis.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 452.

Was it not he who upon the English *obtruded* new Ceremonies, upon the Scots a new Liturgy?

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xiii.

I tired of the same black teasing lie

Obtruded thus at every turn.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 286.

=*Syn.* *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. See *intrude*.

II. intrans. To be thrust or to thrust one's self prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner; intrude.

obtruder (ob-trō'dēr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle*.

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obtruncated*, ppr. *obtruncating*. [*< L. obtruncatus*, pp. of *obtruncare*, cut off, lop away, trim, prune, < *ob*, before, + *truncare*, cut off: see

truncate.] To cut or lop off; deprive of a limb; lop.

Low obtruncated pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 823.

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *a.* [*L. obtruncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lopped or cut off short; truncated.

Those props on which the knees obtruncate stand. *London Cries* (1806).

obtruncation (ob-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. obtruncatio(n-)*, a cutting off, pruning, *< obtruncare*, cut off: see *obtruncate*.] The act of obtruncating, or of lopping or cutting off.

obtruncator (ob'trung-kā-tor), *n.* [*< obtruncate* + *-or*.] One who cuts off. [Rare.]

The English King, Defender of the Faith and obtruncator of conjugal heads, gave monasteries and convents to his counsellors and courtiers.

Athenæum, No. 3239, p. 707.

obtrusion (ob-trō'shon), *n.* [*L. obtrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, *< L. obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in: see *obtrude*.] The act of obtruding; an undue and unsolicited thrusting forward of something upon the notice or attention of others, or that which is obtruded or thrust forward: as, the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world.

He never reckons those violent and merciless obtrusions which for almost twenty years he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xi.

obtrusionist (ob-trō'shon-ist), *n.* [*< obtrusion* + *-ist*.] One who obtrudes; a person of obtrusive manners; one who favors obtrusion.

obtrusive (ob-trō'siv), *a.* [*< L. obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in, + *-iv*.] Disposed to obtrude; given to thrusting one's self or one's opinions upon the company or notice of others; forward (applied to persons); unduly prominent (applied to things).

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 504.

Too soon will show, like nests on wintry boughs,
Obtrusive emptiness. *Lowell*, *Parting of the Ways*.

obtrusively (ob-trō'siv-ly), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; forwardly; with undue or unwelcome prominence.

obtrusiveness (ob-trō'siv-ness), *n.* The state or character of being obtrusive.

obtund (ob-tund'), *v. t.* [*< L. obtundere*, strike at or upon, beat, blunt, dull, *< ob*, upon, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *contund*.] To dull; blunt; quell; deaden; reduce the pungency or violent action of anything.

They [John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the obtruding story of their suits and trials.

Milton, *Colasterion*.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, obtruding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey*, *Consumptions*.

If heavy, slow blows be given, an obtruding effect will probably set in at once.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 657.

obtundent (ob-tun'dent), *a. and n.* [*< L. obtundent(-s)*, ppr. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund*.] *I. a.* Dulling; blunting.

II. n. 1. A mucilaginous, oily, bland substance employed to protect parts from irritation: nearly the same as *demulcent*.—2. In *dentistry*, a medicine used to blunt or deaden the nerves of a tooth.

obtusity (ob-tun'di-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *< obtund*, *v.*, + *-ity*.] The state of being dulled or blunted, as the sensibility of a nerve. *Med. News*, XLIX. 234.

obturate (ob-tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obturated*, ppr. *obturating*. [*< L. obturatus*, pp. of *obturare* (*> It. obturare* = Sp. *obturar* = OF. *obturare*), stop up, close, *< ob*, before, + **turare* (not found in the simple form).] To occlude, stop, or shut; effect obturation in.

obturating (ob-tū-rā-ting), *p. a.* That stops or plugs up; used in closing or stopping up: specifically applied to a primer for exploding the charge of powder in a cannon, and at the same time closing the vent, thus preventing the rush of gas through it in firing.

Three forms of an obturating primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort Arsenal. . . . Two of these primers . . . are closely allied to the Krupp obturating primer; the third is an electric primer. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

obturation (ob-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *obturación*, *< L. *obturatio(n-)*, *< L. obturare*, stop up, close: see *obturate*.] 1. The act of closing or stopping up, or the state or condition of being obstructed or closed.

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Some are deaf by an outward obturation, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher or by secular occasions and distractions. *By. Hall*, *Deaf and Dumb Man Cured*.

2. Specifically, in *gun.*, the act of closing a hole, joint, or cavity so as to prevent the flow of gas through it: as, the obturation of a vent, or of a powder-chamber. See *fermeture*, *gas-check*, *obturator*.

The rapid deterioration of the vents of heavy guns in firing the large charges now in vogue renders it indispensable that some vent-sealing device be employed to prevent the rush of gas through the vent. The most convenient way of effecting this obturation of the vent is through the action of the primer by which the piece is fired. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

obturator (ob'tū-rā-tor), *n.* [*< NL. < L. obturare*, stop up: see *obturate*.] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, and *anat.*, that which obturates, closes, shuts, or stops up: a part or organ that occludes a cavity or passage: specifically applied to several structures: see phrases below. (b) *Milit.*, a device for preventing the flow of gas through a joint or hole: a gas-check; any contrivance for sealing the vent or chamber of a cannon and preventing the escape of gas in firing, such as an obturating primer, a Broadwell ring, a Fretre obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. See *gas-check*, *fermeture*, and *cut under cannon*. (c) In *surg.*, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal opening, as that used in cleft palate.—**Obturator artery**, usually a branch of the internal iliac, which passes through the obturator foramen to escape from the pelvic cavity. It sometimes arises from the epigastric, and the variations in its origin and course are of great surgical interest in relation to femoral hernia.—**Obturator canal**. See *canal*.—**Obturator externus**, a muscle arising from the obturator foramen and adjacent bones, upon the outer surface of the pelvis, and inserted into the digital fossa of the trochanter major of the femur. It is very constant in vertebrates, even down to batrachians.—**Obturator fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Obturator foramen**. See *foramen*, and cuts under *anatomia*, *marcupin*, and *acacarium*.—**Obturator hernia**, hernia through the obturator foramen.—**Obturator internus**, a muscle which arises from the obturator foramen and adjacent bones on the inner surface of the pelvis, and winds around the ischium to be inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. It is in some animals wholly external, constituting a second obturator externus. The obturator muscles form part of a set of six muscles, known in human anatomy as *rotatores femoris* from their action upon the thigh-bone, which they rotate outward upon its axis.—**Obturator ligament**, the obturator membrane.—**Obturator membrane**. See *membrane*.—**Obturator nerve**, a branch of the lumbar plexus, arising from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed principally to the hip- and knee-joints and to the adductor muscles of the thigh.—**Obturator tertius**, the third obturator muscle of some animals, as the hyrax, arising from the inner surface of the ischium, and passing through the obturator foramen to the trochanteric fossa of the femur.—**Obturator vein**, a tributary to the internal iliac vein, accompanying the artery.

obturinate (ob-tēr'bi-nāt), *a.* [*< ob- + turbinate*.] Having the shape of a top with the peg up: said of parts of plants.

obtusangular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-ljēr), *a.* [*< obtuse + angular*.] Same as *obtus-angular*. *Kirby*.

obtuse (ob-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *obtus* = Sp. *Pg. obtuso* = It. *ottuso*, *< L. obtusus*, blunted, blunt, dull, pp. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund*.] 1. Blunt; not acute or pointed: applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or of more than 90°. See cuts under *angle* 3.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd
In which are kept our arrows! . . .
Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine.

Cowper, *Task*, ii. 808.

2. In *bot.*, blunt, or rounded at the extremity: as, an obtuse leaf, sepal, or petal.—3. Dull; lacking in acuteness of sensibility; stupid: as, he is very obtuse; his perceptions are obtuse.

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego.

Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 541.

4. Not shrill; obscure; dull: as, an obtuse sound. *Johnson*.—**Obtuse bisectrix**. See *bisectrix*, 1.—**Obtuse cone**, a cone whose angle at the vertex by a section through the axis is obtuse.—**Obtuse hyperbola**. See *hyperbola*.—**Obtuse mucronate leaf**, a leaf which is blunt, but terminates in a mucronate point.

obtuse-angled (ob-tūs'ang'gūld), *a.* Having an obtuse angle: as, an obtuse-angled triangle.

obtuse-angular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-ljēr), *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-ellipsoid (ob-tūs'e-lip'soid), *a.* In *bot.*, ellipsoid with an obtuse or rounded extremity.

obtusely (ob-tūs'li), *adv.* In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly; dully; stupidly: as, obtusely pointed.

obtuseness (ob-tūs'ness), *n.* The state of being obtuse, in any sense.

obtusifolious (ob-tū-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves which are obtuse or blunt at the end.

obtusilingual (ob-tū-si-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.]



Having a short labium, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues*.

Obtusilingues (ob-tū-si-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < L. obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue.] A division of *Andrenidae*, including those solitary bees whose labium is short and obtuse at the end: distinguished from *Acutilingues*. See cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee*.

obtusilobous (ob-tū-si-lō'bus), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *NL. lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves with obtuse lobes.

obtusio(n-) (ob-tū'shon), *n.* [*< L. obtusio(n-)*, bluntness, dullness, *< L. obtundere*, pp. *obtusius*, blunt: see *obtund*, *obtus*.] 1. The act of making obtuse or blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted.

Obtusio of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey*.

obtusity (ob-tū'si-ti), *n.* [*< OF. obtusite* = It. *ottusità*, *< ML. obtusita(t-)*, obtuseness, stupidity, *< L. obtusus*, obtuse: see *obtus*.] Obtuseness; dullness: as, obtusity of the ear. [Rare.]

The dodo, . . . it would seem, was given its name, probably by the Dutch, on account of its well-known obtusity. *A. S. Palmer*, *Word-Hunter's Note-Book*, v.

obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a.* [*< L. obumbrare* (*-t-)*, ppr. of *obumbrare*, overthrow: see *obumbrate*.] In *entom.*, overhanging; projecting over another part: specifically applied to the scutellum when it projects backward over the metathorax, as in many *Diptera*.

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obumbrated*, ppr. *obumbrating*. [*< L. obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare* (*> It. obumbrare*, *obumbrare*, *obumbrare* = Fg. *obumbrar* = It. *obumbrare* = F. *obombrer*, OF. *obombrer*, *obumbrer*), overshadow, shade, *< ob*, over, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, *< umbra*, shade: see *umbra*. Cf. *adumbrate*.] To overshadow; shade; darken; cloud. *Howell*, *Dodona's Grove*.

A transient gleam of sunshine which was suddenly obumbrated. *Smollett*, *Feidinand*, Count Fathom, xlv.

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *a.* [*< L. obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare*, overshadow, shade: see *obumbrate*, *v.*] In *zool.*, lying under a projecting part: specifically said of the abdomen when it is concealed under the posterior thoracic segments, as in certain *Arachnida*. *Kirby*.

obumbration (ob-um-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *obumbration* = It. *obumbrazione*, *obumbrazione*, *< L. obumbratio(n-)*, *< L. obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate*.] The act of darkening or obscuring; shade. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 1068.

And ther is boote is occupacion
The fervent yre of Phelms to decayne
With obumbracion, if so henyne
And long be the vyne, is not to wernis.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

obumbret, *v. t.* [MF. *obumbren*, *< OF. obumbrer*, *obombrer*, *< L. obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate*.] To overshadow.

Cloddes wol thaire germinacion
Obumbr from the colde wol defende.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

obuncous (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [*< L. obuncus*, bent in, hooked, *< ob*, against, + *uncus*, bent in, hooked, curved.] Very crooked; hooked.

obvallate (ob-val'at), *a.* [*< L. obrallatus*, pp. of *obvallare*, surround with a wall, *< ob*, before, + *vallum*, a wall. Cf. *circumvallate*.] In *bot.*, walled up; guarded on all sides or surrounded as if walled in.

obvention (ob-ven'shon), *n.* [*< F. obvention* = Sp. *obrencion* = It. *orrenzione*, *< L. obvention(n-)*, income, revenue, *< L. obvenire*, come before, meet, fall to one's lot, *< ob*, before, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *subvention*.] That which happens or is done or made incidentally or occasionally; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, a tithe, or an oblation.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will also be more augmented and better valued.

Sprenger, *State of Ireland*. (*Latham*.)

obversant (ob-vēr'sant), *a.* [*< L. obversari* (*-t-*), ppr. of *obversari*, move to and fro before, go about, *< ob*, before, + *versari*, turn, move, *< reverti*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *conversant*.] Conversant; familiar. *Bacon*, *To Sir H. Savile*, letter cix.

obverse (ob-vēr's as an adj., ob'vēr's as a noun), *a. and n.* [= F. *obvers* = Sp. *Pg. obverso*, *< L. obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, turn toward or against: see *obvert*.] *I. a.* 1. Turned toward (one); facing: opposed to *reverse*, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important in-

scription or device.—2. In *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.—**Obverse aspect or view**, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect when seen with the head toward the observer.—**Obverse tool**, a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock. *E. H. Knight*

II. n. 1. In *numis.*, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse*. See *numismatics*, and cuts under *maravedi*, *medallion*, and *merk*.²

Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription. In early Greek coins it is the convex side; in Greek and Roman imperial it is the side bearing the head; in mediæval and modern that bearing the royal effigy, or the king's name, or the name of the city; and in Oriental that on which the inscription begins. The other side is called the *reverse*. *Encyc. Brit. XVII. 630.*

Hence—2. A second aspect of the same fact; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*

obverse-lunate (ob-věrs'ľü"năt), *a.* In *bot.*, inversely crescent-shaped—that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward instead of backward.

obversely (ob-věrs'ľi), *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

obversion (ob-věrs'şon), *n.* [*< obvert*, after *reversion*, etc.] 1. The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.—2. In *logic*, same as *conversion*, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition.

obvert (ob-věrt'), *v. t.* [*< L. obvertere*, turn or direct toward or against, *< ob*, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *reverse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, etc.] To turn toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared . . . full of pores. *Boyle, Works, I. 720.*

obviate (ob'vi-ăt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *obviated*, pp. *obviating*. [*< L. obviatus*, pp. of *obviare* (> *It. avviare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *avir* = F. *avir*), meet, withstand, prevent, *< obvi*, in the way, meeting: see *obvious*.] 1. To meet.

As on the way I flattered,
A rural person I *obviated*.
S. Rowlands, Four Knaves, I.

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities; she may be gone to, but will never be met with; such her pride or peevishness as not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 74.

2. To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections; hence, to meet and dispose of; clear out of the way; remove.

Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
Prior, Henry and Emma.
Disappointment, that admits no cure,
And which no care can *obviate*.
Cowper, Task, III. 558.

All pleasures consist in *obviating* necessities as they rise.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xi.

obviation (ob-vi-ăt'shon), *n.* [= *It. avvianzione*, as *obviate* + *-ion*.] The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated. [Rare.]

obvious (ob'vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obvio* = *It. ovvio*, *< L. obvi*, being in the way so as to meet, meeting, easy of access, at hand, ready, obvious, *< ob*, before, + *via*, way: see *via*, and cf. *derious*, *invious*, *previous*, etc.] 1. Being or standing in the way; standing or placed in the front.

If hee flude there is no enemy to oppose him, he adviseth how farre they shall invade, commanding every man (upon paine of his life) to kill all the *obvious* Rusticks; but not to hurt any women or children.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 38.

The . . . ayre . . . returning home in a Gyration, carrieth with it the *obvious* bodies unto the Electrick.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1640), II. 4.

Nor obvious hill,
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks
Milton, P. L., VI. 69.

2. Open; exposed to danger or accident.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quenched?
Milton, S. A., I. 95.

3. Coming in the way; presenting itself as to be done.

I miss thee here,
Not pleased, thus entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty crewhile appear'd unsought.
Milton, P. L., x. 106.

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; manifest; evident; palpable.

This is too *obvious* and common to need explanation.

Bozon, Moral Fables, VI. Expl.

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss.
Cowper, Retirement, I. 458.

Surely the highest office of a great poet is to show us how much variety, freshness, and opportunity abides in the *obvious* and familiar.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

5. In *zool.*, plainly distinguishable; quite apparent: as, an *obvious* mark; an *obvious* stria: opposed to *obscure* or *obsolete*. = *Syn. 4. Evident*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); patent, unmistakable.

obviously (ob'vi-us-ľi), *adv.* In an obvious manner; so as to be easily apprehended; evidently; plainly; manifestly.

obviousness (ob'vi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them.
Boyle.

2. The state of being open or liable, as to anything threatening or harmful.

Many writers have noticed the exceeding desolation of the state of widowhood in the East, and the *obviousness* of the widow, as one having none to help her, to all manner of oppression and wrongs.
Trench, Notes on the Parables (ed. Appleton), p. 401.

obvolute (ob'vō-lūt), *a.* [*< L. obvolutus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around, muffle up, *< ob*, before, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *rotate*.] Rolled or turned in. Specifically applied by Linnaeus to a kind of vernation in which two leaves are folded together in the bud so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior, as in the calyx of the poppy. It is merely convolute reduced to its simplest expression. Also used as a synonym for *convolute*.

obvolute (ob'vō-lū-ted), *a.* [*< obvolute* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having parts that are obvolute.

obvolvent (ob-vol'vent), *a.* [*< L. obvolvō* (t-s), pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around: see *obvolute*.] In *entom.*, curved downward or inward.—**Obvolvent elytra**, elytra in which the epipleurae curve over the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax.—**Obvolvent pronotum**, a pronotum which is rounded at the sides, forming an unbroken curve with the sternal surface of the prothorax.

obvolving (ob-vol'veng), *a.* Same as *obvolvent*.

oby, *n.* See *abit*.

obyet, *n.* See *obit*.

oc, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oc, *conj.* [ME., also *occ*, usually *ac*, sometimes *ah*, *< AS. ac*, but.] But.

oc-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *c*.

oca (ō'kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of two plants of the genus *Orealis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, found in western South America. They are there cultivated for their potato-like tubers, which, however, have proved insipid and of small size in European experiments. The acid leafstalks of *O. crenata* are also used in Peru.

ocarina (ok-a-rō'nä), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument, hardly more than a toy, consisting of a



Ocarinas.

fancifully shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes. Several different sizes or varieties are made. The tone is soft, but sonorous.

Occamism (ok'am-izm), *n.* [*< Occam* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the great nominalist William of Occam (or Ockham) (died about 1349), now sometimes called *doctor invincibilis*, but in the ages following his own *venerabilis inceptor*, as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but naturally significative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods: yet the Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school.

Occamist (ok'am-ist), *n.* [*< Occam* (see def. of *Occamism*) + *-ist*.] A terminist or follower of Occam.

Occamite (ok'am-it), *n.* Same as *Occamist*.
occamy (ok'a-mi), *n.* [Also *ochimy*, *ochymy*, etc.; a corruption of *alchemy*.] A compound metal simulating silver. See *alchemy*, 3. *Wright*.

Pilechards . . . which are but counterfeits to the red herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.
Steele, Guardian, No. 26.

occasion (o-kä'zhon), *n.* [*< ME. occasyon*, *< OF. occasion*, F. *occasion* = Pr. *occasio*, *ocaiso*, *ochaiso*, *uchaiso* = Sp. *ocasion* = Pg. *ocasión* = It. *occasione*, *< L. occasio* (n-), opportunity, fit time, favorable moment, *< occidere*, pp. *occidus*, fall: see *occident*. Cf. *encheason*, an older form of *occasion*.] 1. An occurrence; an event; an incident; a happening.

This *occasion*, and the sickness of our minister and people, put us all out of order this day.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. A special occurrence or happening; a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances; instance; time; season.

I shall upon this *occasion* go so far back as to speak briefly of my first going to Sea.
Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 2.

His [Hastings's style] . . . was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two *occasions*, even bombastic.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not; hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result; also, a need; an exigency. (a) Used relatively.

You embrace th' *occasion* to depart.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

We have perpetual *occasions* of each others' assistance.
Swift.

When a man's circumstances are such that he has no *occasion* to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, which it was clearly in their [the Southern leaders'] power to prevent had they wished, was the *occasion* merely, and not the cause, of their revolt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 172.

(b) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action.

When *occasyon* comes, thy profit take.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

I should be dearly glad to be there, sir,
Did my *occasions* suit as I could wish.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 1.

Neither have I
Slept in your great *occasions*.
Massinger, Renegado, I. 1.

To meet Roger Peppy, which I did, and did there discourse of the business of lending him 500*l*. to answer some *occasions* of his, which I believe to be safe enough.
Peppy, Diary, Nov. 20, 1668.

(c) In negative phrases.

The wind enlarged vpon vs, that we had not *occasion* to goe into the harborough.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

He is free from vice, because he has no *occasion* to employ it, and is alone those ends that make men wicked.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Contemplative Man.
Look 'ee, Sir Lucius, there's no *occasion* at all for me to fight; and if it's the same to you, I'd as love let it alone.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(d) In the abstract, convenience; opportunity: not referring to a particular act.

He thought good to take *Occasion* by the fore-lock.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 236.

(e) Need; necessity: in the abstract.

Courage mounteth with *occasion*.
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 82.

4. An accidental cause. (a) A person or something connected with a person who unintentionally brings about a given result.

O! was he to thee, Blackwood,
And an ill death may ye die,
For ye've been the hall *occasion*
Of parting my lord and me.
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 291).

Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war.
Dryden.

(b) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given result, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results: sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merline.

Telle me all the *occasion* of thy sorrow, and who lilt here in this sepulture.
Merline (E. E. T. S.), III. 646.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom?
Spencer, State of Ireland.
Others were diverted by a sudden [shower] of rain, and others by other *occasions*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 18.

5. An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that

is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes. The idea seems to be vague.

It is a common error to assign some shock or calamity as the efficient and adequate cause of an insane outbreak, whereas the real causality lies further back, and the occurrence in question is only the *occasion* of its development.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 496.

6. Causal action; agency. See def. 4. (a) Unintentional action.

By your *occasion* Toledo is risen, Segovia altered, Medina burned. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 268.

For a time ye church here went under some hard censure by his *occasion*. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 311.

(b) Chance; occurrence; incident.

7. A consideration; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred.

You have great reason to do Richard right; Especially for those *occasions*

At Eltham Place I told you my majesty.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iii. 1. 156.

8. Business; affair; chiefly in the plural.

Mr. Hatherley came over againe this year, but upon his owne *occasions*. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 301.

After he had been at the Eastward and expedited some *occasions* there, he and some that depended upon him returned for England.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 108.

9. A high event; a special ceremony or celebration; a function.

Keep the town for *occasions*, but the habits should be formed to retirement. *Emerson, Conduct of Life*.

10. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Halliwel.*—By *occasion*, incidentally; as it happened.

Mr. Peter by *occasion* preached one Lord's day.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 26.

By *occasion* off, by reason of; on account of; in case of.

But of the book, by *occasion* of reading the Dean's answer to it, I have sometimes some want.

Donne, Letters, iii.

On or upon *occasion*, according to opportunity; as opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.—To take *occasion*, to take advantage of the opportunity presented by some incident or juncture of circumstances.

The Bashaw, as he oft used to visit his granges, visited him, and took *occasion* so to beat, spurne, and revile him that, forgetting all reason, he beat out the Tymors braines with his threshing but.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41.

To take *occasion* by the forelock. See *forelock*. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Opportunity, Occasion*. See *opportunity* 2, 3, and 9. *Occurrence*, etc. (see *exigency*), conjuncture, necessity.

occasion (o-kā'zhon), *v. t.* [= F. *occasionner* = Pr. *ocasionar*, *ocasionar*, *ocasionar* = Sp. *ocasionar* = Pg. *ocasionar* = It. *ocasionare*, < ML. *ocasionare*, cause, occasion, < L. *ocasio(n)-*, a cause, occasion: see *ocasion*, *n.*] 1. To cause incidentally or indirectly; bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing; produce.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done and *occasion'd*.

Milton, P. L., xli. 475.

They were *occasioned* (by ye continuance & increase of these troubles, and other means which ye Lord raised up in those days) to see further into things by the light of ye word of God. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 8.

Let doubt *occasion* still more faith.

Brouncker, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

2†. To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity; impel or induce by circumstances; impel; lead.

Being *occasioned* to leave France, he fell at the length upon Geneva. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii.

I have stretched my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you, hoping your business may *occasion* you towards Ware.

L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 19.

He, having a great temporal estate, was *occasioned* thereby to have abundance of business upon him.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 279.

= *Syn.* 1. To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of.

occasionable (o-kā'zhon-a-bl), *a.* [*< occasion + -able.*] Capable of being caused or occasioned. [Rare.]

This practice . . . will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us. *Barrow, Works*, III. xiii.

occasional (o-kā'zhon-əl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occasional* = Sp. *occasional* = Pg. *occasional* = It. *occasional*, < ML. *occasionalis*, of or pertaining to occasion, < L. *ocasio(n)-*, occasion: see *ocasion*.] I. *a.* 1. Of occasion; incidental; hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system; made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits: as, an *occasional* smile; an *occasional* fit of coughing.

There was his ordinary residence, and his avocations were but temporary and *occasional*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

From long-continued habit, and more especially from the *occasional* birth of individuals with a slightly different constitution, domestic animals and cultivated plants become to a certain extent acclimated, or adapted to a climate different from that proper to the parent-species.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 346.

No ordinary man, no *occasional* criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination.

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event; suited for a particular occasion: as, an *occasional* discourse.

What an *occasional* mercy had Balaam when his ass catechised him!

Donne, Sermons, II.

Milton's pamphlets are strictly *occasional*, and no longer interesting except as they illustrate him.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

3†. That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause; causal.

The ground or *occasional* original heretofore was probably the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

Doctrine of occasional causes, in the *hist. of philos.*, the doctrine of Arnold Genulex and other Cartesians, if not of Descartes himself, that the fact of the interaction of mind and matter (which from the Cartesian point of view are absolutely antagonistic) is to be explained by the supposition that God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body, and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state; occasionalism. **Occasional chair**, a chair not forming part of a set; an odd chair, often ornamental, sometimes having the seat, back, etc., of fancy needlework.—**Occasional contraband, office**, etc. See the nouns.—**Occasional table**, a small and portable table, usually ornamental in character, forming part of the furniture of a sitting-room, boudoir, or the like.—**Syn.** 1. *Occasional* differs from *accidental* and *casual* in excluding chance; it means irregular by some one's selection of times: as, *occasional* visits, gifts, interruptions.

II. † *n.* A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment; an extemporaneous composition.

Heret Mr. Dod (the flame of whose zeal turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a pertinent and reasonable discourse (as none better at *occasionals*) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 87.

occasionalism (o-kā'zhon-əl-izm), *n.* [*< occasional + -ism.*] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God; the doctrine of occasional causes. See under *occasional*.

occasionalist (o-kā'zhon-əl-ist), *n.* [*< occasional + -ist.*] One who holds or adheres to the doctrine of occasional causes.

occasionality (o-kā'zhon-əl-ī-ti), *n.* [*< occasional + -ity.*] The quality of being occasional. *Hallam*. [Rare.]

occasionally (o-kā'zhon-əl-i), *adv.* 1. From time to time, as occasion demands or opportunity offers; at irregular intervals; on occasion. —2. Sometimes; at times.

There is one trick of verse which Emerson *occasionally*, not very often, indulges in. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, xiv.

3†. Casually; accidentally; at random; on some special occasion.

Authority and reason on her wait,

As one intended first, not after made

Occasionally. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 556.

One of his labouring servants predicted his return, and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, *occasionally* given him.

Johnson.

occasionate (o-kā'zhon-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. occasionatus*, pp. of *occasionare*, occasion: see *ocasion*, *v.*] To occasion.

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. 1. 34.

occasionative (o-kā'zhon-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< occasionate + -ive.*] Serving as occasion or indirect cause.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be impeditives of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) *occasionative*, of evil.

Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oath, iii. § 11.

occasioner (o-kā'zhon-ēr), *n.* One who occasions, causes, or produces.

occasive (o-kā'siv), *a.* [*< LL. occasus*, setting, < L. *occidere*, pp. *occasus*, fall, set (as the sun); see *occident*.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright*. [Rare.]

occacation (ok-sē-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. occacatio(n)-*, a hiding, < L. *occare*, make blind, make dark, hide, < *ob*, before, < *careare*, make blind, < *careus*, blind: see *cecily*.] A making or becoming blind; blindness. [Rare.]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occacation*, etc.

Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 57.

Occemyia (ok-sē-mī'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853), also *Occemya*, *Ocemya* (prop. **Oncemyia*), < (Gr. *ὄκμυς*, *ōkmos*, size, + *μύα*, a fly.) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Conopidae*, giving name to the *Occemyidae*. It contains middle-sized and small flies, almost naked or but slightly hairy, and black or yellowish-gray in color, resembling the species of *Zodion*. The metamorphoses are unknown. The flies are found on flowers, especially clover and heather. Four are North American, and few are European.

Occemyidæ (ok-sē-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocemya* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, named by Robineau-Desvoidy from the genus *Occemyia*, usually merged in *Conopidae*. Also *Ocemyidæ*.

occiant, *n.* A Middle English form of *occant*.

occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* [*< ME. occident, occident*, < OF. *occident*, F. *occident* = Sp. Pg. It. *occidente*, < L. *occiden(t)-*, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, prop. adj., setting (see *sol*, sun), ppr. of *occidere*, fall, go down, set, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*, *cadent*, etc.]

1. The region of the setting sun; the western part of the heavens; the west: opposed to *orient*.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident*.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 67.

2. [*cap. or l. c.*] With the definite article, the west; western countries; specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey; Christendom. Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient.

Of Iglande, of Irelande, and alle thir owtt illes,
That Arthure in the *occidente* occupies att ones.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2360.

Occident equinoctial, the part of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes; the true west. **Occident estival** and **occident hibernal**, the parts of the horizon where the sun sets at the summer and winter solstices respectively.

occidental (ok-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occidental* = Sp. Pg. *occidental* = It. *occidentale*, < L. *occidentalis*, of the west, < *occiden(t)-*, the west: see *occident*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the occident or west; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those countries or parts of the earth which lie to the westward.

Ere twice in mork and *occidental* damp

Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 166.

Specifically [*cap. or l. c.*] (a) Pertaining to or characteristic of those countries of Europe defined above as the Occident (see *occident*, 2), or their civilization and its derivatives in the western hemisphere: as, *Occidental* climates; *Occidental* gold; *Occidental* energy and progress. (b) Pertaining to the countries of the western hemisphere; American as opposed to European.

It [Speszia] wears that look of monstrosities, of more than Occidental newness which distinguishes all the creations of the young Italian state.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 54.

2. Setting after the sun: as, an *occidental* planet.—3. Further to the west.

For the marriage of woman regard the Sun, Venus, and Mars. If the ☿ [Sun] be oriental, they marry early, or to men younger than themselves, as did Queen Victoria; if the ☿ be *occidental*, they marry late, or to elderly men.

Zodiacal (W. Lilly), *Gram. of Astrol.*, p. 399.

4. As used of gems, having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence; inferior to true (or *oriental*) gems, which, with but few exceptions, come from the East.

In all meanings opposed to *oriental* or *orient*.

II. *n.* [*cap. or l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Occident or of some Occidental country: opposed to *Oriental*. Specifically—(a) A native or an inhabitant of western Europe. (b) A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere; an American.

The hospital [at Warwick]: "I took me as a little museum kept up for the amusement and confusion of those inquiring *Occidentals* who are used to seeing charity more dryly and practically administered.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 259.

occidentalism (ok-si-den'tal-izm), *n.* [*< occidental + -ism.*] The habits, manners, peculiarities, etc., of the inhabitants of the Occident.

occidentalist (ok-si-den'tal-ist), *n.* [*< occidental + -ist.*] 1. [*cap.*] One versed in or engaged in the study of the languages, literatures, institutions, etc., of western countries: opposed to *Orientalist*.—2. A member of an Oriental nation who favors the adoption of Occidental modes of life and thought.

At that time [about 1840] the literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps: the Slavophiles and the *Occidentalists*. The former wished to develop an independent national culture, on the foundation of popular conceptions and Greek Orthodoxy, whilst the latter strove to adopt and assimilate the intellectual treasures of Western Europe.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, xvi.

occidentalize (ok-si-den'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occidentalized*, ppr. *occidentalizing*. [*< occidental + -ize.*] To render occidental; cause to conform to Occidental customs or modes of thought.

The hardest and most painful task of the student of today is to *occidentalize* and modernize the Asiatic modes of thought which have come down to us closely wedded to medieval interpretations.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Volume of Life*, p. 309.

occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In the occident or west: opposed to *orientally*.

occiduous (ok-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *occiduo*, < L. *occiduus*, going down, setting (as the sun), western, < *occidere*, go down, set: see *occident*.] Western; occidental. *Blount*.

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *occipital* = It. *occipitale*, < NL. *occipitalis*, < L. *occiput* (*occipit*), the back of the head: see *occiput*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the occiput or hindhead: opposed to *sincipital*.—2. Having a comparatively large cerebellum, as a person or people; having the hind part of the head more developed than the front.

The *occipital* races: that is to say, those whose hinder part of the head is more developed than the front.

Burnouf, *Science of Religions* (trans., 1888), p. 190.

Maximum occipital diameter, in *craniom.*, the diameter from one asterion to the other.—**Occipital angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Occipital arc**, the arc on the surface of the skull from the lambda to the opisthion.—**Occipital artery**, a branch of the external carotid, which mounts upon the back of the head.—**Occipital bone**. See II.—**Occipital condyle**, a protuberance, or one of a pair of protuberances, usually convex, at the lower border or on each side of the foramen magnum, for the articulation of the occipital bone with the atlas. See II, and cuts under *atlas*, *craniafacial*, *Felidae*, and *skull* (A).—**Occipital convolutions**, the convolutions of the occipital lobe of the brain: the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—**Occipital crest**. See *crest*.—**Occipital crotchet**, in *craniom.*, an instrument for the determination of the part of the face intersected by the plane of the occipital foramen.—**Occipital fontanelle**. See *fontanelle*, 2.—**Occipital foramen**. (a) The foramen magnum. See cut C under *skull*. (b) In *entom.*. See *foramen*.—**Occipital fossae**. See *fossa*.—**Occipital groove**, a groove in the under side of the mastoid process for the occipital artery.—**Occipital gyri**. See *gyrus*.—**Occipital lobe**. See *lobe*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Occipital lobule**, the cuneate gyrus.—**Occipital nerve**. (a) Great, the internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which ascends the hindhead with the occipital artery, and divides into two main branches, supplying much of the scalp as well as several muscles. Also called *occipitalis major*. (b) Small, a branch of the second cervical nerve, supplying a portion of the back part of the scalp and the occipitalis and atollans aurem muscles. Also called *occipitalis minor*.—**Occipital orbits**, the upper posterior borders of the compound eyes of *Diptera*.—**Occipital plate**, in *herpet.*. See II, 2.—**Occipital point**. (a) In *craniom.*, the hind end of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front. Also called *maximum occipital point*. (b) The intersection of the visual axis with the spherical field of regard behind the head.—**Occipital protuberance**. (a) External, a bony prominence in midline of the outer surface of the occiput, at the height to which the muscles of the nape attain, and at the point of insertion of the ligamentum nuchae; the *lunula*. (b) Internal, the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal ridges on the inner surface of the occipital bone.—**Occipital segment**, in trilobites, the hindmost part of the glabella.—**Occipital sinus**, a small venous channel in the falk cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili. It is sometimes double.—**Occipital style**, in *ornith.*, a bony style in the muscles of the nape, attached to the occiput of some birds, as *coronarius*.—**Occipital triangle**. (a) In *anat.* and *verg.*, the triangle at the side of the neck bounded by the sternomastoid, trapezius, and omohyoid muscles. (b) In *craniom.*, one of two triangles, the superior and the inferior, having the biparietal and bimastoid diameters for their bases respectively, and their apices at the *lunula*.—**Occipital veins**, veins of the occiput emptying into the deep cervical or internal jugular.—**Occipital vertebra**, the occipital bone, in the vertebral theory of the skull.

II. *n.* 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the occipital bone; the bone of the hindhead; a compound bone, consisting of a basioccipital, a supraoccipital, and a pair of exoccipital bones, circumscribing the foramen magnum, and together constituting the first or occipital segment of the skull. These several elements commonly coalesce; but the basioccipital may be represented only by cartilage, as in a batrachian; or some of the elements may unite with other elements and not with other occipital elements; or several of the elements may unite with one another and also with sphenoid, parietal, and temporal elements. The occipital bears two condyles for articulation with the atlas in all mammals; one in all *Saurapoda* (birds and reptiles); one (or, if two, as in a batrachian, with no ossified basioccipital) in *Ichthyopoda*. See cuts under *Balanidae*, *Catarrhini*, *craniafacial*, *cranium*, *Cyclopus*, *Eozoa*, *Felidae*, and *skull*.

2. In *herpet.*, one of a pair of plates or scutes upon the occiput of many serpents. See cut under *Coluber*.—3. The occipitalis muscle.

occipitalis (ok-sip'i-tāl'is), *n.* [NL. < L. *occiput*, *occipitum*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] A wide thin muscle arising from the

superior curved line of the occipital, and from the mastoid, terminating above in the epicranial aponeurosis. Also called *epicranius occipitalis*. The occipitalis and frontalis, with the intervening aponeurosis, are frequently described as the occipito-frontalis. By their alternate action the scalp may be moved backward and forward.

occipitally (ok-sip'i-tal-i), *adv.* As regards the occiput; in the direction of the occiput.

occipito-angular (ok-sip'i-tō-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to or common to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution.

occipito-atlantal (ok-sip'i-tō-at-lan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. More frequently called *occipito-atloid*.—**Occipito-atlantal ligaments**, ligaments uniting the occipital bone and the atlas: two anterior, two lateral, and one posterior are distinguished. Of the two anterior, one, a strong compact bundle in front of the other, is sometimes designated *accessory*.

occipito-atloid (ok-sip'i-tō-at'lōid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the atlas; occipito-atlantal: as, the *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

occipito-axial (ok-sip'i-tō-ak'si-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra: applied to ligaments which are also called the *apparatus ligamentorum colli*. The odontoid ligaments or check-ligaments are also generically occipito-axial.—**Posterior occipito-axial or occipito-axoid ligament**, a strong ligament running from the posterior surface of the centrum of the axis, to be inserted in the basilar groove of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. It may be regarded as the upward continuation of the posterior common ligament.

occipito-axoid (ok-sip'i-tō-ak'soid), *a.* Same as *occipito-axial*.

occipitofrontal (ok-sip'i-tō-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead.

II. *n.* The occipitofrontalis.

occipitofrontalis (ok-sip'i-tō-fron-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitofrontales* (-lōz). [NL.] The occipitalis and frontalis muscles together with their connecting epicranial aponeurosis. This is the extensive flat muscle of the scalp, lying between the skin and the skull, arising fleshy from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, becoming fascial, and passing over the skull to the skin of the forehead, where it again becomes fleshy and is continuous with some muscles of the face. Its action moves the scalp back and forth to some extent, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead horizontally. See first cut under *muscle*.

occipitohyoid (ok-sip'i-tō-hi'oid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones.—**Occipitohyoid muscle**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone beneath the trapezius, and passing over the sternocleidomastoid to the hyoid bone.

occipitomastoid (ok-sip'i-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid part of the temporal bone: as, the *occipitomastoid* or masto-occipital suture.

occipitomenal (ok-sip'i-tō-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the mentum.

II. *n.* In *obstet.*, the distance from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle in the fetus.

occipito-orbicularis (ok-sip'i-tō-ōr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the occiput with the orbicularis panniculi, and antagonizing the sphincterian action of the latter.

occipitoparietal (ok-sip'i-tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones or regions of the skull: as, the *occipitoparietal* or lambdoid suture.

occipitopharyngeus (ok-sip'i-tō-fā-rin'jē-us), *n.*; pl. *occipitopharyngei* (-ī). [NL.] A super-numerary muscle in man, extending from the basilar process to the wall of the pharynx.

occipitopollicalis (ok-sip'i-tō-pol-i-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitopollicales* (-lōz). [NL.] A remarkable muscle of bats, extending from the hindhead to the terminal phalanx of the thumb. *Macalister*, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1872.

occipitorbicular (ok-sip'i-tōr-bik-ū-lār), *a.* Attaching an orbicular muscle to the hindhead or occiput.

occipitoscapular (ok-sip'i-tō-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to the back of the head and to the shoulder-blade, as a muscle.

occipitoscapularis (ok-sip'i-tō-skāp-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *occipitoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.] A muscle found in many animals, not recognized in man unless it be a part of the rhomboideus, extending from the occiput to the scapula: not to be confounded, however, with the levator angulæ scapulæ.

occipitosphenoid (ok-sip'i-tō-sfē'noid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones: as, the *occipitosphenoid* suture.

occipitotemporal (ok-sip'i-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.

—**Occipitotemporal convolutions**. See cut of *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus. See *collateral*.

occipitotemporoparietal (ok-sip'i-tō-tem'pō-rā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Noting a division or region of the cerebrum which includes the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes, as together distinguished from the frontal lobe and the insula. See cut under *cerebral*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 147.

occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* [= F. Pg. *occiput* = Sp. *occipuzio* = It. *occipite*, formerly also *occipute*, also *occipizio*, < L. *occiput*, *occipitum*, the back part of the head, < *ob*, over against, + *caput*, head: see *capital*. Cf. *sinciput*.] 1. In man, the hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head; the hindhead; the posterior part of the calvarium, from the middle of the vertex to the foramen magnum: opposed to *sinciput*.—2. In other vertebrates, a corresponding but varying part of the head or skull: as, in most mammals, only that part corresponding to the supraoccipital bone itself, or from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.—3. In *descriptive ornith.*, a frequent term for the part of the head which slopes up from nucha to vertex. See diagram under *bird*.—4. In *herpet.*, the generally flat back part of the top of the head, as where, in a snake for example, the occipital plates are situated.—5. In *entom.*, that part of the head behind the epicranium, belonging to the labial or second maxillary segment, and articulating with the thorax. It may be flat or concave, with sharp edges, or rounded and not distinctly divided from the rest of the head. The occiput properly forms an arch over the occipital foramen, by which the cavity of the head opens into that of the thorax, the foramen being closed beneath by the gula or by the submentum; but in *Diptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Neuroptera* this lower piece is not distinguished, and the whole back of the head is then called the *occiput*; the portion above the foramen may be distinguished as the *cervix* or *nape*.

occision (ok-sizh'on), *n.* [*< ME. occision*, < OF. *occision*, *ocision*, F. *ocision* = Sp. *ocision* = Pg. *ocisão* = It. *occisione*, *uccisione*, < L. *occiso(n)*-, a killing, < *occidere*, strike down, slay, kill, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, strike, kill. Cf. *incision*, etc.] A killing; the act of killing; slaughter.

There was a merveilleuse stour and harde bataille, and grete occision of men and of horse, but thei myght not suffre longe, ne endure. *Mélin* (E. E. T. S.), ii, 161.

This kind of *occision* of a man according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

Sir M. Hale, *Plans of Crown*, xlii.

occlude (o-klūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occluded*, ppr. *occluding*. [*< L. occludere* (> F. *occlure*), shut up, close up, < *ob*, before, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*, and cf. *conclude*, *exclue*, *include*, etc.] 1. To shut up; close. [Rare.]

Ginger is the root . . . of an herbaceous plant . . . very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and, gently dried, roll it up in earth; whereby, *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 6.

2. In *physics* and *chem.*, to absorb: specifically applied to the absorption of a gas by a metal, such as iron, platinum, or palladium, particularly at a high temperature. Thus, palladium heated to redness and cooled in a current of hydrogen absorbs or *occludes* over 900 times its volume of the gas. By this means the physical properties of the metal are changed, and the occluded hydrogen is regarded as existing in a solid form as a quasi-metal, called *hydrogenium*, the specific heat, specific gravity, and electrical conductivity of which have been approximately determined. Probably a part of the gas forms also a definite chemical compound with the metal. Occluded gases also occur in meteorites. Thus, the Arva meteoric iron yielded (Wright) 47 volumes of the mixed gases carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Professor Graham has shown its [palladium's] remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen. When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water, it absorbs 800 or 900 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption. This *occluded* gas is again given off when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness. *Madan*.

occludent (o-klō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. occluden(t)-s*, ppr. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*.] 1. *a.* Serving to shut up or close.

That margin in the scuta and terga which opens and shuts for the exertion and retraction of the cirri I have called the *occludent* margin.

Darwin, *Cirripedia*, Int., p. 5.

II. *n.* Anything that closes. *Sterne*.
occluser (o-klūs'), *a.* [*< L. occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*.] Shut; closed. *Holder*, *Elements of Speech*.

occlusion (o-klō'zhon), *n.* [= F. *occlusion*, < L. as if **occlusio(n)*, a shutting up, < *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, shut up: see *occlude*.] 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol.*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation.—2. In *physics* and *chem.*, the act of occluding, or absorbing and concealing; the state of being occluded. See *occlude*.—**Intestinal occlusion**, obstruction of the intestine, as by twisting (volvulus), intussusception, fecal impaction, stricture, pressure from without as by bands, tumors, and otherwise.

occlusive (o-klō'siv), *a.* [*< L. occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up (see *occlude*), + *-ive*.] Closing; serving to close: as, an *occlusive* dressing for a wound. *Medical News*, LIII, 117.

occlusor (o-klō'sor), *n.*; pl. *occlusores* (ok-lō-sō-rēz). [*N.L.*, < L. *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, close up; see *occlude*.] That which occludes: used chiefly in anatomy for an organ or arrangement by means of which an opening is occluded or closed up, and in brachiopods specifically applied to the anterior retractor muscles. See cut under *Lingulidae*.

A large digastric *occlusor* muscle lies on the ventral side of the stomodæum. *Micros. Science*, XXX, ii, 113.

occrustate (o-krus'tāt), *v. t.* [*< ML.* as if **occrustatus*, pp. of **occrustare*, incrust, < L. *ob*, before, + *crustare*, crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] To incase as in a crust; harden. *Dr. H. More*, Defense of Moral Cabbala, iii.

occult (o-kult'), *a.* [= F. *occulte* = Sp. *oculto* = Pg. *it. occulto*, < L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed, secret, obscure, pp. of *occludere*, cover over, hide, conceal, < *ob*, over, before, + **calere*, in secondary form *celare*, hide, conceal: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation; relating to what is thus undiscoverable by mere inspection: opposed to *manifest*. The Latin word was applied in the middle ages to the physical sciences and the properties of bodies to which those sciences relate. Its precise meaning is explained in the treatise "De Magnete" of Petrus Peregrinus. He says that an *occult* quality is simply one which is made apparent only upon experimentation, but that in that way it becomes as plain and clear as any other quality, and is no more mysterious. By *occult science* or *philosophy* was meant simply experimental science. There were many occult philosophers in northern Europe in the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century; but theology so swallowed up other interests that they are all forgotten except Roger Bacon, who was made prominent by the personal friendship of a pope. The ignorance and superstition of the time confounded occult science with magic.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. *Newton*, Opticks.

His [Dr. Dee's] personal history may serve as a canvas for the picture of an *occult* philosopher—his reveries, his ambition, and his calamity.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II, 280.

2. Mysterious; transcendental; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

The resemblance is nowise obvious to the senses, but is occult and out of the reach of the understanding.

Emerson, Hist. Essays, 1st ser., p. 14.

Occult crimes. See *crime*.—**Occult diseases**, in *med.*, those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—**Occult lines**, such lines as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines.—**Occult qualities**, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and which were not deducible from manifest qualities, nor discoverable without experimentation.

The Aristotelians gave the name of *occult Qualities* . . . to such Qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in Bodies, and to be the unknown Causes of manifest Effects.

Newton, Opticks (ed. 1721), p. 377.

Occult sciences, the physical sciences of the middle ages: sometimes extended to include magic. See def. 1. = *Syn. Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), unrevealed, concealed, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, mystic, cabalistic.

occult (o-kult'), *v. t.* [= F. *occultar* = Sp. *ocultar* = Pg. *ocultar* = It. *occultare*, < L. *occludere*, hide, conceal, freq. of *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, hide: see *occlude*, *a.*] To cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hide; conceal; eclipse.

I undertake to show that a false definition of life, namely that life is function, has contributed to occult the soul.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 747.

Occulting eyepiece, an eyepiece provided with an attachment by which an object or objects not under examination may be hidden from view when desired: it has been used in photometric work.

occultation (ok-ul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *occultation* = Sp. *occultación* = Pg. *occultação* = It. *occultazione*, < L. *occultatio(n)*, a hiding, concealment, < *occludere*, hide, conceal: see *occlude*, *v.*] 1. The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another; specifically, in *astron.*, the hiding of a star or

planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—2. Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. *Jeffrey*.

We had one bottle to celebrate the appearance of our visionary fortune; let us have a second to console us for its occultation. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Circle of perpetual occultation, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which are never visible at the station considered. It is contrasted with the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

occultism (o-kul'tizm), *n.* [*< occult* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study; mysticism; esotericism.

Whatever prepossessions I may have had were distinctly in favour of occultism.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 208.

occultist (o-kul'tist), *n.* [*< occult* + *-ist*.] One who believes or is versed in occultism; an initiate in the occult sciences; a mystic or esotericist.

This celebrated ancient magical work, the foundation and fountain-head of much of the ceremonial magic of the medieval occultists, has never before been printed in English. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 190.

occultly (o-kult'li), *adv.* In an occult manner; by means of or with reference to occultism.

occultness (o-kult'nes), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

occupancy (ok'ū-pān-si), *n.* [*< occupan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of taking possession, or the being in actual possession; more specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such act; that mode of acquiring property which is founded on the principle that he who takes possession of an ownerless thing, with the design of appropriating it to himself, thereby becomes the owner of it; the act of occupying or holding in actual as distinguished from constructive possession. Formerly, when a man held land *per autre vie* (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the specified life, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, and such possession was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him *per autre vie*, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. *Blackstone*, Com., II, i.

2. The term during which one is an occupant: as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

occupant (ok'ū-pānt), *n.* [*< F. occupant*, < L. *occupan(t)-s*, ppr. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] 1. One who occupies; an inhabitant; especially, one in actual possession, as a tenant, who has actual possession, in distinction from the landlord, who has legal or constructive possession.

The palace of Diocletian had but one *occupant*; after the founder no Emperor had dwelt in it.

F. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 145.

2. More specifically, in *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3†. A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*

Are clung'd so close, like dew-worms in the morn,
That he'll not stir. *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, vii, 134.

occupate (ok'ū-pāt), *v.* [*< L. occupatus*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] *I. trans.* To take possession of; possess; occupy.

The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 724.

II. intrans. To dwell.

The several faculties of the mind do take and *occupate* in the organs of the body.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii, 187.

occupate (ok'ū-pāt), *a.* [*< L. occupatus*, pp.: see *occupate*, *v.*] Occupied. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii, 380.

occupation (ok'ū-pā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. occupation*, *occupacion*, < OF. *occupation*, *occupacion*, F. *occupation* = Sp. *ocupacion* = Pg. *ocupação* = It. *occupazione*, < L. *occupatio(n)*, a taking possession, occupying, a business, employment, < *occupare*, take possession, occupy: see *occupare*,

pate, *occupy*.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, *invasions*. *Bacon*.

I give unto my said wife . . . the two tenements and six acres of land lying by Leven heath in the *occupation* of [blank] Coker. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II, 487.

The house was at that time in the *occupation* of a substantial yeoman. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

2. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; employment; use: as, *occupation* with important affairs.

Also whoo-so-euer of the said crafte set ony servaunt yn *occupacyon* of the said crafte over iij. wekys and o day, to forfete xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. F. T. S.), p. 336.

They have bene the idle *occupations*, or perchance the malicious and craftie constructions, of the Talmudists and others of the Hebrue clerks.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

The writing of chitties for the servants was alone the *occupation* of some honours.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 222.

3. That to which one's time and attention are habitually devoted; habitual or stated employment; vocation; calling; trade; business.

But he that is idol, and casteth him to no business ne *occupation*, shal falle into povertie, and die for hunger. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee.

By their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts* xviii, 3.

No *occupation*; all men idle, all.

Shak., Tempest, ii, l. 154.

A castle in the Air,
Where Life, without the least foundation,
Became a charming *occupation*.

F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

4†. Use; benefit; profit.

The cyon of thaire gennynacion
With pulling wol disclose after the ferme [first]
Yere, and to breke hem *occupation*
That tyme is nought.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. F. T. S.), p. 118.

5†. Consumption; waste.

The science of makynge of fter withoute fter, wherhy ge may make our quinte essence withoute cost or traueile, and withoute *occupacion* and lesynge of tyme.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

Army of occupation, an army left in possession of a newly conquered country until peace is signed or indemnity paid, or until a settled and responsible government has been established.

In Egypt our *army of occupation* continues inactive and on a reduced scale. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 136.

Occupation bridge, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or an estate severed by the line or canal.—**Occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land. = *Syn.*

3. *Occupation*, *Calling*, *Vocation*, *Employment*, *Pursuit*, *Business*, *Trade*, *Craft*, *Profession*, *Office*. In regard to what a person does as a regular work or a means of earning a livelihood, *occupatum* is that which occupies or takes up his time, strength, and thought; *calling* and *vocation* are high words, indicating that one is called by Providence to a particular line of work; *calling* is Anglo-Saxon and familiar, and *vocation* is Latin and lofty (the words are not always used in the higher sense of divine appointment or the call of duty, but it is much better to save them for the expression of that idea); *employment* is essentially the same as *occupation*; *pursuit* is the line of work which one pursues or follows; *business* suggests something of the management of buying and selling; *trade* and *profession* stand over against each other for the less and more intellectual pursuits, as the *trade* of a carpenter, the *profession* of an architect; *trade* is different from a *trade*, the latter being skill in some handicraft: as, being obliged to learn a *trade*, he chose that of a blacksmith. The "learned *professions*" used to be law, medicine, and the ministry, but the number is now increased, *craft* is an old word for a *trade*; *office* suggests the idea of duties to be performed for others. See *vocation*, 6.

occupational (ok'ū-pā'shon-ul), *a.* [*< occupation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a particular occupation, calling, or trade: as, tables of *occupational* mortality.

occupationer (ok'ū-pā'shon-ēr), *n.* [*< occupation* + *-er*.] One who is employed in any trade or occupation.

Let the brave engineer, . . . marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercurial *occupationer* . . . be respected.

Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

occupative (ok'ū-pā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. occupatif*; as *occupate* + *-iv*.] In *law*, held by that form of tenure which is based on the occupation or seizing and holding in actual possession of that which was without owner when occupied: as, an *occupative* field.

occupier (ok'ū-pā-ēr), *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession, as of ownerless land.—2. One who holds or is in actual possession; an occupant: as, houseowners and *occupiers*.

No wrong was to be done to any existing *occupiers*. No right of property was to be violated.

Froude, Caesar, p. 191.

3†. One who uses, lays out, or employs that which is possessed, a trader or dealer.

All their causes, differences, variances, controuersies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, domina-

ions, & jurisdictions only mowed, and to be mowed touching their merchandise, traffikes, and occupiers aforesaid.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 269.

Mercury, the master of merchants and occupiers.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 692. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4†. One who follows a calling, employment, or occupation: with *of*: as, an occupier of the sea.

This manner and fashion of yearly changing and renewing the occupiers of husbandry, . . . it be solemn and customably need, to the intent that no man shall be constrained against his will to continue long in that hard and sharp kind of life. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 1.

Thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, . . . shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin. *Ezek. xxvii. 27.*

occupy (ok'-ū-pī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occupied*, ppr. *occupying*. [*ME. occupien, occupien, < OF. occuper, F. occuper = Sp. ocupar = Pg. occupar = It. occupare, < L. occupare, take possession of, seize, occupy, take up, employ, < ob, to, on, + capere, take: see capable.*] *I. trans.* 1. To take possession of and retain or keep; enter upon the possession and use of; hold and use; especially, to take possession of (a place as a place of residence, or in warfare a town or country) and become established in it.

Ther-for this doctrine to thee I rede thou take,

To occupy and vse bothe by day and night.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 57.

Me augurs at Arthure, and att his hathelle bierns,

That thus in his error occupies their rewines,

And owtreyes the emperour, his orthely lorde.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1602.

By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or succession.

Blackstone, Com., II. 1.

The same commanders who had made the abortive attempt upon Charleston descended upon Rhode Island, and occupied it without resistance.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To take up, as room or space, or attention, interest, etc.; cover or fill; engross: as, to occupy too much space; to occupy the time with reading; to occupy the attention.

And all thil lms on lika side

Witht sorows sall be occupied.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

The metropolis occupies a space equal to about three square miles.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Whilst the abstract question occupies your intellect, Nature brings it in the concrete to be solved by your hands.

Emerson, Nature, p. 91.

Mr. Long's mind was occupied - was perplexed.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 293.

3. To hold, as an office; fill.

That at euery avoydaunce ther be the said office yoven to another of the same cite, so he be a citezen and occupie it his owne persone.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,

To occupy a sacred, awful post.

Couper, Tirocinium, I. 414.

4†. To take up and follow as a business or employment; be employed about; ply.

That non Bochoor, ner non other persone, to his vse, occupie cokes craftes withyn the libertie of the said cite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 405.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise.

Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Men who had all their lives "occupied the sea" had never seen it more outrageous.

Froude.

5. To employ; give occupation to; engage; busy: often used reflexively: as, to occupy one's self about something.

Ioh am occupied eche day, haly day and other,

With ydol tales atte nalo and other-whyle in churches.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 18.

My wouite is to be more willing to vse mine cares than to occupie my tonge.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world,

Which he, thus occupied, enjoys!

Couper, Task, iii. 676.

6†. To use; make use of.

No more shulde a seoler forget then truly

What he at seole shulde neede to occupy.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

How moche money is redy for me, if I haue neede of any to occupy?

Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, II. 9.

The good man shall never perceive the fraud till he cometh to the occupying of the corn.

Latimer, Misc. Sel.

And he said unto her, If they bind me fast with ropes that never were occupied, then shall I be weak, and be as another man.

Judges xvi. 11.

7†. To possess; enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

These villains will make the word as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 161.

=*Syn.* 1-3. *Hold, Own*, etc. See *possess*.

II. intrans. 1†. To be in possession or occupation; hold possession; be an occupant; have possession and use.

What man, brothir or sustir, but if he be any offiere, entrith in to the Chambray ther the ale is in without lyence of the officers that occupy therein, he schal payen j. lib. wax.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

2. To trade; traffic; carry on business.

If they will trauel or occupy within your dominions, the same marchants with their merchandises in al your lordship may freely.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 258.

And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come.

Luke xix. 13.

occur (o-kēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occurred*, ppr. *occurring*. [= *OF. occurrer, occurrir = Sp. ocurrir = Pg. ocorrer = It. occorrere, < L. occurrere, run, go or come up to, meet, go against, < ob, before, + currere, run: see current.* Cf. *decur, incur, recur.*] *I. trans.* To run to, as for the purpose of assisting. [*A Latinism.*]

We must, as much as in us lies, occur and help their peculiar infirmities.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 649.

II. intrans. 1†. To run together; meet; clash.

All bodies are observed to have always . . . a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, and their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with.

Bentley, Works, III. 100.

2. To strike the senses; be found; be met with: as, silver often occurs native; the statement occurs repeatedly.

As for those Martyrs, . . . frequent mention of them doeth occur in most of the ancient Ecclesiastical Histories.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 63.

In Scripture though the word heir occur, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense.

Locke.

Impressions of rain-drops occur in some of the earliest rocks.

J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 118.

3. To emerge as an event into the actual world; happen; take place; come to pass; befall: as, what has occurred?

Though nothing have occurred to kindle strife.

Couper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

4. To strike the mind: with *to*.

Whether they did not find their minds filled, and their affections strangely raised, by the images which there occurred to them.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. 1.

There doth not occur to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 401.

There occurred to me no mode of accounting for Priscilla's behavior.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, v.

5. *Eccles.*, to coincide in time, so as to interfere each with the celebration of the other: as, two holy days occur. One of the days so occurring may be a Sunday, or a movable feast, the other being an immovable feast.

6†. To refer: with *to*.

Before I begin that, I must occur to one specious objection both against this proposition and the past part of my discourse.

Bentley, Works, III. 13.

=*Syn.* 3. To come to pass, come about, fall out.

occurrence (o-kur'ens), *n.* [= *F. occurrence = Sp. occurrencia = Pg. occurrencia = It. occorrenza, < ML. occurrentia, L. occurren(t)-s, occurrent: see current.*] 1. The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new.

Watts.

2. An incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; an event; a happening: as, an unusual occurrence; such occurrences are not uncommon.

Omit

All the occurrences, whatever chanced,

Till Harry's back-return again to France.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 40.

Touching the domestic Occurrences, the Gentleman who is Bearer hereof is more capable to give you Account by Discourse than I can in Paper.

Hovell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

3. Happenings collectively; course of events. [*Rare.*]

All the occurrence of my fortune since

Hath been between this lady and this lord.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 264.

4. *Eccles.*, the coincidence of two or more festivals on the same day. See *occur*, *v. i.*, 5, and *concurrency*, *n.*, 4. = *Syn.* 2. *Incident, Circumstance*, etc. (see *event*): *Occasion, Emergency*, etc. (see *emergency*).

occurent (o-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. occurrent = Sp. occurrente = Pg. occurrente = It. occorrente, < L. occurren(t)-s, ppr. of occurrere, occur: see occur.*] *I. a.* That comes in the way; occurring; incidental.

After gifts of education there follow general abilities to work things above nature, grace to cure men of bodily diseases, supplies against occurrent defects and impediments.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

II. n. 1. One who comes to meet or comes against another; especially, an antagonist; an adversary.

By all men he was willed to seek out Kalandar, a great gentleman of that country, who would soonest satisfy him of all occurrences.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

The weak part of their occurrences, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner.

Holland.

2. Incident; anything that happens; happening; event; occurrence.

I do prophesy the election lights

On Fortinbras: he has my dying voice;

So tell him, with the occurrences, more and less.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 368.

These are strange occurrences, brother, but pretty and pathetic.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, iii. 1.

You shall hear

Occurrences from all corners of the world.

Mansinger, City Madam, II. 1.

occurset (o-kers'), *n.* [*< L. occursum, a meeting, a falling in with, < occurrere, pp. occursus, meet, occur: see occur.*] An occurrence; a meeting. [*Rare.*]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, occurse, or meeting, etc.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

occursion (o-kēr'shgn), *n.* [*< L. occasio(n)-, a meeting, < occurrere, meet, occur: see occur.*] A meeting or coming together; collision or clash. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iv.

ocean (ō'shan), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. *ocean, ocean, ocean, ocean, < OF. ocean, ocian, ocean, ocean, F. océan = Sp. océano = Pg. oceano = It. oceano = D. oceaan = G. Sw. Dan. ocean, < L. oceanus, the ocean, < Gr. Ὠκεανός, orig. (in Homer) the great stream supposed to encompass the earth (also called by Homer Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός, or Ὠκεός, 'Ocean-stream' (Milton); also personified, Oceanus, the god of the primeval waters; later, the great outward sea, the Atlantic, as distinguished from the inward sea, the Mediterranean; perhaps orig. 'swift,' < ὠκίς, swift.)*]

I. n. 1. The body of water which envelops the earth, and covers almost three fourths of its surface with a mean depth—as nearly as can be estimated at the present time—of less than 12,500 feet. Physical geographers, following the lead of the Royal Geographical Society, generally divide the entire oceanic area into five distinct oceans, namely the Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian; but these divisions are largely artificial, the lines by which they are indicated being in no small part parallels and meridians. The Arctic and Antarctic oceans, according to this scheme, extend from the north and south poles respectively to the arctic and antarctic circles. The Atlantic extends between the two polar circles, being limited on the east by the land-masses of Europe and Africa and by the meridian extending from Cape Agulhas to the antarctic circle, and on the west by the American land-mass and the meridian of Cape Horn. The Pacific has as its land-limits on the east the American coast, and on the west the Asiatic land-mass, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and Australia; its imaginary limits are the meridians of Cape Horn and the South Cape of Tasmania prolonged to meet the antarctic circle. The Indian ocean extends south from the Asiatic mainland to the antarctic circle, its eastern and western imaginary limits having been already given in defining those of the Pacific and Atlantic. Thus, as will be noticed, there are no natural limits on the south of either the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian ocean, since these all unite with the Antarctic ocean to form one continuous area of water. Hence it would be more philosophical to call the vast area of water occupying the chief part of the southern hemisphere the Southern ocean, as has been done by Herschel and Thomson, and to consider the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans as immense gulfs or prolongations toward the north of the still greater Southern ocean. The Pacific ocean was most generally designated by the older English navigators as the "South Sea," and this name is still current among the Germans. The Atlantic and Pacific are also generally divided into North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific by the equatorial line. The smaller divisions of the ocean are, in the order of their respective magnitudes, seas, gulfs, bays, sounds, straits, coves, holes, and harbors (see each of these words). The mean depth of the ocean is probably not far from six times the mean elevation of the land above the ocean-level. The deepest soundings of the ocean, however, give figures a little inferior in amount to those indicating the elevation of the very highest mountain-summits. In several different parts of the ocean depths of over 20,000 feet have been sounded, but nowhere as yet has a depth as great as 29,000 feet (the height of Gaurisankar) been reached. (See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.) The oceanic currents are of great importance in their effect on climate. The principal surface current is the equatorial, due to the action of the trade-winds, by which the water is continually urged westward, but, being driven in its westerly course against the land-masses, it is deflected by them, and forced to perform an immense gyration by which it returns into the general system far to the eastward. Owing to the shape of the land-masses in the northern hemisphere, these modifications of the equatorial current are much more distinct and important than they are to the south of the equator. Two of the oceanic currents are especially interesting, the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuroshio of the Pacific (see these terms). The surface temperature of the ocean varies greatly in the different latitudes and with the strength and direction of the surface currents, the Gulf Stream playing a most important part in ameliorating the climate of northwestern Europe by means of the heated surface water which it carries from the equatorial regions. Besides these surface currents, however, there is a general exchange of water always going on in the depths of the ocean between the warmer equatorial and the colder polar waters, brought about by the dif-

ference in specific gravity of the two. As the result of this, it is found that the temperature of the ocean as a rule diminishes as greater depths are attained, and that the deeper parts, where open to the general circulation, are near the freezing-point. A remarkable feature of the ocean-water is the uniformity in the nature and quality of the salts which it contains, provided the specimen has been taken at considerable distance from land. The weight of the salts held in solution by the main ocean is about 34 per cent. of the whole; of this about three quarters is common salt, one tenth chlorid of magnesium, one twentieth sulphate of magnesia, about the same sulphate of lime, one twenty-fifth chlorid of potassium, and a little over one per cent. bromide of sodium. Other substances are also present in smaller quantity, making in all about twenty-nine elements which have been detected in the ocean-water; many of these, however, exist only in very minute traces. The economical value of the ocean as a source of supply for common salt is considerable; but the quantity thus obtained is not so great as that furnished by mines of rock-salt or by the evaporation of brine got by boring. See *salt*.

Than I sail forth soundly on the Sea ocean,
With hom that I hade.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 18254.

The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kist,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.

Milton, *Nativity*, l. 66.

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste.

Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

2. Something likened to the ocean; also, a great quantity: as, an *ocean* of trouble.

And the plain of Mysore lay before us — a vast *ocean* of foliage on which the sun was shining gloriously.

Macaulay, in *Trevelyan*, I. 387.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the main or great sea.

That sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.

Milton, P. L., l. 202.

Some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial *ocean* isle.

Tennyson, *Experiments*, *Milton*.

Ocean lane, or ocean-lane route. Same as *lane-route*. — *Ocean sea*, the ocean. *Sir T. More*. — *Ocean trout*, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*: a trade-name.

Ocean-basin (ô'shān-bā'sin), *n.* The depression in which the waters of the ocean, or, more especially, of some particular ocean, are held. Also *oceanic basin*.

These explorations [of the Blake] mark a striking contrast between the continental masses, or areas of elevation, and the *oceanic basins*, or areas of depression, both of which must have always held to each other the same approximate general relation and proportion.

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. 126.

Oceanian, Oceanican (ô-shē-an'ī-gān, -kān), *a.* [*< Oceania, Oceanica* (see *def.*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Oceania, or Oceanica, a division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

oceanic (ô-shē-an'īk), *a.* [= *F. océanique* = *Sp. oceánico* = *Pg. It. oceanico*, *< Nl. oceanicus* (fem. *Oceanica*, sc. *terra*, the region included in the Pacific ocean), *< L. oceanus*, ocean: see *ocean*.] 1. Belonging or relating to the ocean: as, the *oceanic* areas, basins, islands, etc.

We could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds which frequent high latitudes, as signs of the vicinity of land.

Cook, *Third Voyage*, l. 3.

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island.

W. B. Carpenter, *Prin. of Physiol.* (1853), § 1000.

2. Wide or extended as the ocean.

The world's trade . . . had become *oceanic*.

Motley, *United Netherlands*, III. 544.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, inhabiting the high seas; pelagic. — *Oceanic Hydrozoa*, the *Siphonophora*. — *Oceanic islands*, islands or groups of islands far from the mainland, or in the midst of the ocean, especially the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean, which, taken together, are called "Oceania" or sometimes "Oceania."

Most of the *oceanic islands* are volcanic. The scattered coral islands have in all likelihood been built upon the tops of submarine volcanic cones.

A. Geikie, *Text Book of Geol.* (1882), p. 259.

Oceanic jade. See *jade*.

Oceanian, a. See *Oceanian*.

Oceanides (ô-sē-an'ī-dēz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. Ὠκεανίδες*, pl. of *Ὠκεανίς*, daughter of Oceanus, *< Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. — 2. In *zoöl.*, marine mollusks or sea-shells, as collectively distinguished from *Naiades*, or fresh-water shells.

Oceanites (ô'sē-a-nī'tēz), *n.* [*Nl.*, *< Gr. Ὠκεανίτις*, in pl. *Ὠκεανίται*, dwellers by the ocean; fem. *Ὠκεανίτις*, daughter of Oceanus; *< Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] A genus of small petrels of the family *Procellariidae*, or made type of *Oceanitidae*. As defined by Coues, it is restricted to

species having ocreate or booted tarsal, very long legs, the tibiae extensively denuded, the tarsal longer than the middle toe, the nails flat and blunt, the hallux minute, the wings long and pointed, the tail short and nearly square. The best-known species is *O. oceanica*, or Wilson's petrel. There are several others, as *O. lineata*. The genus was founded by Count Keyserling and Dr. J. H. Blasius in 1840.

Oceanitidae (ô'sē-a-nī'tī-dō), *n. pl.* [*Nl.*, *< Oceanites + -idae*.] A family of oceanic birds lately separated by Forbes from the *Procellariidae*. The family includes four genera of small petrels, *Fregetta*, *Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, and *Garrodia*. These are among the small petrels commonly called *Mother Carey's chickens*.

oceanographer (ô'shō-a-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< oceanograph-y + -er*.] One who is versed in oceanography; one who systematically studies the ocean.

One of the foremost duties of observing *oceanographers*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 613.

oceanographic (ô-shō-an-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< oceanograph-y + -ic*.] Relating to or connected with oceanography. The word is sometimes used in place of *oceanic* when this latter would be more proper. The difference between the two words is but slight, but it would seem that one is used when it is intended to convey a purely geographic idea, the other when the subject is looked at from a more general point of view: as, *oceanographic* phenomena; *oceanic* currents.

oceanographical (ô-shō-an-ō-graf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< oceanographic + -al*.] Same as *oceanographic*. **oceanographically** (ô-shō-an-ō-graf'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* As regards oceanography or the physical geography of the ocean. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 386.

oceanography (ô'shō-a-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. Ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-γραφία*, *< γραφω*, write.] The science of the ocean: a special branch of geography. The term *oceanography* is little used in English except by writers translating from the German, who prefer *oceanography* to *thalassography*, while the best authorities writing in English at the present time use *thalassography*, which is a designation of that special branch of physical geography which relates to the ocean and its phenomena.

The cable-laying companies have been the chief contributors to the science of deep-sea research, or *oceanography*.
Nature, XXXVII. 147.

Chemical *oceanography* — a branch of physical geography which has only lately come to be extensively cultivated.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 611.

oceanology (ô'shō-a-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. Ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The scientific study of the ocean. See *oceanography*. — 2. A treatise on the ocean.

ocellar (ô-sel'ār), *a.* [*< Nl. ocellaris*, *< L. ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellate. — **Ocellar structure**, the name given by Rosenbusch to a peculiar aggregation of mineral forms, chiefly microscopic in size, in which the individual components are arranged in rounded (ocellar) forms, or aggregated in branching, fern-like groups, which are sometimes tangential and sometimes radial to the central individual. This structure is most characteristically developed in the leucophytes. Also called *centric structure* by some English lithologists, by whom this term is used rather vaguely, sometimes as nearly the equivalent of *micropegmatitic*.

The structures which especially distinguish these granophytic rocks are the micropegmatitic, the centric or *ocellar structure*, the pseudospherulitic, the microgranitic, and the drusy or microlitic structures.

Judd, *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. of London*, XLV. 176.

Ocellar triangle, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

ocellary (ô-sel'ār-ī), *a.* [*As ocellar + -y*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellar. — **Ocellary segments or rings**, in *entom.*, supposed primary segments of the preoral region, the ocelli in this case representing the jointed appendages of other segments. Dr. Packard distinguishes the first and second ocellary segments, which he regards as morphologically the most anterior of the body. He believes that the anterior ocellus represents two appendages which have coalesced. See *preoral*.

ocellate (ô-sel'āt), *a.* [*< L. ocellatus*, having little eyes, *< ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *ocellated* (c).

The remarkable genus *Draquila*, a group of pale-colored butterflies, more or less adorned with *ocellate* spots.

A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 181.

2. In *bot.*, resembling an eye: said of a round spot of some color which has another spot of a different color within it. See cut in next column. — **Ocellate fovea or puncture**, in *entom.*, a depression having a central projection or part less deeply depressed.

ocellated (ô-sel'āt-ed), *a.* [*< ocellate + -ed*.] Having or marked by ocelli. (a) Having ocelli, as an insect's eye. (b) Spotted.

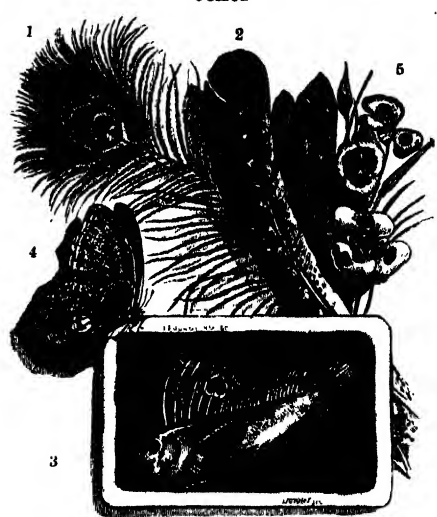
Besides the lion and tiger, almost all the other large cats . . . have *ocellated* or spotted skins.

A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 53.

(c) Marked with or noting spots having a dark center and a lighter outer ring, as the spots on the tail of a peacock and on the wings of many butterflies.

The conspicuous *ocellated* spots of the under surface of the wings of certain kinds [of butterflies].

Science, IX. 435.



Ocellate or Ocellated Markings.

1, feather of peacock; 2, feather of argus-peacock; 3, biclony; 4, owl-butterfly; 5, mariposa-lily.

A very beautiful reddish ocellated one [butterfly].

Derham, *Physico-Theology*, viii. 6, note 6.

Compound ocellated spot. See *compound*.

ocelli, n. Plural of *ocellus*.

ocellicyst (ô-sel'ī-sist), *n.* [*< L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *Gr. κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the several kinds of marginal bodies of hydrozoans, having a visual function; a so-called ocellus or pigment-spot in the margin of the disk. They are of ectodermal origin, developed in connection with the tentacles, and may even be provided with a kind of lens.

ocellicystic (ô-sel-i-sis'tik), *a.* [*< ocellicyst + -ic*.] Of, or having the character of, an ocellicyst.

ocelliferous (ô-sel'ī-fēr-us), *a.* [*< L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing spots resembling small eyes; ocellate.

ocelligerous (ô-sel-ij'ēr-us), *a.* [*< L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *ocelliferous*.

ocellus (ô-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *ocelli* (-ī). [*L.*, a little eye, a bulb or knot on the root of a reed, dim. of *oculus*, eye: see *oculus*.] 1. A little eye; an eye-spot; a stigma; one of the minute simple eyes of insects and various other animals. In insects ocelli or stemmata are generally situated on the crown of the head, between the great compound eyes, whose shape elements they resemble in structure; but they are sometimes the only organs of vision.

2. One of the simple elements or facets of a compound eye. See cut of *compound eye*, under *cycl*. — 3. In *Hydromedusae*, a pigment-spot at the base of the tentacles, or combined with other marginal bodies, in some cases provided with refractive structures which recall the crystalline cones of some other low invertebrates. Also called *ocellicyst*. — 4. One of the round spots of varied color, consisting of a central part (the pupil) framed in a peripheral part, such as characterize the tail of a peacock or the wing of an argus-phoenix. The ring immediately adjoining the pupil is called the *iris*, and the exterior circle or ring is the *atmosphere*. An ocellus may be bi- or tripupillate, blind (without pupil), fenestrate (with transparent pupil), nictitant (with hazy pupil), simple (with only iris and pupil), compound (with two or more rings), etc. See cut above. — **Double ocellus**, in *entom.*, two ocellated spots enclosed in a common colored ring. — **Fenestrate**, **germinate**, etc. *ocellus*. See the adjectives. — **Orbits of the ocelli**. See *orbit*.

oceloid (ô'sel-oid), *a.* [*< ocellot + -oid*.] Like the ocellot: as, the *oceloid* leopard- or tiger-cat, *Felis macrurus*, of South America.

ocelot (ô'sel-lot), *n.* [*< Mex. ocelotl*.] The leopard-cat of America, *Felis pardalis*, one of several spotted American cats, of the family *Felidae*. It is from 2½ to nearly 3 feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, the latter about one foot in length. The color is grayish, mostly marked with large and small black-edged fawn-colored spots tending to run into oval or linear figures, the under parts are white or whitish, more or less marked with black. The back of the ear is usually black and white, and the tail is half-ringed with black. Individuals vary interminably in the details of the markings, mostly preserving, however, the lengthened figure of the larger spots. The ocelot ranges from Texas into South America. See cut on following page.

ocher, ochre (ô'kēr), *n.* [Formerly *oker, ouker, ocker*; = *Sp. Pg. ocre* = *MD. oker, ocker*, *D. oker* = *MHG. ocker, oger, oger*, *G. ocker*, *ocher* = *Sw. okra* = *Dan. okker*, *< F. ocre* = *It. ocria*, *< L. ochra*, *< Gr. ὄχρα*, yellow ocher, *< ὀχρός*, pale, wan.] 1. The common name of an important



Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

class of natural earths consisting of mixtures of the hydrated sesquioxides of iron with various earthy materials, principally silica and alumina. These mixtures occur in many localities and have many shades of color, among which tints of red, reddish brown, yellow, and orange are most common. They form a series of valuable and important pigments, used extensively alike by house-painters and artists both in oil and in water-colors. The most usual and common type of ochre-color is a yellow turning neither to red on the one hand nor to brown on the other, but its tone is not as brilliant nor as pure as chrome-yellow. (For varieties, see below.) Ochres in general have much body and are very permanent. Most ochres on burning become redder and darker. Raw sienna and raw umber are varieties of ochre. 2. Money, especially gold coin: so called in allusion to its color. [Slang.]

If you want to check us, pay your ochre at the doors.
Dickens, *Hard Times*, l. 6.

Bismuth ochre. See *bismuth*. — **Black ochre**, a variety of mineral black combined with iron and alluvial clay. See *mineral black*, under *mineral*. — **Blue ochre**, a hydrated iron phosphate, the mineral vivianite, found native in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It has been used as a pigment. It is durable, but rather dull in tone. Also called *native Prussian blue*. — **Brown ochre**, *pruoc ochre*, or *ochre de rue*, a dark brownish-yellow ochre. — **Chrome ochre.** See *chrome-ochre*. — **Dutch ochre**, a mixture of chrome-yellow and whitening. — **French ochre**, a light-colored sandy weak ochre, which comes from France. — **Golden ochre.** Sometimes this is a native pigment, but more often it is a mixture of light-yellow ochre, chrome-yellow, and whitening. — **Indian ochre.** Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*). — **Molybdenic ochre.** See *molybdenic*. — **Orange ochre.** Same as *burnt Roman ochre*. — **Oxford ochre**, a native ochre found near Oxford, England. It is the purest and best type of yellow ochre. — **Purple ochre.** Same as *mineral purple* (which see, under *purple*). — **Red ochre**, a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual color, and comprehending Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ochre, Indian ochre, reddish, bole, and other oxides of iron. As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hematite. — **Roman ochre**, a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow color. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-color painting, and is transparent and durable. — **Scarlet ochre.** See *red ochre*. — **Stone ochre.** Same as *Oxford ochre*. — **Transparent gold ochre**, an ochre tending toward raw sienna but more yellow in tone. — **Tungstic ochre.** See *tungstic*.

ocherous, ochreous (ô'kêr-us, ô'krê-us), *a.* [= *F. ocreus*; as *ocher*, *ochre*, + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to ochre; consisting of or containing ochre: as, *ocherous matter*. Also *ochrous*.

M. Daubree, who has so thoroughly studied the metallic portion of this meteorite, mentions an *ochreous crust*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 38.

To prevent an *ochreous* deposit from the action of the air, the solution should be boiled in a long-necked flask.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 388.

2. Resembling ochre in color; specifically, in *soöl.* and *bot.*, of a brownish-yellow color; light-yellow with a tinge of brown.

The wake looks more and more *ochreous*, the foam roplier and yellower.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 616.

ochery, ochry (ô'kêr-i, -kri), *a.* [Also *ochrey*; < *ocher*, *ochre*, + *-y*.] 1. Like ochre; consisting of ochre. — 2. In *bot.*, same as *ocherous*.

Ochetodon (ô-ket'ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôchetos* a channel, + *ôdon* (ôdon-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of small sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridae*, founded by Coues in 1877, characterized by the grooved upper incisors, whence the name. *O. humilis* is the American harvest-mouse, one of the smallest quadrupeds of America, abundant in the southern United States. *O. mexicanus* and *O. longicauda* are other species.

och hone. See *O hone*, under *O*.

ochidore (ôk'i-dôr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shore-crab.

"O! the *ochidore*! look to the blue *ochidore*. Who've put *ochidore* to naister's pole?" It was too true; neatly inserted, as he stooped forward, between his neck and his collar, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands.
Kingalee, Westward Ho, li. (Davies.)

ochimyt, n. See *ocamy*.

ochlesis (ôk-lê'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôchleis*, disturbance, < *ôchlein*, disturb as by a mob, < *ôchlos*,

a crowd, mob.] In *med.*, a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease.

ochletic (ôk-lê'tik), *a.* [From *ochlesis*, after Gr. *ôchleis*, of or belonging to a mob, < *ôchlein*, disturb as by a mob: see *ochlesis*.] In *med.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with ochlesis.

ochlocracy (ôk-lôk'râ-si), *n.* [Also *ochlocraty*; < *F. ochlocratie* = *It. ochlocrazia*, < Gr. *ôchlokratia*, mob-rule, < *ôchlos*, the mob, + *-kratia*, < *kratein*, rule.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; mobocracy; mob-rule.

Their [the people's] . . . opposition to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 1.

ochlocratic (ôk-lô-krat'ik), *a.* [As *ochlocracy* (-erat-) + *-ic*.] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob; having the character or form of an ochlocracy.

ochlocratical (ôk-lô-krat'i-kal), *a.* [From *ochlocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *ochlocratic*.

ochlocraty (ôk-lôk'râ-ti), *n.* Same as *ochlocracy*.

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny.

Downing, The State Ecclesiastick (1633), p. 15.

ochlotic (ôk-lô'tik), *n.* [From Gr. *ôchlos*, a crowd.] Noting a kind of fever, apparently as occasioned or promoted by crowding. — **Ochlotic fever**, typhus fever.

Ochna (ôk'nâ), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *ôchmê*, earlier *ôchymê*, a pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Ochnaceae* and the tribe *Ochneae*, characterized by its numerous stamens and lateral panicles. There are about 25 species, natives of Africa and tropical Asia. They are smooth trees or shrubs, bearing yellow flowers with colored rigid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by drupes clustered on a broad receptacle. They are ornamental in cultivation. *O. arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope, called *roadhout* or *red-wood*, becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high, which affords a hard wood, used for furniture, wagon-work, etc. *O. Mauritiana*, a small tree of Mauritius, has been called *jammewood*.

Ochnaceae (ôk-nâ'sê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Ochna* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees of the polypetalous cohort *Geraniales*, characterized by the elongated anthers. About 140 species are known, of 12 genera, *Ochna* being the type, and three tribes, scattered through all the tropics, especially in America. They have very smooth, rigid, shining, alternate leaves, commonly toothed, but undivided, with a strong midrib and many parallel veins. Their flowers are usually large and showy, and in panicles, followed by a capsule, berry, or elcote of drupe. — **Ochneae** (ôk'nê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Ochna* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ochnaceae*, typified by the genus *Ochna*, having only one ovule in each ovary-cell, and including 5 genera and about 112 species, mainly South American.

ochone, interj. See *O hone*, under *O*.

ochopetalous (ôk-ô-pet'a-lus), *a.* [From Gr. *ôchos*, anything that holds (< *êchein*, hold), + *pitâlon*, petal.] Possessing or characterized by broad or capacious petals.

ochra, n. See *okra*.

ochraceous (ôk-râ'shi-us), *a.* [From *ocher*, *ochre*, + *-aceous*.] 1. Ocherous; ochery. *Loudon*. — 2. In *zool.*, brownish-yellow; of the color of ochre.

ochre, n. See *ocher*.

ochrea, ochreate. False spellings of *ocrea*, *ocreate*.

ochreous, a. See *ocherous*.

ochrey, a. See *ochery*.

ochro (ô'krô), *n. Same as *okra*.*

ochrocarpous (ôk-rô-kâr'pus), *a.* [From Gr. *ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellowish fruit.

An *ochrocarpous* form occurs commonly in Sweden.

Tuckermann, N. A. Lichens, p. 253.

Ochrocarpus (ôk-rô-kâr'pus), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < Gr. *ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Guttifera*, classed with the tribe *Garcinieae*, known by the two valvate sepals, united until flowering. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical Asia and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with opposite or whorled leaves, many stamens, and the flowers in axillary cymes, followed by berries. See *nagassau*.

ochroid (ô'kroid), *a.* [From Gr. *ôchrois*, pale, pallid, also like ochre, < *ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow, < *ôchra*, ochre, + *-oides*, form.] Resembling ochre in color. — **Ochroid form of mycetozoa**, that form in which there are discharged from the sinuses whitish-yellow bodies of the size of millet-seed: distinguished from the dark or melanoid form. Also called *pale form of mycetozoa*.

ochroleucous (ôk-rô-lû'kus), *a.* [From Gr. *ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow, + *leukos*, white: see *leucate*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, yellowish-white, or of a color between yellow and white.

ochrolite (ôk-rô-lit), *n.* [From Gr. *ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *lithos*, stone.] An antimoniote of lead occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals, having a sulphur-yellow color and adamantine luster, found at Pajsberg in Sweden.

Ochroma (ôk-rô'mâ), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so named from the color of the flowers; < Gr. *ôchros*, paleness, < *ôchroin*, make pale, < *ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow: see *ocher*.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Malvaceae*, the tribe *Bombaceae*, and the subtribe *Matisieae*, marked by the fact that the anthers cover the nearly unbroken column of stamens. There is but one species, *O. Lagopus*, from tropical America, with angled leaves, and large flowers at the ends of the branches, followed by a long capsule densely woolly within. See *balsa*, 1. *corkwood*, *silk-cotton* (under *cotton*), *down-tree*, *hare's-foot*, 2. *Lagopus*, 2.

ochropyra (ôk-rô-pi'râ), *n.* [From Gr. *ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *pyr*, fever: see *fire*.] Yellow fever.

ochrous, a. See *ocherous*.

ochry, a. See *ochery*.

Ochsenheimeria (ôk'sen-hi-mê'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), named after F. Ochsenheimer, a German entomologist (1767-1822).] The typical genus of the family *Ochsenheimeriidae*, having the head and palpi with long thick hairs, antennae short, eyes very small, and fore wings long and of uniform width. There are 8 species, all European; their larvae live in the stems of grasses.

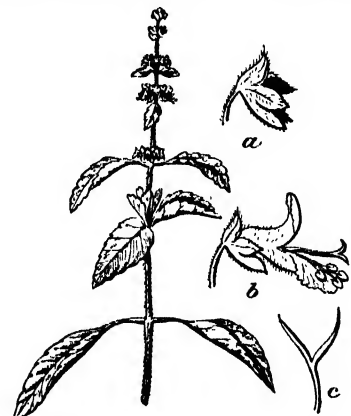
Ochsenheimeriidae (ôk-sen-hi-mê-ri'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ochsenheimeria* + *-idae*.] A family of lepidopteran moths, represented by the genus *Ochsenheimeria*. Also *Ochsenheimeriidae*. *Hewemann*, 1870.

Ochthodromus (ôk-thôd'rô-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôchthos*, a hill, bank, + *-dromos*, < *drômein*, inf. aor. of *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of ringed plovers of the family *Charadriidae*, characterized by the great size of the bill. *O. wilsonius* is Wilson's plover, which abounds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States as far north as Virginia.

ochymyt, n. See *ocamy*.

Ocimoidae (ô-si-moi'dê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth, 1832), < *Ocimum* + *-oidae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiatae*, the mint family, distinguished by its four-parted ovary, four perfect declined stamens, and one-celled anthers. It includes 22 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Ocimum* is the type and *Lavandula* (lavender) the best-known.

Ocimum (ô-si-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. ocimum*, < Gr. *ôkimon*, an aromatic plant, basil.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, type of the tribe *Ocimoidae*, known by the short corolla-tube and the deflexed fruiting



The Upper Part of *Ocimum basilicum*, with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, a flower; *c*, the upper part of the style with two stigmas.

calyx, with the ovate posterior tooth largest and decurrent. There are about 45 species, widely dispersed over warmer regions, especially Africa and Brazil. They bear simple or branched terminal racemes of small flowers, usually whitish and six in a whorl, with projecting stamens and stamens. *O. viride* is called *fever-plant* in Sierra Leone, where a decoction of it is used as an antiperiodic. The species in general are called *basil* (which see). Also spelled *Ocymum*.

ocivity (ô-siv'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *F. oisiveté*, inoccupation, idleness, < *oisif*, unoccupied, idle, the same, with diff. term. -if, as *oisieux*, < *L. otiosus*, at ease, < *otium*, ease: see *otiose*.] Inaction; sloth. [Rare.]

We owe unto ourselves the eschewing and avoiding of idleness and octivity.

Sp. Hooper, Confession of J. Hooper's Faith, § 21.

ockamit, *n.* An obsolete form of *oukum*. [*ot-grave*.]

ocker¹, *n.* See *oker*¹.

ocker², *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher*.

ockhamism, *n.* Same as *Occamism*.

ockster, *n.* See *oxter*.

o'clock (o-klok'), *n.* See *clock*².

Ocotea (ō-kō'tē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A large genus of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineae* and the tribe *Perseaceae*, known by the four-celled anthers contracted at the base, one pair of cells above the other. There are about 150 species, mostly of tropical America, with a few in the Canary and Mascarene Islands and South Africa. They bear alternate or scattered rigid feather-veined leaves, small panicle flowers, and globose or oblong berries crowning the thickened and hardened calyx tube. *O. foetida* is the lil-tree of the evergreen forests of Madeira and the Canaries. *O. bullata* is the stinkwood of Natal, a fine timber-tree, the wood being extremely strong and durable. *O. cupularis* is called *Isle-of-France cinnamon*. *O. Leucocylon*, of tropical South America and the West Indies, is in the latter called *white-wood* and *Ita Grande sweetwood* or *loblolly-sweetwood*. *O. opifera* in northern South America affords an oleosin, called *assafras* or *laurel-oil*, obtained by boring into the trunk.

ocrea (ok-rē-ā), *n.*; pl. *ocreae* (-ē). [L., a greave.] 1. In *bot.*, a sheathing stipule, or a pair of stipules united into a sheath around the stem, like a legging or the leg of a boot; also sometimes, in mosses, the thin sheath around the seta, terminating the vaginula.—2. In *zool.*, a sheath; an investing part like or likened to an ocrea of a plant. Also, erroneously, *ochrea*.

Ocreatae (ok-rē-ā-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *ocreatus*: see *ocreate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the first phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphae*, embracing seven families of *Oscines* having booted tarsi, such as the thrushes, nightingales, European redstarts and red-breasts, American bluebirds, the chats, dip-pers, etc.: so called from the fusion of the tarsal envelop into a continuous boot, or ocrea.

ocreate (ok-rē-āt), *a.* [*L. ocreatus*, greaved, *o* *ocrea*, a greave: see *ocrea*.] 1. Wearing or furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging; booted.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with an ocrea or sheath (through which the stem passes), formed by a stipule or by the union of two stipules.—3. In *ornith.*, booted; having the tarsal envelop continuous; having a holothecal podotheca. See *boot* and *caligula*.—4. In *zool.*, sheathed as if with stipules; having ocreae.

ocreated (ok-rē-āt-ed), *a.* Same as *ocreate*.

Oct. An abbreviation of *October*.

octa-, [*L.*, etc., *octa-*, *o* *okta-*, a form, in comp., of *oktō* = *E. eight*: see *octo-*.] In words of Greek origin, an initial element equivalent to *octo-*, meaning 'eight.'

octachord (ok-tā-kōrd), *n.* [*L. octachordos*, *o* *okta-*, eight-stringed, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *chorē*, string, chord: see *chord*, *cord*.] 1. A musical instrument having eight strings.—2. A diatonic series of eight tones. Compare *tetrachord*, *hexachord*, etc.

Also *octochord*, *octogenary*.

octachronous (ok-tak'kō-nus), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *okronos*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of eight primary or fundamental times; octasemic.

octacolic (ok-tā-kol'ik), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, of eight lines, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *kōlon*, member, colon: see *colon*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of eight cola or series: as, an *octacolic* period.

octactinal (ok-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *aktis* (*aktiv-*), ray.] Eight-rayed; octamerous, as a polyp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octactinia*.

Octactiniae (ok-tak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *aktis* (*aktiv-*), ray. Cf. *Actinia*.] A division of coelenterates containing those polyps which are octamerous. It corresponds to *Octocoralla*, *Asteroida* or *Asteroidae*, and *Aleyonaria*.

octad (ok'tad), *n.* [*o* *okta-*, of eight, the number eight, *o* *oktō* = *E. eight*: see *eight*.] A system or series of eight. (a) A series of eight successive powers of ten, beginning with a power whose exponent is divisible by eight or with unity. (b) A system of eight conical points on a quartic surface situated at the intersections of three quadric surfaces.

octadic (ok-tad'ik), *a.* [*o* *octad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an octad.—**Octadic surface**, a quartic surface having eight nodes forming an octad.

octadrachm, octodrachm (ok'tā-, ok'tō-dram), *n.* [*o* *okta-*, of eight, weighing or worth eight drachmas, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *drachmē*, drachma: see *drachm*, *drachma*.] In the coinage of some ancient Greek systems, as those of the Ptolemies and Seleucids, a piece of the value of eight drachmas.

A fine gold *octodrachm* of Ptolemy IV., the owner of the vase, struck in Cyprus.

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 418.

octaēchos (ok-tā-ē'kos), *n.* [NL., *o* *okta-*, of eight tones, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *ēchos*, echo, tone (in music): see *echo*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-hook containing the ferial stichera and troparia from the vespers of the Saturday till the end of the liturgy on Sunday. (J. M. Neale.) The octaēchos properly so called is sometimes known as the *Little Octaēchos*, and the paracletics as the *Great Octaēchos*. See *paracletic*. Also *octoēchos*, *octochus*.

octaēdral (ok-tā-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octaēdrite (ok-tā-ē'drit), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octaēdron (ok-tā-ē'dron), *n.* Same as *octahedron*.

octaēteris (ok'tā-ē-tē'ris), *n.* [*L. octaēteris*, *o* *okta-*, of eight years, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *ēteris*, of eight years, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *ēteris*, a year.] In the *anc. Gr. calendar*, a period or cycle of eight years, during which three intercalary months of 30 days were inserted after the sixth month in the third, fifth, and eighth years, to bring the year of twelve lunar months alternately of 30 and 29 days into accord with the solar year. The average number of days in the year was thus made up to 365½. In most states, the intercalary month took the name of the sixth month, which it followed, being distinguished from this by the epithet *seund*. The system was devised by Cleostratus of Tenedos, about 600 B. C.

octagon (ok'tā-gon), *n.* [= *E. octogone* = *Sp. octágono* = *Pg. octógono* = *It. ottagono*, *o* *okta-*, eight-cornered (as a noun, an eight-cornered building), *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *gonia*, a corner, an angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of eight angles and eight sides. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular octagon*.—2. In *fort.*, a work with eight bastions. **Octagon loop**, the mesh of pillow-lace, as the ground of Brussels lace: the term is a misnomer, the mesh being really hexagonal.

octagonal (ok-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [Formerly also *octogonul*; as *octagon* + *-ul*.] Having eight angles and eight sides.

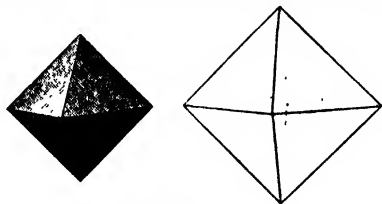
octagonally (ok-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In octagonal form.

octagynous (ok-tā'ji-nus), *a.* See *octogynous*.

octahedral (ok-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *octaēdral*, *octohedral*; *o* *okta-*, of eight, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *hēdron*, a solid bounded by eight faces.] Having eight equal surfaces or faces.—**Octahedral function**. See *polyhedral*.—**Octahedral group**. See *group*.

octahedrite (ok-tā-hē'drit), *n.* [As *octahedron* + *-ite*.] Titanium dioxide, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, the fundamental and commonly occurring form being an acute square octahedron (whence the name); anatase. It is also found in a variety of other related forms. The luster is adamantine or metallic-adamantine, and the color varies from yellow to brown, indigo-blue, and black. Titanium dioxide also occurs in nature as the minerals rutile and brookite (which see). Also *octa-drite*, *octoedrite*.

octahedron (ok-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [Also *octaēdron*, *octohedron*; = *F. octaèdre* = *Sp. Pg. octaedro* = *It. ottaedro*, *o* *okta-*, of eight, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *hēdron*, a solid bounded by eight faces.] A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is one of the five Platonic regular bodies. Its faces are equilateral triangles meeting at six summits. In crystallography, the regular octahe-



Regular Octahedron.

dron is distinguished from the analogous eight-sided solids in the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, which are called respectively *square* and *rhombic octahedrons*.—**Truncated octahedron**, a tetracosahedron formed by cutting off the corners of the regular octahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial cube far enough to leave them regular hexagons, while adding six square faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

octamerous (ok-tam'ē-rus), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, of eight, having eight parts, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *meros*, part.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having the parts in series of eight. Often written *8-merous*. Also *octomerous*.

octameter (ok-tam'ē-tēr), *a.* and *n.* [*L. octamētrum*, *o* *okta-*, of eight measures, a verse of eight feet, neut. of *oktāmetros* (> *L. octameter*), of eight measures or feet, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *metron*, measure, meter: see *meter*.] 1. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of eight measures (monopodies or dipodies).

2. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of eight measures. This word is little used, except in the sense of 'octapody' by some writers on modern versification who confound *measure* with *foot*.

octan (ok'tan), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *-an*.] Occurring every eighth day.—**Octan fever**. See *fever*¹.

octander (ok-tan'dēr), *n.* [See *octandrous*.] In *bot.*, a flower with eight stamens.

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *octandrous*.] The eighth class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.

octandrian (ok-tan'dri-an), *a.* [*o* *Octandria* + *-an*.] Having the characters of the class *Octandria*; having eight distinct stamens.

octandrious (ok-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *octandrous*.

octandrous (ok-tan'drus), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *andros* (*andros*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having eight stamens.

octangle (ok'tang-gl), *n.* and *a.* [= *It. ottangolo*, *o* *okta-*, of eight angles, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*.] 1. *n.* A plane figure with eight angles, and therefore with eight sides; an octagon.

2. *a.* Octangular. [Rare.]

A silver temple of an octangle figure.

Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

octangular (ok-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [= *Sp. octángulo* = *It. ottagolare*, *ottangolare*, *o* *okta-*, of eight angles, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*.] Having eight angles.

The interior of [Githeroe Church] consists of a spacious nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with lofty octangular columns, and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately behind, but detached. Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 18.

octangularness (ok-tang'gū-lār-nes), *n.* The property of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Octans Hadleyanus (ok'tanz had-le-yā-nus), [*N.L.*: see *octant*.] In *astron.*, a constellation of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it indicates.

octant (ok'tant), *n.* [= *F. octant* = *Sp. octante* = *Pg. oitante* = *It. ottante*, *o* *okta-*, of eight, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*: see *eight*. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. The eighth part of a circle.—2. In *astron.*, that position or aspect of two heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the sun, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from one another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45°.

The moon is said to be in her octants when she is half-way between new or full moon and one of her quarters. The octants of the moon are especially important, because the third inequality or variation, which comes to its maximum in those positions, is considerable. Also *octide*.

3. An instrument used by seamen for measuring angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. By double reflection it can measure an arc of 90°. See *sextant*. Hadley's quadrant is really an octant.

octaphonic (ok-tā-fon'ik), *a.* [*o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *phōnē*, voice: see *phonic*.] In *music*, noting a composition for eight voice-parts.

Octapla (ok'tā-plā), *n.* [*LGr. oktaplā*, Origen's Hexapla with additions (see *def.*), neut. pl. of *oktaplōs*, *oktaplōis*, eightfold, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *plōs*, -fold: see *-fold*. Cf. *Hexapla*.] A polyglot book (especially a Bible) in eight parallel columns. The name is especially given to Origen's Hexapla with the addition of a fifth and a sixth version.

octapodic (ok-tā-pod'ik), *a.* [*o* *octapod-y* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight feet; being or constituting an octapody.

octapody (ok-tap'ō-di), *n.* [*o* *okta-*, of eight, *o* *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *pod-* = *E. foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of eight feet. An octapody exceeds the limits of a colon, and is generally written as two lines. See *heptapody*.

octarchy (ok'tār-ki), *n.* [*o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *-archia*, *o* *okta-*, = *E. eight*, + *-archia*, rule.] Government by eight



Octandria
A flower of the common
rue, *Ruta graveolens*.

persons, or a region inhabited by eight affiliated communities each having its own chief or government.

The Danes commenced their ravages and partial conquests of England before the Anglo-Saxon *Octarchy* could be fused into the English kingdom.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 33.

octaroon (ok-tā-rōn'), *n.* Same as *octoroon*.
octasemic (ok-tā-sē'mik), *a.* [*< L. octasemus, < Gr. ὀκτάσημος, of eight times, < ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + σημιον, mark, sign, token.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eight semeia (moræ) or units of time; having a magnitude of eight normal shorts: as, the orthius has an *octasemic* thesis; the dochmius and greater spondee are *octasemic* feet.

octastich (ok'tā-stik), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀκτάστιχον, neut. of ὀκτάστιχος, having eight lines, < ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + στιχος, a line, verse.*] A strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of eight verses or lines.

They found out their sentence as it is nictified in this *octastich*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabolais, III. 17. (Davies.)

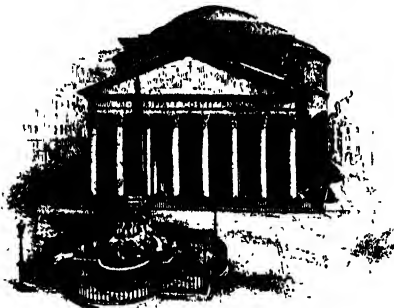
octastichon (ok-tas'ti-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀκτάστιχον, an octastich: see octastich.*] An octastich.

In 1470 Guil. Fichot, in an *octastichon* inserted in the Paris edition of 1470 of the Letters of Gasparinus of Bergamo, exhorts Paris to take up the almost divine art of writing (printing), which Germany is acquainted with.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

octastrophic (ok-tā-strof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + στροφή, strophe: see strophic.*] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight strophes or stanzas: as, an *octastrophic* poem.

octastyle (ok'tā-stil), *a.* [*Also octostyle; < L. octastylus, < Gr. ὀκτάστυλος, having eight columns, < ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + στυλος, a column: see style².*] In *arch.*, having, or characterized



Octastyle Portico of the Pantheon, Rome.

by the presence of, eight columns, as a portico or a building having eight columns in front.

There is no *octastyle* hall at Persepolis, and only one *decastyle*.
J. Ferryman, Hist. Arch., I. 100.

Octateuch (ok'tā-tūk), *n.* [*< L. Gr. ὀκτάτευχος (sc. βιβλος), a volume containing the first eight books of the Old Testament, < ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + τεύχος, a book. Cf. Heptateuch, Hexateuch, Pentateuch.*] A collection of eight books; specifically, the first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octoteuch*.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *Octateuch*.

Hammer, View of Antiq. (1677), p. 37.

When the term *Heptateuch* was used the book of Ruth was considered as included in Judges, but when it was treated as a separate book the collection was known as the *Octateuch*.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 238.

octaval (ok'tā-vāl), *a.* [*< octave + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an octave or series of eight; numbered or proceeding by eights.

No doubt, an *octaval* system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better; but there is no sufficient reason for a change now.
Science, IV. 415.

octavarium (ok-tā-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *octavaria* (-iā). [*ML., < octava, octave: see octave.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a modern office-book containing lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

octave (ok'tāv), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. octave = Sp. octava = Pg. oitava = It. ottava, < L. octava (sc. hora, hour, or pars, part), the eighth hour of the day, the eighth part, ML., in music, the octave, fem. of octavus, eighth, < octo = E. eight: see eight¹. Cf. outas.*] I. *n.* 1. (a) The eighth day from a festival, the feast-day itself being counted as the first: as, Low Sunday is the *octave* of Easter. The octave necessarily falls on the same day of the week as the feast from which it is counted.

The *octave* of the consecration-day had barely passed, and there was already a King to be buried.

E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 17.

(b) The prolongation of a festival till the eighth day inclusive; a period consisting of a feast-day and the seven days following: as, St. John the Evangelist's day (December 27th) is within the *octave* of Christmas. See *outas*.

Hereupon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the *octaves* of the Epiphany.
Holmes, Hen. III., an. 1225.

To touch the earth with our foot within the *octaves* of Easter, or to taste flesh upon days of abstinence, . . . have no consideration if they be laid in balance against the crimes of adultery or blasphemy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

2. In *music*: (a) A tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next higher or lower replicate of a given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (d) In a scale, the eighth tone from the bottom, or, more exactly, the tone with which the repetition of the scale begins; the upper key-note or tonic; the eighth: solmized *do*, like the lower key-note. The typical interval of an octave is that between any tone and its next replicate, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 1:2—that is, in number of vibrations—and is equal to six diatonic whole steps or to twelve semitones. Such an octave is called *perfect* or *major*; an octave one half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; an octave one half-step longer is called *augmented*. The perfect octave is the most complete consonance after the unison. Indeed, its completeness is often regarded as belonging to a different category from that of the other perfect consonances, except the unison, since it amounts rather to a repetition or reinforcement of the original tone at a higher or lower pitch than to a combination of a new or different tone with it; hence the term *replicate*. In harmony the parallel motion of two voice-parts in perfect octaves is forbidden, except where the mere reinforcement of one voice by another is desired: such octaves are called *consecutive octaves*. See *consecutive intervals*, under *consecutive*. (c) In a standard system of tones selected for artistic use, a division or section or group of tones an octave long, the limits of which are fixed by reference to a given or assumed standard tone whose exact pitch may be defined. The tone usually assumed as a starting-point is *middle C* (written on the first ledger line below in the treble clef, and on the first above in the bass clef). The octave beginning on the next C below is called the *tenor* or *small octave*; that beginning on the second C below is called the *bass* or *great octave*; that beginning on the third C below is called the *contrabass octave*; while that beginning on middle C itself is called the *alto*, *once-marked*, or *once-accented octave*; that beginning on the next C above is called the *treble*, *twice-marked*, or *twice-accented octave*, etc. See the accompanying table:



The acceptance of the octave as the best unit for thus dividing the series of recognized tones into sections of equal length and value has not been uniform. Ancient Greek music seems to have first used the tetrachord as such a unit; while medieval music employed the hexachord in the same way. The subdivision of the octave portions themselves has also varied greatly in different systems of music. See *scale*. (f) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes give tones an octave above the normal pitch of the digitals used; specifically, such a stop of the diapason variety. Also known as the *principal*. Also called *octave-flute*, *octave-stop*.—3. Any interval resembling the musical octave in having the vibration-ratio of 1:2.

If . . . the solar spectrum be considered in its whole extent, we find in the ultra-red alone, according to Müller, more than two *octaves*, to which must be added more than another *octave* from A to the line E in the ultra-violet. The whole length of the solar spectrum thus embraces consequently about four *octaves*.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 281.

Specifically, in *vernification*: (a) A stanza of eight lines; especially, the ottava rima (which see).

With monel melody it continued this *octave*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

(b) The first two quatrains or eight lines in a sonnet. See *sonnet*.

It requires no doubt considerable ingenuity to construct a satisfactory sonnet running upon two rhymes in the *octave* and two in the *sestet*.
Athenaeum, No. 3141, p. 12.

4. A small cask of wine containing the eighth part of a pipe.—At the *octave*, all' *ottava*, *8va*, in *musical notation*. See *octava*.—Broken *octaves*, in *piano*

forte and *organ music*, a passage of octaves the two tones of which are played successively instead of together: as,



Covered or hidden octaves, in *music*, the consecutive octaves that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect octave. Hidden octaves are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and disallowed in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden fifths*, under *fifth*.—**Rule of the octave**, in the musical theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an arbitrary and imperfect scheme of the harmonies proper to the successive tones of the scale. The modern theory that every tone of the scale may be made the basis of a triad has completely displaced this rule.—**Short octave**, in *early organ-building*, the lowest octave of the keyboard when made to consist of only three or four of the digitals most used in the music of the day, instead of the full number. The digitals were set close together, as if belonging to the regular series. This curtailment was simply to avoid the expense of large pipes.

II. *a.* Consisting of eight; specifically, consisting of eight lines.

Boccaccio . . . particularly is said to have invented the *octave rhyme*, or stanza of eight lines.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

The remainder [is] partly in prose and partly in *octave stanzas*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 40.

Octave coupler. See *coupler*.—**Octave scale**, a scale an octave long, or a scale consisting of eight tones. See *model*, 7.—**Octave system**, in *music*, a system of dividing all possible tones into octave portions. See *octave*, 2 (c).

octave (ok'tāv), *v. i.* [*< octave, n.*] 1. To play in octaves.—2. In *pianoforte* and *harpistichord-making*, to reinforce the tone of a digital by adding a string tuned an octave above the usual tone of the digital.

Imitation of the harpsichord by "octaving" was at this time (about 1772) an object with piano makers.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 74.

octave-flute (ok'tāv-flōt), *n.* 1. A piccolo.—2. In *organ-building*, same as *octave*, 2 (f).

octave-stop (ok'tāv-stop), *n.* Same as *octave*, 2 (f).

Octavian (ok-tā'vi-an), *a.* [*< L. Octavianus, < Octavius, the name of a Roman gens (gens Octavia), < octavus, eighth: see octave.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman gens of the Octavii, or any member of it.—**Octavian Library**, a public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

octavo (ok-tā'vō), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. (as an adj.) in octavo (as in F. Sp.), being a NL. phrase: L. in, in; octavo, abl. of octavus, eighth: see octave. Cf. duodecimo, folio, quarto, etc.*] I. *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; formed of sheets of paper so folded as to make eight leaves to the sheet: as, an *octavo* volume.

II. *n.* A book or pamphlet every section or gathering of which contains eight leaves, each leaf supposed to be one eighth of the sheet printed: usually written *8vo*. When the name of the paper of which the book is made is not specified, an *octavo* is understood as a medium *octavo*, 6 × 9½ inches. Smaller octavos are—post 8vo, 5½ × 8½ inches; demy 8vo, 5½ × 8 inches; crown 8vo, 5 × 7½ inches; cap 8vo, 4½ × 7 inches. Larger octavos are—royal 8vo, 6½ × 10 inches; superroyal 8vo, 7 × 11 inches; imperial 8vo, 8½ × 11½ inches. These are regular *octavo* folds of established sizes of paper in the United States. Publishers and booksellers describe as octavos only those books or leaves that are larger than 5½ × 8 and smaller than 7½ × 11½ inches, irrespective of the number of leaves in a section, which may be twelve or sixteen on thin paper and four or six on thick paper. Larger sizes are described as 4to, smaller sizes as 12mo or 16mo. Bibliographers, as a rule, limit the use of the word *octavo* to books having sections of eight leaves or sixteen pages.

Folios, quartos, octavos, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope, Account of Curll.*

octavo-post (ok-tā'vō-pōst), *n.* Post-paper twice cut and folded: the size of common note-paper.

octennial (ok-ten'i-āl), *a.* [*< L. octennis, eight years old, < L. octo, = E. eight, + annus, year: see annual.*] 1. Happening every eighth year; relating to something that happens every eighth year.—2. Lasting eight years; relating to something that lasts eight years.

The Bill [for shortening the duration of Parliament] was, it is true, changed from a septennial to an *octennial* one.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

octennially (ok-ten'i-āl-i), *adv.* Once in eight years.

octet, octette (ok-tet'), *n.* [*< L. octo, = E. eight, + -et, as in duet, etc.*] In *music*, a composition for eight voices or instruments, or a company of eight singers or players. Sometimes, but not usually, equivalent to a double quartet. Also *ottetto, octuor, octiphonium*.

octile (ok'til), *n.* [*< L. octo, = E. eight, + -ile.*] In *astron.*, same as *octant*, 2.

octillion (ok-til'yōn), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + (*m*)*illion*, million. Cf. *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.] 1. In Great Britain, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power. — 2. In French and United States usage, one thousand raised to the ninth power.

octiphonium (ok-ti-fō'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *phōnē*, voice.] Same as *octet*.

octireme (ok'ti-rēm), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with eight banks of oars.

octo- [*F.*, etc., *octo-*, < *L. octo* = *Gr. oktō*, the combining form, besides *okta-*, of *oktō* = *E. eight*.] An element in words of Latin or Greek origin or formation, meaning 'eight.'

octo-bass (ok'tō-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume. It had three strings, which, on account of its great size, were stopped by a mechanism of keys and pedals operated by both the fingers and the feet of the player. The tone was powerful and smooth.

October (ok-tō'bēr), *n.* [*ME. October* = *F. Octobre* = *Sp. Octubre* = *It. Ottobre*, *Ottobre* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. Oktober* = *LGr. 'Oktrōβριος*, < *L. October* (*Octobr-*), se. *mensis*, the eighth month of the year beginning with March, < *octo* = *E. eight*: see *eight*.] 1. The tenth month of the year. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar. Abbreviated *Oct.*

*October spende, O soune, O light superne,
(O) tryne and oon, luyving, honoure, empire,
Withoute ende unto thi might eterne.*
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

Lord S. Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of *October*?
Neu. No, faith, my lord, I like your wine; and I won't put a churl upon a gentleman.

Swift, Polite Conversation, II.

October-bird (ok-tō'bēr-bērd), *n.* The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called from the time of its appearance in the West Indies. *B. Edwards*, 1819.

octoblast (ok'tō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *blastos*, germ.] An ovum of eight cells; a stage in germination when the single original cell has formed eight segmentation-cells.

octobrachiata (ok-tō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *brachium*, *brachium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] Having eight brachia, arms, or rays; octopod, as certain cephalopods.

octocetriacontahedron (ok-tō-sē'tri-ā-kon-tā'hē'dron), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *kai*, and, + *triakonta*, = *E. thirty*, + *hedra*, a seat, base.] A solid of thirty-eight faces. The snub-cube (see *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*) is an example of this kind of solid.

octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *octocentenaries* (-riz). [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

The Italian students . . . have invited delegates . . . to whom they will extend the hospitalities which conduced so much to the success of the Bologna octocentenary just a year ago.
Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1156.

Octocera, Octocerata (ok-tō'se-rā, ok'tō-se-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl.: see *octoceros*.] A division of dibranchiate cephalopods, including those which have eight arms or rays; the *Octopoda*: distinguished from *Decapoda*.

octoceros (ok-tō'se-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *octoceros*, < *Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *keras*, a horn.] Having eight arms or rays, as a cephalopod; octopod: distinguished from *decaceros*.

octochord (ok'tō-kōrd), *n.* Same as *octachord*.

Octocoralla (ok'tō-kō-rā'lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *L. corallum*, coral: see *coral*.] A division of the *Coralligena*, including the octomerous *Actinozoa*, or that group in which are developed eight chambers of the enterocoele and eight tentacles, the latter being comparatively broad, flattened, and serrate or even pinnatifid: opposed to *Hexacoralla*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

octocorallan (ok-tō-kōr'ā-lān), *n.* [*Octocoralla* + *-an*.] One of the *Octocoralla*; an octomerous coral.

octocoralline (ok-tō-kōr'ā-līn), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *Octocoralla* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Octocoralla*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Octocoralla*; an octocorallan.

octocotylloid (ok-tō-kōt'i-lōid), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *F. cotylōid*.] Having eight cotylloid fosses or bothria, as a worm.

octodactyl, octodactyle (ok-tō-dak'til), *a.* [*Gr. oktōdáktylos, okta'dáktylos*, eight fingers long

or broad, < *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *dáktylos*, finger, digit: see *dactyl*.] Having eight digits. [Rare.]

We should have ample ground for pleading the cause of an octodactyle "urform."

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888, p. 152.

octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. (NL.) in octodecimo*: 1. *in*, *in*; *octodecimo*, abl. of *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octo*, eight, + *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*. Cf. *octavo*.] Same as *eighteenmo*. Abbreviated *18mo*.

octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *dentatus*, < *den(t)-* = *E. tooth*.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok'tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *odōis* (*odōis*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octodontida*, founded by Bennett in 1832. It contains several species of South American rodents with the superficial aspect of rats, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut under *degu*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; an octodont. — 3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

octodont (ok'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *odōis* (*odōis*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having eight teeth (that is, four grinders above and below on each side); of or pertaining to the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidae*; an octodon.

Octodontidae (ok-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Octodon* (*Octodont-*) + *-idae*.] A family of hystri-comorphic simplicitent *Rodentia*, named from the genus *Octodon*. The family is chiefly Neotropical, but includes some Ethiopian representatives; it contains a large number of mostly South American rat-like rodents of varied characteristics, some of them sylv. There are 18 genera, contained in the 3 subfamilies *Ctenodactylinae*, *Octodontinae*, and *Echinomyinae*. See cuts under *degu* and *habrocoma*.

octodrachm. See *octadrachm*.

octoëchos, octoëchus (ok-tō-e'kos, -kus), *n.* Same as *octaëchos*.

octoëdric (ok-tō-ed'ri-kāl), *a.* [**octoëdric* (= *F. octaédrique* = *Sp. octaédrico*); as **octoëdron* (equiv. to *octaëdron*) + *-ic*.] Same as *octahedral*. *Sir T. Browne*.

octoëdrite (ok-tō-ed'rit), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octofid (ok'tō-fid), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *-fidus*, < *fidere* (√ *fid*), cleave: see *fission*, *bite*.] In bot., cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

octofoil (ok'tō-foil), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *F. foil*.] In her., a figure having eight lobes or eight subdivisions, like separate leaflets. It is used as the mark of cadency for the ninth son.

octogamy (ok-tō-gā-mī), *n.* [*ME. octogamy*, < *Gr.* as if **oktōgāmic*, < **oktōgāmos* (> *L. octogamus*), married eight times, < *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *gāmos*, marriage.] The act or fact of marrying eight times. [Rare.]

Eek wel I woot he seide myn housbonde
Sholde lete fader and mooder, and take me;
But of no nombre mencoun mad he,
Of bigamy, or of octogamy.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 33.

octogenarian (ok'tō-je-nā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< octogenary* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Eighty years of age; also, between eighty and ninety years of age.

2. *n.* A person eighty or eighty-odd years of age.

But you talk of not living, Andley! Pooh! — Your frame is that of a predestined octogenarian.
Bulwer, My Novel, xl. 5.

octogenary (ok-toj'e-nā-ri), *a.* [= *F. octogénair* = *Sp. Pg. octogenario* = *It. ottogenario*, *ottuagenario*, < *L. octogénarius*, of eighty, eighty years old, < *octogeni*, containing eighty each, < *octoginta* = *E. eighty*.] Same as *octogenarian*.

Being then octogenary

Aubrey, Letters of Eminent Men, p. 315.

octogonal (ok-tō-gō-nāl), *a.* Same as *octagonal*. *Worcester*.

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *octogynous*.] In bot., in the Linnean system, those orders of plants which have eight pistils.

octogynious (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *octogynous*.

octogynous (ok-toj'i-nus), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *gynē*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., having eight pistils. Also *octagynous*.

octohedral (ok-tō-hē'drāl), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octohedron (ok-tō-hē'dron), *n.* See *octahedron*.

octolateral (ok-tō-lat'e-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *latus* (*lāt-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. *a.* Having eight sides. — *Octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines, and having twelve angles or intersections lying on a cubic curve.

2. *n.* An octolateral dodecagon.

octolocular (ok-tō-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*.] In bot., having eight cells, as certain capsules.

octomeral (ok-tōm'e-rāl), *a.* [*< NL. *octomeratus*, < *Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *mēros*, part. Cf. *octamerous*.] Eight-parted; having parts in sets of eight; octomerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octomeraria*.

Octomeraria (ok'tō-me-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **octomerialis*: see *octomeral*.] A subclass of *Scyphomedusa*, contrasted with *Tetrameralia*.

octomerous (ok-tōm'e-rus), *a.* Same as *octamerous*.

octonal (ok'tō-nāl), *a.* [*L. octoni*, eight each (< *octo* = *E. eight*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to computing or reckoning by eights; octonary.

An *Octonal* System of arithmetic and metrology.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 307.

octonare (ok-tō-nār'), *n.* [*L. octonarius*: see *octonarius*.] Same as *octonarius*. [Rare.]

All stichic divisions of the iambic octonare.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 399.

octonarius (ok-tō-nā-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *octonarii* (-ī). [*L.*: see *octonary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse consisting of eight feet, especially an iambic or trochaic octapody (tetrameter). The iambic octonarius is found used in linear (stichic) composition in the drama either with a diæresis after the first tetrapody (dimeter) or with a cesura in the fifth foot. Anapestic octonarii also occur.

octonary (ok'tō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. octonarius*, consisting of eight; as a noun (se. *versus*), a verse of eight feet; < *octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = *E. eight*: see *octave*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight; computing by eights; octaval.

The octonary system, founded upon the number eight, most completely presents the qualities which are desired in a system of notation.

T. F. Brownell, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 427.

2. *n.*; pl. *octonaries* (-riz). Same as *ogdoad*.

Which number [eight], being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphic of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision; and the Pythagoreans call the octonary ἀσφαλεία, which signifies that security which is by covenant.

Dr. H. More, Def. of Phil. Calballa, App. II.

octonematous (ok-tō-nem'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *nēma*, thread.] Having eight filamentous or thready parts or organs.

octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. octoni*, eight each, + *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular: spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . senocular.

Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 3.

octoped, octopede (ok'tō-ped, -pēd), *n.* [*Cf. L. octipes* (-ped-), eight-footed; < *L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *pes* (-ped-) = *E. foot*.] An eight-footed animal.

There is one class of spiders, industrious, hardworking octopodes.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, l. 6.

octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *petalon*, a leaf (petal).] In bot., having eight petals.

octophthalmous (ok-tōf-thal'mus), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Having eight eyes, as a spider; octonocular.

octophyllous (ok-tō-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *phylon*, leaf.] Possessing or characterized by eight leaflets, as a digitate leaf.

Octopi. Plural of *octopus*, 2.

octopod (ok'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. octopus*, < *Gr. oktāpous*, also *oktāpous* (-pod-), eight-footed, having eight feet, < *oktō*, = *E. eight*, + *pod* (-pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* In *Mollusca*, eight-footed or eight-armed, as an octopus; pertaining to the *Octopoda*, or having their characters; octoceanous.

2. *n.* An octopus, or octopod cephalopod; any member of the *Octopoda*.

Octopoda (ok-top'ō-dā), *n.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *octopus*: see *octopod*.] A suborder or superfamily of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods which have eight feet, arms, or rays; the *Octocera*. The arms are acetabuliferous, with sessile suckers, and one of them is hectocotylized in the male. The body is short, stout, and globose; the eyes are small and have a sphincter arrangement for opening and shutting. There is no buccal membrane around the mouth, no valves in the siphon, and no nidal mental gland; the viscerocardium is reduced to a pair of canals, and the oviducts are paired. The *Octopoda* include the paper-nautilus with the ordinary octopods. They are contrasted with *Decapoda*. See cuts under *argonaut*, *Argonautidae*, and *cuttlefish*. Also called *Octoera*.

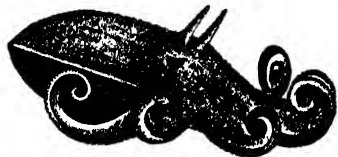
octopodan (ok-top'ō-dān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *octopod*.

Octopodidae (ok-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL.*, < *Octopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of octopods or octoceanous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Octopus*. They have an oval fleshy body, and tapering

arms little connected by membranes; the mantle is united to the head by a broad dorsal commissure, and has no complex connection with the siphon.

octopodous (ok-top'ō-dus), *a.* [*< octopod + -ous.*] Same as *octopod*.

Octopus (ok-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀκτώπους*, eight-footed: see *octopod*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octopodidae* and *Octopoda*.—2. [*< l. c.; pl. octopi (-pī).*] A species or an individual of the



Octopus bairdi.

genus *Octopus*; an octopod; a poulpe; a devil-fish. See also cut under *cuttlefish*.

A real *octopus*, in a basket, with its hideous body in the center, and its eight arms, covered with suckers, arranged in the form of a star, is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.*

octoradial (ok-tō-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + radius, ray: see radial.*] Same as *octoradial*.

The first order, Discinecta, contains three families; the first of these, with a circular and regular *octoradial* umbrella, . . . is called Discalidae. *Nature, XXXIX. 409.*

octoradiate (ok-tō-rā'di-āt), *a.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + radius, ray: see radiate, a.*] Having eight rays.

octoradiated (ok-tō-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* [*< octoradiate + -ed.*] Same as *octoradiate*.

octoroön (ok-tō-rōn'), *n.* [Also *quadroön*; *< l. octo, = E. eight, + roön, as in quadroom, quintroom, etc.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a person having one eighth negro blood.

octosepalous (ok-tō-sep'g-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + NL. sepalum, a sepal.*] In bot., having eight sepals.

octospermous (ok-tō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + σπέρμα, seed.*] Containing eight seeds.

octospore (ok-tō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + σπός, seed.*] A name employed by Janeczowski for one of the eight carpospores produced by certain florideous algae of the family *Porphyraceae*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 328.*

octosporous (ok-tō-spō-rus), *a.* [*< octospore + -ous.*] In bot., eight-spored; containing eight spores, as the asci of many fungi and lichens. See *ascus*.

octostichous (ok-tos'ti-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + στίχος, line, row. Cf. octastich.*] In bot., eight-ranked: a term employed in phylotaxy to indicate those plants in which the leaves are arranged on the stem in eight vertical ranks, as in the holly and aconite, and the radical leaves of *Plantago*. The leaves are separated by three eighths of the circumference, the ninth leaf being over the first at the completion of the third turn of the spiral. See *phyllotaxis*.

octostyle (ok-tō-stil), *a.* See *octastyle*.

octosyllabic (ok-tō-sil'ab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< octosyllab (see -ic).*] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

The grave dignity of Virgil's style, its continuous flow and stately melody, are misrepresented in the octosyllabic lines of "Marmion." *Edinburgh Rev., CXLVII. 467.*

II. *n.* In pros., a line consisting of eight syllables.

A new liking for the Georgian heroics and octosyllabics is queerly blended with our practice. *E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 608.*

octosyllabical (ok-tō-sil'ab'ik-āl), *a.* [*< octosyllabic + -al.*] Same as *octosyllabic*.

octosyllable (ok-tō-sil'ab'el), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. octosyllabus, < Gr. ὀκτασύνταξις, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + σύνταξις, a syllable.*] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

In the octosyllable metre Chaucer has left several compositions. *Tyrrhitt, Language and Versification of Chaucer, § 8.*

II. *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octoteuch (ok-tō-tūk), *n.* Same as *Octateuch*.

octroi (ok-trō'), *n.* [F., *< octroyer, grant*, *< ML. as if "auctoricare, authorize, < l. auctor, an author, one who gives authority: see auctor."*] 1. A concession, grant, or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company.—2. A tax or duty levied at the gates of cities, particularly

ly in France and certain other countries of the European continent, on articles brought in.—3. The barrier or place where such duties are levied and paid; also, the service by which they are collected.

When at the octroi . . . our driver gave out his destination, the whole arrangement produced the same effect in my mind as if Saint Augustine had asked me to have a glass of soda-water, or Saint Jerome to procure for him a third-class ticket. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 55.*

octuor (ok-tū-ōr), *n.* Same as *octet*.

octuple (ok-tū-pl), *a.* [*< l. octuplus (= Gr. ὀκταπλούς, eightfold, < octo, = E. eight, + -plus, -fold; cf. duple, etc.)*] Eightfold.

octuplet (ok-tū-plet), *n.* [*< l. octuplus, eightfold, + -et.*] In music, a group of eight notes intended to take the place of six. Also *ottamole*.

octyl (ok'til), *n.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + -yl.*] A hypothetical alcohol radical (C₈H₁₇), the best-known compound of which is octyl hydride (C₈H₁₈), one of the constituents of American petroleum. Also called *capryl*.

octylamine (ok-til-am'in), *n.* [*< octyl + amine.*] A colorless, bitter, very caustic liquid (C₈H₁₇NH₂), having an ammoniacal, fishy odor, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with octyl iodide. It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves silver chloride.

octylene (ok'til-ēn), *n.* [*< octyl + -ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C₈H₁₆) obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused zinc chloride. It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils without decomposition at 125°, and burns with a very bright flame.

octylic (ok'til'ik), *a.* [*< octyl + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl; as, *octylic alcohol*.

ocub, n. Same as *oak-web*.

ocuba-wax (o-kū'bū-waks), *n.* [*< S. Amer. ocuba + E. wax.*] A concrete vegetable oil, apparently that derived from the fallow-nutmeg (see *virola-tallow*), though by some it has been identified with the becuibu- or becuiba-wax obtained from the seeds of *Myristica Bicuhyba* in Brazil, there used in making candles. See *becuiba-nut*.

ocular (ok'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *oculaire* = Sp. Pg. *ocular* = It. *oculare*, *< l. l. oculus, also L. oculus, of or belonging to the eyes, < oculus (= Gr. dial. ὀκκαλλος, ὀκταλλος), the eye, dim. of *oculus = Gr. ὀκκος, ὀκκος, the eye (dual ὀκκοι, the eyes), akin to AS. *edge*, etc., eye: see *eye*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; optic: as, *ocular movements*; the *ocular (optic) nerve*.—2. Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight or seeing; optical; visual: as, *ocular proof*; *ocular demonstration* or evidence.*

Be sure of it: give me the ocular proof, or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 360.*

Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death and burial. *South, Sermons, V. iv.*

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the compound eyes: distinguished from *ocellar*.—**Ocular cone**. See *cone*.

Ocular cup, the cupped part of an ocular vesicle; such a vesicle when part of it is pushed in upon the rest to form the hollow back of an eye.—**Ocular lobe**, in *entom.*, a projection of the side of the prothorax, more or less completely covering the eye when the head is retracted, found in many beetles.—**Ocular plate**, of echinoderms, a perforated plate which supports the eye-spot, as in a sea-urchin.—**Ocular tentacle**, the tentacle which in some mollusks bears the eye.—**Ocular tubercle**. Same as *eye-eminent*.—**Ocular vertigo**, vertigo due to disorder of the organs of vision, including the muscles, nerves, and nerve-centers related immediately to vision.—**Ocular vesicle**, a hollow prolongation from the cerebral vesicle which is to form the greater part of an eye. See *eye*.

II. *n.* In optics, the eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. See *eyepiece*.

ocularly (ok'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the use of the eyes; by means of sight.

ocularly (ok'ū-lār-li), *a.* [*< l. oculus, of the eye: see ocular.*] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular: as, "*ocular medicines*," *Holland*.

oculate (ok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< l. oculatus, having eyes, < oculus, eye: see ocular.*] 1. Having eyes; provided with eyes.—2. Having spots resembling eyes; specifically, in bot., *ocellate*.

oculated (ok'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< oculate + -ed.*] Same as *oculate*.

oculaditatory (ok'ū-lā'di-tō-ri), *a.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + auditorius, of hearing: see auditory.*] Representing an eye and an ear together; having an ocular and an auditory function, as some of the marginal bodies or sense-organs of aculephs or jelly-fishes. See *oculist*, *lithocyst*.

oculi, n. Plural of *oculus*.

oculiferous (ok'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + ferre = E. bear.*] Bearing an eye or eyes: as, the *oculiferous* tentacles of a snail; the *oculiferous* ophthalmites of a crustacean. Also *oculigerous*.

oculiform (ok'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + forma, shape.*] Ocular in form; having the shape or appearance of an eye.

oculigerous (ok'ū-lij'ē-rus), *a.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + gerere, carry.*] Same as *oculiferous*.

oculimotor (ok'ū-li-mō'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + motor, mover.*] 1. *a.* Ocular and motory; furnishing motor power to muscles of the eyeball, as a nerve. See *oculomotor*, and cuts under *brain* and *Petromyzontidae*.

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See *oculomotor*.

oculimotory (ok'ū-li-mō'tō-ri), *a.* Same as *oculimotor*.

Oculina (ok'ū-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., *< l. oculus, eye: see oculus.*] The typical genus of the family *Oculinidae*. *Lamarck*.



Oculina varicosa.

Oculinidae (ok'ū-lī-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oculina + -idae.*] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Oculina*, founded by Edwards and Haime in 1849. They have compound corallum with copious and compact ctenenchyma, imperforate walls with scanty dissepiments, and few or no syntactulae. The genera are numerous, including some of the present epoch and a few fossil ones. The corallites are in colonies irregularly branched from a thick stock, or massive, or incrusting. These corals increase by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, fissiparity being rare.

oculist (ok'ū-list), *n.* [= F. *oculiste* = Sp. Pg. *lt. oculista, < l. oculus, eye: see oculus and -ist.*] A physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eye; one skilled in treatment of the eyes; an ophthalmologist.

The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavor to take them off; but he were a strange oculist who would pull out the eye. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

oculofrontal (ok'ū-lō-fron'tāl), *a.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + E. frontal.*] Pertaining to the eyes and the forehead.—**Oculofrontal rugae**, the vertical wrinkles running up the forehead from the root of the nose, caused by the contraction of the corrugator supercilii.

oculomotor (ok'ū-lō-mō'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. oculus, eye, + motor, mover: see motor.*] 1. *a.* Moving the eyeball: applied to the third cranial nerve, which supplies the muscles moving the eyeball, except the superior oblique and external rectus.—**External oculomotor nerve**, the abducens nerve.—**Oculomotor sulcus**, the groove from which the oculomotor roots issue, on the median side of the crus cerebri. Also called *inner peduncular sulcus*.

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See I.

oculus (ok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *oculi* (-lī). [L., the eye: see *ocular*.] 1. In *anat.*, the eye; an eye; specifically, a compound eye.—2. In *bot.*, an eye; a leaf-bud.—**Motor oculi**. See *oculomotor*.—**Oculi cancrorum**, crabs' eyes. See *crab*.—**Oculi Sunday**, the third Sunday in Lent: so called from the first word, *Oculi* (eyes), in the Latin text of the officium or introit, beginning with the 15th verse of the 25th Psalm, "Mine eyes are ever toward the Lord."—**Oculus casti**, a variety of sapphire: same as *asteria*.—**Oculus Christi**. (a) See *clary*. (b) A European plant, *Insula Oculus-Christi*, having astringent properties.—**Oculus mundi**, a variety of opal: same as *hydropare*.

ocumt, n. An obsolete spelling of *oakum*.

ocyt, interj. [ME.] An imitation of the cry of the nightingale.

I dar wel sey he is worthy for to sterve And for that skille "ocy, ocy," I grede. *Chaucer and Nightingale, l. 135.*

ocydrome (os'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ocydromus*.

ocydromine (ō-sid'rō-min), *a.* [*< ocydrome (< Ocydromus) + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the ocydromes.

Ocydromus (ō-sid'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀκυδρόμος, swift-running, < ὀκός, swift, + δρόμος, runner, < δραπεῖν, inf. aor. of ἵκω, run.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of birds of the family *Balliidae*, founded by Wagler in 1830, having the wings too short to fly with. They are swift-footed, whence the name. *O. australis* is known as the *weka rail*; there are several other species, all inhabitants of the New Zealand subregion. The genus gives name with some authors to a subfamily *Ocydrominae*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean, 1837.*

Ocymum, n. See *Ocimum*.

Ocyphaps (os'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκύς*, swift, + *ψάψ*, a wild pigeon.] An Australian genus of crested pigeons of the family *Columbidae*, having fourteen tail-feathers, and a long, slender, pointed crest. *O. lophotes*, the only species, is one of the bronze-winged.

Ocyropa (ō-sip'ō-dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκύπους* (-*pod*-), swift-footed, < *ὀκύς*, swift, + *πούς* (-*pod*-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of *Ocyropodidae*: so called from their swiftness of foot. There are several species, with small square bodies and long slim legs, diving in holes in the sand of the beaches of warm-temperate and tropical sea-coasts. Such are *O. cursor* and *O. ceratophthalma*. They are known as sand-crabs, racers, and horseman-crabs.

ocyropodan (ō-sip'ō-dan), *a. and n.* [*< Ocyropa* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to *Ocyropa* or to the *Ocyropodidae*.

II. n. A crab of the genus *Ocyropa*.

Ocyropodidae (os-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Ocyropa* + *-idae*.] A family of stalk-eyed short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ocyropa*; the sand-crabs or racing crabs. It also contains the smaller crabs known as fiddlers, of the genus *Gelasimus*. Sometimes called horseman-crabs. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

Ocyropodoidea (os'i-pō-doi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyropa* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of crabs, represented by the *Ocyropodidae* and related families, the most highly organized of the order. Also called *Grapsodoidea*.

Ocyrhoë (ō-sir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὀκυρῶν*, *Ὀκυρῶν*, a daughter of Oceanus, < *ὀκύς*, swift, + *-ρῶν*, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] The typical genus of *Ocyrhoidea*. *O. crystallina* is an example; it inhabits tropical American seas. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Ocyroe*.

Ocyrhoidea (os-i-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyrhoë* + *-idae*.] A family of lobate comb-jellies or beroid ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Ocyrhoë*, of an oblong-oval figure with a pair of very large alate processes or wings, one on each side of the body, by the flapping of which the creature swims. The mouth is at one of the poles of the body, without any tentacular appendages; there is an otocyst with a cluster of otoliths at the other pole, toward which eight rows of vibratile combs converge. The substance of the body is transparent and of a crystalline appearance.

od¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *odd*.

Od² (od), *n.* [A euphemistic reduction of *God*.] A reduction of the name of God used in minced oaths; also used interjectionally as a minced oath. Sometimes *'Od*. Also *Odd*.

'Od's heartlings! that's a pretty jest.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4. 59.

Odd! I wish I were well out of their company.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

od³ (ōd or od), *n.* [An arbitrary name given by Baron von Reichenbach.] A hypothetical force supposed by Reichenbach to have been discovered by him in connection with vital and magnetic phenomena. It was supposed to be exhibited by peculiarly sensitive persons (streaming from their finger-tips), and by crystals and other bodies. Various kinds of it were discriminated, as *biod*, *chymod*, *elod*, *heliod*, *sele-nod*, etc. This force has been supposed to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism; but it rests upon no scientific foundation. Also called *odic force*, *odyl*, *odyle*, and *odylic force*.

Odacidae (ō-das'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac*-) + *-idae*.] A family of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Odax*.

Odacinae (od-a-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac*-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes; in Günther's system (as *Odacina*), the sixth group of *Labridae*. The edge of each jaw is sharp and incisorial, without distinct front teeth; there is a lower pharyngeal bone with a triangular body and paved teeth; the dorsal spines are from 15 to 24, and the ventral fins are well developed. The species are confined to the Australian and New Zealand coasts.

odacine (od'a-sin), *a. and n.* [See *Odacinae*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odacinae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Odacinae*.

odal¹ (ō'dal), *a.* Same as *adal*.

odal² (ō'dal), *n.* [F. Ind., also *adal*.] An East Indian climbing shrub, *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, bearing bright orange-red drupes.—**Odal-oll**, an oil obtained from the seeds of this plant, burned in lamps and used as a remedy for rheumatism.

odalisk, **odalisque** (ō'da-lisk), *n.* [= F. *odalisque* = Sp. It. *odalisca* (with unorig. -s-), < Turk. *odalik*, < *oda*, a chamber, + *-lik*, a noun-formative.] A female slave in the harems of the East, especially in that of the Sultan of Turkey.

He had sown up ever so many *odaliskues* in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. *Thackeray.*

odaller (ō'dal-ēr), *n.* Same as *wdaller*.

Odax (ō'daks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδάξ*, adv., by biting with the teeth, with unorig. prefix, < *ὀδᾶν*, *odaxiv*, bite.] A genus of labroid fishes, representing the subfamily *Odacinae*. *Cuvier.*

odd (od), *a.* [*< ME. od, odde, odd, single*, < Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, orig. three, with ref. to the triangle (cf. *odda-tala*, an odd number, *odda-madr*, an odd man), < *oddr* (for **ordr*), the point of a weapon, = AS. *ord*, a point, beginning: see *ord*.] *1. Single; sole; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete; lacking a match; being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an odd glove; two or three odd volumes of a series.*

Then there are the sellers of *odd* numbers of periodicals and broadsheets.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229.

An *odd* volume of Bewick.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 3.

2†. Singular in excellence; unique; sole; hence, peerless; famous.

Alle thei hadden be disconffited, for these kynges were *odde* noble knyghtes, and more peple be the toon half than on Arthurs syde. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 159.

Achilles hight in hast, and on horse wan,
And auntrid vypon Ector a full *od* dynt.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7264.

As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,

So will he in lone no parting fellowes haue.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 28.

3. Singular in looks or character; peculiar; eccentric; at variance with what is usual: as, an *odd* way of doing things; an *odd* appearance.

Men singular in art

Have always some *odd* whimsey more than usual.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, III. 3.

Being such a Clerk in the Law, all the World wonders he left such an *odd* Will. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17.*

So *odd* a Thing is Man,

He most would be what least he should or can.

Congreve, Of Pleasing.

It's *odd* how hats expand their brims as ripier years invade,
As if when life had reached its noon it wanted them for shade!

O. W. Holmes, Nux Postcoenatica.

4. Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two: opposed to *even*.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 3.

5. Numbered with an odd number: as, the *odd* files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on).—**6.** Left over after pairs have been reckoned; by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts: thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an *odd* one or four *odd*.—**7.** Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

The Greeks and Latines used verses in the *odde* syllable of two sorts, which they called *Catalecticke* and *Acatalecticke*—that is, *odde* under and *odde* over the just measure of their verse. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 107.*

8. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole: following *and* after a number or quantity, or without *and* when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

A fortnight *and odd* days. *Shak., R. and J., I. 3. 15.*

Eighty-*odd* years of sorrow have I seen.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 1. 90.

The King of France and his company killed with their guns, in the plain de Versailles, 300 *and odd* partridges at one bout. *Pepys, Diary, II. 305.*

Let me see—two-thirds of this is mine by right, five hundred and thirty-*odd* pounds.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

9. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; sporadic; incidental; casual: as, a few *odd* trifles; to read a book at *odd* times.

There are yet missing of your company

Some few *odd* lads that you remember not.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 255.

He had a little *odd* money left, but scarce enough to bring him to his journey's end.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 186.

10. Out of the way; remote.

How *ferre odde* those persons are from the nature of this prince whiche never thinke them selves to be prayed enough. *Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.*

I left [him] cooling of the air with sighs

In an *odd* angle of the Isle.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 223.

11†. At odds; at variance; unable to consort or agree. [Rare.]

The general state, I fear,

Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him.

Shak., T. and C., IV. 5. 265.

All and odd†, all and each.

First cause your prechours, *all and odd*,

Trewile sett furth the wound of God.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.), I. 165.

An *odd* fish. See *fish*.—**Odd function**, *jobs*, *man*, etc. See the nouns.—**Odd or even**. See *even* or *odd*, under *even*.—**The odd trick**, in the game of whist, the seventh

trick won by either side out of the possible thirteen.—**Syn.** 1. Unmatched, unmated.—3. *Strange, Queer*, etc. (see *eccentric*), grotesque, droll, comical.

odd-come-short (od'kum-shōrt'), *n.* 1. Same as *odd-come-shortly*.

Run fetch me de ax, en I'll wait on you one er dezo *odd-come-shorts*. *J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, VII. note.*

2. Any misfit garment that has come into a dealer's possession; any one of odds and ends in the way of dress. *The Odd Dealer.*

odd-come-shortly (od'kum-shōrt'li), *n.* Some day soon to come; an early day; some time; any time. [Slang.]

Col. Miss, when will you be married?

Miss. One of these *odd-come-shortlys*, Colonel.

Swift, Polite Conversation, I.

They say she is to be married and off to England one of these *odd-come-shortlys*, wif some of the gowks about the Waal down-by. *Scott, St. Ronan's Well, XVII.*

odd-ends (od'endz'), *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments, or remnants; oddments; odds and ends. [Rare.]

I am rather glad to hear the Devil is breaking up house in England, and removing some whither else, give him leave to sell all his rags, and *odd-ends* by the out cry.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 13.

Odd-Fellow (od'fōl'ō), *n.* [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.]

A member of a secret benevolent and social society, called in full *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. The order arose in the eighteenth century, and various lodges were, about 1814, consolidated into the *Manchester Unity*, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1819), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The subordinate lodges are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States; each lodge has officers called noble grand, vice grand, etc., and five degrees of membership. Persons who hold the third degree are eligible to the "encampment," which has officers called chief patriarch, high priest, wardens, etc., and three degrees of membership. There is an affiliated degree of Rebekah for women.

oddity (od'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. oddities* (-tiz). [Irreg. < *odd* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; whimsicality.

Almost everything that meets the eye has an ancient *oddity* which ekes out the general picturesque quality.

II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 223.

2. A peculiarity; a singularity; an odd way.

Certainly the exemplary Mrs. Girth had her droll aspects, but her character sustained her *oddities*, as a very fine wine sustains a flavour of skin.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 267.

3. A singular person or thing; one characterized by oddness. [Colloq.]

"He must be an *oddity*, I think," said she. "I cannot make him out." *Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 54.*

The mother who remained in the room when her daughter had company was an *oddity* almost unknown in Equity.

Howells, Modern Instance, IV.

=**Syn.** See *eccentric*.

odd-looking (od'lūk'ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

oddly (od'li), *adv.* [*< ME. oddely*; < *odd* + *-ly*.] In an odd manner. (a) Singly; only.

Thou art *oddly* thyn one out of this fylthe,

& als Abraham thy brother hit at himself asked.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 923.

(b) Not evenly; unevenly as regards number: as, an *oddly* odd number (see below). [Rare.] (c) Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncommonly; whimsically.—**Oddly odd number**, a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times: thus, 15 is a number *oddly odd*, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

odd-mark (od'märk), *n.* That part of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Hallirell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oddment (od'ment), *n.* [*< odd* + *-ment*.] Something remaining over; a thing not reckoned or included; an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set; a remnant; a trifle; an odd thing or job; usually in the plural.

I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 34. (Darwick.)

The cobbler approached the cloverfields stables to attend to the horses, and to do the various *oddments* and bitments for which he had been temporarily hired.

The Century, XXXI. 395.

oddness (od'nes), *n.* The property of being odd. (a) The state of being not even. (b) Singularity; strangeness; irregularity; uncommonness; queerness; whimsicality: as, *oddness* of dress or shape, the *oddness* of an event or accident.

odd-pinnate (od'pin'at), *a.* In bot., pinnate with a terminal odd leaflet, as in the rose; imparipinnate.

odds (odz), *n. pl.*, also often as *sing.* [*< odd, a.*] 1. Inequality; difference, especially in favor

of one and against another; excess in favor of one as compared with another.

Is not your way all one in effect with the former, which you founde faulte with, save onely this *oddes*, that I sayd by the halter, and you say by the sword?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Compare perrye to Nectar wyne,
Juniper bush to lofty pine;
There shall no less an *odde* be scene
In myne from every other Queene!

Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

Many are the examples of the great *odds* between number and courage. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

Was it noble
To be o'er-laid with *odds* and violence?
Manly or brave in these thus to oppress you?

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

Enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.

Milton, P. L., iv. 447.

Gives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumbs to *odds*
That turn defeat to victory.

Browning, Ring and Book, xi. 1799.

Often, too, I wonder at the *odds* of fortune
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

Hence — 2. Advantage; superiority.

No (silly Lad), no, wert thou of the Gods,
I would not fight at so un-knightly *odds*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Trophies.

'Tis not
The ground, weapon, or seconds that can make
Odss in these fatal trials, but the cause.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Poor shift! yet make the best on 't, still the *odds*
Is ours. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 24.

3. In *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other: as, to lay or give *odds*.

I will lay *odds* that, ere this year expire,
We wear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 111.

Hence — 4. Probability or degree of probability in favor of that on which odds are laid.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first;
The *odds* for high and low 's alike.

Shak., W. T., v. 1. 207.

They [stanzas out of Tasso] are set to a pretty solemn tune; and when one begins in any part of the poem, it is *odds* but he will be answered by somebody else that overhears him. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 395.

5. In certain games, equalizing allowance given to a weaker side or player by a stronger, as a piece at chess or points at tennis; an allowance as handicap.

Lady Betty. Nay, my Lord, there's no standing against two of you.

L. Poppington. No, faith, that's *odds* at tennis, my Lord; not but if your Ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little; tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

Mr. You that are so good a Gamester ought to give me *Odss*.

Gas. Nay, you should rather give me *Odss*; but there's no great Honour in getting a Victory when *Odss* is taken. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

6†. Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 185.

At *odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel; unable to agree.

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds*. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 3. 5.

Long *odds*, large odds.

To get you long *odds* from the bookmen when you want to back anything. *Miss Braddon*, Rupert Godwin, I. 281.

Odss and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

odds-bodikinst, *od's life*, etc. See *odss-bodkins*, etc.

oddy-doddy (od'i-dod'i), *n.* [Cf. *hordmandod*.] A river-snail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ode (ôd), *n.* [F. *ode* = Sp. Pg. It. *oda* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *ode*, < L. *ode*, *oda* (not in L., Horace's 'odes' being called in the orig. *carmina*), < Gr. *ôdh*, contr. of *ôdh*, a song, ode, poem, strophe, < *aidew*, contr. *ôdh*, sing.] 1. A lyric poem expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion, especially one of complex or irregular metrical form; originally and strictly, such a composition intended to be sung.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led wisards haste with odours sweet;
O, run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet!

Milton, Nativity, I. 24.

The *Odes* of Pindar which remain to us are Songs of Triumph, Victory, or Success in the Grecian Games. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode.

2. The music to which such a poem is set. — 3. In *anc. pros.*, the fourth part of the parabasis of a comedy. See *parabasis*. Also called the *strophic*. — 4. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) One of nine canticles from Scripture, sung whole or in

part on different days of the week at lauds (orthros). These are: (1, 2) the Songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy; (3-7) the Prayers of Hannah, Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jonah (ii. 2-9), and the Three Children (Daniel iii. 8-34 in the Apocrypha); (8) the Benedicite; and (9) the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis counted as one ode. See *canticle*.

(b) One of a series of songs or hymns, normally nine in number, called the *canon of odes* (see *canon* 1, 13), sung to a musical tone, generally at lauds (orthros). Each ode consists of a variable number of troparia or stanzas. The second ode of a canon is always omitted except in Lent. The commemorations of the day, called *synaxaria*, are read after the sixth ode.

*ode*², *n.* Same as *oad* for *wood*. *B. Jonson*.

ode-factor (ôd'fak'tor), *n.* A maker of odes, or a trafficker in them: so called in contempt. *Imp. Dict.*

odelett (ôd'let), *n.* [= F. *odelette*; as *ode* 1 + -let.] A little ode; a short ode.

Philo to the Lady Callia sendeth this *Odelet* of her prayers in forme of a Pillar, which ye must read downward. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

Odelsthing (ô'delz-ting), *n.* [Norw., < *odels*, gen. of *odel*, allodial land (see *odal*, *udal*, *allo-*, & *thing*, a meeting of lawmakers: see *Folkething*.] The larger house of the Storting or parliament of Norway. It consists of those members of the Storting who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storting itself, or about three-fourths of the whole number. All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing. See *Lagthing* and *Storting*.

odemman (ôd'man), *n.*; pl. *odemmen* (-men). [C. < *ode* 1 + *man*.] A composer of odes. [Rare.]

Edward and Harry were much braver men

Than this new-christened hero of thy pen.

Yes, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half.

Wolcott (P. Pindar), Progress of Curiosity.

odeon (ô-dë'on), *n.* See *odeum*.

oder, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *other* 1.

odeum (ô-dë'um), *n.* [Also *odeon*; L. *odeum*, < Gr. *ôdeion*, a music-hall, < *ôdh*, a song, ode: see *ode* 1.] 1. In *anc. Gr. arch.*, one of a class of buildings akin to theaters, designed primarily for the public performance of musical contests of various kinds. The earliest odeum of which anything is known (no trace having as yet been found of the still older one near the Pythium and the fountain Callirrhoe) is that of Pericles on the southeastern slope of the Acropolis of Athens, described as of circular plan, with numerous seats, and a lofty, conical, tent-like roof supported by many columns. Later examples, as the great Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Athens, and the Odeum at Patras, resembled very closely in plan and in details the fully developed Roman theater. See *cut* under *cavea*.

Seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps, which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an odeum, or some other place for a small auditory.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 43.

Hence — 2. At the present day, a name sometimes given to a theater, or to a hall or other structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations.

od-force (ôd'fôrs), *n.* Ode force. See *od* 3.

That *od-force* of German Reichenbach

Which still from female finger-tips burns blue.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

The *od-force* or the "spiritual power" to which the lovers of the marvellous are so fond of attributing the mysterious movements of turning and tilting tables.

W. B. Carpenter, in Youman's Correlation and Conservation of Forces, p. 402.

odial (ô'di-âl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A dried root of the young Palmyra palm, eaten boiled or reduced to a farina.

odible (ô'di-bl), *a.* [= It. *odibile*, < L. *odibilis*, that deserves to be hated, < *odi*, hate: see *odium*.] Hateful; that may excite hatred.

What thyngs might be more *odible* than that moeste detestable in patience? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 12.

odic 1 (ô'dik), *a.* [L. *odicius*, < Gr. *ôdhôg*, of or pertaining to song, < *ôdh*, a song, ode: see *ode* 1.] Of or pertaining to song or an ode. See *ode* 1.

odic 2 (ô'dik or ôd'ik), *a.* [Cf. *od* 3 + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force or influence called *od*. See *od* 3.

The establishment of the existence of the *odic* force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life.

Ashburner, Pref. to Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. xi.

odically (ô'di- or ôd'ik-âl), *adv.* In an odic manner; by means of *od*.

Odin (ô'din), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *Odin* = Sw. Norw. *Oden* = Ice. *Óðinn* = OHG. *Wotan*, *Wuotan* = AS. *Woden*: see *Woden*, *Wednesday*.] In Norse myth., the chief god of the Asas, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surnamed the Allfather, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odina (ô-di'nâ), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1824), said to be of E. Ind. origin.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Anacardiaceæ* and the tribe *Spondiææ*, known by the ovule being suspended from near the apex of the cell, the pinnate leaves, and the drupe crowned with three or four thick styles. There are about 15 species, of Africa and India. Their few branches are bare to the tips, where they produce a few pinnate leaves and spreading or drooping racemes of small flowers. See *gompain*.

Odinic (ô-din'ik), *a.* [Cf. *Odin* + -ic.] Of or belonging to Odin.

Odinism (ô'din-izm), *n.* [Cf. *Odin* + -ism.] The worship of Odin and other deities of Northern mythology; the mythology and religious belief of the ancient Scandinavian and Germanic races before the introduction of Christianity.

We find the metropolis of mediæval Satan worship to have been the last stronghold of *Odinism*.

Keary, Prim. Belief, x.

odious (ô'di-us), *a.* [ME. *odious*, < OF. **odios*, *odieux*, F. *odieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *odioso*, < L. *odiosus*, hateful, odious, < *odium*, hatred: see *odium*.] 1. Hateful or deserving of hatred; offensive; disgusting; causing or exciting hatred, dislike, disgust, or repugnance; repulsive; disagreeable; unpleasant: as, an *odious* person; an *odious* sight or smell.

If new terms were not *odious*, we might very properly call him [the circumflex] the (windabout); for so is the Greek word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

You told a lie; an *odious*, damned lie.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 180.

Comparisons are *odious*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, ii. 2.

I hate those *odious* muffs! *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

When my senses were a little collected, I asked for some arrack, the *odious*, poisonous stuff to be had at Kuchau; but it was the only stimulant available.

O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

2. Hated; regarded with aversion or repugnance; obnoxious.

They [the innkeepers] are so *odious* . . . that the better sort of people will not speak to them; and may not enter the Temple, Burse, or Bath.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

Our Lord of Canterbury is grown here so *odious* that they call him commonly in the Pulpit the Priest of Baal, and the Son of Belial.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Had Civilis been successful, he would have been deified; but his misfortunes at last made him *odious*, in spite of his heroism.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 15.

odiously (ô'di-us-li), *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred or dislike; so as to cause hate: as, to behave *odiously*.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

Arbitrary power . . . no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers.

Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.

odiousness (ô'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being odious; hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; the state of being hated or loathed: as, the *odiousness* of sin.

This Roman garrison, . . . rather weighing the greatness of the booty than the *odiousness* of the villany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase by taking the like wicked course.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. i. 3.

The long affection which the People have borne to it [the Reformation], what for it self, what for the *odiousness* of Prelates, is evident. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

odism (ô'dizm or ôd'izm), *n.* [Cf. *od* 3 + -ism.] The doctrine of or belief in *od*; *odylism*.

odist (ô'dist), *n.* [Cf. *ode* 1 + -ist.] The writer of an ode or of odes.

The graduating Seniors . . . solemnly elect a chaplain, an orator, a poet, an *odist*, three marshals, and an ivy orator.

T. Hughes, Recollections of Amer. Colleges, Harvard.

odium (ô'di-um), *n.* [= OF. *odie* = Sp. Pg. It. *odio*, < L. *odium*, hatred, ill-will, offense, offensive conduct, etc., < *odi*, hate. Hence *odious*, etc., and ult. *annoy*, *noy*, q. v.] 1. Hatred; dislike.

I chiefly made it my own Care to initiate her very Infancy in the Rudiments of Virtue, and to impress upon her tender Years a young *Odium* and Aversion to the very Sight of Men. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. Censure or blame; reproach; enmity incurred.

Were not men very inquisitive into all the particulars? and those of the Church of Rome, especially the Jesuits, concerned in point of honour to wipe off the stain from themselves, and to cast the *odium* of it [conspiracy] on a great Minister of State? *Stillington*, Sermons, II. ii.

Odium theologum, theological hatred; the proverbial hatred of contending divines toward one another or toward another's doctrine. — *Syn.* 1. *Odium* is stronger than *dislike*, weaker than *hated*, more active than *disfavor*, *disgrace*, or *dishonor*, more silent than *opprobrium*, more general than *enmity*.

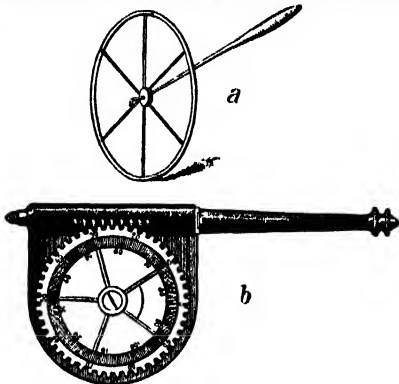
odize (ô'dîz or ôd'îz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *odized*, ppr. *odizing*. [*ôd* + *-ize*.] To charge or impregnate with od: as, "odized water," *Ashburner*.

odling, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *addling*, verbal *n.* of *addle*, gain, etc.] Some kind of trickery or swindling. The word is found only in the following passage:

Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pletchatch.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour (characters).

odometer (ô-dom'ô-têr), *n.* [Prop. *hodometer*, < Gr. *hódos*, a way, + *métron*, a measure.] An instrument extensively used for measuring the distance passed over by any wheeled vehicle, and also in topographical surveying in regions traversed by roads. For ordinary purposes of distance-measuring the odometer is attached to the wheel of the



a, Hudson's odometer; *b*, working parts, enlarged. (The recording wheel is operated on the worm-gear principle.)

vehicle, the length of the circumference of which has been measured, and the distance is computed from the reading of the index. In surveying with the odometer the wheel is ten feet in circumference, and is made with great care; it is drawn by hand. This kind of odometer has been extensively used in the United States in the preparation of the various State maps chiefly in use. In most of the so-called "county maps" in the northeastern States nearly all the work has been done by compass and odometer surveys.

odometrical (ô-dô-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *odometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

odometry (ô-dom'et-ri), *n.* [As *odometer* + *-y*.] The measurement by some mechanical contrivance of distances traveled. See *odometer*.

Odonata (ô-dô-nâ'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), for **Odonata*, < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-ata*.] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the dragon-flies, corresponding to the family *Libellulidae* in a broad sense, and by some authors considered an order. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

odontalgia (ô-don-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôdontalgiä*, < *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *âlgos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

odontalgic (ô-don-tal'jik), *a. and n.* [*odontalgia* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to, or suffering from, toothache.

II. n. A remedy for the toothache.

odontalgia (ô-don-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *odontalgia*.

Odontaspidae (ô-don-tas'pi-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontaspidae*.

Odontaspidae (ô-don-tas-pid'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontaspis* (Odontaspid-) + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Odontaspis*. The body is fusiform; the five branchial apertures are mostly in front of the pectorals; there are two well-developed dorsal fins, and an anal resembling the second dorsal; the upper lobe of the tail is elongate; and the teeth are long and nail-shaped. The family has a few species, one of which (*Odontaspis littoralis*) is common along the Atlantic coast of America, and is known as *sand-shark*.

Odontaspis (ô-don-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *aspis*, a shield.] A genus of fossil selachians, typical of the family *Odontaspidae*.

odontiasis (ô-don-ti'â-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ôdontiasis*, teething, < *ôdontiân*, teethe, < *ôdois* (ôdôv-) = *E. tooth*.] The cutting of the teeth.

odontic (ô-don'tik), *a.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-ic*.] Dental; pertaining to the teeth.

odontoblast (ô-don'tô-blást), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *blas*, germ.] A cell by which dentine is developed; a cell which produces dentinal tissue, the special substance which largely composes teeth. They occur in the layers of well-defined cells on the surface of the dentinal wall of a tooth, constituting the so-called *membrana oborla*, and become converted into dentine by the process of calcification. An odontoblast differs from an osteoblast only in the result of its formative activity.

odontoblastic (ô-don'tô-blást'ik), *a.* [*ôdontoblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoblast or odontoblasts.

odontocete (ô-don'tô-sêt), *a. and n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *ktos*, a whale.] *I. a.* Toothed, as a cetacean; having teeth instead of baleen: opposed to *mysticete*.

II. n. An odontocete cetacean.

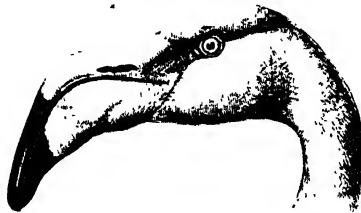
Odontoceti (ô-don'tô-sê'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *ktos*, a whale.] The toothed whales or odontocete cetaceans, a sub-order of *Cete*.

odontogenic (ô-don'tô-jen'ik), *a.* [*odontogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the origin and development of teeth.

odontogeny (ô-don-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-gēnia*, < *-γενν*, producing: see *-geny*.] The origin and development of teeth; the embryology of dentition.

Odontoglossa (ô-don'tô-glos'sâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *glossa*, tongue.] A group of proboscideiferous gastropods, with the teeth in three longitudinal rows, the central as well as the lateral being fixed and transverse. It includes the *Fasciolaridae* and *Turbinellidae*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

Odontoglossæ (ô-don'tô-glos'sê), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the serrations of the tongue corresponding to those of the beak; < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *glossa*, tongue.] The fla-



Head of *Phacopterus antiquorum*, one of the *Odontoglossæ*.

mingos, *Phacopteridae*, considered as a group of greater value than a family: equivalent to the later term *Amphimorphus* of Huxley. Originally *Odontoglossi*. Nitzsch, 1829. See also cut under *flamingo*.

odontoglossal (ô-don'tô-glos'sal), *a.* [*Odontoglossæ* + *-al*.] Having serrations like teeth on the tongue; specifically, pertaining to the *Odontoglossæ*, or having their characters.

odontoglossate (ô-don'tô-glos'sat), *a.* [*Odontoglossæ* + *-ate*.] Same as *odontoglossal*.

Odontoglossum (ô-don'tô-glos'sum), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *glossa*, tongue.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandee* and the subtribe *Oncidiæ*, known by the free and spreading sepals, the lip not spurred and free from the long unappendaged column. There are over 80 species, natives of the Andes from Bolivia to Mexico. They are epiphytes, producing a pseudobulb, a few stiff fleshy leaves, and showy flowers, often white, reddish, or yellow, in an ample panicle. It is an extremely handsome genus, now common in collections. *O. Madrense* has been distinguished as *atmond-scented*, *O. Warnerianum* as *videt-scented* orchid.

odontognathous (ô-don-tog'nâ-thus), *a.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *gnathos*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws surmounted by well-marked transverse ridges: applied to the restricted *Helicidae*.

odontograph (ô-don'tô-gráf), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *graphein*, write.] *1. An*



Odontoglossum cordatum

instrument invented by Willis for laying out the forms of the teeth of geared wheels or rack-gears.—*2.* A templet or guide used in cutting gears in any form of gear-cutter.

odontography (ô-don-log'grâ-fî), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of teeth; descriptive odontology.

odontoid (ô-don'toid), *a. and n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), like teeth, < *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *eidōs*, form.] *I. a.* *1.* Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Specifically applied (*a*) to the horny papillæ of the tongue of some animals, as the cat tribe; and (*b*), in human anatomy, to the check-ligaments of the axis, which pass from the odontoid process to the occipital bone and limit the rotation of the head; also to the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process.—*Odontoid process*, the characteristic tooth or peg of the axis or vertebra dentata. It represents, morphologically, the body or centrum of the atlas, detached from its own vertebra and ankylosed with the next one. See cut under *axis*, *s.*—**Odontoid vertebra**. Same as *axis*, *3 (a)*.

II. n. The odontoid process of the axis or second cervical vertebra.

Odontolæ (ô-don-tol'sê), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **odontolæus*: see *odontolæus*.] Birds with teeth implanted in grooves; a subclass of *Aves* represented by the genus *Hesperornis* and related forms from the Cretaceous of North America. These birds had saddle-shaped or heterocoelous vertebrae, and short pygostyled tail, like recent birds, but keelless sternum and rudimentary wings.

odontolæte (ô-don-tol'kât), *a.* [As *odontolæus* + *-ate*.] Same as *odontolæus*.

odontolæus (ô-don-tol'kus), *a.* [*NL. *odontolæus*, prop. **odontolæus*, < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *læx*, a furrow.] Having teeth in grooves, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Odontolææ*.

odontolite (ô-don'tô-lit), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *lithos*, stone.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone of a bright-blue color, occurring in the Tertiary. Compare *bone-turquoise*.

odontological (ô-don'tô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*odontology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

odontologist (ô-don-tol'ô-jist), *n.* [*odontology* + *-ist*.] A specialist in odontology; one who is versed in the systematic study of the teeth.

odontology (ô-don-tol'ô-ji), *n.* [*ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dentition; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth. It includes odontography and odontogeny.

odontoloxia (ô-don-tô-lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *loxos*, oblique: see *lox*.] Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

odontoma (ô-don-tô'mî), *n.*; pl. *odontomata* (-mâ-tî). [NL., < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *-oma*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontome (ô-don'tôm), *n.* [*NL. odontoma*.] Same as *odontoma*.—**Coronary odontome**, an odontome involving the crown of the tooth.

odontomous (ô-don'tô-mus), *a.* [*odontoma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoma; affected with an odontoma.

Odontomyia (ô-don-tô-mî'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ôdois* (ôdôv-), = *E. tooth*, + *myia*, a fly.] A genus of flies of the family *Stratiomyidae*, of wide-spread distribution, having many European and North and South American species. The larvae live in damp earth and rotting leaves. The flies are of medium and rather small size, not hairy, usually blackish with yellow or green markings. The abdomen is five-jointed, the discoidal cell sends three veins to the wing-border, the scutellum has two thorns; the antennæ are moderately long, with the first two joints of equal length, or the first twice as long as the second; the third joint is lengthened, four-jointed, with a two-jointed bristle; and the eyes are naked or hairy, in the male joining, and with the lower facets much smaller than the upper ones.

Odontophora (ô-don-tof'ô-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *odontophorus*: see *odontophorus*.] A primo division of *Mollusca*, including all those mollusks which have an odontophore or tooth-bearing lingual ribbon: opposed to *Acryphala*, in which this organ is wanting. It includes the classes *Cephalopoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*, as well as the tooth-shells and chitons. *Echinoglossa* is a synonym. See *Mollusca*, and cuts under *Gastropoda*, *pteropod*, *Tetra-branchiata*, and *tooth-shell*.

odontophoral (ô-don-tof'ô-râl), *a.* [*odontophore* + *-al*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to the odontophore of a mollusk: as, the *odontophoral apparatus*.—*2.* Pertaining to the *Odontophora*, or having their characters; odontophoran.

odontophoran (ô-don-tof'ô-ran), *a.* and *n.* [**<** *odontophore* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophora*.

II. n. A member of the *Odontophora*, as a gastropod, pteropod, or cephalopod.

odontophore (ô-don'tô-fôr), *n.* [**<** NL. *odontophorus*: see *odontophorous*.] The whole radular apparatus, buccal mass, lingual ribbon, or "tongue" of certain mollusks. It consists of the odontophoral cartilages as a framework or skeleton, and of a subradular membrane continuous with the lining of the oral cavity and secreting the chitinous cuticular radula or rasping surface beset with teeth, and moved by extrinsic and intrinsic muscles. (See *radula*.) It is the most general or comprehensive name of the parts otherwise known as the *rasp*, *radula*, *tongue*, *lingual ribbon*, and *buccal mass*; but *radula* is especially the chitinous band of teeth or rasp borne upon the odontophore.

Odontophorinae (ô-don-tof'ô-rî-nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Odontophora* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tetraonidae*; the American partridges or quails. It includes all the gallinaceous birds of America which are of small size, with naked tarsi and nasal fossae, and fully



One of the *Odontophorinae* or American Partridges (*Dendrocygna macroura*).

feathered head, and which have or are accredited with a tooth near the tip of the upper mandible. The genera *Ortyx* (or *Ockia*), *Lophortyx*, *Oreortyx*, *Euphyortyx*, *Dendrocygna*, *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, and others belong here. The group is commonly called *Oryzopsis*. See also cuts under *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *helmet-quail*, *Oreortyx*, and *quail*.

odontophorine (ô-don-tof'ô-rî-n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophorinae*.

odontophorous (ô-don-tof'ô-rus), *a.* [**<** NL. *odontophorus*, **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *-ôpos*, **<** *ôpêiv* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or having teeth in general; specifically, having an odontophore, as a mollusk; odontophoran.

Odontophorus (ô-don-tof'ô-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *odontophorous*.] In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Odontophorinae*.

Odontopteris (ô-don-top'tê-ris), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *ptêris*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Brongniart (1822), so closely allied to *Neuropteris* that many species have been differently referred to one or the other of these genera by various authors. Both *Odontopteris* and *Neuropteris* were ferns having fronds which were sometimes of very great size. Grand'Eury speaks of having seen them from 15 to 20 feet in length. Species referred to *Odontopteris* are found in abundance in the coal-measures of various parts of Europe, and in the same geological position in many localities in the United States.

Odontorhynchi (ô-don-tô-ring'kî), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *odontorhynchus*: see *odontorhynchous*.] In Merrem's system of classification, a group of birds, equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of other authors; the swans, ducks, and geese, together with the flamingos.

odontorhynchous (ô-don-tô-ring'kus), *a.* [**<** NL. *odontorhynchus*, **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *rhynchus*, a snout, muzzle.] Having tooth-like serrations in the bill, as a duck; serrirostrate.

Odontormæ (ô-don-tôr'mê), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontotormæ*. *O. C. Marsh.*

Odontornithes (ô-don-tôr-nî-thêz), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *ôrnîs* (*ôrnîs*), a bird.] Birds with teeth; a group of *Aves* having true teeth implanted in separate sockets or in a continuous groove. All the recognized *Odontornithes* are of Mesozoic age, but such birds doubtless continued into the Cenozoic period. The *Archæopteryx* was Jurassic; the other leading genera, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis*, were Cretaceous. The latter two form types of the two subclasses of birds, *Odontotormæ* and *Odontolæ*, the first named typifying a third subclass called *Saururæ*. See cuts under *Archæopteryx* and *Ichthyornis*.

odontornithic (ô-don-tôr-nî-thîk), *a.* [**<** *Odontornithes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Odontornithes*; being a toothed bird.

odontostomatous (ô-don-tô-stom'â-tus), *a.* [**<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *stôma* (*stôma*), mouth.] Having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate, as an insect: opposed to *siphonostomatous*.

odontostomous (ô-don-tôs'tô-mus), *a.* Same as *odontostomatous*.

odontotherapia (ô-don'tô-ther'â-pî'g), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *thêrapêia*, medical treatment.] The treatment or care of the teeth; dental therapeutics.

Odontotormæ (ô-don-tô-tôr'mê), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *tôrmos*, socket.] Birds with teeth implanted in separate sockets; a subclass of *Aves* represented by *Ichthyornis* and related genera from the Cretaceous of North America. They remarkably combine the carinate sternum, developed wings, and pygostyled tail of modern birds with socketed teeth and fish-like vertebrae having biconcave or amphicoelous bodies. Originally *Odontormæ*. See cut under *Ichthyornis*.

odontotormic (ô-don-tô-tôr'mîk), *a.* [**<** NL. *Odontotormæ* + *-ic*.] Having socketed teeth, as a bird; pertaining to the *Odontotormæ*, or having their characters.

odontotrypy (ô-don'trî-pî), *n.* [**<** Gr. *ôdois* (*ôdôr-*), = *E. tooth*, + *trûpêiv*, perforate.] The operation of perforating a tooth so as to draw off purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

odor, odour (ô'dôr), *n.* [**<** ME. *odor*, *odour*, **<** OE. *odor*, *odour*, *odeur*, F. *odeur* = Pg. *odor* = It. *odore*, **<** L. *odor*, OL. *odos*, L. also *olor* (**>** Sp. *olor* = OF. *olor*, *olour*, etc.), smell, scent, odor, **<** *olere*, smell (see *olîd*); akin to Gr. *ôdûi*, *ôdûi*, smell, **<** *ôdûiv*, perf. *ôdôda*, smell.] 1. Scent; fragrance; smell, whether pleasant or offensive: when used without a qualifying adjunct, the word usually denotes an agreeable smell.

At the Foot of that Mount is a fayr Welle and a gret, that hathe *odour* and savour of alle Spices; and at every hour of the day he chaunge the his *odour* and his savour dyversely. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 169.

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving *odour*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 7.

The maid was at the door with the lamp, and there came in with her . . . an *odour* of paraffine—that all-pervading, unescapable *odour* which is now so familiar everywhere. *Mrs. Oliphant*, *Poor Gentleman*, vi.

2. Figuratively, repute; reputation; esteem: as, to be in bad *odor* with one's acquaintances. I had thought the *odour*, sir, of your good name Had been more precious to you. *H. Jonson*, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

The personage is such ill *odour* here Because of the reports. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 48.

Odor of sanctity, reputation for holiness. He long lived the pride Of that country side, And at last in the *odour* of sanctity died; When, as words were too faint His merits to paint, The Conclave determined to make him a Saint. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 213.

= *Syn.* *Scent*, *Perfume*, etc. See *smell*, *n.* **odorable** (ô'dôr-â-bl), *a.* [**<** OF. *odorable* = Sp. *odorable*, **<** L. *odorabilis*, perceptible by smell, **<** L. *odorare*, smell: see *odorate*.] Capable of being smelled; perceptible to the sense of smell. *Pattenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, ii. 1.

odorament (ô'dôr-â-ment), *n.* [= OF. *odoremment*, **<** L. *odoramentum*, a perfume, spice, **<** *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*.] A perfume; a strong scent.

Odoraments to smell to, of rose-water, violet flowers, balm, rose-cakes, vinegar, &c., do much to recreate the brains and spirits. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 412.

odorant (ô'dôr-ant), *a.* [= F. *odorant* = It. *odorante*, **<** L. *odoran* (*-s*), pp. of *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*.] Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented.

The third day next my sone went doun To erthe, whiche was disposed plentifully Of angels bright and heavenly sonne, With *odorant* odoure ful copiously. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 204. (*Halliwel*.)

odoratè (ô'dôr-ât), *a.* [**<** L. *odoratus*, pp. of *odorare* (**>** It. *odorare* = F. *odorar*), give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, deponent *odorari*, smell at, examine by smelling, **<** *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *n.*] Scented; having a strong scent; fetid or fragrant.

Eke *odorate* To make hem, kepe hem long in leves drie Of roses, hem that wol odorifie. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

Some oriental kind of ligustrum, . . . producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc. Tracts*, i. **odorating** (ô'dôr-â-ting), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

odorator (ô'dôr-â-tôr), *n.* [NL., **<** L. *odorare*, smell: see *odorate*.] An atomizer used for diffusing odoriferous liquid extracts or perfumes. **odored, odoured** (ô'dôr-d), *a.* [**<** *odor*, *odour*, + *-ed*.] Perfumed.

And silkou courtens over her display, And odour sheetes, and Arras coverlets. *Spenser*, *Epithalamion*, l. 304.

odoriferant (ô-dô-rîf'ê-rant), *a.* [As *odoriferous* + *-ant*.] *Odoriferous*.

odoriferous (ô-dô-rîf'ê-rus), *a.* [= OF. *odorifere* = Sp. *odorifero* = Pg. It. *odorifero*, **<** L. *odorifer*, bringing or spreading odors, **<** *odor*, odor, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Giving odor or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed: as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

O amiable lovely death!

Thou *odoriferous* stench! Sound rottenness! *Shak.*, K. John, III. 4. 26.

Some flowers . . . which are highly *odoriferous* depend solely on this quality for their fertilisation.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 874.

2. Bearing scent or perfume: as, *odoriferous* gales.—*Odoriferous glands*. See *gland*.

odoriferously (ô-dô-rîf'ê-rus-li), *adv.* With fragrance; fragrantly.

odoriferousness (ô-dô-rîf'ê-rus-nes), *n.* The property of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

odorless, odourless (ô'dôr-less), *a.* [**<** *odor* + *-less*.] Devoid of odor or fragrance.

The gas . . . is tasteless, but not *odorless*.

Poe, *Hans Faal*, i. 8.

odoroscope, n. See *odoroscope*.

odorous (ô'dôr-us), *a.* [= OF. *odoreux* = It. *odoroso*, **<** L. as if **odorosus*, for *odorus*, emitting a scent or odor, **<** *odor*, odor: see *odor*.] Having or emitting an odor; sweet of scent; fragrant: as, *odorous* substances.

Such fragrant flowers doe give most *odorous* smell.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, lxi.

Groves whose rich trees wept *odorous* gums and balm. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 248.

With their melancholy sound The *odorous* spruce woods met around Those wayfarers.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 111.

= *Syn.* *Balmy*, *aromatic*, *perfumed*, *sweet-scented*, *odoriferous*.

odorously (ô'dôr-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

odorousness (ô'dôr-us-nes), *n.* The property of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

odorscope, odoroscope (ô'dôr-skôp, -ô-skôp), *n.* [Irreg. **<** L. *odor*, odor, + Gr. *ôskôpiv*, view.] An apparatus for testing effluvia or odors, devised by Edison. It consists of a carbon button placed between two electrodes of a circuit containing a battery and galvanoscope. The part of the circuit containing the button is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the effluvia of the substance the odor of which is to be tested. The action of the substance on the carbon produces a change of electrical resistance, and hence a change in the indications of the galvanoscope.

odour, odoured, etc. See *odor*, etc.

ods-bobs† (odz'bobz'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body*, expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like: a minced oath.

Hark you, hark you;

'Ods-bobs, you are angry, lady.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, i. 3.

ods-bodikins†, ods-bodkins† (odz'bod'i-kinz, -bod'kinz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body-kin*, for *God's body*: a minced oath.

"Ods-bodikins!" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward!"

W. H. Ainsworth, *Lockwood*, i. 9. (*Latham*.)

"Odzhodkins! You won't spoil our sport!" cried her husband. "Your crotchets are always coming in like a fox into a hen-roost!"

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 6.

ods-body†, odsbud† (odz'bod'i, -bud'), *interj.* Corruptions of *God's body*: a minced oath.

Odsbud! I would wish my son were an Egyptian mummy for thy sake.

Congreve, *Love for Love*, II. 5.

ods-fish (odz'fish'), *interj.* A corruption of **God's flesh*: a minced oath expressive of wonder or surprise.

"Ods-fish!" said the king, "the light begins to break in on me."

Scott.

ods-heart† (odz'härt'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's heart*: a minced oath.

Odsheart! If he should come just now, when I am angry, I'd tell him.

Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, III. 7.

ods-life† (odz'lîf'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's life*: a minced oath.

Ods's life, do you take me for Shylock in the play, that you would raise money of me on your own flesh and blood?

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III. 3.

odso† (odz'sô'), *interj.* A further corruption of *odsooks*: a minced oath.

Odso— . . . think, think, sir!

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 3.

Odso! I must take care of my reputation.

Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, i. 2.

ods-pitkins† (odz'pit'i-kinz), *interj.* A corrupt form of *God's pitkin*, for *God's pity*: a minced oath.

'Ode-pitkins! can it be six miles yet!

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 293.

odyl, odyle (ô'dil or ô'dil), *n.* [*< od³ + -yl.*] Same as *od³*.

odylic (ô'dil'ik), *a.* [*< odyl + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the supposed peculiar force called *od* or *odyl*. See *od³*.

odylization, *n.* See *odylization*.

odylism (ô'di-lizm or ô'di-lizm), *n.* [*< odyl + -ism.*] The doctrine of *od* or *odyle* force. See *od³*.

odylization (ô'di- or ô'di-li-zâ'shon), *n.* [*< odyl + -ize + -ation.*] The supposed process of conveying animal magnetism (odylic force) from one person to another. Also spelled *odylization*.

Odynerus (ôd-i-nê'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), so called in ref. to the sting; *< Gr. ôdynêros*, painful, *< ôdynê*, pain.] A genus of wasps of the family *Vespidæ* or the restricted family *Eumenidæ*; the burrowing wasps, which dig holes for their nests in walls or in the ground, sometimes to the depth of several inches. The abdomen is sessile or nearly so, the maxillary palpi are six-jointed, and the labial palpi are four-jointed and simple. They are rather small wasps, usually with yellow bands and spots. The genus is a large and wide-spread one, having over 100 North American species, and nearly as many European. They provision their cells with a variety of other insects, preferably the larvae of small lepidoptera. The genus has been divided into several subgenera. *O. parietum* is known as the *wall-wasp*. See cut under *potter-wasp*.

odynphagia (ôd-in-fâ'ji-â), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ôdynê*, pain, + *-phagîa*, *< phagêiv*, eat.] In *pathol.*, painful swallowing.

Odyssey (ôd'i-si), *n.* [= F. *Odyssée* = Sp. *Odissea* = Pg. *Odysssea* = It. *Odissea*, *< L. Odysssea*, *< Gr. Ôdysssea* (sc. *πολλος*, poem), the *Odyssey*, a poem about Odysseus, fem. of *Ôdyssseos*, of Odysseus, *< Ôdyssseus*, Odysseus, *L. Ulysses*, *Ulixes*.] An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the *Iliad*, attribute the *Odyssey* to a different author. The *Odyssey* is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostoi*, describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. See *Iliad*.

odz-bodkins, *interj.* See *ods-bodkins*.

odzooks (ôd'zôks'), *n.* See *zooks*.

oe¹. Another spelling of *O¹*, as the name of the letter, especially in the plural *oes*.

oe² (ô), *n.* [Also *oye*; *< Gael. ogha*, a grandchild. Cf. *O¹*.] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

oe³. 1. A digraph, written also as a ligature, *œ*, occurring in Latin words, or words Latinized from Greek having *œ*, as in Latin *amœnus*, pleasant, *œcus* from Greek *oikos*, a house. In words thoroughly Anglicized the *œ*, *æ*, is preferably represented by *e*.—2. A modified vowel (written either *œ*, *æ*, or *ö*), a mutation or umlaut of *o* produced by a following *i* or *e*, occurring in German or Scandinavian words, as in *Goethe*, *öland*, etc.—3. A similar vowel in French words, as in *œillade*, *coup d'œil*, etc.

O. E. An abbreviation of *Old English*.

Enanthus (ê-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), *< Gr. oikêiv*, inhabit, + *anthos*, flower.] A notable genus of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having slender fore tibiae and hind femora; the tree-cricket. They are mostly tropical, and oviposit above ground, usually on plants. The snowy tree-cricket, *Æ. niveus*, common in the United States, is of some economic interest, for the females often seriously injure the raspberry and grape by puncturing the stems to deposit their eggs. The males stridulate loudly. See cut under *tree-cricket*.

œcist (ê'sist), *n.* [*< Gr. oikistês*, a colonizer, a founder of a city, *< oikizeiv*, found as a colony, *< oikos*, a house.] In *anc. Gr. hist.*, the leader of a body of colonists and founder of the colony. Also *œkist*.

At Perinthus, Heracles was revered as *œkist* or founder. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 232.

œcium (ê'si-um), *n.*; pl. *œcia* (-iâ). [NL., *< Gr. oikion*, a house, *< oikos*, a house.] In *zool.*, the household common to the several individuals of an aggregate or colonial organism; a zoœcium. See *synœcium* and *zoœcium*.

œcoid (ê'koid), *n.* [*< Gr. oikos*, a house, + *eidô*, form.] Brücke's name for the colorless stroma of red blood-corpuscles. Also written *œkoid* and *œkoid*.

œcological (ê-kô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< œcolog-y + -al.*] Of or pertaining to œcology.

œcology (ê-kol'ô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. oikos*, a house, family, + *-logia*, *< lêgeiv*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of animal and vegetable

economy; the study of the phenomena of the life-history of organisms in their individual and reciprocal relations; the doctrine of the laws of animal and vegetable activities, as manifested in their modes of life. Thus, parasitism, socialism, and nest-building are prominent in the scope of œcology.

œconome, *n.* See *econome*.

œconomist, œconomical, etc. Obsolete forms of *œconome*, etc.

œconomus (ê-kon'ô-mus), *n.*; pl. *œconomi* (-mî).

[*< Gr. ôkonómios*, a manager, administrator, *< oikos*, a house, family, + *nomiv*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *econome*.] Same as *econome*.

Any clerk may be the *œconomus* or steward of a church, and dispense her revenue.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 242.

œcumenic, œcumenical, etc. See *ecumenic, etc.*

œdema, *n.* See *edema*.

œdematous, œdematose, a. See *edematous*.

Edemera (ê-de-mô'rî), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1795), *< Gr. oideiv*, swell, + *meris*, the thigh.] The typical genus of stenelytrous beetles of the family *Edemeridæ*. *Æ. cœrulea* is common in Europe, and most of the others inhabit the same continent; a few are found in temperate Asia.

Edemeridæ (ê-de-mer'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edemera + -idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* erected by Stephens in 1829, typified by the genus *Edemera*, and composed of elongate insects which have slender form, with delicate legs and antennæ, and in the main resemble longicorns. They are found usually on flowers, but some occasionally upon dead wood in which they have bred. In repose they assume the longicorn attitude. The larvae are all lignivorous, and feed only on decaying wood.

Edemia (ê-dê-mî-â), *n.* [NL., so called because the beak appears swollen at the base; *< Gr. oideiv*, a swelling: see *edema*.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, subfamily *Peleculinæ*: so called from the swelling or gibbosity of the beak; the scoters, surf-ducks, or scau-coots. They are black or blackish in color, relieved or not with white on the head



American Black Scoter (*Edemia americana*), male.

or wings, and with gaily party-colored bills. *Æ. nigra* is the black scoter of Europe, to which *Æ. americana* corresponds. *Gr. (Melanella) fusca* is the white-winged scoter or sca-coot. *Gr. (Pelecinetta) perspicillata*, with white patches on the head, is the surf-duck. Also *Oidemia*. See cuts at *scoter* and *Pelecinetta*.

Edicnemidæ (ê-dik-nem'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edicnemus + -idæ*.] The thick-knees or stone-plovers as a family of charadriomorph birds.

edicnemine (ê-dik-nê'mîn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Edicnemidæ*.

Edicnemus (ê-dik-nê'mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. oideiv*, swell, + *knivm*, the leg or knee: see *cnemis*.]



Thick-knee (*Edicnemus crepitans*).

The typical genus of *Edicnemidæ*; the thick-knees or stone-plovers. They are related in some respects to the bustards. *Æ. crepitans* is the best-known species, called in Great Britain *stone-curlew*, and *whistling* or *Norfolk plover*. *Fedoa* is a synonym.

Edipoda (ê-dip'ô-dâ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), *< Gr. Oudipov*, lit. 'swell-foot,' *< oideiv*, swell, + *podis* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, typical of the subfamily *Edipodinae*. It is a large and wide-spread genus, characterized by the large head, prominent eyes, colored hind wings, and spotted or banded tegmina and hind femora. Between 15 and 20 species inhabit the United States, as *Æ. phœnicoptera*, the coral-winged locust of the eastern half of North America.

Edipodinae (ê-dip'ô-dî'nô), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edipoda + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Acrididæ*, represented by *Edipoda* and many other genera, having the head rounded at the junction of the vertex and the front, and the last spine of the outer row on the hind tibia wanting. It is a large group, of wide geographical distribution.

Edogoniaceæ (ê-dô-gô-nî-â'sê-â), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edogonium + -aceæ*.] A small order of confervoid algae, containing the genera *Edogonium* and *Bulbochorda*. Non-sexual reproduction is by means of zoospores; sexual reproduction by highly differentiated male and female elements.

Edogoniæ (ê'dô-gô-nî-ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edogonium + -æ*.] Same as *Edogoniaceæ*.

Edogonium (ê-dô-gô-nî-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1820), *< Gr. oideiv*, swell, + *gônios*, seed.] A genus of confervoid algae, typical of the order *Edogoniaceæ*, with small but rather long unbranched cells filled with homogeneous dark-green protoplasm. They are abundant in ponds, slow streams, and tanks, and form green masses which fringe the stones, sticks, and other objects in the water.

œil-de-bœuf (êy'dê-bêf'), *n.* [F., ox-eye: *œil*, OF. *oel*, *< L. oculus*, eye; *de*, *< L. de*, of; *bœuf*, *< L. bos* (bo-), ox: see *bœuf*.] In *arch.*, a round or oval opening as in the frieze or roof of a building for admitting light; a bull's-eye.

œil-de-perdrix (êy'dê-per-drê'), *n.* [F., partridge-eye: *œil*, *< L. oculus*, eye; *de*, *< L. de*, of; *perdrix*, *< L. perdix*, a partridge: see *partridge*.] A small rounded figure in a pattern in many kinds of material, as in damask-linen and the grounds of some kinds of laces; a dot.

œillade, œillade (F. pron. ê-lyâd'), *n.* [Also *œilad*, *œylad*, *œilad*, *œilad*, *œilad*; F. *œillade*, *< œil*, eye, *< L. oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A glance; an *ogle*.

She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks To noble Edmund. Shak., Lear, iv. 5. 25.

Amorous glances, . . . smirking *œillades*.

Greene, *Thieves Falling Out*.

œillère (ê-lyâr'), *n.* [F., *< œil*, eye: see *œillade*.] The opening in the vizor or beaver of a helmet, or that left between the coif and the frontal of a tilting-helmet, to enable the wearer to see. See cut under *armet*.

œillet (ê-lyâr'), *n.* See *oilet*, *eyellet*.

œkist (ê'kist), *n.* Same as *œcist*.

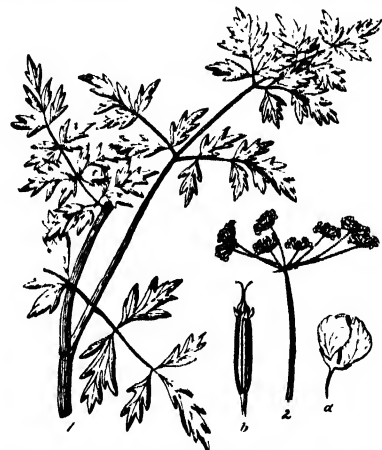
œkoid (ê'koid), *n.* See *œcoid*.

œleoblast (ê'lô-ê-blâst), *n.* A certain bud or outgrowth observed in the embryos of some compound ascidians. See cuts under *ryathozoid* and *salpa*.

œlett (ê'let), *n.* See *oilet*, *eyellet*.

Enanthe (ê-nan'thê), *n.* [NL., *< L. ananthe*, *< Gr. oivânthê*, a plant with blossoms like the vine, prop. the vine, *< oivos*, wine, + *ânthos*, flower.]

1. A genus of smooth herbs of the order *Umbellifera* and the tribe *Scutellaria*, type of the subtribe *Enanthe*, characterized by the compound umbel and absence of a carpophore. There are about 40 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, South



1. Branch with leaves of *Enanthe crocata* 2. The umbel. a, a flower; b, the fruit.

Africa, and Australia, especially in or near water. They bear pinnate or pinnately dissected leaves, and white flowers, often with the outer petals enlarged and with numerous bracts and bractlets. The root of *C. crocata* of western Europe is an acrid narcotic poison, dangerous on account of some resemblance of the plant to the parsnip: called *hemlock*, *water-hemlock*, or *water-dropwort*. (*C. Phellandrium*, of temperate Europe, etc., is less poisonous, and its seeds have been considerably used in Europe as a remedy for pulmonary and other diseases: called *fine-leaved water-hemlock*, also *horse-bane*. *C. fistulosa*, common in temperate Europe, is the true water-dropwort. There are also species which have edible tubers, and *C. stolonifera*, of India, China, etc., serves as a spinach.

2. In *ornith.*: (a) [*l. c.*] An old name of the stonechat, *Saxicola oenanthe*, and now its technical specific designation. (b) Same as *Saxicola Vieillot*, 1816.

Cenanthese (ĉ-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Cenanthē* + *-er*.] A subtribe of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Umbellifera* and the tribe *Seselinæ*, typified by the genus *Cenanthē*, and characterized by oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and thick lateral ridges forming an entire wingless margin to the fruit. It includes 12 genera and over 50 species, especially in Europe, North America, and South Africa.

cenanthic (ĉ-nan'thik), *a.* [*< Cenanthē* + *-ic*.] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine. — **Cenanthic acid**, an acid obtained from cenanthic ether, forming a colorless butter-like mass, which melts at 13° C. — **Cenanthic ether**, an oily liquid which has an odor of quinine, and a mixture of which with alcohol forms the *quinine essence*. It is one of the ingredients which give to wine its characteristic odor. Also called *pelargonic ether*.

cenanthin (ĉ-nan'thin), *n.* [*< Cenanthē* + *-in*.] A resinous substance having poisonous qualities, found in hemlock-dropwort, *Cenanthē fistulosa*.

cenanthol (ĉ-nan'thol), *n.* [*< Cenanthē* + *-ol*.] A colorless, limpid, aromatic liquid ($C_7H_{14}O$) produced in the distillation of castor-oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes acanthic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *metracanthol*.

cenanthyl (ĉ-nan'thil), *n.* [*< Cenanthē* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical ($C_7H_{13}O$) of acanthic acid and its derivatives.

acanthylic (ĉ-nan'thil'ik), *a.* [*< acanthyl* + *-ic*.] An epithet used only in the following phrase: — **Acanthyllic acid**, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Enocarpus (ē-nō-kār'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Martius, 1833), < *Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, known by the small acute valvate sepals, parietal ovule, and elongated drooping branches of the tail like leafless spadix. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical America. They bear small flowers from two woody spathe, pinnately divided terminal leaves with an inflated sheath, and a black or purple, usually ovoid, fruit. Various species yield a useful oil and fruit. See *bacaba-palm*.

enochoë, *n.* See *oinochoë*.

œnological (ē-nō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< œnology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the science or study of wines and their qualities.

œnology (ē-nō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *Gr.* *oino-logos*, speak of wine.] The study or science of the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wines.

œnomancy (ē-nō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *μαντία*, divination.] A mode of divination among the ancient Greeks, from the color, sound, and other peculiarities of wine when poured out in libations.

œnomania (ē-nō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *μανία*, madness. Cf. *Gr.* *oinomania*, mad for wine.] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania. — 2. Same as *delirium tremens* (which see, under *delirium*).

œnomel (ē-nō-mel), *n.* [*< Gr.* *oinomeli*, wine mixed with honey, < *enoc*, wine, + *μέλι*, honey.] A drink made of wine mixed with honey. Compare *mead*, *metheglin*, and *hydromel*.

Like some passive broken lump of salt,
bropt in, by chance, to a bowl of œnomel,
To spoil the drink a little.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

œnometer (ē-nō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

œnophilist (ē-nōf'i-list), *n.* [*< Gr.* *enoc*, wine, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] A lover of wine. [*Rare.*]

Are the vegetarians to bellow "Cabbage for ever?" and may we modest œnophilists not sing the praises of our favourite plant?

Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxi.

Oenothera (ē-nō-thē'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *Gr.* *oinōthēras*, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, < *oinos*, wine, + *θνήσκειν* (1), seek (1).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Onagrariceæ*, known by the eight stamens, straight linear



1, the upper part of the plant of *Oenothera fruticosa* with the flowers (sun-drops); 2, the lower part of the plant; 3, a flower; 4, the fruit

In the sunshine. These and others are more or less cultivated. Some of the western species, as *C. missouriensis*, are very showy.

o'er (ōr), *prep.* and *adv.* A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over*.

O Segramour, keep the boat afloat,
And let her na the land o'er near.
Kempson (Child's Ballads, I, 140).

o'ercome (ōr'kum), *n.* [*Contr.* of *overcome*.] 1. Overplus. — 2. The burden of a song or discourse. [*Scotch* in both senses.]

And aye the o'ercome o' his sang
Was "Wae 's me for Prince Charlie!"
W. Glen, *Jacobite Relics*, 2d ser., p. 192.

o'erlay (ōr'lā), *n.* [*Contr.* of *overlay*.] A cravat; a neckcloth. [*Scotch.*]

He folds his o'erlay down his breast with care.
Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, i. 2.

o'er-raught (ōr-rāt'), *pret.* and *pp.* [*Contr.* of *over-raught*.] Overreached. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 17.

o'er-strawed (ōr-strād'), *pp.* [*Contr.* of *over-strawed*.] Over-strewn. *Shak.*, *Venus* and *Adonis*, l. 1143.

Oertel's method. [So called from one Oertel of Munich.] A method of reducing obesity and of strengthening the heart. While recognizing the need of limiting the diet somewhat, especially as regards amyloids and fats, this method lays special stress on the limitation of liquid taken and on its free elimination by perspiration, and also upon cardiac exercise; the last two desiderata are secured by carefully regulated mountain-climbing.

œsophagalgia (ē-sof-a-gal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the œsophagus.

œsophageal, œsophagean. See *œsophageal*, etc. **œsophagectomy** (ē-sof-a-jok'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the œsophagus.

œsophagismus (ē-sof-ā-jiz'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet: see *œsophagus*.] In *pathol.*: (a) *Esophageal spasm*. (b) *Globus hystericus*.

œsophagitis (ē-sof-a-jī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the œsophagus.

œsophagocoele (ē-sō-fag'ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *κύλη*, a tumor, a rupture.] A pouch of mucous membrane and submucous tissue of the œsophagus pushed through an opening in the muscular wall.

œsophagodynia (ē-sof-a-gō-din'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *δύσιν*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the œsophagus.

œsophagopathy (ē-sof-a-gop'ā-thi), *n.* [*< Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the œsophagus.

œsophagoplegia (ē-sof-a-gō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the œsophagus.

œsophagorrhagia (ē-sof-a-gō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηνίνα*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

œsophagoscope (ē-sof'a-gō-skōp), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the œsophagus.

œsophagospasmus (ē-sof'a-gō-spaz'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the œsophagus; œsophagismus.

œsophagostenosis (ē-sof'a-gō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oisophagos*, the gullet, + *στενωσις*, constriction.] In *pathol.*, a constriction of the œsophagus.

œsophagotomy, *n.* See *œsophagotomy*.

œsophagus, *n.* See *œsophagus*.

Estrelata (es-trel'a-tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *οἰστρηλάειν*, drive wild, < *οἰστρηλαρός*, driven by a gadfly, < *οἰστρος*, a gadfly (see *œstrus*), + *λαίανειν*, drive, set in motion.] A genus of petrels of the family *Procellariidae*, the subfamily *Procellariinae*, and the section *Estrelateæ*. The bill is robust and compressed, with a large ungula hooked from the nasal tubes; these tubes are short; the hallux is very small; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is cuneiform with



Black-capped Petrel (*Estrelata hirsutata*).

much-graduated feathers; and the plumage is usually bicolor or entirely fuliginous. It is an extensive genus of some 20 species, nearly all inhabiting southern seas. *E. hirsutata* and *E. leucorhœus* are characteristic examples. Also *Estrelata* and originally *Estrelateæ*. Bonaparte, 1856.

Æstridæ (es'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1819), < *Æstrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Æstrus*; the bot-flies. They are mostly flies of rather large size, more or less hairy, of inconspicuous colors, with small mouth, rudimentary mouth-parts, small antennæ inserted in pits whence only the bristle projects, extremely narrow middle face, and very large tegulae. About 60 species are known, all parasitic in the larval state upon vertebrates. With a single exception this parasitism is confined to mammals. The larvae live in different places, in the nostrils and frontal sinuses, under the skin, and in the stomach and bowels; and each species usually confines its attacks to one kind of animal. Twenty-four species are found in North America. (*Æstrus* (*Gasterophilus*) equi infests the horse; *E. (Hypoderma) bovis*, the ox; *E. (Cephalomyia) ovis*, the sheep. See *bot-fly* and *Æstrus*.)

œstrual (es'trō-āl), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *œstrus* + *-al*.] Goaded by sexual desire; being in heat; applied to both the period of the rut and the condition of a rutting animal.

œstruate (es'trō-āt), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *œstruated*, *pp.* *œstruating*. [*Irreg.* < *œstrus* + *-ate*.] To be in heat; rut.

œstration (es'trō-ā'shon), *n.* [*< œstruate* + *-ion*.] The condition of being œstrual, or the period during which this condition exists; sexual desire or heat; rut.

œstrum (es'trum), *n.* [*Improp.* for *œstrus*, q. v.] Vehement desire or emotion; passion; frenzy.

Love is the peculiar œstrum of the poet.

Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 234.

In an œstrum of vindictive passion, which they regard as a sort of celestial inspiration, they simply project themselves.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 29.

œstrus (es'trus), *n.* [*< L.* *œstrus*, < *Gr.* *οἰστρος*, a gadfly, breeze, hence a sting, a vehement impulse.] 1. A gadfly; a breeze. Hence — 2. A vehement urging; a stimulus; an incitement. — 3. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1748).] The typical genus of *Æstridæ*. It is now restricted to small species with short, thin, weak legs, very large head, large thorax with short sparse hairs, appearing naked and silvery, and a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvae infest the nasal passages and frontal sinuses of cattle, sheep, goats, and other hollow-horned ruminants; they pupate underground. *E. ovis* is the bot-fly of the sheep, now found all over the world. See *cut under sheep-bot*.

of (ov), *prep.* [*< ME.* *of*, *off*; < *AS.* *of*, rarely *af*, *af* = *OS.* *af* = *OFries.* *af*, *cf*, *af* = *D.* *af* = *MLG.* *LG.* *af* = *OHG.* *aha*, *apa*, *MHG.* *G.* *ab* = *Icel.* *af* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *af* = *Goth.* *af* = *L.* *ab* = *Gr.* *ἀπό* = *Skt.* *apa*, from, away from, etc. Cf. *ab-*, *apo-*. Hence *off*, the same word differentiated as an *adv.*, and now also used as a *prep.*] A word primarily expressing the idea of literal departure away from or out of a place or position. It passes from this physical application to the figurative meaning of departure or derivation as

from a source or cause. Finally it transforms the idea of derivation or origin through several intermediate gradations of meaning into that of possessing or being possessed by, pertaining to or being connected with, in almost any relation of thought. Its partitive, possessive, and attributive uses are those which occur most frequently in modern English, especially when it connects two nouns. Generally speaking, it expresses the same relations which are expressed in Greek, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages by the genitive case, including many uses besides those of the English possessive.

1†. From; off; from off; out of; away or away from: expressing departure from or out of a position or location: the older English of *off*, now differentiated from *of*.

His sword fel of his hond to grunde,
Ne migte he hit holde thulke stunde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

To be him trewe & holde the while he of lande were.

Rob. of Gloucester, l. 418.

Menestaus, the mighty maistr of Athenes,

Presit Polidamas & put hym of horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10683.

He toke it of her hand full curtesly.

Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 694.

He and his squyer rode forth till thel com-to Cameloth on the day of the assumption, and a-light down of his horse.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 619.

2. In distance or direction from; away from; measuring from: noting relative position in space or time: as, the current carried the brig just clear of the island; Switzerland is north of Italy; within an hour of his death; upward of a year.

No woman shall come within a mile of my court.

Shak., I. L. L., i. 1. 120.

'Twas within a mile of Edinburgh town,

In the rosy time of the year. *D'Urfrey*, Song.

3. From, by intervention, severance, removal, or riddance, as by restraining, debarring, depriving, divesting, defrauding, delivering, acquitting, or healing: as, to rob a man of his money; to cure one of a fever; to break one of a habit.

Of al wickidnes he me defende!

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord.

Jer. xxx. 17.

You'd have done as much, sir,

To curb her of her humour.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

If I can rid your town of rats,

Will you give me a thousand guilders?

Browning, Pled Piper of Hamelin.

4. From. (a) Noting origin, source, author, or that from which something issues, proceeds, is derived, or comes to be or to pass.

Hu he was of Spaygne a kinges sone.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

But grace of thi grane grew;

Thou roos up quik comfort to us.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Two serpentes, where-of echo of hem hadde two hodes, foule and hidouse, and of echo of hem com a grete flawme of fire.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 632.

That [tyte] was destroyed by hem of Greece, and lytylle apperethe there of, be cause it so longe sith it was destroyed.

Manderlye, Travels, p. 15.

Of God and kynde [nature] procedyth alle feaulte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

It [the noise of the feasting] was right high and clere, and plesaunt to heron, and it seemed to be of moche peple.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 310.

Their chiefe ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his name of his principall place of dwelling called Powhatan.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Mat. vii. 16.

That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

Luke I. 35.

Of whom now shall we learn to live like men?

From whom draw out our actions just and worthy?

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Of good still good proceeds,

Direct, or by occasion. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 973.

You can have of him no more than his word.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

There was no motion in the dumb, dead air,

Not any song of bird or sound of rill.

Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

(b) Noting substance or material: as, a crown of gold; a rod of iron.

Valance of Venice gold in needlowork.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 356.

When I recollect of what various materials our late ambassadors have been composed, I can only say "ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius."

Walpole, Letters, II. 46.

Three silent pinnacles of aged snow

Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson*, Lotus-Eaters.

(c) Noting cause, reason, motive, or occasion.

When the children were alle come to logres, the Citee made of hem grete loye when thei hem knewe.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 201.

Some do it, say they, of a simplicity; some do it of a pride; and some of other causes.

Lattimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed.

Lam. III. 22.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.

Mark I. 30.

Their chiefe God they worship is the Devill. Him they call Okee, and serue him more of feare then loue.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 138.

David resolved to buy it [the threshing-floor of Araunah], because it must, of necessity, be aliened from common uses, to which it could never return any more.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

Thyrals of his own will went away.

M. Arnold, Thyrals.

(d) With verbs of sense, noting the presence of some quality, characteristic, or condition: as, the fields smell of new-mown hay; the sauce tastes of wine.

You savour too much of your youth.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 250.

Why do you smell of amber-grise?

B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Strange was the sight and smacking of the time.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. From among: a partitive use. (a) Noting the whole of which a part is taken: as, to give of one's substance; to partake of wine.

And seils him that Tholomer has taken of his londes.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And the foolish [virgins] said unto the wise, Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out.

Mat. xxv. 8.

Make no more coil, but buy of this oil.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

She was far better informed, better read, a deeper thinker than Miss Ainley, but of administrative energy, of executive activity, she had none.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

(b) Out of: noting subtraction, separation, or selection from an aggregate; also, having reference to the whole of an aggregate taken distributively: as, one of many; five of them were captured; of all days in the year the most unlucky; there were ten of us.

Thus, of eleven, seven of the chiefest were drowned.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

6†. From being (something else); instead of: noting change or passage from one state to another.

They became through nurture and good advisement, of wild, sober; of cruel, gentle; of fools, wise; and of beasts, men.

Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466).

As well Poets as Poetrie are despised, and the name become of honourable infamous, subject to scorn and derision.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, I. 8.

Offer up two tears apiece thereon.

That it may change the name, as you must change,

And of a stone be called Weeping-croas.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Trust me, madam,

Of a wild fellow I hold him a true subject.

Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, III. 2.

7. From: noting an initial point of time.

I took him of a child up at my door,

And christened him.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

8. On; in; in the course of: noting time: as, of an evening; of a holiday; of old; of late.

Why, sometimes of a morning I have a dozen people call on me at breakfast-time whose faces I never saw before, nor ever desire to see again.

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

I've known a clog-dancer . . . to earn as much as 10s. of a night at the various concert rooms.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 158.

Peter used to go around of Sundays, and during the week by night, preaching from cabin to cabin the gospel of his heavenly Master.

The Century, XXXV. 948.

9. During; throughout; for: noting a period of time. [Archaic.]

Sir, I moste go, and of longe tyme ye shall not se me a-geyn.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 61.

To sleep but three hours in the night,

And not be seem to wink of all the day.

Shak., I. L. L., i. 1. 43.

I ventur'd to go to White-hall, where of many yeares I had not ben.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 11, 1656.

It had not rain'd, as is said, of three yeares before in that Country.

Vain was thy dream of many a year.

Browning, Boy and the Angel.

10. In: noting position, condition, or state.

Hoe gooth downe by the dyche that deepe was of grounde.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1074.

Antonye and Poulo despayed alle richesse,

Lyuyd in desert of wilfulle pouert.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

It is of me, whyle I here lyfe,

Or more or lesse like day to synne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

11. On; in; at: noting an object of thought.

Of my labour theil launhe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 200.

They beleuee, as doe the Virginians, of many diuine pow-ers, yet of one aboue all the rest.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 237.

12. Concerning; in regard to; relating to; about: as, short of money; in fear of their lives; barren of results; swift of foot; innocent of the crime; regardless of his health; ig-

norant of mathematics; what of that? to talk of peace; I know not what to think of him; beware of the dog!

Alas, why playen folk so in commune

Of purveiaunce of God, or of Fortune?

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

Putte it to the fier of flawme rigt strong, and the reed watir schal ascende.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And when the tother party hadde discountint this bataille, thei encreased moche of peple, and wexed right stronge.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 92.

Menelay the mighty was of meane alhap.

Noght so large of his lymes as his lefe brother.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3750.

I beahrew his foolcs head, noth the king; why had he not sued vnto vs and made vs pruike of his want?

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 233.

I thought it was whimsically said of a gentleman that if Varillas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.

Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Hector rages like the force of fire,

Vaunts of his gods, and calls high Jove his sire.

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 82.

Lord Balmerino said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed of their show.

Walpole, Letters, II. 41.

Sure, sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I know nothing of!

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Would he but another mode of speaking of commercial ruin, of abandoned wharves, of vacated houses, of diminished and dispersing population, of bankrupt merchants, of mechanics without employment, and laborers with.

Daniel Webster, Speech at New York, March 10, 1831.

Harriet was all youthful freshness, . . . light of foot, and graceful in her movements.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 142.

13. Belonging to; pertaining to; possessed by: as, the prerogative of the king; the thickness of the wall; the blue of the sky.

The brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 8.

The voices of the mountains and the pines

Repeat thy song.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Divina Commedia, v.

14. Belonging to as a part or an appurtenance: as, the leg of a chair; the top of a mountain; the hilt of a sword.

(On the tip of his subduing tongue

All kinds of arguments and questions deep.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 120.

Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim of the ocean.

Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, l.

15. Belonging to or associated with as regards locality: as, the Tower of London; the Pope of Rome; Drummond of Hawthornden; Mr. Jones of Boston.—16. Having or possessing as a quality, characteristic attribute, or function: as, a man of ability; a woman of tact; news of importance; a wall of unusual thickness; a sky of blue.

Don Pedro Venegas . . . was a man mature in years, and of an active, ambitious spirit.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 158.

17. Connected with in some personal relation of charge or trust: as, the Queen of England; the president of the United States; the secretary of a society; the driver of an engine.—18. Among; included or comprised in. [Compare def. 5 (b).]

There be of us, as be of all other nations,

Villains and knaves.

Fletcher (and another), False One, II. 3.

Mr. Wingfield was chosen President, and an Oration made, why 'Captaine Smith was not admitted of the Council as the rest.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

It is a great ease to have one in our own shape a species below us, and who, without being listed in our service, is by nature of our retinue.

Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

Let a musician be admitted of the party.

Courcier.

Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us,

Burns, Shelley, were with us.

Browning, Lost Leader.

19. Connected with; concerned in; employed for.

He fore to that folke with a fell chere,

With a company clene, kyde men of armys.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12796.

I should tell you too, that Lord Bath's belug of the enterprise contributed hugely to poison the success of it.

Walpole, Letters, II. 7.

If below the milky steep

Some ship of bathe slowly creep.

Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

20. Constituting; which is, or is called: as, the city of New York; the continent of Europe; by the name of John.

I am going a long way, . . .

To the island-valley of Avilion.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

21. On; upon. [Now archaic.]

If of message forthe thou be sente,

Take hede to the same, Genee care diligente.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Also, the maistres and bretheren to-fore said, every gar
soul foure tymes come to-geder, at som certain place, to
speke touchyng the profit and ruy of the forsaide brether-
hede, of peyne of a pond wate to the bretherhede.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In May and Iune they plant their fields, and lue most
of Acornes, Walnuts, and fish.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 181.

The deputy sent for Captain Stagg, . . . and took his
word for his appearance at the next court, which was called
of purpose.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 228.

22†. For.

And he bi-sought him of gruce as he was Godes foorme.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Thanne ich knelede on my knees and cryede to hure of
grace.

Piers Plowman (C), III. 1.

This man deserves to be endited of pety larceny for pil-
lring other mens deuises from them & conuerting them to
his owne vse.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 212.

I humbly do desire your grace of pardon.

Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 402.

He toke leffe of the screeffys wyffe,
And thankyd her of all thyng.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

We had ranged vp and downe more then an houre in
digging in the earth, looking of stones, herbs, and springs.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 186.

I blesse thee in his blessed name,
Whome I of blesse beseech.

Warner, Albion's England, IV. 22.

23. With.

A faire felde ful of folke fonde I there bytwene.

Piers Plowman (B), ProL, 1. 17.

Cloist hom full clany in a clere vessell,
All glyssonnde of gold & of gay stonyis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13794.

Whan thei come to the passage of the forde ther sholde
ye haue seyn speres perce thorough sholdes, and many
knyghtes llygyng in the water, so that the water was all
reade of blode.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), II. 155.

Full richely were these lordes serued at sopor of wyne
and vitalle.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.

Besides, for solace of our peopple, and allurement of the
Saugen, we were prouided of Musike in good variety.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. iv.

The number I left were about two hundred, the most in
health, and prouided of at least ten moneths victual.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 9.

Ye streets at Gravesend runge of their extreame quarrel-
lings, crying out one of another, Thou has brought me to
this!

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

A peace that was full of wrongs and shames.

Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

24. By: noting, after passive verbs, the agent
or person by whom anything is done: as, he
was mocked of the wise man (Mat. ii. 16); be-
loved of the Lord; seen of men. [Archaic.]

They were discomfited of the hethen peple.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), I. 24.

To be worshipfully receiued of the wardeyns and brether-
ern of the same.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Stody alwaies to be loved of good men, and seeke nat to
be hated of the Evell.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 76.

Ye haue also this worde Conduict, a French word, but
well allowed of vs, and long since vsuall.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 122.

O, that a lady, of one man refused,
Should of another therefore be abused!

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 133.

I saw many wooden shoes to be sold, which are worn
only of the peasants.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 84.

Bold Robbin and his traine
Did live unhurt of them

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 888).

The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, tho' a Man of
great Wisdom and Valour, yet was now so overcome of
Covetousness, that he grew universally hated.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 353.

And fires unkindled of the skies
Are glaring round thy altar-stone.

Whittier, Democracy.

25. Containing; filled with: as, a pail of milk;
a basket of flowers.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me recourse
to him.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 223.

Fixed to the opposite wall was a shelf of books.

Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, I.

26. Over: used after words indicating superi-
ority or advantage: as, to have the start of
a rival; to get the best of an opponent.

"It is I who have brought you into this strait," he [Ed-
ward I.] said to his thirsty fellow-soldiers, "and I will have
no advantage of you in meat or in drink."

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 202.

27. With verbal forms, a redundant use, be-
tween transitive verbs and their objects.

That any freike vpon feld of so fele yerres,
So mightily with mayn shuld marre of his fo.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9009.

When Christ in person was preaching, and working of
miracles.

Donne, Sermons, v.

Propheysing their fall in a year or two, and making and
executing of severe laws to bring it to pass.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, II.

28. With verbal nouns, or nouns derived from
verbs, forming an objective (rarely a subjective)
genitive phrase: as, "The Taming of the
Shrew"; the hunting of the hare.

This comes too near the praising of myself.

Shak., M. of V., III. 4. 22.

[Of before a possessive, usually pronoun (but also noun-
case), forms a peculiar idiomatic phrase, in which the pos-
sessive has virtually the value of an objective case: e. g.,
a friend of mine (literally, of or among my friends) = a
friend of me, one of my friends; a cousin of my wife's; etc.

Ye shull go take youre horse and ride to the ende of this
launde in a valey where ye shull finde a place of myn.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), III. 684.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

Of itself. See itself.

off† (ov), adv. [ME. *of*, *of* and *off* not being dis-
tinguished in ME.] Off.

Clement the coblere cast of his cloke,
And atte new faire he nempned it to selle.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 828.

This forse Arcite bath of his helm ydon.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1818.

He hadde grete feer, and douted lesse he passed or he
myght hir sawe [salute], and dide of [doffed] his helme of
his heed for to se hir more clerly.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), III. 684.

And be-gonne a-gein the stour so grete, that half a myle
of men myght heere the noyse.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), II. 216.

Powhatan being 30 miles of, was presently sent for.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 194.

O. F. An abbreviation of Old French.

of-1. [ME. *of*, < AS. *of* = OS. *of*, etc., being
the prep. and adv. *of* in comp., noting either
literal separation, 'off', etc. (now *off*), or as an
inseparable prefix, an intensive, now obsolete.]

A prefix, being *of*, *off*, in composition. See ety-
mology.

of-2. An assimilated form of the prefix *ob-* be-
fore *f-*. See *ob-*.

offbit (of 'bit), *n.* [Prop. *offbit* (so called from
the form of the root), < *off* + *bit*, pp.] The
devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*. See *devil's-bit* (a).

ofcomet (of 'kum), *n.* [ME. (in mod. form *off-*
come, which is actually used in another sense),
< *of*, mod. *E. of*, + *come*.] See the quotation.

But we have purchased this convenient word (*income*) by
the sacrifice of another, equally expressive, though more
restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side
of English. I refer to *ofcome*, employed by old English
writers in the sense of produce rather than product, though
sometimes synonymously with the more modern *income*.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xli.

ofdrad†, *a.* A Middle English form of *adread*2.

The stones beoth of suche grace
That thu ne schalt in none place
Of none duntles beon ofdrad
Ne on bataille ben anad.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 573.

ofer1†, prep. and adv. An early Middle English
form of *over*.

ofer2†, offeret†, adv. Middle English forms of
afar.

To all the prounys that apperit and pertis of
With mekyll solas to se in mony syde londis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1642.

Beholde also how his modre and alle his frendes stand
alle o-ferre.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 181. (Halliwell.)

off (6f), adv. and prep. [*< ME. off, of*: same as
of, prep.: see *of*.] I. adv. 1. At a point more
or less distant; away.

The publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much
as his eyes unto heaven.

Luke xviii. 13.

West of this forest, scarcely off a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 19.

He [the King of Denmark] was at Reinsburg, some two
days Journey off, at a Richsagh, an Assembly that cor-
responds to our Parliament.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 1.

2. Naut.: (a) Away; clear (as from the land, a
danger, etc.): opposed to *on*, *on to*, or *toward*.

Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let
her fall off.

Acts xxvii. 32.

I would I had
A convey too, to bring me safe off.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, IV. 2.

The Wind is commonly off from the Land, except in the
Night, when the Land-Wind comes more from the West.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 109.

(b) Away (as from the wind): opposed to *close*,
near, or *up*: as, to keep a ship off a point or
two.

Set her two courses: off to sea again; lay her off.

Shak., Tempest, I. 1. 54.

John . . . called out to the mate to keep the vessel off,
and haul down the stay-mast.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 82.

3. Away; quite away (expressing motion, or
the act of departure or removal); to a distance;
in such a manner as to drive or keep away; in

another direction (opposed to *toward*): as, he
ran off; to beat off an enemy; to stave off bank-
ruptcy; to wave off an intruder; to put off the
evil day; to head off a danger; to choke off in-
quiry; to laugh off an accusation; to look off.

Let's off; it is unsafe to be near Jove

When he begins to thunder.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 2.

If you get but once handsomely off, you are made ever
after.

Howell, Letters, II. 14.

His wounded men he first sends off to shore,

Never till now unwilling to obey.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 74.

The hero or patron in a libel is but a scavenger to carry
off the dirt.

Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

We laugh it off, and do not weigh this subjection to wom-
en with that seriousness which so important a circum-
stance deserves.

Steele, Spectator, No. 510.

All men should look towards God, but the priest should
never look off from God; and at the sacrament every man
is a priest.

Donne, Sermons, IV.

Look off, let not thy optics be

Abus'd: thou see'st not what thou should'st.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 6.

4. Away from a certain position, connection,
attachment, or relation; away by physical re-
moval or separation: as, to cut, pare, clip, peel,
pull, strip, or tear off; to take off one's hat; to
mark off the distance; to shake off a drowsy
feeling.

Off goes his bonnet.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 4. 81.

Just as Christian came up with the Cross, his Burden
loosed from off his shoulders, and fell from off his back.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 109.

The world that time and sense have known

Falls off and leaves us God alone.

Whittier, The Meeting.

His [Emerson's] thoughts slip on and off their light
rhythmic robes just as the mood takes him.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

[In this sense often used with ellipsis of the verb (*go*, *get*,
take, etc.), and often with *with* following.

Off with his guilty head!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 3.

Thou mightst as reasonably bid me off with my coat as
my hat. I will off with neither in thy presence.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, v.]

5. In such a way as to interrupt continuity or
progress; so as to stop or cause a discontinu-
ance: as, to break off negotiations; to leave off
work; to turn off the gas. Hence, after a substan-
tive verb, with some such verb as *break*, *declare*, etc.,
understood, discontinued; interrupted; postponed: as, the
match is off for the present; the bargain is off.

Man. But have you faith

That he will hold his bargain?

Wth. O dear sir!

He will not off on't; fear him not: I know him.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 3.

We have been making peace lately, but I think it is off
again.

Walspole, Letters, II. 26.

Oh, Maria! child - what! is the whole affair off between
you and Charles?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

It is hardly probable that my knowledge as to when the
current was on or off would suffice to explain his success.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 66.

Young men beginning life try to start where their fa-
thers left off.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 213.

6. Away; in such a manner as to be or become
abated or diminished: as, the fever began to
pass off; the demand has fallen off. - 7. Quite
to the end; so as to finish; utterly; to exhaus-
tion or extermination: an intensive: as, to kill
off vermin; to drain off a swamp.

Drink off this potion.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 387.

8. Forthwith; offhand: as, to rattle off a story;
to dash off a string of verses. - Either off or on,
either remotely or directly; either one way or the other.

The questions no ways touch upon puritanism, either off
or on.

Bp. Sanderson.

Off and on, sometimes on and off. (a) With interruptions
and resumption; at intervals: now and then; occasi-
onally; irregularly: as, I have resided in this neighborhood
off and on for ten years.

For my part, the sea cannot drown me; I swam, ere I
could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues off and on.

Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 17.

I worked for four or five years, off and on, at this place.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(b) Naut., on alternate tacks, now toward and now away
from the land; to and fro. - Neither off nor on. See on1.

- To back, bear, beat, break, come, fly, get, give, go,
hang, pass, set, swear, take, etc., off. See the verbs.

II. prep. 1. From; distant from.

Within a mile o' th' town, forsooth,

And two mile off this place.

Middleton, The Widow, III. 2.

I rode alone, a great way off my men.

A. C. Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. Not on (a street or highway); leading from
or out of.

Watling street, Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thor-
oughfares off Chesapeake and Cornhill.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 201.

3. *Naut.*, to seaward of at short distance; opposite or abreast of to seaward: as, the ship was off St. Lucia.

The effect of his [Sir Kenelm Digby's] guns in a sea-fight off Scanderoun. *Lovell Study Windows*, p. 93.

We were finally beset, while trying to make a harbor in a pack of pancake and sludge ice, a half mile off shore. *A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service*, p. 101.

4. Away from; with separation or removal from; so as no longer to be or rest on: as, to take a book off a shelf; he fell off his horse; my eye is never off him; that care is off his mind: often pleonastically from off.

And now the king, with all his barons,
Rose uppe from offe his seate.

Sir Caudine (Child's Ballads, III. 189).

The waters returned from off the earth. Gen. viii. 3.
Others cut down branches off the trees. Mark xi. 8.

The pears began to fall
From off the high tree with each freshening breeze.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

A raw, chilly wind, laden with moisture, was blowing off the water. *The Century*, XXXVII. 645.

5. Deviating from, especially from what is normal or regular: as, off the mark; off the square; off the pitch (in music).—6. In a state of not being engaged in or occupied with: as, he is off duty to-day.—7. From: indicating source: as, I bought this book off him. [Colloq. or vulgar.]—8. Of: indicating material: as, to make a meal off fish: also pleonastically off off.

What they consider good living is a dinner daily off "good block ornaments" (small pieces of meat, discoloured and dirty, but not tainted, usually set for sale on the butcher's block). *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, I. 462.

"I'll be eat if you dines off me," says Tom.

"Yes, that," says I, "you'll be."

W. S. Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell.

Off color. (a) Defective or of inferior value because of not having the right shade of color: said of precious stones, and also of objects of decorative art, as porcelain. (b) By extension, not of the proper character: not of the highest quality, reputation, etc.; especially, equivocal or of doubtful morality, as a story or print. [Colloq.]

The few [pioneers] who, being off color in the East, found residence more convenient in newly settled towns. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 678.

(c) Out of sorts; indisposed. [Colloq.]—Off its feet, in printing, said of composed type that does not stand squarely on both feet, and consequently produces a one-sided impression.—Off one's base. (a) In the wrong; mistaken. (b) Foolish; crazy. [Slang in both uses.]—Off one's eggs, in the wrong; mistaken. [Slang.]—Off one's feet, off one's legs, not supported on one's feet or legs, as in standing or walking; hence, not able to be moving or active.

I . . . was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Sir W. Temple.*

Off one's hands. See hand.

What say you to a friend that would take this bitter bad bargain off your hands? *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, II. 1.

Off one's head. See head.—Off the hinges. See hinge. **off** (ôf'), *a.* and *n.* [*< off, adv.*] *I. a.* 1. More distant; further; hence, as applied to horses, oxen, etc., driven in pairs abreast (the driver's position being on the left of them), right; right-hand: opposed to *near* or *left-hand*: as, the off side in driving; the off horse.

The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her off fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xxviii.

Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who controlled his mate, the off horse! *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 786.

2. In cricket, on that side of the field which is to the left of the bowler: opposed to *on*. See diagram under *cricket* 2.—3. Leading out of or away from a main line: applied to streets: as, we turned out of Oxford street into an off street.

Friar-street is one of the smaller off thoroughfares. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 479.

4. Characterized by discontinuance or interruption of that which is usual or normal; not occupied with or devoted to the usual business or affairs: as, this is an off day; off time; an off year (in *U. S. politics*, a year in which no important elections take place).

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough, or ran in the Trafalgar Coach; and it was with a team of these very horses, on an off day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ix.

A vast apple-tree, whose trunk was some three feet through, and whose towering top was heavy, even in an off-year for apples, with a mass of young fruit.

Houelle, Three Villages, Shirley.

5. Away from the mark or right direction; mistaken; wrong: as, you are quite off in that matter. [Colloq.]—6. Conditioned; circumstanced. In this sense off is peculiarly idiomatic, well off, for example, meaning literally 'fully out,' namely, of hindering conditions; hence, 'well-conditioned': as, he is well off; they found themselves worse off than before.

Marriage is at present so much out of fashion that a lady is very well off who can get any husband at all.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

The poor—that is to say, the working-classes—have grown distinctly better off. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 260.

Poorly, very poorly off are our peasants! *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 377.

II. n. 1^t. Same as *offing*.

The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the off, at a Southsoutheast moone. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291.

2. In cricket, that part of the field to the bowler's left.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 8.

off (ôf'), *interj.* [Exclamatory use of *off, adv.*] Away! depart! begone!

off (ôf'), *v. i.* [*< off, adv.*] *Naut.*, to move off shore; steer from the land: said of a ship, and used only in the present participle: as, the vessel was offing at the time the accident happened.

offa (ôf'f'), *n.* Same as *affa*.

offal (ôf'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *off-fall*; *< ME. offal*, fallen remnants, chips of wood, etc. (= *D. afval* = *G. abfall* = *Icel. Sw. affall* = *Dan. affald*, offal); *< of, off, + fall*, *n.*] *I. n.* 1. That which falls off, as a chip or chips in dressing wood or stone; that which is suffered to fall off as of little value or use.

On the floors of the lower [oven] they lay the offals of flax, over those mats, and upon them their eggs, at least six thousand in an oven. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 98.

Of gold the very smallest filings are precious, and our Blessed Saviour, when there was no want of provision, yet gave it in charge to his disciples the off-fall should not be lost. *Sanderson, quoted in Trench's Select Glossary*, [ed. 1887].

That which the world offers in her best pleasures is but shells, offals, and parings. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 386.

Especially—2. Waste meat; the parts of a butchered animal which are rejected as unfit for use.

A barrow of butcher's offal. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, III. 5. 5.

What in the butcher's trade is considered the offal of a bullock was explained by Mr. Deputy Hicks before the last Select Committee of the House of Commons on Smithfield Market: "The carcass," he said, "as it hangs clear of everything else, is the carcass, and all else constitutes the offal." *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 9.

3. Refuse of any kind; rubbish.

To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the offals of other professions. *South.*

His part of the harbor is the receptacle of all the offal of the town. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 47.

4. In the fisheries: (a) Small fish of various kinds taken in seines among larger or more valuable kinds, and thrown away or used for manure, etc. [*Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.*] (b) Low-priced and inferior fish: distinguished from *prime*. Fish caught with the trawl average one fourth prime and three fourths offal.

II. a. Waste; refuse: as, offal wood.

Glean not in barren soil these offal ears,
Sith reap thou may'st whole harvests of delight.

Southwell, Lev'd Love Is Loss.

They commonly fat hogs with offal corn.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

off-and-on (ôf'and-on'), *a.* [*< off and on*, adverbial phrase: see under *off, adv.*] Occasional.

The faithful dog,

The off-and-on companion of my walk.

Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

off-bear (ôf'bâr'), *v. t.* In brickmaking, to carry off from the molding-table and place on the ground to dry.

Others still [in pictures on tombs in Thebes] are off-bearing the bricks and laying them out on the ground to dry. *C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles*, p. 18.

off-bearer (ôf'bâr'ér'), *n.* In brickmaking, a workman employed to carry the bricks from the molding-table and lay them on the ground to dry.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an off-bearer.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

off-cap (ôf'kap'), *r. i.* To take off the cap by way of obeisance or salutation. [Rare.]

Three great ones of the city . . .

Off-capp'd to him. *Shak., Othello*, I. 1. 10.

offcast (ôf'kast'), *n.* That which is rejected as useless.

The offcasts of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs.

M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott. (Davies.)

off-come (ôf'kum'), *n.* Apology; excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [Scotch.]

off-corn (ôf'kôr'n), *n.* Waste or inferior corn thrown out during dressing.

Such off-corn as cometh give wife for her share. *Tusser.*

offcut (ôf'kut'), *n.* In printing: (a) Any excess of paper which is cut off the main sheet. (b) That part of a printed sheet which is cut from the main sheet and separately folded. In the ordinary half-sheet form of 12mo, pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 are in the offcut of the half sheet of twelve pages.

offence, offence, etc. See *offense, etc.*

offend (ô-fend'), *v.* [*< ME. offenden*, *< OF. offendre* = *Sp. ofender* = *Pg. offender* = *It. offendere*, offend, *< L. offendere*, thrust or strike against, come upon, stumble, blunder, commit an offense, displease, *< ob*, before, + *OL. fendere*, strike: see *defend, fend*.] *I. trans.* 1^t. To strike; attack; assail.

We have power granted us to defend ourselves and offend our enemies, as well by sea as by land.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 366.

He [the Spaniard] had a Machet, or long Knife, wherewith he kept them [the sailors] both from seizing him, they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend themselves or offend him. *Dampier, Voyages*, I. 254.

2^t. To injure; harm; hurt.

Who hath yow misboded or offended?

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 61.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.

Shak., M. of W., iv. 1. 140.

3. To displease; give offense or displeasure to; shock; annoy; pain; molest.

The rankest compound of villanous smell that ever off-fended nostril.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 93.

A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city.

Prov. xviii. 19.

I acquaint you
Aforehand, if you offend me, I must beat you.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 2.

4. To disobey or sin against (a person); transgress or violate (a law or right).

Marry, Sir, he hath offended the law.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 16.

She found she had offended God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune.

Browning, Ring and Book, III. 182.

5^t. To cause to offend or transgress; lead into disobedience or evil.

If thy right eye offend thee [causeth thee to stumble, in the revised version], pluck it out.

Mat. v. 29.

Whoso shall offend [cause . . . to stumble, in the revised version] one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about this neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

Mat. xviii. 6.

=*Syn.* 3. To vex, chafe, irritate, provoke, nettles, fret, gall.

II. intrans. 1^t. To strike, attack, or assault one.

In the morning and evening the cold doth offend more than it doth about noone tide.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

2. To disobey, violate, or transgress law, whether human or divine; commit a fault or crime; sin: sometimes with *against*.

Nor yet against Caesar have I offended anything at all.

Acts xxv. 8.

If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

I Cor. vii. 13.

In a free Commonwealth, the Governor or chief Counselor offending may be remov'd and punish'd without the least Commotion.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

3^t. To give offense or displeasure; do anything displeasing, or calculated to cause dislike or anger.

But lord, what ayles the kyng at me?

For vn-to hym I neuere offende.

York Plays, p. 140.

offendant (ô-fen'dant'), *n.* [See *offend*.] One who offends; an offender. *Holland.*

If the offendant did consider the griefe and shame of punishment, he would containe himselfe within the compasse of a better course.

Bretton, Packet of Letters, p. 43. (*Davies.*)

offender (ô-fen'dér'), *n.* One who offends; one who transgresses or violates a law, whether human or divine; one who infringes rules and regulations; one who acts contrary to the rights of others, or to social rule or custom; one who displeases or annoys; one who gives offense, or incurs the dislike or resentment of another.

My lords, let pale offenders pardon craue:

If we offend, laws rigour let us haue.

Heywood, If you know not Me, I. 1.

O love beyond degree!

Th' offended dies to set th' offender free.

Quarles, Emblems, III. 10.

She hugged the offender, and forgave the offence.

Dryden, Cym. and *Iph.*, I. 387.

=Syn. *Offender, Delinquent, culprit. Offender differs from delinquent in that a delinquent is, strictly, a negative transgressor, one who neglects to comply with the requirements of the law, whereas an offender is a positive transgressor, one who violates law or social rule. Both are general words, covering the offenses or delinquencies under divine or human laws, social usages, etc.*

offending (o-fen'ding), *n.* The act of committing an offense; offense; fault; transgression; crime.

The very head and front of my *offending*
Hath this extent, no more.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 80.

offendress (o-fen'dres), *n.* [*< offender + -ess.*] A female offender.

A desperate *offendress* against nature.

Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 153.

offense, offence (o-fens'), *n.* [*< ME. offense, offence, < OF. offense, offence, F. offense = Fr. offensa = Sp. ofensa = Pg. It. offensa, < L. offensa, an offense, orig. fem. of offensus, pp. of offendere, offend: see offend.*] 1. Assault; attack: as, weapons or arms of *offense*.

Courtesy . . . would not be persuaded to offer any *offense*, but only to stand up on the best defensive guard.

Sir P. Sidney.

For *offense* they [the Belgians] wore a ponderous sabre, and carried a Gaulish pike, with flame-like and undulating edges.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 116.

2. Harm; hurt; injury.

Litel witen folk what is to yerne;
That they no fynde in hire desire *offense*,
For cloud of error ne lat hem discern
What best is.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 199.

So shall he waste his meins, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself *offense*.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 201.

3. Transgression; sin; fault; wrong.

This young Squyer snerly dede non *offense*,
And thou hast smeten hym here in my presence.

Geverydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 552.

Ho . . . offerd himself to die

For man's *offense*.

Milton, P. L., iii. 410.

Specifically, in law: (a) A crime or misdemeanor; a transgression of law. It implies a violation of law for which the public authorities may prosecute, not merely one which gives rise to a private cause of action only. More specifically—(b) A misdemeanor or transgression of the law which is not indictable, but is punishable summarily or by the forfeiture of a penalty.

4. Affront; insult; injustice; wrong; that which wounds the feelings and causes displeasure or resentment.

Many a hard without *offense*

Has link'd our names together in his lay.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. Displeasure; annoyance; mortification; umbrage; anger.

Content to give them just cause of *offense* when they
had power to make just revenge.

Sir P. Sidney.

And you, good uncle, banish all *offense*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 90.

Capital, cumulative, infamous, military, etc., offense. See the adjectives.—To give *offense*, to cause displeasure.

To decline the acceptance of a present generally gives *offense*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 269.

To take *offense*, to feel displeasure or resentment; be offended.—Syn. 3. Misdemeanor, fault, delinquency, indignity, trespass. Referring to the comparison under *crime*, it may be added that *offense* is a very indefinite word, covering the whole range of the others, while *misdemeanor* is a specific word, applying to an act which is cognizable by civil, school, family, or other authority, and does not appear in the aspect of an *offense* against anything but law or rules.—5. Indignation, resentment.

offenseless, offenceless (o-fens'les), *a.* [*< offense + -less.*] Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive; harmless.

Even so as one would beat his *offenseless* dog, to affright an imperious lion.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 275.

offenselessly, offencelessly (o-fens'les-li), *adv.* Inoffensively; harmlessly.

offensible (o-fen'si-bl), *a.* [*< OF. offensibilis, liable to stumble, < L. offendere, pp. offensus, stumble against, offend: see offend.*] Causing offense; offensive.

Those who will take in hand any enterprise that naturally is seditious or *offensible* have not to consider of the occasion that moveth them to rise, but only the good & evil end which therof may proceed.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 239.

offension (o-fen'shon), *n.* [*< ME. offensioun, < OF. offension = Sp. ofension = Pg. ofensão = It. offensione, < L. offensus (-), a striking against, offense, < offendere, pp. offensus, offend: see offend.*] Assault; attack.

My berd, myn heer that hongeth longe adoun,
That nevere yet ne felte *offension*
Of rasour nor of schere.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1558.

offentious, offensivous (o-fen'shus), *a.* [*< offensi(on) + -ous.*] Offensive.

Ret. 'Tis Ramus, the king's professor of logic.

Gui. Stab him!

Ram. Oh! good my lord, wherein hath Ramus been so *offentious*?

Marionne, Massacre at Paris, I. 8.

offensive (o-fen'siv), *a. and n.* [*< F. offensif = Sp. ofensivo = Pg. It. offensivo, < L. as if *offensus, < offendere, pp. offensus, offend: see offend.*] 1. *a.* 1. Serving to offend, assail, or attack; used in attack: opposed to *defensive*: as, *offensive* weapons.—2. Consisting in or proceeding by attack; assailant; invading; aggressive: opposed to *defensive*.

There is no *offensive* War yet made by Spain against K. John.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

They say my lord duke, besides his business at the Hague, hath a general commission to treat with all princes for a league *offensiv* and defensive against the house of Austria.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 60.

3. Serving to injure; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Causing or giving offense; fitted or intended to offend or give displeasure; provocative of displeasure; insulting; annoying; displeasing: as, an *offensive* remark; *offensive* behavior.

An *offensive* wife

That hath enraged him.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 210.

She did not exactly comprehend his manner, although, on better observation, its feature seemed rather to be lack of ceremony than any approach to *offensive* rudeness.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. Disgusting; disagreeable; giving pain or unpleasant sensations: as, an *offensive* smell.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Aggressive, Offensive.* See *aggressive*.—4. *Insultuous, Offensive* (see *insultuous*); distasteful, obnoxious, impertinent, rude, insolent, abusive, scurrilous.—5. Nauseating, sickening, loathsome.

II. *n.* With the definite article: An aggressive attitude or course of operations; a posture of attack: as, to act on or assume the *offensive*.

offensively (o-fen'siv-li), *adv.* 1. By way of invasion or unprovoked attack; aggressively.—2. In an offensive or displeasing manner; displeasingly; unpleasantly; disagreeably.—3. Injuriously; mischievously.

offensiveness (o-fen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being offensive; injuriousness; unpleasantness.

offer (of'er), *v.* [*< ME. offren, < AS. offrian = OS. offron, offran = OFries. offaria, offria = D. MLG. offeren = OHG. offeron, offeron, MHG. offeren, offeren, G. offeren = Icel. Sw. offr = Dan. ofre, offer (in earliest Teut. use 'offer as a sacrifice,' the eel. use of the L. offerre in this sense explaining its early appearance in Teut.), = OF. (also F.) offer = Pr. offerir, offerir = It. offerire, offerere, offerare (cf. Sp. ofrecer = Pg. oferecer), < L. offerre, ML. also offerare, bring before, present, offer, < ob, before, + ferre = E. bear.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To bring or put forward; present to notice; hold out to notice or for acceptance; present: sometimes used reflexively.

And as ye *offre* you to me, so I *offre* me to you with trewe herte.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 482.

A mixed scene *offers itself*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 613.

I offer it to the reason of any Man, whether he think the knowledge of Christian Religion harder than any other Art or Science to attain.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

Who shall say what prospect life *offers* to another?

Thoreau, Walden, p. 13.

2. To present for acceptance or rejection; tender or make tender of; hence, to bid or tender as a price: as, to *offer* ten dollars for a thing.

Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,

Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, II. 79.

Our author *offers* no reason.

Locke.

3. To present solemnly, or as an act of worship: often with *up*: as, to *offer up* a prayer; to *offer* sacrifices; hence, to sacrifice; immolate.

With oute the Zate of that Temple is an Awltire, where Jewes werein wont to *offren* Dowves and Turtles.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 87.

Our Sauyounr Criste was *offerde* vpon the same stone whan Symyon Justus toke hym in his armes.

Sir R. Gwythorpe, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin-offering for atonement.

Ex. xxix. 36.

An holy priesthood, to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices.

1 Pet. II. 5.

4. To expose for sale.—5. To propose to give or to do; proffer; volunteer; show a disposition or declare a willingness to do (something): as, to *offer* help; to *offer* battle.

Since the 9th of July his readiness to "*offer* battle," or to "*strike*" when the proper moment should arrive, had oozed away.

The Century, XXXVI. 285.

6. To attempt to do; set about doing (something) to or against one; attempt; make a show of doing (something): as, to *offer* violence or resistance; to *offer* an insult.

I was afraid he would have flung a stone at my head, or otherwise have *offered* some violence to me.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

Offering to returne to the Boat, the Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 184.

I rose up, and placed him in my own seat: a compliment I pay to few. The first thing he uttered was, "Isaac, fetch me a cup of your cherry-brandy before you *offer* to ask any question."

Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Adduce, Allege, Assign*, etc. (see *adduce*), exhibit, extend, hold out, furnish, give, propound, propose, show, move.

II. *intrans.* 1. To present itself; come into view or be at hand: as, an opportunity now *offers*.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies.

Dryden.

2. To present or make an offering; offer up prayer, thanks, etc.; present a eucharistic oblation.

By water to White Hall, and there to chapel in my pew. . . . And then the King come down and *offered*, and took the sacrament upon his knees.

Pepps, Diary, I. 280.

3. To present one's self in order to pay court or respects; pay one's respects.

The oath which obliges the knights, whenever they are within two miles of Windsor, to go and *offer*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 168.

4. To act on the offensive; deal a blow.

Gaffray a stroke gaffe tho his sculle vypon,
He *offeryng* so, the helme rent and fouldie raide.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 8090.

So that his power, like to a fangless lion,
May *offer*, but not hold.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 219.

To *offer at*, to make an attempt at; essay: as, the horse *offered at* the leap; I will not *offer at* that which I cannot do.

Offering at wit too? why, Galla,

Where hast thou been? B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

offer (of'er), *n.* [= OFries. *offer* = D. *offer* = MLG. *offer* = OHG. *opfar, opphar, offer, offer, offer, offer, offer, offer* = Icel. *offer* = Sw. Dan. *offer*; from the verb.] 1. The act of presenting to notice or for acceptance, or that which is brought forward or presented to notice or for acceptance; a proposal made and submitted: as, his *offer* of protection was declined; to receive an *offer* of marriage.

The *offers* he doth make

Were not for him to give, nor them to take.

Daniel.

When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd.

Pope, R. of the L., I. 82.

2. The act of bidding or proposing to give a price or to do for a price, or the sum bid; a tender or proposal to give or do something for a specified equivalent, or for something in return: as, no *offer* of less than a dollar will be received; he made an *offer* for the building of the bridge.

When stock is high, they come between,

Making by second hand their *offers*.

Swift, South-Sea Project, st. 20.

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; show; pretense.

I never saw her yet

Make *offer* at the least glance of affection,

But still so modest, wise! Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 1.

He had no sooner spoken these words, but he made an *offer* of throwing himself into the water.

Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

4. An offering; something presented by way of sacrifice or of acknowledgment.

Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me.

Sir P. Sidney.

On offer, for sale.—*Promise and offer*, in Scots law. See *promise*.

offerable (of'er-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. offerable; as offer + -able.*] Capable of being offered.

offerer (of'er-er), *n.* One who offers, in any sense of that word, or presents for acceptance; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship; one who offers a proposal, or makes a bid or tender.

offering (of'er-ing), *n.* [*< ME. *offring, also, by confusion, offrende, < AS. offrung, ofrung (= MLG. offeringe = MHG. offerunge, G. offerung = Sw. Dan. offering), an offering, sacrifice, verbal n. of ofrian, offer: see offer, v.*] 1. The act of one who offers: as, there were few *offerings* in railroad shares to-day; heavy *offerings* in December wheat.—2. That which is offered; a thing offered or given; a gift. Specifically—(a) Something offered or presented in divine service, as an expression of gratitude or thanks, to procure some favor or benefit, or to atone for sin or conciliate the Deity; an oblation; a sacrifice. In the ancient Jewish Church offerings were classed as burnt-offerings, peace, sin, and trespass offerings. They may also be divided into animal or bloody offerings (sheep, goats, cattle, doves), and vegetable or unbloody offerings. (b) A contribution (strictly a religious contribution given to or by means of a church) given for the support of some cause, or consecrated to some special

purpose: as, *offerings* for the poor. [The term *offerings* in the Church of England includes payments made in accordance with custom to the vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, etc., or at Easter or Christmas.]

And sche bigan to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And aftir that made hir offrende.

Gower. (Halliwell.)

Easter offerings. See *Easter dues*, under *Easter*.—**Offering day**, in the Ch. of Eng., a day on which it was formerly and is still in some places customary to make special alms and offerings for the poor. These days are Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday, and the feast of the dedication of the parish church, or, instead of the latter two, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

offering-sheet (of'er-ing-shët), *n.* In the *Western Church*, during early and medieval times, a white linen cloth or fanon in which the bread intended for eucharistic use was presented by the people. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 35.

offertoire (of'er-twor'), *n.* [F.: see *offertory*.] Same as *offertory*.

offertorium (of'er-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *offertoria* (-ia). [L.L.] Same as *offertory*.

offertory (of'er-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *offertories* (-riz). [ME. *offertory*, *offertory* (also *offertoire*, < OF.) = OF. (and F.) *offertoire* = Sp. *ofertorio* = Pg. It. *offertorio*, < L.L. *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, < *offer*, an offerer, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered.

He [St. Paul] gave his will, made an *offertory* of that, as well as of his goods, choosing the act which was enjoined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In medieval usage—(1) A cloth of fine linen or richer material used to receive the bread offered by the people. (2) A cloth with which the deacon or assistant at mass lifted the chalice. (3) A strip of silk worn like a scarf, with which the acolyte, or afterward the subdeacon, held the empty paten from the time of the lesser oblation till the end of the canon. Also called the *offertory veil*. (b) In the mass of the Roman Catholic and in the communion office of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches—(1) The verses or the anthem said or sung while the gifts of the people are received and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar; also, the musical setting of such verses or anthems. (2) The money (or, as formerly, other gifts) then received from the people. (3) The oblation of the unconsecrated elements then made by the celebrant. Also called the *lesser oblation*. See *oblation*, 3. (4) The part of the service beginning with the offertory verses or anthem and ending before the *Sursum Corda*.—**Offertory dish**. Same as *alm-basin*.

offerture (of'er-tür), *n.* [OF. *offerture*, an offer, proposal, < ML. *offertura*, an offering, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] An offer; an overture; a proposal.

Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*.

off-fall, *n.* See *offal*.

off-flow (of'flō), *n.* A channel or way by which surplus water may be discharged or allowed to flow off.

offhand (of'hand'), *adv.* 1. At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice.

But then she reads so—my stars! how she will read off hand! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

We cannot say, without looking carefully to the scale on the map, how many miles Corfu lies from the coast of Thessaly, any more than we can say *offhand* how many miles Anglesey lies from the coast of Norfolk.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 337.

2. From the hand; without the support of a rest.

Rifles were, however, always permitted to compete with them, under equitable restrictions. These were, that they should be fired *off-hand*, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.

A. B. Longstreet, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 203.

offhand (of'hand'), *adv.* [OF. *offhand*, *adv.*] 1. Without study or premeditation; impromptu: as, an *offhand* remark; an *offhand* speech.

One searches in vain [in Matthew Arnold's works] for a blithe, musical, gay, or serious *off-hand* poem. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 92.

2. Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional: as, an *offhand* manner.

He [Gray] has the knack of saying droll things in an *off-hand* way, and as if they cost him nothing. *Lovell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 167.

offhanded (of'han'ded), *adv.* [OF. *offhand* + -ed².] *Offhand*; without hesitation. [Colloq.]

Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he pronounce her, *off-handed*, a Punch or a Judy. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 52.

offhandedly (of'han'ded-li), *adv.* *Offhand*; in an offhand manner. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 541. [Colloq.]

office (of'is), *n.* [ME. *office*, *offyce*, < OF. *office*, *offy*; F. *office* = Sp. *oficio* = Pg. *oficio* = It. *ufficio*, *ufizio*, *ufizio*, *uficio*, < L. *officium*, a service, an obligatory service, duty, official duty, office, court, etc., prob. contr. from *opifcium*, the doing of a work, a working, < *opifex*, one who does a work, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*. Cf. *official*.] 1. Service; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; function assigned by a superior authority; hence, employment; business; that which one undertakes or is expected to do.

Let no preacher be negligent in doing his office.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The way to increase spiritual comforts is to be strict in the offices of humble obedience.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

So, Jack Tapster, do me thine office.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xix.

2. That which is performed or is intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or which anything is fitted to perform or customarily performs; function.

My voice had lost his office & was dead.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the office of so many prisms.

Newton, *Opticks*.

The office of geometry, he [Plato] said, was to discipline the mind, not to minister to the base wants of the body.

Macleay, Lord Bacon.

3. A position or situation to which certain duties are attached; a post the possession of which imposes certain duties upon the possessor and confers authority for their performance; a post or place held by an officer, an official, or a functionary.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office. *Rom.* xi. 13.

An office is a right to exercise an employment, public or private, as in the case of bailiffs, receivers, and the like. *S. Douell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 123, note.

4. Specifically, a position of authority under a government: as, a man in office: to accept office. In law: (a) The right and duty conferred on an individual to perform any part of the functions of government, and receive such compensation, if any, as the law may affix to the service: more specifically called *public office*. It implies authority to exercise some part or the power of the state, a tenure of right therein, some continuous duration, and usually emoluments. It is often defined simply as a public charge or employment; but there are many instances of public charge or employment which are not in law deemed offices, such as the service of a janitor, or that of a person designated by special act to buy goods for public use. In early English law office was regarded as a right, and could be conferred on a man and his heirs. In United States law it is a duty or agency conferred for public benefit; and, although the tenure is to some extent matter of right, the compensation is subject to change by the legislature, unless constitutionally fixed. (b) In a more general sense, the word office includes continuous powers or functions to act under direct sanction of law in the affairs of others without their appointment or consent: as, the office of an executor or of a trustee. (c) In a private corporation: (1) A continuous power or function the existence of which forms part of the organization of the body, as distinguished from the service of agents and servants. (2) Executive or administrative powers and functions, as distinguished from membership in the governing body, as those of the directors and officers of a bank.

5. In *old Eng. law*, jurisdiction; bailiwick: as, a constable sworn "to prevent all bloodshed, outreries, affrays, and rescoues [rescues] done within his office."—6. Inquest of office (which see, under *inquest*).—7. A building or room in which one transacts business or discharges his professional duties: as, a lawyer's or doctor's office; the office of a factory or lumber-yard; especially, a place where public business is transacted: as, the county clerk's office; the post-office; the war-office: also (in the plural), the apartments wherein domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brew-houses, and the like, along with outhouses, such as the stables, etc., of a mansion or palace, or the barns, cow-houses, etc., of a farm.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see

But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,

Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones?

Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 2. 63.

As for officers, let them stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887).

8. The persons collectively who transact business in an office: often applied specifically to an insurance company: as, a fire-officer.—9. An act of good or ill voluntarily tendered (usually in a good sense); service: usually in the plural.

Wolves and bears, . . .
'casting their savageness aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, II. 3. 189.

I am a man that hath not done your love
All the worst offices. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, I. 1.

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good Offices to accommodate Matters. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 4.

10. *Eccles.*: (a) The prescribed order or form for a service of the church, or for devotional use, or the service so prescribed; especially, the forms for the canonical hours collectively (the *divine office*): as, the communion office, the confirmation office, the office of prime, etc.: to recite office. (b) In the Mozarabic and in some old Gallican and monastic liturgies, in the Uses of Sarum and York, and in the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549, the introit. Also *officium*. (c) In canon law, a benefice which carries no jurisdiction with it.—11. Mark of authority; badge of office.

The aumenere a rod schalle haue in honde,

As offices for almes, y vnderstande.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

Ambrosian office. See *Ambrosian*.—**Arms of office**, in her. See *arm*, 7.—**Circumlocution Office.** See *circumlocution*.—**Color of office.** See *color*.—**Cook's office**, the galley. [Naut. slang.]—**Crown office.** See *crown*.—**Dead-letter office.** See *dead*.—**Divine office.** See *def.* 10 and *divine*.—**Foreign office.** See *foreign*.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition: this title, however, properly belongs to the "Congregation" established at Rome by Pope Paul III. in 1542, to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject.—**Home Office.** See *home*.—**House of office.** See *house*.—**Hydrographic, impress, intelligence, land, etc., office.** See the qualifying words.—**Jack in office, Jack out of office.** See *Jack*, 1.—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin**, a collection of psalms, lessons, and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary, arranged in imitation of the breviary, and formerly appointed in the Roman Catholic Church to be read by certain religious in addition to the divine office.—**Military office.** See *military*, 2.—**Ministerial offices, Mozarabic office, naval office.** See the adjectives.—**Oath of office.** See *oath*.—**Occasional office**, the form for a religious service which does not recur at stated intervals, but is limited to certain occasions or relates to certain individuals only; a service other than the holy communion or daily prayers. Such occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer are those for baptism, confirmation, matrimony, visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, institution of a minister, etc.—**Office copy**, in law. See *copy*.—**Office found**, in law, the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. See *inquest*.—**Office hours**, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office of detail.** See *detail*.—**To give the office**, to suggest as a job; furnish a hint; supply information. [Slang, Eng.]—**Syn. Business, Pursuit**, etc. (see *occupation*), post, situation, place, capacity.

officer (of'is), *v. t.* [OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Sp. *oficiar* = Pg. *oficiar* = It. *officiare*, *ufficiare*, < ML. *officiare*, perform an office, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*, *n.* Cf. *officiate*.] 1. To perform in the way of office or service; serve; perform; transact.

Shall I stay here to do 't? no, no, although
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels offic'd all. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, III. 2. 128.

2. To intrust with an office; place in an office.

So stands this squire

Officed with me. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 172.

3. To move by means of office or by exercise of official authority. [Rare.]

A Jack-guardant cannot officer me from my son Coriolanus. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 2. 68.

office-bearer (of'is-bär'er), *n.* One who has been intrusted with the discharge of some official duty, as in directing the affairs of a corporation, company, society, etc.

office-book (of'is-buk), *n.* A service-book; a book containing religious offices or services.

office-holder (of'is-hol'der), *n.* One who is in possession of an office under government; in general, any official.

officer (of'is-er), *n.* [ME. *officer*, < OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Pr. *officier* = It. *officiere*, < ML. *officiarius*, an officer, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*.] 1. One who holds an office, or to whom has been intrusted a share in the management or direction of some business or undertaking, such as a society, corporation, company, etc., or who fills some position involving responsibility, to which he has been formally appointed.—2. Specifically, a person holding a public office, under a national, state, or municipal government, and authorized thereby to exercise some specific function: as, an officer of the Treasury Department; a custom-house or excise officer; law officers; a court officer. In constitutional provisions and statutes regulating the appointment, tenure, emoluments, etc., of public officers, the designations "officers," "civil officers," "public officers," "executive officers," "judicial officers," "legislative officers," "administrative officers," and the like commonly have in American law peculiar meanings dependent on the connection in which the phrases are used, and on other provisions of law necessary to be considered with them.

All the principal ministers of the British crown are popularly called the great *officers* of state.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 458.

3. Used absolutely: (a) One who holds a commission in the army or navy. In the army *general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff officers* belong to the general staff, and include the quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, etc. *Commissioned officers*, in the British army, include colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (*field-officers*), and captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants (*company officers*), and are appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord lieutenant; in the United States army these hold their commissions from the President, the lowest grade being that of second lieutenant. *Brevet officers* are those who hold a nominal rank above that for which they receive pay. *Non-commissioned officers* are usually appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and are intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum- and fife-majors. Officers in the navy are distinguished as *commissioned officers*, holding their commissions in the British navy from the lords of the Admiralty and in the United States navy from the President; *warrant officers*, holding warrants in the British navy from the Admiralty, and in the United States navy from the Secretary of the Navy, as boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers; and *petty officers*, appointed by the captain or officer commanding the ship. Officers in the navy are also classed as *line or combatant officers*, and *staff or non-combatant officers*, the latter comprising paymasters, and medical, commissariat, and other civil officers. See *line*, 14. (b) In the law of corporations, one who holds an office, such as a director or cashier, as distinguished from one who is an employee, as a bookkeeper. It is disputed whether a bank-teller is properly included in the designation of *officers* or not. The question would often be determined by a reference to the charter or by-laws of the particular bank. More specifically, in popular use, an *officer* is an executive officer, such as the president, secretary, or treasurer, as distinguished from a member of the board of directors or an employee. (c) A policeman, constable, or beadle.

It is no solecism to call a police-constable an *officer*, although the chief constable would speak of him as one of his "men." A police-constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an *officer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 237.

(d) In some honorary orders, a member of higher rank than the lowest; in the Legion of Honor, the degree next higher than that of chevalier or knight.—**Executive officer.** See *executive*.—**General officer**, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade; a general. See def. 3 (a).—**Marine officer**, **naval officer**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Officer de facto**, in law, a person who by some color of right is in possession of an office and for the time being performs its duties with public acquiescence. Hence his acts are generally valid as to the public, though he may have no right as against the state.—**Officer de jure**, a person who, possessing the legal qualifications, has been lawfully chosen to the office in question, and has fulfilled the conditions precedent to the performance of its duties. Hence he has a right to retain the office and receive its compensation. *Cooley*.—**Officer of arms**, in her., one of the officials concerned with heraldry, as a king-at-arms, herald, or pursuivant.—**Officer of the day**, an officer who has charge, for the time being, of the guard, prisoners, and police of a military force or camp, and inspects the guard, messes, barracks, storehouses, corrals, etc.—**Officer of the deck**, the officer who has charge, for the time being, of the management of a ship.—**Officer of the guard**, a commissioned officer who is detailed daily to command the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day; he instructs the non-commissioned officers and privates of the guard in their duties, inspects the reliefs, visits the sentinels, and is responsible for the good order and discipline of the guard and prisoners, and also for the property they use.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer*.—**Orderly officer.** See *orderly*.

officer (of'i-sér), *v.* [*< officer, n.*] **I. t. intrans.** To minister; be of service.

The small store he set on princes and the nobility, unless they were *officering* to the welfare of the community of their fellow-men.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), II. 95, Commentary.

II. trans. 1. To furnish with officers; appoint officers over.

These vessels, owned, controlled, and *officered* by the Confederate Government, sailed sometimes under the British flag. *J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 226.

2. To serve as officers for.

Men of education . . . pass certain examinations, pay for their own outfit and food, work hard in the army for a year, are then dismissed on passing another examination, and become available in war chiefly to *officer* the reserves. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 11.

office-seeker (of'i-sê'kér), *n.* One who seeks public office.

official (o-fish'al), *a. and n.* [*< ME. official (n.), < OF. official, officiel, F. officiel = Sp. oficial = Pg. oficial = It. ufficiale, ufficiale, < LL. officialis, of or belonging to duty or office (ML. as a noun, an official), < L. officium, duty, office: see office.*] **I. a. 1.** Of or pertaining to office or the performance of the duties of an office: as, *official duty*; *official cares* or responsibility.

Whose heavy hours were passed with busy men
In the dull practice of th' *official* pen.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 119.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; hence, authorized: as, an *official statement* or report.—3†. Performing duties or offices; rendering useful service; ministering.

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition.

Str T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 2.

Official arms, in her., arms assumed because representing an office or dignity, and impaled or in other way combined with the paternal arms: thus, a bishop impales the arms of his see with his personal arms.

II. n. 1. One who is invested with an office of a public nature; one holding a civil appointment: as, a government *official*; a railway *official*.

There shal no juggle imperial,
Ne bishop, ne *official*,
Done judgement on me.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6420.

One of those legislators especially odious to *officials*—an independent "large-acred" member.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, ix. 4.

The hardest work of all, in one sense, falls on that much-abused *official*, the Chief Clerk, who has to sit in a public room, accessible to every one.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 10.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a person appointed as judge by a bishop, chapter, or archdeacon, to hear causes in the ecclesiastical courts.

officialdom (o-fish'al-dum), *n.* [*< official + -dom.*] Officials collectively or as a class.

The language of *officialdom* is entirely French, indeed, thinly cloaked in a departmental disguise of English terminations.

Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888.

officialism (o-fish'al-izm), *n.* [*< official + -ism.*] 1. Official position; office-holding; public office.

He is the first Irish leader of whose party no member could be tempted by the extravagant salaries with which *officialism* is endowed in Ireland.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 13.

2. An official system.

Military *officialism* everywhere tends to usurp the place of civil *officialism*. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 266.

In what relation does His Headship stand to the political and social organizations that call themselves Churches, and the *officialisms* they have created?

Contemporary Rev., LI. 212.

3. That view of official position which regards office, and the mere discharge of official duty, without reference to public or other interests, as all-important; excessive attention to official routine and office detail; official strictness or stiffness; "red-tapeism."

The melancholy years at St. Helena, which will, we fear, prove only more and more ignoble when *officialism* allows its records to see the light. *Westminster Rec.*, CXXVI. 388.

4. Perfunctoriness.

There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and *officialism* in worship—I. e., of worship simulated by mechanical imitation.

Contemporary Rev., L. 15.

officiality (o-fish'al-i-ti), *n.* [*< official + -ity.*] Same as *officialty*. *Hume*.

officialize (o-fish'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *officialized*, ppr. *officializing*. [*< official + -ize.*] To render official in character.

officially (o-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an official capacity; as an official: as, I am not *officially* cognizant of the matter; *officially* connected with some undertaking.—2. By the proper officer, or in accordance with official requirements; duly and formally, as by an official: as, accounts or reports *officially* verified; persons *officially* notified.

officialty (o-fish'al-ti), *n.* [*< official + -ty.*] *Eccles.*: (a) The charge or office of an official.

Aylife. (b) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head. (c) The building in which an ecclesiastical court or other deliberative or governing body assembles, or has its official seat; a chapter-house: as, the *officialty* of the Cathedral of Sens in France. Also *officiality*.

officiant (o-fish'i-ant), *n.* [*< ML. offician(-)s, ppr. of officiare, officiate: see officiate.*] *Eccles.*, one who officiates at or conducts a religious service; one who administers a sacrament or celebrates the eucharist.

"Celebrant" is also used . . . for the chief *officiant* at other solemn offices, such as vespers. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 132.

officiarius (o-fish'i-â-ri), *a.* [*< ML. officarius, < L. officium, office: see office, officer.*] 1. Relating to an office; official. [Rare.]

Some sheriffs were hereditary and some *officiarius* and had jurisdiction over the counties.

Pilkington, *Derbyshire*, II. 11.

2†. Subservient; subordinate. *Heylin* (1600–1662). (*Davies*.)

officiate (o-fish'i-ât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *officiated*, ppr. *officiating*. [*< ML. officiatu, pp. of officiare, perform an office, < L. officium, office: see office. Cf. office, v.*] **I. intrans.** To perform official duties; perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post; serve.

On the top of the hill [at Cairo] is the uninhabited convent of St. Michael, to which a priest goes every Sunday to *officiate*. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 25.

II. trans. 1. To perform or take part in.

Household and privat Orisons were not to be *officiated* by Priests: for neither did public Prayer appertain only to their office. *Milton*, *Eklogikastes*, xlv.

2†. To supply; give out.

All her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible . . . merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 22.

officiator (o-fish'i-â-tor), *n.* [*< ML. officiator, < officiare, officiate: see officiate.*] One who officiates.

official (o-fis'i-nal), *a. and n.* [= *F. officinal* = *Sp. oficial* = *Pg. oficial* = *It. officinale*, < *ML. officialis*, of the shop or office, *NL.* specifically of an apothecary's shop, < *L. officina*, a workshop, laboratory, *ML.* also office: see *officine*.] **I. a. 1.** Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory; used in a shop or laboratory. Especially—2. Of an apothecary's shop: applied in pharmacy to preparations made according to recognized prescriptions; specifically, prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Hence—3. In *bot.*, used in medicine or the arts.

II. n. A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop; specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopœia.

officine (of'i-sin), *n.* [*< OF. officine, officine = Sp. oficina = Pg. It. officina*, a shop, laboratory, apothecary's shop, < *L. officina*, a shop, laboratory, *ML.* also office, *NL.* an apothecary's shop, contr. of *officina*, < *opifex* (*opific-*), a worker, mechanic, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*, and cf. *office*.] A workshop or laboratory. *Fuller*.

officious (o-fish'us), *a.* [*< F. officieux = Sp. officioso = Pg. officioso = It. officioso, uffizioso, < L. officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, < *officium*, service, duty: see *office*.] 1. Doing or ready to do kind offices; attentive; courteous and obliging; hence, friendly, in a general sense.

To whom they would have bin *officious* helpers in building of the Temple. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 161.

Ask how you did, and often, with intent
Of being *officious*, be impertinent.

Donne, *Expostulation*.

2. Having a bearing on or connection with official duties, but not formally official.

Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an official conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between two ministers, and it compromises neither; the latter would do so, and would bind their Governments. *Diary of Lord Malmesbury*, quoted in [*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 65.

3. Forward in tendering services; zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others; meddling; obtrusive.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 330.

I have a traveler's dislike to *officious* clericoni.

Irrving, *Alhambra*, p. 53.

Officious will, a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family. *Wharton*. = *Syn. 3. Impertinent*. *Officious* (see *impertinent*): *Active*, *Busy*, etc. (see *active*); meddling, obtrusive, interfering, intermeddling, pragmatical.

officially (o-fish'us-li), *adv.* 1†. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officially*. *Barrow*.

2†. Kindly; with solicitous care.

We came much fatigued to a village where they very *officially* supplied us with fuel, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 82.

3. In a forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; meddlingly.

The family . . . shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick *officially* reached him a chair. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vi.

officiousness (o-fish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being officious; readiness or eagerness to render unsolicited service; well-intentioned meddlesomeness; superserviceableness.

officium (o-fish'i-um), *n.* See *office*, 10 (b).
offing (ôf'ing), *n.* [*< off + -ing*.] That part of the open visible sea that is remote from the shore, beyond the anchoring-ground, or beyond the mid-line between the shore and the horizon.

Some little cloud
Outs off the fiery highway of the sun,
And takes a light in the *offing*.

Tennyson, *Knock Arden*.

To get a good *offing* (*naut.*), to get well clear of the land.
offish (ôf'ish), *a.* [*< off + ish*]. Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner; reserved.

A few days later he called on her, expecting to patch up their little misunderstanding, as on previous occasions. She was rather *offish*, but really would have been glad to make up.

The Century, XXXVI. 35.

offset (ôf'let), *n.* [*< off + let*. Cf. *inlet, outlet*]. A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal for letting off the water.

offset (ôf'print), *n.* [*< off + print*; equiv. to *G. abdruck*]. A reprint of a separate article contained in a periodical or other publication. See the quotations.

Various terms, such as "deprint," "exprint," &c., have been proposed to denote a separately printed copy of a pamphlet distributed to friends. Neither conveys any intelligible idea. But by comparison with "offset" I think we might use *offset* with some hope of expressing what is meant. W. W. Skeat, *The Academy*, XXVIII. 121.

Reprints of the separate articles ("offsets" is the last coinage, we believe) would be very welcome for convenience of use in classes. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 275.

off-reckoning (ôf'rek'ning), *n.* Formerly, in the British army, an allowance given to captains and commanding officers of regiments from the money set apart annually for the men's clothing.

offrendet, *n.* See *offering*.

offsaddle (ôf'sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offsaddled*, ppr. *offsaddling*. [*< off + saddle*]. To unsaddle; remove the saddle from. [South Africa.]

The first halt was called about ten miles from the camp, but the horses were not *offsaddled* at this spot. *The Cape Argus*, June 7, 1879.

At midday they *offsaddled* the horses for an hour by some water. H. R. Haggard, *Jess*, xxx.

offscouring (ôf'skour'ing), *n.* [*< off + scouring*]. That which is scoured off; hence, rejected matter; refuse; that which is vile or despised.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. Lam. iii. 45.

The common sort of strangers, and the *off-scouring* of mariners (here I do except them of better judgement, as well mariners as others). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 559.

They were contented to be the *off-scouring* of the world, and to expose themselves willingly to all afflictions. Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

The *offscourings* of the gaols which were formerly poured into the British army. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 22.

offscum (ôf'skum), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Refuse; scum. But now this *offscum* of that cursed fry Dare to renou the like bald enterprise. *Spenser*, *P. Q.*, VII. vi. 30.

I see the Drift. These *off-scums*, all at once Too idly pampered, plot rebellions. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Laws.

II. *a.* Vile; outcast.

The *offscum* rascals of men.

Trans. of Boccacini (1626), p. 207.

offset (ôf'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offset*, ppr. *offsetting*. [*< off + set*]. To set off; balance; counterveil; especially, to cancel by a contrary claim or sum: as, to *offset* one account against another.

We may *offset* the too great heaviness of the corner pinnacles of the towers by noting the beauty of their parapets. *The Century*, XXXVI. 389.

offset (ôf'set), *n.* [*< offset, v.*]. 1. An offshoot; specifically, in bot., a short lateral shoot, either a stolon or a sucker, by which certain plants are propagated. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, is propagated in this manner. See cut under *bulb*.

They produce such a number of *off-sets* that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots. Miller, *Gardener's Dict.*, Lillio-Narcissus.

2. A scion; a child; offspring. [Rare.]

His man-minded *offset* rose To chase the deer at five. Tennyson, *Talking Oak*.

3. A spur or minor branch from a principal range of hills or mountains.—4. In *surv.*, a perpendicular distance, measured from one of the main lines, as to points in the extremities of an inclosure, in order to take in an irregular section, and thus determine accurately the total area.—5. In *com.*, a sum, value, or account set off against another sum or account as an equivalent, counterveil, or requital sum; hence, generally, any counterbalancing or counterveiling thing or circumstance; a set-off.

If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half-brutal intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations

should be allowed a full vote, as an *offset*, through the purest part of the people. Emerson, *Woman*.

Thanksgiving was an anti-Christmas festival, established as a kind of *set-off* to that. S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 10.

6. In *arch.*, a horizontal break in a wall or other member, marking a diminution of its thickness. See *set-off*.

Beautiful stone masonry, ornamented by buttresses and *offsets*. J. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 186.

7. A terrace: as, grounds laid out in *offsets*. [Local, New England.]—8. In a vehicle, a branch or fork of metal used to unite parts of the gear, as the backstay to the rear axle.—9. In *printing*, a faulty transfer of superabundant or undried ink on a printed sheet to any opposed surface, as the opposite page. Also known as *set-off*.—10. A branch pipe; also, a more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to bring the axis of one part of the pipe out of line with the axis of another part.

offset-glass (ôf'set-glâs), *n.* An oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object.

offset-pipe (ôf'set-pîp), *n.* A pipe having a bend or offset to carry it past an obstruction and bring it back to the original direction.

offset-sheet (ôf'set-shêt), *n.* In *printing*, a sheet of oiled paper laid on the impression-surface of a press, or a sheet of white paper put between newly printed sheets, to prevent the offset of ink.

offset-staff (ôf'set-stâf), *n.* In *surv.*, a light rod, generally measuring ten links, used for taking offsets.

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *offset, v.*] The act of providing with a bend or offset.

Bending and *offsetting* of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe-fitters. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 107.

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *p. a.* 1. Setting off; tending away.

Made the *offsetting* streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward. Kane, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 33.

2. Counterbalancing; equivalent.

The greatest amount of heat received from the sun and *offsetting* radiation from the earth, other things being equal, is, of course, as we have seen, at the equator. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 78.

offsetting-blanket (ôf'set-ing-blau'ket), *n.* A blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper.

offshoot (ôf'shôt), *n.* [*< off + shoot*]. A branch from a main stem, street, stream, or the like.

Offshoots from Friar Street. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 423.

The *offshoots* of the Gulf-stream. J. D. Forbes.

It [the palace] shows how late the genuine tradition lingered on, and what vigorous *offshoots* the old style could throw off, even when it might be thought to be dead. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 251.

offshore (ôf'shôr'), *adv.* [Orig. a phrase, *off shore*]. 1. From the shore; away from the shore: as, the wind was blowing *offshore*.

Winds there [on the western side of the Atlantic] are more *offshore*, and are drier, in general. Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 135.

2. At a distance from the shore.

The best months for whaling *offshore* are from September to May. Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 16.

offshore (ôf'shôr'), *a.* [*< offshore, adv.*]. 1. Leading off or away from the shore.

An *offshore* guide for supporting or guiding the cable, whereby the seine may be both cast and hauled from the shore. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 283.

2. Belonging to or carrying on operations in that part of the sea which is off or at a distance from the shore, especially at a distance of more than three miles from the shore: opposed to *in-shore*.

The nationality of the crews of the *offshore* fisherman. Science, IV. 463.

off-side (ôf'sid), *adv.* On the wrong side; specifically, in *foot-ball* and *hockey*, between the ball and the opponents' goal during the play. A player *off-side* is prohibited from touching the ball or an opponent.

offset (ôf'skip), *n.* In a picture, the distance.

"As in painting," he [Charles Arison] writes [in 1752], "there are three various degrees of distances established, viz. the foreground, the intermediate part, and the *offset*, so in music." N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 427.

off-smite (ôf'smî), *v. t.* [ME. *ofsmiten*; *< off + smite*]. To strike off; cut off.

Hir fader with ful sorweful herte and wil, Hir heed *of-smoot*. Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, I. 255.

offspring (ôf'spring), *n.* [*< ME. ofspring, ofspring, ofspring, < AS. ofspring (= Icel. af-springr)*], offspring, progeny, descendants, *< of*, from, + *springan*, spring, arise: see *off* and *spring*.] 1. Origin; descent; family.

Certainly the prime antiquity of *offspring* is always given to the Scythians. Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. v. 7.

Nor was her princely *offspring* damified, Or ought disparaged by those labours base. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 18.

2. Propagation; generation. Hooker.—3. Progeny; descendants, however remote from the stock; issue: a collective term, applied to several or all descendants (sometimes, exceptionally, to collateral branches), or to one child if the sole descendant.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng Were here with all his *offspring*. M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 109. (Halliwell.)

The male children, with all the whole male *offspring*, continue . . . in their own family, and be governed of the eldest and ancientest father, unless he dote for age. Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

God shall forgive you Cœur-de-lion's death The rather that you give his *offspring* life. Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 13.

Genius is often, like the pearl, the *offspring* or the accompaniment of disease. Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xi.

=Syn. 3. *Offspring, Issue, Progeny, Posterity, Descendants.* *Offspring* and *progeny* apply to the young of man or beast; the rest usually only to the human race. *Offspring* and *issue* usually imply more than one, but may refer to one only; *progeny* and *posterity* refer to more than one, and generally to many; *offspring* and *issue* refer generally to the first generation, the rest to as many generations as there may be in the case, *posterity* and *descendants* necessarily covering more than one. *Issue* is almost always a legal or genealogical term, referring to a child or children of one who has died. *Posterity* implies an indefinite future of descent.

A bird each fond endearment tries To tempt its new fledged *offspring* to the skies. Goldenwold, *Des. VII.*, I. 168.

This good king shortly without *issue* dide, Whereof great trouble in the kingdom grew. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. x. 54.

Denounce To them and to their *progeny* from thence Perpetual banishment. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 107.

He with his whole *posterity* must die. Milton, *P. L.*, III. 209.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

oftake (ôf'tāk), *n.* [*< off + take*]. 1. In *mining*, a subsidiary drainage-level, used where, from the form of the country, the water may be run off level-free.

From 20 to 30 fathoms *oftake* is an object of considerable economy in pumping; but even less is often had recourse to. Urr, *Dict.*, III. 320.

2. A point or channel of drainage or off-flow. The third of the Hugi headwaters has its principal *oftake* from the Ganges again about forty miles further down. Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 44.

oftake (ôf'tāk), *v. t.* [*< ME. of'taken*; *< off + take*]. To take off; take away.

Til from my tonge *of-taken* is the greyn. Chaucer, *Priores's Tale*, I. 213.

offuscate, offuscation. Same as *obfuscate, obfuscation*.

offusquet, *v. t.* Same as *obfusque*.

offward (ôf'wärd), *adv.* [*< off + ward*]. Toward the sea; away from the land; leaning or inclined away from the land or toward the sea, as a ship when aground. [Rare.]

Offward [is] the situation of a ship which lies aground and leans from the shore. Thus they say "The ship heels *offward*" when, being aground, she heels toward the water side. Falconer, *Nautical Dict.* (Latham.)

offhungered, *a.* A Middle English form of *ahungered*.

of-newt, *adv.* Same as *of new*. See *new* and *ance*.

ofreacht, *v. t.* [ME. *ofrechen* (pret. *ofraugte*, *ofrahte*, etc.), a var. of *arechen*, *areach*: see *areach*]. To reach; obtain; recover: same as *areach*.

That loud ischal *ofreache*. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1283.

Longe tyme I slepte: And of Crystes passoun and penance the peple that *of-rau*, &c. Piern Plowman (B), xviii. 6.

ofsaker, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsaken*, *< AS. ofsacan (= Icel. afsaka)*, deny, *< of- + sacan*, strive, contend, deny: see *sake*. Cf. *forsake*]. To deny.

ofsawt. Preterit of *ofsee*.

ofschamedt, *a.* A Middle English form of *ashamed*.

ofsee, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsen*, *< AS. ofseon*, observe, *< of- + seon*, see: see *see*]. To see; observe; notice.

Thanne *of-saw* he full sone that semliche child, That so loueliche lay & wep in that lothli coue. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 49.

ofseek, *v. t.* [ME. *ofseken*, *ofsechen*, seek out, approach, attack, < *of-* + *seken*, seek: see *seek*.] To seek out; approach; attack.

Not her clerk nor knight nor of countre cherle
Schal passe vnperceyued and pertilleche of *seu*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1678.

of-send, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsenden*, < AS. *ofsendan*, send for, < *of-* + *sendan*, send: see *send*.] To send for.

[He] swithe lett of *sende* alle his segges [men] nobil,
After alle the lordes of that lond the lasse & the more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5298.

ofservet, *v. t.* [ME. *ofserven*, var., with prefix *of-* for *de-*, of deserve, deserve: see *deserve*.] To deserve. Ancren Riwle, p. 238.

of-sett, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsetten*, < AS. *ofsettan*, press hard, beset, < *of-* + *settan*, set: see *set*.] To beset; besiege.

Thus was the cite of *sett* & *sithen* so wonne.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 308.

oft (ôft), *adv.* [< ME. *oft*, *ofte*, < AS. *oft* = OS. *ofte*, *ofto* = OFries. *ofta*, *ofte* = OHG. *ofto*, MHG. *ofte*, G. *oft* = Icel. *oft*, *opt*, *ott* = Sw. *ofta* = Dan. *ofte* = Goth. *ufta*, *oft*, frequently; prob. orig. a case-form of an adj. akin to Gr. *ὑπατος*, highest, a superl. form connected with compar. form *ὑπερ*, prep., = E. *over*: see *over*. Hence the later form *often*.] Many times; many a time; frequently; often. [Now chiefly poetical.]

A hathel in thy holde, as I haf herde *ofte*,
That hatz the gostes of god that gyes alle sothes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1598.

I schrewe myself, both blood and bones,
If thou biggle me any after than ones.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 608.

Three times he smiles,
And sighs again, and her as oft bogniles.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 38.

Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise
drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they
serue God often when they are drunke.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Singing Men.

Full oft thy lips would say 'twixt kiss and kiss
That all of bliss was not enough of bliss
My loveliness and kindness to reward.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 15.

oft (ôft), *a.* [< *oft*, *adv.*] Frequent; repeated. [Now poetical.]

The swain that told thee of their oft converse.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Till oft converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape.
Milton, Comus, I. 450.

of-taket, *v. t.* [ME. *oftaken*; < *of-* + *take*.] 1. To overtake.

Themporous men manly made the chace,
& slown [slow] down bi ech side whan thei *oftake* migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1278.

2. Same as *oftake*. See the quotation there.
often (ôfn), *adv.* [< ME. *often*, usually and orig. *ofte*, *ofte*, the irreg. addition *-en* being due in part to the natural expansion of *ofte* in the compounds *ofte-time*, *ofte-sith*, *ofte-sithes*, in which the first element took on an adj. semblance, with the quasi-adj. term. *-en*, as in *often-times*, *often-sithes*, etc. The addition may also have been due in part to association with the opposite *seldom*, formerly also *seldon*, in which, as also in *whilom*, the term. is adverbial, orig. the suffix of the dat. pl. of nouns, many nouns in that case being used adverbially.] Many times; many a time; frequently; not seldom; not rarely: same as *oft*, and now the usual form.

A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That *often* hadde ben at the parrys,
Ther was also, ful riche of excellence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 310.

You have sworn *often*
That you dare credit me, and allow'd me wise,
Although a woman. Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 1.

All your Friends here in Court and City are well, and
often mindful of you, with a world of good wishes.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

The Moors, in their blind fury, *often* assailed the most
difficult and dangerous places. Irving, Granada, p. 48.
= *syn.* *Often*, *frequently*. Where these words differ, *often*
is the simpler and stronger, and expresses the more regular
recurrence: as, I *often* take that path and *frequently* meet
him on the way.

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do *often* rest.
Milton, L'Allegro, I. 74.

Sarcasm as a motive in Horace is not so common as we
would have it: *frequently*, where it does become the motive,
there is no intention to hurt or to be personal.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 262.

often (ôfn), *a.* [< *often*, *adv.*] Frequent; repeated.

Commonly the first attempt in any arte or engine ar-
tificiall is amenable, & in time by *often* experiences re-
formed.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 47.

The jolly wasall walks the *often* round.

B. Jonson, The Forest, III.
Mithridates by *often* use, which Pliny wonders at, was
able to drink poison. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 146.

Wrench'd or broken limb — an *often* chance
In those brain-stunning shocks, and tourney-falls.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

often-bearing (ôfn-bâr'ing), *a.* In bot., pro-
ducing fruit more than twice in one season.
Henslow.

oftenness (ôfn-nēs), *n.* Frequency.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except per-
haps in the seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 8.

oftensithes, *adv.* [Also *oftensithe*; < ME. **oftensithes*, *oftensithes*, < *ofte*, *oft*, *often*, + *sithe*²,
time.] Oftentimes; often.

Upon Grisild, this poure creature,
Ful *ofte* *sithes* the markys sette his ye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 177.

For thou and other that love your thyng,
Wel *ofte-sithes* ye banne the kynge.
MS. Cantab. F. v. 45, l. 48. (Halliwell.)

For whom I sighd have so *often* *sithes*.
Gascoigne, Works (1587). (Nares.)

oftentidet, *adv.* [ME. *oftentide*, *oftetide*, < *ofte*,
oft, *often*, + *tide*.] Oftentimes; often.

Roste & delgrouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *oftentide*, dos many be schent.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 280.

oftentimes (ôfn-timz), *adv.* [Also *oftentime*;
< ME. *oftentyne*, *oftyntymes*, earlier *oftentime*:
see *ofttimes*.] Ofttimes; frequently; many
times; often.

In that Valey is a Chirche of 40 Martyres; and there
singen the Monkes of the Abbeye *oftentimes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Whanne we lay in thys yle, *oftyntymes* we went on londe
and hard messe. Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 61.
Oftentimes he quakt, and fainted *oftentimes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

It is *oftentimes* the Method of God Almighty himself to
be long both in his Rewards and Punishments.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 10.

Fickle fortune *oftentimes*
Befriends the cunning and the base.
Bryant, Eagle and Serpent.

of-think, *v. t.* [ME. *ofthinken*, *ofthynken*, < AS.
ofthynkan, *ofthincan* (pret. *ofthūhte*), cause re-
gret or sorrow, cause displeasure, < *of-* + *thyn-*
can, seem: see *think*.] To cause regret or sor-
row: used impersonally with object dative of
person; be sorry for; repent.

Rymenhlid hit migte of *thinken*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 872.
Yet me of *thynketh* [var. *mathynketh*] that this avauht me
asterte. Chaucer, Troilus, I. 1060.

ofttimes (ôft-timz), *adv.* [< ME. *oft tyme*, *ofte*
time; < *oft* + *time*¹. Cf. *oftentimes*.] Fre-
quently; often.

He did incline to sadness, and *oft-times*
Not knowing why. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 6. 62.

The Spectator *oft-times* sees more than the Gamespace.

The Death of a King causeth *oft-times* many dangerous
Alterations. Milton, Free Commonwealth.

The pathway was here so dark that *oft-times*, when he
lifted up his foot to set forward, he knew not where or
upon what he should set his next.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

O G. See *ogee*.

ogain, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of
again.

ogak, ogac (ô'gak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A variety of
the codfish technically called *Gadus ogac*.

ogam, ogamic. See *ogham, oghamic*.

ogdoad (og'dô-ad), *n.* [LL. *ogdoas* (ogdoad-),
< (Gr. *ὀγδοάς* (ogdoad-), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ*
= E. *eight*: see *octave*.] 1. A thing made up of
eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of
eight persons, or the like. — 2. In *Gnosticism*:
(a) In the system of Basilides (see *Basilidianism*), a group of eight divine beings, namely the
supreme god and the seven most direct emana-
tions from him; according to another authority,
the ethereal region where the great archon sits
at the right hand of his father.

It [the first sonship] embraces the seven highest genii,
which in union with the great Father form the first *og-*
doad, the type of all the lower circles of creation.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, II. § 124.

(b) In the system of Valentinus, a group of
eight divine beings called eons. The *ogdoad*, with
the addition of the *doad* and the *docead*, makes up the
sum of thirty eons called the *pleroma*.

ogdoastich (og'dô-astik), *n.* [Formerly also
ogdoastique; < Gr. *ὀγδοάς*, the number eight, +
στίχος, a line, verse.] A poem of eight lines;
an octastich. [Rare.]

It will not be much out of the byas to insert [in this
Ogdoastique] a few verses of the Latine which was spoken
in that age. Howell, Forraine Travell, p. 54.

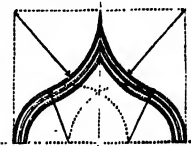
ogee (ô-jé'), *n.* [Also written *O G*, as if de-
scriptive of the double curve (so *S* is used to
denote another double curve, and *L*, *T*, *Y*, etc.,
are used to denote architectural or mechan-
ical forms resembling those letters), but held
by some to be a corruption of *ogive*, a pointed
arch — a sense, however, totally opposed to that
of *ogee*.] 1. A double or reverse curve formed
by the union of a convex and a concave line. —
2. In *arch.*, etc., a molding the section of which
presents such a double-curved line; a cyma.



1. Early English period. 2. Decorated period. 3. Perpendicular period.

In medieval architecture moldings of this kind assumed
characteristically different forms at different periods.
Ogee is frequently used attributively. See cuts under
cyma and *roof*.

3. In *artillery*, such a molding formerly used
for ornament on guns,
mortars, and howitzers.
— **Ogee arch**, a form of arch
common in late medieval
architecture, with doubly
curved sides, the lower part
of each side being concave
and the part toward the apex
convex. — **Ogee roof**, a roof
of which the outline is an
ogee. See cut under *roof*. —
Reversed ogee, in *arch.*, the cyma reversa molding.



Ogee Arch.

Ogeechee line. See *line*³.

ogee-plane (ô-jé'plân), *n.* A joiners' plane for
working ogee moldings. E. H. Knight.

ogganition (og-gâ-nish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **og-*
ganition (n-), < *oggannire*, *ogannire*, yelp, growl,
< *ob*, before, + *gannire*, growl.] The murmuring
or growling of a dog; a grumbling or snarl-
ing. Bp. Montagu.

ogham, ogam (og'am), *n.* [< OIr. *ogam*, *ogum*,
mod. Ir. *ogham* = Gael. *oidheam*, a line or
character of an ancient Celtic alphabet, the
alphabet itself, a writing, literature, a dialect
so called; traditionally ascribed to a mythical
inventor named *Ogma*, whose name is reflected
in the W. *ofydd* (> E. *ovate*²), a man of letters or
science, philosopher, and in the Gr. *Ὀγυγός*, the
name, according to Lucian, of a deity of the
Gauls, represented as an old man who drew after
him a crowd of followers by means of chains
connecting their ears with the tip of his tongue,
i. e. by power of speech: prob. (Rhys) orig. =
Gr. *ὄγμος*, a straight line, a row, path, furrow,
swath, wrinkle, etc., = Skt. *ajma*, course, road,
also *ajman* (= L. *agmen*, a train, army, multi-
tude: see *agmen*), < *√ ag* = Gr. *ἀγνν* = L. *agere*,
drive, lead, draw: see *act*, *agent*, etc.] 1. A
character belonging to an alphabet of 20 letters
used by the ancient Irish and some other Celts in
the British islands. An ogham consists of a straight
line or a group of straight lines drawn at right angles to
a single long stem or main line of writing, and either con-



Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Ennis, Ireland.

finned to the one or to the other side of this stem or inter-
secting it. Some of the lines make an acute angle with
the stem. Curves rarely occur. The oghams were cut or
carved on wood or stone, and some have come down to
us in manuscripts. In lapidary oghamic inscriptions the
edge of the stone often served as the main stem. Oghams
continued to be used till the ninth or tenth century in
Ireland as secret characters.

2. An inscription consisting of such characters.

Here he cut four wands of yew, and wrote or cut an
Ogam in them; and it was revealed to him, "through his
keys of science and his *ogam*," that the queen Eadain was
concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, Midir.
O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. ix.

3. The system of writing which consisted of
such characters.

There is, however, a notion that the *Ogam* was essentially
pagan, but in reality it was no more so than the Roman
alphabet. J. Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philology, p. 353.

The *Ogham* writing, as I have elsewhere shown, was
simply an adaptation of the runes to xylographic con-
venience, notches cut with a knife on the edge of a squared
staff being substituted for the ordinary runes.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 225.

4. See the quotation.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speak-
ing, which was likewise called *ogham*.
O'Donovan, Gram. of Irish Lang., Int., p. xiviii.

oghamic, ogamic (og'am-ik), *a.* [Also *ogmic* (the *a* in *ogham* being unoriginal); < *ogham*, *ogam*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oghams; consisting of or characterizing the characters called oghams.

In the vellum manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy called the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of *Ogmic* writing and the value of the letters are explained in a special tract on the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 308.

ogival (ô-jî'val or ô-jî'vâl), *a.* [*F. ogival*, < *ogive*, an ogive: see *ogive*.] In arch., of or pertaining to an ogive; characterized by the pointed arch or vault.

ogive (ô-jîv or ô-jîv'), *n.* [*F. ogive*, *augive*, < *ML. augiva*, an ogive; < *Sp. Pg. It. auge*, the highest point, < *Ar. awj*, the highest point, summit: see *auge*.] In arch.: (a) A pointed arch; also, the diagonal rib of a vault of the type normal in the French architecture of the thirteenth century. See *arc ogive*, under *arc*. (b) A window of the Pointed style.—**Branches of ogives**. See *branch*.

ogle (ô'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ogled*, ppr. *ogling*. [Also dial. *augle*; < *MD. *ooghelen*, *ooghelen* (in deriv. *oogheler*, *oogheler* = *MLG. oegelen*, *LG. oegeln* = *G. äugeln*), eye, ogle, freq. of *D. oogen* = *MLG. ogen*, *oogen*, *LG. oegen*, eye, ogle, = *E. eye*: see *eye*, *v.*] *I. trans.* To view with amorous or coquettish glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Zeeds! strah! the lady shall be as ugly as I choose: . . . yet I will make you ogle her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

II. intrans. To cast glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and tweddling, *ogling*, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sidling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.

Couper, *Pairing Time Anticipated*.

ogle (ô'gl), *n.* [*< ogle*, *v.*] 1. A coquettish or amorous glance or look.

When an heiress sees a man throwing particular glances into his *ogle*, or talking loud within her hearing, she ought to look to herself. *Addison*, *The Fortune Hunter*.

2. *pl.* Eyes. *Halliwel*. [*Cant.*]

ogle (ô'gl), *n.* [Also *oggle*; < *leel. ugle*, an owl: see *owl*.] An owl.—*Cat ogle*, the great eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*.

ogler (ô'glér), *n.* [= *MD. oogheler*, *ooghler*, *ogler*, flatterer; as *ogle* + *-er*.] One who ogles.

Oh? that Riddle, a pert *Ogler*—an indiscreet silly Thing.
Steele, *Grilf A-la-Mode*, III. 1.

ogling (ô'gling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ogle*, *v.*] The casting of fond or amorous glances at some one; a fond or sly glance.

Those *Oglings* that tell you my Passion.
Conquerer, *Song to 'Celia*.

ogliot, *n.* An obsolete form of *oho*.

ogmic (og'mik), *a.* Same as *oghamic*.

Ogmorhinus (og-mô-rî'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôgmos*, a line, furrow (see *ogham*), + *rhînos*, a nose.] In mammal., the fennel name of that genus of seals usually called *Stenorhynchus*. *W. Peters*, 1875.

ogotona (og-ô-tô-nâ), *n.* [Prob. native.] 1. The gray pika, *Lagomys ogotona*, a native of Asia. See *Lagomys*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pikas: same as *Lagomys*.

ogre (ô'grér), *n.* [*F. ogre*, < *Sp. ogro*, in older forms *huergo*, *huercio*, *uerco* = *It. orco*, *huorco*, a demon, hobgoblin, < *L. Orcus*, the abode of the dead, the god of the lower regions.] In fairy tales and popular legend, a giant or hideous monster of malignant disposition, supposed to live on human flesh; hence, one likened to or supposed to resemble such a monster.

If those robber barons were somewhat grim and drunken ogres, they had a certain grandeur of the wild beast in them.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, IV. 1.

ogreish (ô'grér-ish), *a.* [*< ogre* + *-ish*.] Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

ogreism (ô'grér-izm), *n.* [*< ogre* + *-ism*.] The character or practices of ogres.

ogress (ô'gres), *n.* [*F. ogresse*; as *ogre* + *-ess*.] A female ogre.

ogress (ô'gres), *n.* [Appar. an error for **ogoesse*, < *OF. ogoesse*, "an ogresse or gun-bullet (must be sable) in blazon" (Cotgrave). The *F.* form is printed *ogresse* in *Sherwood's index* to *Cotgrave*, but *ogoesse* is in *Roquefort* and in heraldic glossaries.] In *her.*, a roundel sable.

ogrillon (ô-gril'yon), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre*.] A little or young ogre.

His children, who, though *ogrillons*, are children!
Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, *Ogres*.

Ogygian (ô-jîj'i-an), *a.* [*< L. (< Gr. Ôgygios)*, *Ogyges*, also *Ogygus*, < *Gr. Ôgygios*, *Ôgygos*, *Ogy-*

ges (see *def.*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary monarch in Greece (Attica, or Boeotia, etc.), of whom nothing is known; hence, of great and obscure antiquity.—**Ogygian deluge**, a flood said to have occurred in Attica or Boeotia during the reign of Ogyges.

Ogygidae (ô-jî-jî'dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ogygia* (see *def.*) + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites represented by the genus *Ogygia*.

oh, interj. See *O2*.

O. H. G. An abbreviation of *Old High German*.

Ohian (ô-hî'an), *a. and n.* [*< Ohio* + *-an*.] Same as *Ohioan*. [Rare.]

Ohioan (ô-hî'ô-an), *a. and n.* [*< Ohio* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the State of Ohio, one of the United States.

2. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Ohio.

Ohio herring. See *herring*.

Ohio sturgeon. Same as *lake-sturgeon*.

ohm (ôm), *n.* [Named after Dr. G. S. Ohm, the propounder of the law known by his name.] In *elect.*, the unit of resistance (see *resistance*). The theoretical or absolute ohm is equal to 10⁹ centimeter-gram-second units of resistance (see *unit*). The practical ohm, until recently in use, was a resistance equal to that of a certain standard coil of wire (German silver) constructed under the direction of a Committee of the British Association in 1868, and hence often called the *B. A. unit of resistance*; it is a little less (0.987) than the true ohm. The international ohm as defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893 is: The unit of resistance shall be what is known as the international ohm, which is substantially equal to 1,000,000,000 units of resistance of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14.1833 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

ohmad (ô'mad), *n.* [*< ohm* + *-ad*.] Same as *ohm*.

ohm-ammeter (ôm'am'e-tér), *n.* An instrument for electrical measurements: a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter.

ohmic (ô'mik), *a.* [*< ohm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an ohm or ohms; measuring or measured by the electric unit called an ohm.

At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of *ohmic* resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 411.

ohmmeter (ôm'mê-tér), *n.* [*< E. ohm* + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument by which the resistance of a conductor may be directly measured in ohms.

Ohm's law. See *law*.

ohon, ohone, interj. See *O hone*, under *O2*.

oikos (oi'kos), *n.*; *pl. oioi* (-koi). [*< MGr. oikos* (see *def.*)—particular uses of *Gr. oikos*, house, race, family, etc.] 1. In *medieval Gr. poetry*, a group or succession of Anacreontic dimeters, generally six in number, with or without anacrusis (— — — — —) or (— — — — —), and followed by trimeters, usually two (called the *komaiologos* or 'hood'). Examples of the meter are found in the collection of pieces usually published with the poems of Anacreon, and known as *Anacreontics*. Quantity is largely neglected in them.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a hymn said or sung at the end of the sixth ode in a canon of odes. Also *oikos*.

-oid. [*< F. -oide* = *Sp. Pg. It. -oide*, < *L. NL. -oides* (3 syllables), < *Gr. -οιδής* (also contr. -οῖδης), being *eidōs*, form, resemblance, likeness (see *idol*), preceded by *o*, as the stem-vowel (orig. or supplied) of the preceding element of the compound. In the form -οῖδης it often implies 'full of,' and seems to associate itself with the series of adjective terminations -οῖδης, -οῖδης, etc.] A termination of many adjectives (and of nouns thence derived) of Greek origin, meaning 'having the form or resemblance' (often implying an incomplete or imperfect resemblance) of the thing indicated, 'like,' as in *anthropoid*, like man, *crystalloid*, like crystal, *hydroid*, like water, etc. It is much used as an English formative, chiefly in scientific words.

-oida. [NL., an irreg. neut. pl. form of *-oides*.] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

-oides. [NL., neut. pl. of *-oides*.] A termination of some New Latin words in the neuter plural.

-oides. [NL., fem. pl. of *-oides*.] A termination of some New Latin terms of botany, etc.

-oidel. [NL., masc. pl. of *-oides*.] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidemia (oi-dê'mi-â), *n.* See *Eidemia*.

-oides. [L., NL., etc., -oides, < *Gr. -οιδής*: see *-oid*.] The Latin or New Latin form of *-oid*, occurring in many New Latin terms of science.

-oides. [NL., an extended and esp. adj. form of *-oides*.] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidium (ô-id'î-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôion*, egg, + dim. suffix *-idion*.] A genus of parasitic fungi, having the sterile hyphæ decumbent and the sporophores erect. The conidia are ovoid, rather large, and hyaline or pale. They are thought to represent the conidial stages of various *Erysipheae*. *O. Tuckeri*, the European grape-mildew, which produces only conidia, was thought to be the same as the destructive American grape-mildew, but the latter is now known to produce oospores, and is referred to *Peronospora viticola*. Thirty-five species of *Oidium* are admitted by Saccardo. See *Peronospora*, *grape-mildew*, *grape-rot*, *mildew*, *Erysipheae*.

oigopsid (oi-gop'sid), *a. and n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. oiyviva*, *oiyri*, poet. for *oiyri vivai*, *oiyriyem*, open, + *ôpus*, vision.] 1. *a.* Open-eyed, as a cephalopod; having the cornea of the eye open, so that sea-water bathes the lens. Most of the living cephalopods are of this character. The word is opposed to *myopsid*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Oigopsida*.

Oigopsidae (oi-gop'si-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.] A series (technically not a family) of deep-sea dibranchiate cephalopods which are not myopsid.

oiko-. For words so beginning, see *eco-*, *eco-*.

oikos, *n.* See *oikos*, 2.

oil (oil), *n.* [Early mod. *E. oile*, *oyle* (dial. *ile*); < *ME. oile*, *oyle*, *oyle*, *oyle*, *oyle*, < *AF. oile*, *olie*, *OF. oile*, *oille*, *oile*, *oile*, *F. huile* = *Fr. oil*, *oli* = *Sp. oleo*, *OSp. olio* = *Pg. oleo* = *It. olio* = *AS. ele*, *ale* (which appears in *E. aneal*², *anele*) = *OFries. olie* = *D. olio* = *OLG. olig*, *MLG. olie*, *oley*, *oli*, *olige*, *olge*, *LG. olie* = *OHG. olei*, *oli*, *ole*, *MHG. olei*, *ole*, *ole*, *öl*, *G. öl* = *Icel. Sw. olja* = *Dan. olie* (cf. *OBulg. olej* (*olei*) = *Croatian ulje* = *Serv. olaj*, *ulje* = *Bohem. Pol. olej* = *Russ. olei* = *Hung. olaj*) = *Albanian uli*, < *OHG. or G.* = *W. olew* = *Gael. uill*, *olath*, < *OL. oleum* = *Goth. alaw* = *OBulg. jcljclj* (*iclet*) = *Lith. aljus* = *Lett. elje*, *oil*, < *Gr. êλαιον*, oil, esp. and orig. olive-oil; cf. *êλαια*, an olive-tree (see *Elaris*, etc.).] It thus appears that all the forms are ult. from the *Gr.*, the *Tent.* (except *Gothic*) and *Celtic* through the *Latin*, and the *Gothic* and older *Slavic* forms directly from the *Greek*.] 1. The general name for a class of bodies which have all or most of the following properties in common: they are neutral bodies having a more or less unctuous feel and viscous consistence, are liquid at ordinary temperatures, are lighter than water, and are insoluble in it, but dissolve in alcohol and more readily in ether, and take fire when heated in air, burning with a luminous smoky flame. The oils are divided into three classes, which have very different chemical composition and properties: the *fatty* or *fixed oils*, *essential* or *volatile oils*, and the *mineral oils*. The fatty or fixed oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper, are distinctly unctuous to the feel, and differ from fats chiefly in being liquid at ordinary temperatures (see *fat*). Both are triglycerides of the fatty acids. The fatty oils are of both animal and vegetable origin, and are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying oils*. The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as, for example, linseed, nut, poppy, and hempseed oils. The non-drying oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change induced by fermentation, resulting in the formation of acid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure; the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of animals. Fixed oils are used as lubricants, as sources of artificial light, for the manufacture of soaps, and for many other purposes in the arts. Essential or volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water; they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid, and are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. Chemically considered, some are pure hydrocarbons (terpenes), but most of them are mixtures of terpenes with certain emulsion and resins. They absorb oxygen quite rapidly, producing ozone, which gives to them bleaching properties. They are used chiefly in medicine and perfumery, and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colors, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. Mineral oils, petroleum and its derivatives, are mixtures of hydrocarbons, some being exclusively paraffins, others containing varying quantities of hydrocarbons of the olefine and benzene series. They are only of mineral origin, while the fatty and essential oils are solely of animal and vegetable origin. The mineral oils are now most largely used as sources of artificial light. Oil has been used for religious and ceremonial purposes under Judaism and Christianity as well as in other religions. Under the Mosaic law it was mingled with or poured upon the flour or meal of the offerings at the consecration of priests and Levites, those at the daily sacrifices, etc., and "meat-offerings" (meal-offerings) in general. Kings, priests, and prophets were anointed with oil (whence the title *Messiah* or *Christ*). The oil for the sanctuary and for anointment of priests was mixed with myrrh, cinnamon, calamus, and cassia (Ex. xxx. 22-23). In the Christian church anointing inanimate objects with oil signifies hallowing or dedicating them to God, and unction of persons symbolizes the bestowal of the gifts or graces of the Holy Ghost and per-

sonal consecration to God's service. See the phrase *holy oil*, below. For the use of oil in storms at sea, see *oil-distributor*.

With an Instrument of Sylver, he froteth the Bones; and thanne ther gothe out a lytlyle Oyle, as though it were a maner sweetyng, that is nouthir lyche to Oyle ne to Hawme; but it is fulle swete of smelle.

Manderley, Travels, p. 60.

Here first she bathes, and round her body pours
Soft oils of fragrance, and ambrosial show'rs.

Pope, Illiad, xiv. 108.

Specifically—2. Oil as used for burning in a lamp, to afford light: as, to burn the midnight oil (alluding to nocturnal study).

In reason whereof, I am persuaded that none of indifferent judgment shall think his oyle and labour lost.

Touchstone of Complexions, Prof., p. vii. (Davies.)

A cut of oil, the quantity of oil from one cutting in—that is, yielded by one whale. —**Andiroba-oil**. Same as *carapa-oil*. See *Carapa*, 1. —**Aniline oil**. See *Aniline*. —**Animal oil**, a fetid, pungent, and nauseous oil, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of bones in the manufacture of bone-black. When rectified it is known as *Dippel's oil* (which see). —**Anthracene oil**. Same as *green grease* (which see, under *grease*). —**Arachis-oil**. See *Arachis*. —**Argan-oil**. See *argan-tree*. —**Balm-oil**. Same as *melissa-oil*. —**Bark oil**. See *bark*. —**Banks oil**. See *cod-liver oil*, under *cod-liver*. —**Basil-oil**. See *basil*. —**Bassia oil**. See *Bassia* and *Ulmus*. —**Berme-oil**. Same as *oil of sassafras*. —**Bergamot-oil**. See *bergamot* and *mint*. —**Bitter-almond oil**. See *almond-oil*. —**Body-oil**, ordinary whale-oil, from the blubber: distinguished from *head-oil*. —**Bolled oil**, a drying-oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed-oil till it is dissolved. —**Bottlenose-oil**. See *bottlenose*. —**Brick-oil**, in old phrase, linseed-oil into which red-hot roughly powdered brick had been stirred. —**British oil**, a rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed-oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbados petroleum, and crude petroleum. —**Camphorated oil**, camphor liniment. —**Camphor-wood oil**. Same as *camphor-oil*, 2. —**Cananga-oil**. Same as *ylang-ylang-oil*. —**Cardamom-oil**, an aromatic volatile oil from the ordinary cardamom; also, a fixed oil from the same plant. —**Cedar-oil**. (a) A volatile oil from the wood of the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, used in scenting soap, and in medicine as a substitute for *savin-oil*. (b) An oil of indifferent scent from the Lebanon cedar. —**Cevadilla-oil**, a fixed oil from *cevadilla-seeds*. See *cevadilla*. —**Chabert's oil**, a preparation obtained from impure empyreumatic oil and oil of turpentine by distillation, formerly used as a tincture. —**Chaulmogra-oil**, an East Indian medicinal oil, which has recently come into Western practice, expressed from the seeds contained in the pulpy fruit of *Gynocardia odorata*. It is used for elephantiasis, etc. Also *chaulmogra-oil*. —**Cherry-oil**, an oil extracted from the stones of the American black cherry, *Prunus serotina*. —**Chinese oil of peppermint**, menthol, or oil of peppermint with an excess of menthol. —**Chironi-oil**, a sweet wholesome oil from the nut-kernels of an East Indian forest-tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, of the *Anacardiaceae*. —**Citron-oil**, a fragrant volatile oil from the fruit-rind and leaves of the citron, *Citrus medica*. Also called *cedrate essence* or *oil*. —**Clock-oil**. Same as *watch-oil* or *porpoise-oil*. —**Cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver*. —**Cohune-oil**, a fixed oil from the kernels of the cohune-palm, *Attalea Cohune*. —**Concrete oil of wine**. Same as *etherin*. —**Copaiba-oil**, a volatile oil extracted from the copaiba balsam. —**Coquito-oil**, a fixed oil said to be obtained from the fruit of a palm, *Elais melanococca*, which abounds in parts of Mexico—not, however, the coquito-palm. It makes a fine quality of soap. —**Cotton-seed oil**. See *cotton-seed*. —**Coum-oil**, a fixed oil from one or more species of *Eucorpus*, including the bacaba-palm (which see). —**Cucumber-oil**. See *cucumber*. —**Cuscus-oil**, fragrant attar from the cuscus-grass. —**Dead-oil**, the heavy oil of coal-tar from which carbolic acid is made. —**Dippel's animal oil**, rectified animal oil, formerly produced by distillation of stags' horns and used as a medicine: named from J. C. Dippel, who first prepared it in 1711. —**Dogwood-oil**, oil obtained from the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* in parts of Europe and Asia: useful in lamps and for soap, and, when properly prepared, edible. —**Domba-oil**. See *domba* and *Calophyllum*. —**Empyreumatic, essential, etheral oil**. See the adjectives. —**Eulachon-oil**. See *eulachon*. —**Expressed oils**. See *express*. —**Fir-wood oil**. See *fir-wood*. —**Fixed oils**. See *fixed*. —**Fluorence oil**, a superior kind of olive-oil prepared in Florence, and exported in Florence flasks (see *flask*). —**Gallipoli oil**, a kind of olive-oil, used in Turkey-red dyeing, produced at Gallipoli by throwing the berries as soon as gathered into heaps, and allowing them to ferment before extracting the oil. This fermentation liberated free oleic acid, with which was formed an emulsion with alkaline carbonates, through which the fabric was passed. It is now usually replaced by Turkey-red oil (which see). —**Gaultheria-oil**. Same as *scinterygreen-oil*. —**Gingili-oil**. Same as *oil of sesamum*. —**Grape-seed oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the common grape. It has been used in Europe for over a century, is valuable for illuminating, and little inferior to olive-oil for culinary purposes. —**Groundnut oil**, arachis-oil. —**Heavy oil**. Same as *dead-oil*. —**Heavy oil of wine**. Same as *etheral oil* (a). —**Holy oil**. (a) In the primitive church, and still in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, oil blessed for ritual use. There are three separate kinds, used for different purposes: (1) *Oil of catechism*, oil used to anoint candidates before baptism. (2) *Oil of chrism*, oil mixed with balsam, or with wine and aromatics, used at baptism, confirmation, coronation of sovereigns, etc.: also called *chrism*. (3) *Oil of the sick*, oil used at the unction of the sick. See *euchelation* and *unction*. (b) Especially, in the Greek Church, oil which has been in contact with a relic or other sacred object, or has been taken from a church lamp. —**Illupi-oil**. See *illup*. —**Iodized oil**, a combination of iodine with almond-oil. —**Jatropha-oil**, oil expressed from Barbados nuts. —**Kekune-oil**, oil expressed from the fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*. —**Laurel-oil**, both a fixed and an essential oil yielded by the berries of the true laurel. For the former, see *bay-oil*. —**Lemon-grass oil**. See *lemon-grass*. —**Light oil**. Same as *oval-tar naphtha* (which see, under *naphtha*). —**Light oil of wine**, etherol: a yellowish oily aromatic liquid ob-

tained from the heavy oil of wine by the action of water. —**London oil**, rosin-oil. It is a product of the distillation of turpentine, and comes over after the lighter spirits or oil of turpentine. It is used as an adulterant for siccativ oils, as linseed-oil, by manufacturers of mixed paints, etc. Also called *kidney-oil*. —**Macassar oil**, a fixed oil originally from the berries of *Stachmannia Sideroxylon*, a large tree of Mauritius: but the macassar oil of the market is said to consist chiefly of coconut- or sallow-oil. —**Malabar oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes, as sharks and rays, found on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee, India. —**Marking-nut oil**. See *marking-nut*. —**Matico-oil**, volatile oil from *Piper angustifolium*. See *matico*. —**Midnight oil**. See def. 2. —**Mineral oil**. See def. 1. —**Mirbane oil**, nitrobenzene (C₆H₅NO₂ + H₂O), formed by treating benzene with nitric acid. It has a smell resembling oil of bitter almonds, and is sometimes used in perfumery. —**Myrrh-oil**, a volatile oil obtained from the myrrh-tree, *Gommiphora Myrrha*. —**Nagkassar-oil**. See *Nesua*. —**Neat-foot oil**. See *neat*. —**Oil of amber**. See *amber*. —**Oil of anda**. See *Joannesia*. —**Oil of angelat**, money used as an alleviative or motive; a gift; a bribe: in allusion to the coin called *angel*. [Humorous.]

My Mother pampered me so long, and secretly helped me to the oyle of Angels, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefs.

Greene, Repentance of Robert Greene, sig. C.

Oil of anise. See *anise*. —**Oil of asafetida**, a volatile oil of an exceedingly offensive odor distilled from asafetida. —**Oil of baston**, a heating or heating. [Humorous.] —**Oil of bay**. (a) Same as *bay-oil*. (b) Oil of myrica. —**Oil of ben**. Same as *ben-oil*. —**Oil of bergamot**. See *bergamot*. —**Oil of birch**. (a) An empyreumatic oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba*. It gives Russian leather its peculiar odor. (b) Punishment with a birchen switch: a beating. [Humorous.] —**Oil of cade**. Same as *cade-oil*. —**Oil of cajeput**. See *cajeput*. —**Oil of camomile**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic taste, distilled from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*. —**Oil of caraway**, carrot, cinnamon, cloves. See *caraway*, etc. —**Oil of Chinese cinnamon**, oil of cassia. —**Oil of copaiba**, a volatile oil distilled from, and with the odor and taste of, copaiba. —**Oil of coriander**, a volatile oil with a mild and agreeable aromatic taste and odor, distilled from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. —**Oil of cubeba**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic camphoraceous taste, distilled from the fruit of *Piper Cubeba*. —**Oil of cumin**, dill, erigeron, eucalyptus. See *cumin*, etc. —**Oil of ergot**, a medicinal volatile oil extracted from ergot of rye. —**Oil of fennel**, a volatile oil of an agreeable odor and sweetish aromatic taste, distilled from the fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare*. Its use is similar to that of oil of anise. —**Oil of geranium**. See *Andropogon* and *ginger-grass*. —**Oil of hedeoma**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, peculiar to North America. It is analogous in its properties to the oil of the European pennyroyal, though derived from a distinct plant. Also called *oil of pennyroyal*. —**Oil of holly**, a switching with a holly stick; a beating. [Humorous.] —**Oil of juniper**, an oil distilled from juniper-berries. It has a taste and odor much like those of turpentine, with which it is often adulterated. It is an efficient ingredient of diuretic mixtures, especially in the form of Holland gin. It is to be distinguished from the oil of juniper-wood, or *cade-oil*. —**Oil of lavender**, leduum, lemons. See *lavender*, etc. —**Oil of lilies**, a fragrant infusion of the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil. —**Oil of mace**. See *nutmeg-butter*. —**Oil of massoy**, a volatile oil obtained from the bark of *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var. *Kiamis*, of Java. —**Oil of mustard**. See *mustard*. —**Oil of myrica**. See *willow*, under *clow*. —**Oil of myrtle**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*. —**Oil of neroli**. Same as *oil of orange-flowers*. —**Oil of nutmegs**. See *nutmeg-butter*. —**Oil of orange-flowers**, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers, whose fragrant odor it possesses. It is used in the preparation of Cologne water. —**Oil of orange-peel**, an aromatic oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel. It is used in flavoring. —**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil. —**Oil of orris-root**, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root. —**Oil of palms**, money. [Humorous.] —**Oil of parsley**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*. —**Oil of pennyroyal**. Same as *oil of hedeoma*. —**Oil of peppermint**, an oil obtained from the fresh herbs of *Mentha piperita* by distillation with water. Its peculiar odor, similar to that of the plant, is due to the menthol, or peppermint-camphor, which it contains. —**Oil of pimento**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*. It is one of the ingredients of bay-rum. Also called *oil of allspice*. —**Oil of red cedar**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus Virginiana*. —**Oil of rhodium**, a volatile oil distilled from the root of different species of *Convolvulus*. —**Oil of rose**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of different species of rose. Also called *attar*, *otto*, or *essence of roses*. See *attar*. —**Oil of rosemary**, a volatile oil distilled from *Romarinus officinalis*. —**Oil of rue**, a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*. —**Oil of sandalwood**. Same as *oil of santal*. —**Oil of santal**, a volatile oil distilled from santal or sandalwood. It is chiefly used as a perfume, but also as a medicine. —**Oil of sassafras**, an oil distilled from the roots of the sassafras-tree. It is one of the heaviest of the volatile oils. —**Oil of santonica**, a volatile oil distilled from santonica. —**Oil of savin**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh branches of *Juniperus Sabina*. —**Oil of sesamum**, a bland, sweetish, non-drying oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum Indicum*: used as a substitute for sweet-oil. See *benne*. Also called *sesame-oil*, *benne-oil*, *gingili-oil*, and *teel-oil*. —**Oil of spearmint**, an oil resembling that of peppermint, distilled from fresh plants of *Mentha viridis*. —**Oil of spike**. See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*. —**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock. —**Oil of talot**, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because talc, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of tale;
These ceruses are common.

Manning, City Madam, iv. 2.

Oil of tansy, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tips of *Tanacetum vulgare*. —**Oil of tar**, a volatile oil distilled from tar. —**Oil of theobroma**, a fixed oil expressed

from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, the chocolate-nut. It is a yellowish-white solid, with an agreeable odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used chiefly as an ingredient in cosmetics and suppositories. Also called *cacao-butter*. —**Oil of thyme**, a volatile oil with a strong odor of thyme, distilled from the flowering plants of *Thymus vulgaris*. It is used chiefly for its antiseptic properties. —**Oil of tobacco**, a tar-like poisonous liquid resulting from dry distillation of tobacco. —**Oil of turpentine**. See *turpentine*. —**Oil of valerian**, a volatile oil obtained from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. —**Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid. —**Oil of wheat**, a fixed oil expressed from wheat. —**Oil of wormseed**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, used almost exclusively as an anthelmintic. —**Old oil**, among watchmakers, olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid. —**Omphacine oil**. See *omphacine*. —**Phosphorated oil**, a solution of phosphorus in oil of almonds. —**Poppo-seed oil**, a yellowish pleasant-tasting oil extracted from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive-oil. —**Portia-nut oil**, a thick deep-red oil yielded by the seeds of *Theopha populnea*. —**Potato-spirit oil**, amyl alcohol. —**Pressed oil**, oil of the grape, *Grampus griseus*: a trade-name. —**Provence oil**, a bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, var. *lappa*. —**Raw oil**, commonly, raw linseed-oil, in distinction from boiled linseed-oil. —**Red oil**, a preparation made by macerating the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive-oil. —**Seed-oil**, one of various oils, including those from til-seed, poppy-seed, and the physic-nut. —**Siriga-oil**, a fixed oil yielded by the seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, useful for hard soaps and printing-ink. —**Sirl-oil**. Same as *lemon-grass oil*. —**Spanish walnut oil**, oil of *Aleurites Moluccana*. —**Straits oil**, fish-oil pressed from the carcasses of monhaden: formerly a name given to pure cod-liver oil manufactured from the livers of fish caught in the straits between Newfoundland and Labrador, whence the name, now transferred to the coarser product obtained from the monhaden. —**Sweet-bay oil**, the volatile laurel-oil. —**Teel-oil**. See *oil of sesamum*. —**To pour oil on the fire**. See *fire*. —**To strike oil**, to discover petroleum by boring; hence (in allusion to the sudden fortunes made in the first years after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania), to come upon something very profitable. [Colloq.] —**Tucum oil**, an oil obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare*. —**Virgin oil**. See *olive-oil*. —**Volatile oil**. See *volatile*. —**Wood-oil**, an oleoresin obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. Also called *gurjun balsam*. —**Ylang-ylang oil**, a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*. Also called *Cananga-oil*. (See also *ben-oil*, *bone-oil*, *castor-oil*, *kundah-oil*, *linseed-oil*, *lubricating oil*, *nutmeg-oil*, *palm-oil*, *porpoise-oil*, *ray-oil*, *rock-oil*, *shark-oil*, *sperm-oil*, *train-oil*, *tung-oil*.)

oil (oil), v. t. [*ME. oilen, oylen*, < *OF. olier* = *F. huiler* = *It. ogliare*, < *ML. *oleare*, oil, < *L. oleum*, oil: see *oil*, n. Cf. *anoil*, *ancu*.] 1. To smear or rub over with oil; prepare for use by the application of oil: as, to oil a rag; oiled paper or silk. —2. To anoint with oil. —3. To render smooth by the application of oil; lubricate: as, to oil machinery; hence, figuratively, to render oily and bland; make smooth and pleasing.

Thou hast a tongue, I hope, that is not oil'd
With flattery: be open.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Oiled leather. See *leather*. —**Oiled paper**, paper saturated with oil, either (1) to render it transparent and thus fit it for tracing purposes, or (2) to make it water-proof, as in China, Japan, etc., where oiled paper is extensively used for umbrellas, water-pails, lanterns, rain-clothes, etc. —**Oiled sheets**, in printing, paper that has been saturated with oil and dried, applied to the impression-surfaces of printing-presses to resist the set-off or transfer of ink from newly printed sheets. —**Oiled silk**, silk impregnated with boiled oil, semi-transparent and water-proof. It is much used in tailoring and dressmaking as a guard against perspiration, as in the lining of parts of garments, etc. —**To oil out**, in painting, to rub a thin coating of drying-oil over the parts of a picture intended to be retouched. The slight film left behind takes a fresh pigment more readily than a perfectly dry surface would.

oil. [An arbitrary variant of *-ol*.] In chem., a termination denoting an ether derived from a phenol: as, *anisole* (formerly called *anisole*).

oil-bag (oil'bag), n. 1. In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil. —2. A bag, made of a coarse fabric, used to inclose materials in an oil-press. —3. A bag containing oil for any purpose, as, at sea, for spreading a film of oil over the surface of the water in a storm. See *oil-distributor*.

oil-beetle (oil'bē'tl), n. Any coleopterous insect of the genus *Meloe* in a broad sense: so called from the oil-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with short elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects. See *cnts* under *Meloe*.

oil-bird (oil'bērd), n. 1. The guacharo or great goatsucker of Trinidad, *Steatornis caripensis*. Also called *fat-bird*. See *cut* under *guacharo*. —2. A Ceylonese frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger*. E. L. Layard.

oil-bottle (oil'bot'l), n. The egg of a shark as it lies in the oviduct. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

oil-box (oil'boks), n. In mach., a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device; a journal-box. E. H. Knight. See *cut* under *passenger-engine*.

oil-bush (oil' b'ush), *n.* A socket containing oil in which an upright spindle works, running in the oil, as in some forms of millstones.

oil-cake (oil' k'ak), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, or other seeds, from which oil has been extracted. Linseed oil-cake is much used as a food for cattle. Rape oil-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. Cotton-seed oil-cake is largely employed in and exported from the southern United States.—**Oil-cake mill**, a mill for crumbling oil-cake.

oil-can (oil' kan), *n.* Any can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long, narrow, tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, etc.; an oiler.

oil-car (oil' k'ar), *n.* 1. A box-car with open sides for carrying oil in barrels. [U. S.]—2. A platform-car with tanks for carrying oil in bulk; commonly called a *tank-car*. [U. S.]

oil-cellar (oil' sel' 'ar), *n.* [*< ME. oil-cellar.*] 1. A cellar for the storage of oil.

Thyne oil cellar set on the somer syde,
Hold out the cold and lette come in the sonne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A metal box attached to the under side of the strap of a connecting-rod on a locomotive or other engine, in relation with and covering holes in the strap that communicate with the crank-pin, for holding oil, and applying it to the crank-pin through the violent agitation of the box when the engine is in motion.

oil-cloth (oil' kl'oth), *n.* Painted canvas designed for use as a floor-covering, etc. See *floor-cloth* and *linoleum*.

oil-cock (oil' kok), *n.* In *mach.*, a faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to a journal. *E. H. Knight*.

oil-color (oil' kul' or), *n.* 1. A pigment ground in oil. See *color* and *paint*.—2. A painting executed in such colors. See *oil-painting*.

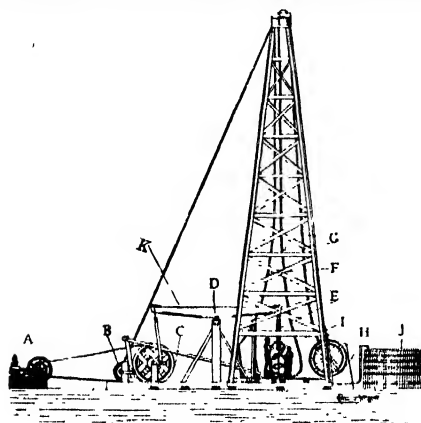
oil-cup (oil' kup), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a lubricator; a small vessel, of glass or metal, used to hold oil or other lubricant, which is distributed automatically to the parts of the machine to be oiled.—2. An oil-can or oiler.

oil-de-rose, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. oile de rose*: see *oil*, *de*, *rose*.] Oil of roses.

In every pounde of oil an unco of rose
Ypurged putte, and hange it dayes seven
In sonne and moone, and after oilderose
We may baptize and name it.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

oil-derrick (oil' der' ik), *n.* An apparatus used in well-boring for mineral oils. It is a strong wooden frame, from 18 to 20 feet square at the base, which is formed of heavy sills of oak or other suitable timber, and it tapers toward the top, which is from 60 to 75 feet above the sills. The corner parts are made of heavy pine planks, usually about 2 inches thick and 10 inches wide, spiked together at right angles, and bound to each other by cross-pieces and diagonal braces. A ladder is constructed on one side, extending from the bottom to a heavy cast-iron derrick-pulley supported in the upper part of the frame. The oil-derrick and its accessories are used



Oil-derrick.

A, engine; B, sand-reel; C, drive-wheel; D, samson-post; E, temper-screw; F, sand-pump and boiler cable; G, drill-cable; H, bull-wheel; I, clamps; J, tank; K, walking-beam.

to operate the various tools employed in well-boring, such as the temper-screw, rope-socket, angler-stem, sinker-bar and substitute, jars, bits, flat reamers, etc. A similar derrick is used for sinking deep wells where water only is sought. See *well-boring*.

oil-distributor (oil' dis-trib' u-ter), *n.* Any device or appliance used for the distribution of oil over the surface of the sea for smoothing waves and thus obviating their destructive effect. The first appliance for this purpose, which aimed at economy in the use of oil, was a porous oil-bag attached to a rope, thrown overboard, and towed from the end of a spar or out-

rigger, the oil slowly filtering through the pores. This has been followed by a variety of inventions, comprising oil-bags placed in water-closet pipes, and devices for distributing oil when towed by a vessel. The oil-distributor of M. Gaston Menier employs a pump discharging water at the water-line, through a series of outboard pipes, the pump also taking oil from a receptacle, and mingling it with the water discharged. The rate of expenditure of oil is indicated by a glass gage, and is regulated by a valve. The oil-distributor of Captain Townsend of the United States Signal Office consists of a hollow metal globe ten inches in diameter, which holds about 1½ gallons of oil, and is kept afloat and held in a nearly fixed position relatively to the surface of the water by an air-chamber. The oil-chamber has an upper and a lower valve, both of which may be adjusted to permit water to flow in through the lower, and the oil displaced by the water to flow out through the upper valve, at a rate controlled by the adjustment. The oil acts mechanically by spreading over the surface of the sea in a tenuous film, which is sufficient to prevent the waves from breaking, and this takes from them their chief power for harm.

oil-dregg, *v. t.* [*ME. oyl dregge*; *< oil-dregs.*] To cover or smear with the dregs of oil.

Then oyl dregge it ete,
And sauffy may thi whete in it be left.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

oil-dregs (oil' dregz), *n. pl.* [*< ME. *oyle dregges*; *< oil + dregs.*] The dregs of oil.

oil-dried (oil' d'rid), *a.* Exhausted of oil; having its oil spent.

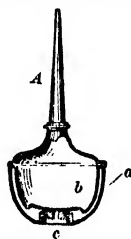
My oil-dried lamp and time-bewasted light
Shall be extinct with age and endless night.

Shak., *Rich.*, II, 1, 3, 221.

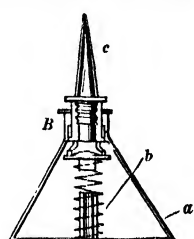
oil-drop (oil' drop), *n.* The rudimentary umbilical vesicle of some fishes. *Science*, V, 425.

oil-er (oil' er), *n.* 1. An appliance for distributing oil to the bearings or rubbing surfaces of machines. Types of such devices in common use are—sponges saturated with oil and fastened in boxes or cups, in positions where they are regularly touched by parts to be lubricated; wicks which transfer oil by capillary action from a receptacle to a part otherwise inaccessible while moving; cups provided with pet cocks from which the oil drops slowly upon parts which cannot be safely reached while in action; tubes extending radially from channels in crank-plas to the central axes of the cranks, distributing the oil by centrifugal force; etc.

2. An oil-can, generally having a long spout curved at the outer extremity, used by an at-



Broughton's Oil-er.



Spring-oiler.

A, a, outer protecting shell; b, internal elastic reservoir for oil; c, thumb-piece, by which b may be compressed. B, a, metal body; c, spring; c, screw-nozzle, which may be removed for replenishing with oil.

tendant for supplying oil to parts of engines or other machines.—3. An operative employed to attend to the oiling of engines or other machinery.—4. A vessel engaged in the oil-trade, or in the transportation of oils. [Little used.]—5. An oilskin coat. [Colloq.]

As the tide and sea rise, the huge breakers get heavier,
until finally they dash over the stands; some of the more
daring still stick to their chairs, and with oiled and rubber
boots defy the waves. *Scribner's Mag.*, V, 681.

oilery (oil' er-i), *n.* [*< oil + -ery.*] The commodities of an oilman.

oillet, *n.* [Also *oillet*, *oilet*, *oylet*; *< OF. oillet*, *oillet*, *F. oillet*, dim. of (*OF. oïl*, *F. oïl*, eye: see *cyclet*, an accom. form.)] 1. Same as *eyelet*.—2. An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant. *Holland*.

oil-factory (oil' fak' t' or-i), *n.* A factory where fish-oil is made.

oil-fuel (oil' f' u- el), *n.* Refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, grease, residuum tar, or similar substances, used as fuel.

oil-gage (oil' g' aj), *n.* A form of hydrometer arranged for testing the specific gravity of oils; an oleometer.

oil-gas (oil' gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapor (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing oils through red-hot tubes: it may be used for purposes of illumination.

oil-gilding (oil' gil' ding), *n.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a coat of size made of boiled linseed-oil and chrome-yellow and applied with a brush. When the oil has dried to a point where it is only slightly tacky, the leaf is applied. The chrome-yellow is added so that the gold may appear more brilliant, by reason of the yellow showing through.

oil-gland (oil' gland), *n.* In *ornith.*, the uropygial gland of birds, which secretes the oil with

which they preen and dress their plumage; the *aloedochon*. It is a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle, present in the great majority of birds. See cut under *aloedochon*.

oil-green (oil' gr' en), *n.* A color between green and yellow, of intense chroma but quite moderate luminosity.

oil-hole (oil' h' ol), *n.* One of the small openings drilled in machines to allow the dripping of oil on parts exposed to friction.

oilily (oi' li- li), *adv.* In an oily manner; as oil; in the manner or presenting the appearance of oil; smoothly.

Oilily bubbled up the mere.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

oiliness (oi' li- nes), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

oil-jack (oil' jak), *n.* A vessel, usually of copper or tin, in which oil can be heated. It resembles tin or copper vessels used for fluid-measures, except that it has a spout resembling that of an ordinary pitcher.

oilless (oil' les), *a.* [*< oil + -less.*] Destitute of oil; without oil.

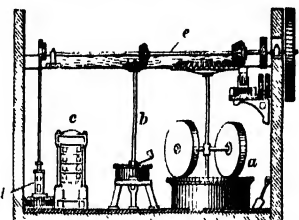
He compares the life of a dying man to the flickering of an oilless lamp. *The American*, IX, 137.

oillet, *n.* See *oillet*.

oilman (oil' man), *n.*; pl. *oilmen* (-men). One who deals in oils; one who is engaged in the business of producing or of selling oil.

oil-mill (oil' mil), *n.* 1. Any crushing- or grinding-machine for expressing oil from seeds, fruits, nuts, etc. Such mills are commonly of the type of the Chilean mill (which see, under *mill*).—2. A factory where vegetable oils are made.

oil-nut (oil' nut), *n.* One of various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and the plant producing them. (a) The butternut of North America. See *butternut*. (b) The buffalo-nut or elk-nut, *Pyralia oleifera*, of the Al-



Oil-mill, Heater, and Press combined.

A, mill; b, heater, heated by steam-jacket; c, hydraulic press; d, pump which works the press; e, main driving-shaft.



Branch with Male Flowers of Oil-nut (*Pyralia oleifera*).

a, the fruit; b, a leaf, showing the venation.

legany mountains. The whole shrub, but especially the pear-shaped drupe like fruit, an inch long, is imbued with an acrid oil. (c) The castor-oil plant. (d) The oil-palm.

oilous (oi' lus), *a.* [*< oil + -ous.*] Oily; oleaginous. *Gerard*.

oil-painting (oil' p' an' ting), *n.* 1. The art of painting with pigments mixed with a drying-oil, as poppy-, walnut-, or linseed-oil. Oleoresinous varnishes to protect painted surfaces had been used before the fifteenth century, at which time the invention of a dry, colorless, and sufficiently liquid vehicle composed of linseed or nut oil mixed with resin is attributed to the noted Flemish painter Van Eyck.

2. A picture painted in oil-colors. Oil-paintings are most commonly executed upon canvas, which is stretched upon a frame, and covered (or *primed*) with a kind of size mixed with white lead.

oil-palm (oil' pam), *n.* A palm, *Elvis Guineensis*, the fruit-pulp of which yields palm-oil. See *Elvis*, *palmnut-oil*, and *palm-oil*.

oil-plant (oil' plant), *n.* Same as *henne*.

oil-press (oil' pres), *n.* A machine for expressing vegetable and essential oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. It is commonly of a very simple type, and operated by a screw or hydraulic press. See cut on following page.

oil-pump (oil' pump), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it upon a journal. *E. H. Knight*.

oil-ring (oil'ring), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold oil and diamond-dust. It is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is simply allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool.

oil-rubber (oil'rub'er), *n.* In *engraving*, a piece of woolen cloth, 6 or 7 inches long, rolled tightly so that the roll is from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, tied with a string, and touched with oil. It is used to rub down too dark parts of engraved work, or to clean a copperplate. The same object is accomplished by the use of a small piece of cloth held on the forefinger, or of a bit of soft cork dipped in oil.

oil-safe (oil'saf), *n.* A tank for storing inflammable oils. It consists of a sheet-metal vessel having a sheathing of wood and some intervening material that is a poor conductor of heat, as asbestos, mineral wool, etc.

oil-sand (oil'sand), *n.* The name given in the Pennsylvania petroleum region to the beds of sandstone from which the oil is obtained by boring. See *petroleum*.

oil-seed (oil'sed), *n.* 1. The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant; castor-bean.—2. The seed of *Guizotia Abyssinica*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.—3. The plant gold-of-pleasure, *Camelina sativa*. Sometimes called *Siberian oil-seed*.

oil-shale (oil'shal), *n.* Shaly rocks containing bituminous matter or petroleum in sufficient quantity to be of economical value; shales or clays in which a considerable quantity of organic (hydrocarbonaceous) matter has been preserved and is diffused through the mass of the rock.

oil-shark (oil'shärk), *n.* A fish, *Galeorhinus zyopterus*, a small kind of shark. See cut under *Galeorhinus*. [California.]

oilskin (oil'skin), *n.* 1. Cloth of cotton, linen, or silk, prepared with oil to make it water-proof. Such cloth is much used for water-proof garments.—2. A garment made of oilskin.

There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins, and the set faces that looked out of their sun westers gleamed with sweat. W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xxviii.

oil-smeller (oil'smel'er), *n.* A person who pretends to be able to locate oil-bearing strata, and to locate positions for successful well-boring, by the sense of smell, and who makes a profession or trade of this pretension. In the earlier history of petroleum in the United States, this kind of quackery was much more common than now.

oil-spring (oil'spring), *n.* 1. A spring the water of which contains more or less intermingled oily (hydrocarbonaceous) matter.—2. A fissure or an area from or over which bituminous matter (petroleum or maltha) oozes.

The petroleum of the oil-springs of Paint Creek has had its home in the great Conglomerate at the base of the Coal-measures. Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc., X. 42.

oil-stock (oil'stok), *n.* A vessel used to contain holy oil; a chrismatory.

oilstone (oil'stön), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing-surface. Fine oilstones are often made of novaculite, a fine-grained variety of quartz.—**Black oilstone**, a variety of Turkey stone.—**Oilstone-powder**, pulverized oilstone sifted and washed. It is used for grinding together such fittings of mathematical instruments and machinery as are made wholly or partly of brass or gun-metal, for polishing fine brasswork, and by watchmakers on power rubbers in polishing steel.—**Oilstone-slips**, small pieces of oilstone cut by the lapidary into such forms as to adapt them to the surfaces of the various objects on which they are to be used in polishing.

oilstone (oil'stön), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oilstoned*, ppr. *oilstoning*. [*oilstone*, *n.*] To rub, or sharpen or polish by rubbing, on an oilstone.

The tool must be given less top rake, and may then be oilstoned. Joshua Rose, *Practical Machinist*, p. 81.

oil-stove (oil'stöv), *n.* A small stove in which oil is used as fuel, with either flat or circular wicks. Such stoves are provided with portable ovens, and with devices for broiling, for heating flat-irons, etc. The smallest sizes are little more than lamps of special design.

oil-tank (oil'tangk), *n.* A receptacle for storing, treating, or transporting petroleum.

oil-tawing (oil'tä'ing), *n.* The process of currying in oil, by which the skins of various ani-

mals are made into oiled leather or wash-leather.

oil-temper (oil'tem'për), *v. t.* To temper (steel) by the use of oil instead of water or saline solutions. See *temper*.

oil-tempered (oil'tem'pèrd), *a.* Tempered with oil. See *temper*.

Bars of oil-tempered and untempered steel. Science, III. 724.

oil-tempering (oil'tem'për-ing), *n.* The process of tempering steel with oil. See *temper*.

oil-tester (oil'tes'tër), *n.* 1. A machine for testing the lubricating properties of oils.—2. A process or an apparatus for ascertaining the temperature at which the vapors from mineral oils will take fire.

oil-tight (oil'tit), *a.* In *constructive mechanics*, noting a degree of tightness in joints, etc., that will prevent oil from flowing through between the juxtaposed surfaces.

The lower end of the shaft passes through an oil-tight stuffing-box. Rankine, *Steam Engine*.

oil-tree (oil'trë), *n.* 1. The castor-oil plant. See cut under *castor-oil*.—2. Same as *illipt*.—3. Same as *oil-palm*.—4. The Chinese varnish-tree, whose wood yields an important oil. See *Aleurites* and *tung-oil*.—5. Probably the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea* (Isa. xli. 19).

oil-tube (oil'tüb), *n.* In *bot.*, a longitudinal canal filled with aromatic oil, especially characteristic of the fruits of the *Umbellifera*.

oilway (oil'wä), *n.* A passage for oil to a part, as a hinge, to be lubricated.

oil-well (oil'wel), *n.* A boring made for petroleum. This is the name by which such borings in various oil-producing regions, and especially in Pennsylvania, are most generally designated. Borings which are unsuccessful, or which do not furnish any oil, are called *dry wells*. See *petroleum*.

oily (oi'li), *a.* [*oil* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil: as, *oily* matter; an *oily* fluid.—2. Appearing as if oiled; resembling oil.—3. Fat; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 675.

A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God. Thomson, *Castle of Indulgence*, l. 69.

4. Figuratively, unctuous; smooth; insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly pious; fawning.

If for I want that glib and *oily* art, To speak and purpose not. Shak., *Lear*, I. 1. 227.

I know no court but martial, No *oily* language but the shock of arms. Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, I. 1.

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner. Trollope, *Barchester Towers*, xlii.

Oily bean. See *bean*.

oily-grain (oi'li-grän), *n.* Same as *benne*.

olmet, *interj.* [*It. oime*, *ohime* (= NGr. *ὠμή*, *ōmē*; cf. Gr. *olmē*), alas! ay me!: see *O2*, and *ay me* (under *ay2*).] Alas!

Oime! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again. Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.

oinement, *n.* [ME., also *oynement*, *oynement*, < OF. *oignement*, an anointing, < *oigner*, *oindre*, *oingier*, *oindre*, anoint: see *oint*. Cf. *ointment*.] Same as *ointment*. *Chaucer*.

I tell the for-sothe thou may make other mens synnes a pre-cyouse *oynement* for to hele with thyne awene. Hampole, *Prose Treas.* (Uses (E. E. T. S.), I. p. 36.

oinochos (oi-nök'-ō-ēs), *n.* [*Prop. oinochōē*; < Gr. *oinos*, wine, + *chein*,

pour.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of graceful shape, with a three-lobed rim, the central lobe forming a mouth adapted for pouring, and a single handle reaching above the rim: used for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups.

oint, (*oint*), *v. t.* [*< ME. ointen*, *oynten*, < OF. *oint* (< L. *unctus*), pp. of *oindre*, anoint: see *anoint*, *unction*.] 1. To anoint.

Lord shield thy Cause, approve thee veritable, . . . Oint thine Anointed publicly by Miracle.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., The Lawe.

The ready Graces wait, her Baths prepare, And *oint* with fragrant Oils her flowing Hair.

Congreve, *Hymn to Venus*.

2. To administer extreme unction to.

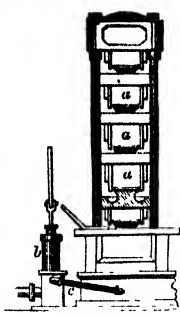
ointing-box, *n.* A chrismatory.

ointing-cloth, *n.* A cloth used in the administration of extreme unction.

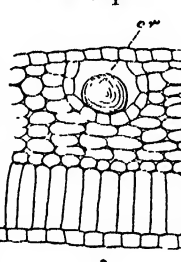
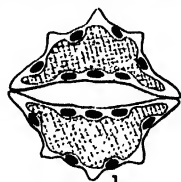
ointment (oi'ment), *n.* [A later form (as if < *oint* + *-ment*) of *oivment*, q. v.] A fatty or unctuous preparation of such a consistency as to be easily applied to the skin by inunction, gradually liquefying when in contact with it. In American pharmacy, ointments differ from the cerates, which are of similar composition, in having a softer consistence and lower melting-temperature. In British pharmacy, the cerates are included among the ointments.

We . . . wonder more, if Kings be the Lord's Anointed, how they dare thus oyle over and besmeare so holy an unction with the corrupt and putrid *ointment* of their base flatteries. Milton, *Church-Government*, II., Conc.

Acetate-of-lead ointment (unguentum plumbi acetatis), acetate of lead and benzoin ointment.—**Aconitine ointment** (unguentum aconitine), eight grains of aconitin to an ounce of lard.—**Alkaline sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris alkalini), sulphur, carbonate of potash, and benzoated lard.—**Ammoniated-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati), ammoniated mercury with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Antimonial ointment** (unguentum antimonioli tartarati), tartarated antimony with lard or simple ointment. Also called *tartar-emetic ointment*, *tartarated-antimony ointment*.—**Apostles ointment. See *apostle*.—**Atropia ointment** (unguentum atropie), atropin and lard.—**Basilicon ointment. Same as *basilicon*.—**Belladonna ointment** (unguentum belladonnæ), extract of belladonna in lard or benzoin ointment.—**Benzoin ointment** (unguentum benzoini), adeps benzoatus or benzoïnatus, a mixture of lard and tincture of benzoin in the proportion of eight to one by weight. Also called *benzoïnated* or *benzoated lard*.—**Blue ointment**. Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Boric-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi borici), boric acid and paraffin.—**Calamin ointment** (unguentum calamine), prepared calamin and benzoin ointment or simple ointment. Also called *Turner's cerate*.—**Calomel ointment. Same as *subchlorid-of-mercury ointment*.—**Cantharides ointment (unguentum cantharidis), cantharides with wax and either olive-oil or lard and resin. Also called *Spanish-fly ointment*.—**Carbolic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi carbolicæ), simple ointment with the addition of carbolic acid.—**Carbonated-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi carbonatis), carbonate of lead and simple or benzoin ointment.—**Chrysarobin ointment** (unguentum chrysarobini), chrysarobin and benzoin ointment.—**Citrine ointment. See *citrine*.—**Compound iodine ointment** (unguentum iodi compositum), the same as *iodide ointment*, but with less iodine and more iodide of potash.—**Compound ointment of mercury** (unguentum hydrargyri compositum), mercurial ointment with yellow wax, olive-oil, and camphor.—**Compound ointment of subacetate of lead** (ceratum plumbi subacetatis), subacetate of lead with camphor cerate; Goulard's cerate.—**Creosote ointment** (unguentum creosoti), creosote and lard or simple ointment.—**Diachylon ointment** (unguentum diachylon), oxid of lead, olive-oil, and oil of lavender. Also called *lead ointment*.—**Du-puytren's ointment**, tincture of cantharides and lard.—**Elemi ointment** (unguentum elemi), elemi with simple ointment.—**Eucalyptus ointment** (unguentum eucalypti), oil of eucalyptus and paraffin.—**Gallic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi gallici), one part of gallic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Glycerin ointment** (unguentum glycerini). (a) Spermaceti, white wax, oil of almonds, and glycerin. (b) In the German pharmacopœia, glycerite of starch.—**Iodide-of-cadmium ointment** (unguentum cadmioli iodidi), iodide of cadmium in simple ointment.—**Iodide-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi iodidi), iodide of lead with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Iodide-of-potash ointment** (unguentum potassii iodidi), iodide of potash and lard, with or without hyposulphite or carbonate of potash.—**Iodide-of-sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris iodidi), iodide of sulphur and prepared lard.—**Iodine ointment** (unguentum iodi), iodine and iodide of potash with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Iodoform ointment** (unguentum iodoformi), iodoform with benzoin ointment.—**Lead ointment. Same as *diachylon ointment*.—**Mercurial ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri), metallic mercury in a fine state of subdivision disseminated through lard and suet. Also called *blue ointment* and *Neapolitan ointment*.—**Mexereum or mezereon ointment** (unguentum mezerei), fluid extract of mezereum with lard and yellow wax.—**Neapolitan ointment. Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Nitrate-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri nitrati), citrine ointment.—**Nut-gall ointment** (unguentum gallicæ), nutgall in powder mixed with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Ointment of galls**. Same as *nutgall ointment*.—**Ointment of galls and opium** (unguentum gallicæ cum opio), nutgall ointment with the addition of opium.—**Ointment of poplar-buds** (unguentum populeum), lard in which poplar-buds and fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, poppy, and *Solanum nigrum* have been digested.—**Ointment of staves-acre**, lard to which the coarsely ground seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* have imparted their active principle by heat.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment** (unguentum zinci oleati), equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin.—**Page-****************



Oil-press.
a, a, a, boxes; b, the pump; c, the pipe by which pressure is transmitted from the pump to the ram of the press.



Oil-tubes.
1, in the fruit of *Feniculum piperitum*, marked with black.
2, in the leaf of *Hypericum communis*, transverse section (with oil-reservoir or), highly magnified.



Oinochos of Greek Pottery.

steacher's ointment, one to three parts of yellow oxid of mercury and sixty of vaselin.—**Petroleum ointment**, petrolatum.—**Red-iodide-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri), red iodide of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidii rubri), red oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-precipitate ointment**. Same as red-oxid-of-mercury ointment.—**Resin ointment** (unguentum resinae), resin cerate.—**Rose-water ointment** (unguentum aquae rosae), an ointment of oil of almonds, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water. Also called *cold-cream*.—**Sabine ointment** (unguentum sabinæ), sabin cerate.—**Simple ointment** (unguentum, or unguentum simplex), a mixture of lard and yellow wax in the proportion of four to one, or with less lard and the addition of almond-oil. Simple ointment forms the base of various medicinal ointments.—**Spanish-fly ointment**. Same as *cantharides ointment*.—**Spermaceti ointment** (unguentum cetacei), spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds.—**Storax ointment**, liquid storax and olive-oil.—**Stramonium ointment** (unguentum stramonii), extract of stramonium with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Subchloride-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi), calomel and lard. Also called *calomel ointment*.—**Sulphurated-potash ointment** (unguentum potassae sulphuratae), sulphurated potash and prepared lard.—**Sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris), sublimed sulphur with simple or benzoated lard.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi tannici), tannic acid, subacetate of lead, and lard.—**Tannic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi tannici), one part of tannic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Tar ointment** (unguentum picis liquidis), tar with suet or yellow wax.—**Tartarated-antimony ointment**, tartar-emetie ointment. Same as *antimonial ointment*.—**Tobacco ointment** (unguentum tabaci), powdered tobacco and lard.—**Turpentine ointment** (unguentum terebinthinæ), oil of turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and prepared lard.—**Tutty ointment** (unguentum tutie), impure oxid of zinc, or tutty, and simple ointment.—**Veratrine ointment** (unguentum veratri-næ), veratrine and simple or benzoated lard.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidii flavi), yellow oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Zinc ointment**. Same as *zinc-oxid ointment*.—**Zinc-oxid ointment** (unguentum zinci oxidii), oxid of zinc and benzoin ointment.

oilet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oist, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*¹.

oister, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oyster*.

okt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *oak*. *Chaucer*.

O. K. [Origin obscure: usually said to have been orig. used by Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, as an abbr. of *All Correct*, spelled (whether through ignorance or humorously) *oll correct*; but this is doubtless an invention. Another statement refers the use to "Old Keokuk," an Indian chief, who is said to have signed treaties with the initials "O. K."] All right; correct: now commonly used as an indorsement, as on a bill. [Colloq.]

oke¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oke² (ök), *n.* [= Bulg. Serv. Wall. Hung. *oka* = Pol. *oko*, < Turk. *oka*, a certain weight.] 1. A Turkish unit of weight, used also in Greece, equal to about 2½ pounds avoirdupois.

It [mastic gum] continues running all the month of August, and drops also in September, but then it is not good; the finest and best is called *fliscari*, and sells for two dollars an *oke*.

Poocoke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

oke³ (ök), *n.* A variant of *auk*¹.

oken, *a.* A Middle English form of *oaken*.

Okenian (ö-ké'ni-an), *a.* [*Oken* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist (1779-1851).—**Okenian body**, in anat., a Wolfian body, primitive kidney, or protonephron.

okenite (ö'ken-īt), *n.* [*Oken* (see *Okenian*) + *-ite*².] In mineral., same as *dysclarite*.

oker¹ (ö'ker), *n.* [ME., also *okur*, *okir*, *okyr*, *ocker*, < Icel. *okr* = Sw. *ocker* = Dan. *aager* = AS. *wōcor*, increase, growth, fruit, = OFries. *wōker* = D. *woeker* = MLG. *woker* = OHG. *wuochar*, *wuohhar*, *wuachar*, *wuocher*, MHG. *wuocher*, G. *wucher* = Goth. *wōkrs*, increase, gain; akin to AS. *weaxan*, wax, and ult. to L. *augere*, increase: see *augment*, etc.] Usury.

Oker, Hieying, & wantonness mickel serwe make. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 236.

oker², *n.* An obsolete form of *ocker*.

okerer¹ (ö'kér-ér), *n.* [ME., also *okrar* (= D. *woekeraar* = OHG. *wuocharari*, MHG. *wuocherer*, *wuocherære*, G. *wucherer* = Sw. *ockrare*), < *oker*, usury: see *oker*¹.] A usurer.

"An okerer, or elles a lechoure," said Robyn.

"With wronge haste thou lode thy fyte." *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 53).

okering (ö'kér-ing), *n.* [ME., < *oker*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Usury.

okonite (ö'kō-nīt), *n.* A vulcanized mixture of ozocerite or mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur, used as an insulating material for covering electrical conductors.

okra (ok'rā), *n.* [Formerly also *ockra*, *okro*, *ockro*; W. Ind. (f).] A plant, *Hibiscus esculentus*, an esteemed vegetable, cultivated in the

East and West Indies, the southern United States, etc. See *gumbo*¹. Its seeds yield a fine food-oil, not, however, extracted on a commercially remunerative scale, and it produces a fiber apparently suitable for coarse bagging, etc. See *Hibiscus* and *Abelmoschus*.—**Musk-okra**, *H. Abelmoschus*. See *amber-seed*.—**Wild okra**. See *Malachra*.

Ol. An abbreviation of *Olympiad*.

-ol. [An arbitrary abbr. of L. *ol(eum)*, or of E. (alcohol).] In chem., a termination somewhat loosely used for various compounds, denoting 'oil' or 'alcohol.' It should be applied strictly only to alcohols, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons, as glycerol, mannitol, quinal, etc.

Olacineæ (ol-ā-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Olax* (*Olac-* + *-ineæ*).] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees and shrubs, type of the cohort *Olacales* in the series *Discifloræ*, typified by the genus *Olax*, and characterized by the dorsal raphe, partially or completely one-celled ovary, usually one-seeded fruit, and valvate petals. It includes about 275 species, of 4 tribes and 61 genera, widely dispersed throughout the tropics, with a few in South Africa and southern Australia. They are erect, climbing or twining, usually with alternate undivided leather-veined leaves, flexuous petioles, and small greenish, yellowish, or white flowers.

olamic (ö-lam'ik), *a.* [*Heb. 'ōlām*, eternity, eon, < *'ōlām*, hide, conceal.] Pertaining to or enduring throughout an eon or eons; lasting or continuing for ages; constituting or measured by a period or periods much exceeding in length any historical measurement of time; eonian.

But man fell, and lost the perpetual or olamic sabbatism.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 778.

olanin (ö'la-nin), *n.* [*L. ol(eum)*, oil, + *an-* (*imal*), animal, + *-in*².] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters.

Brande.

Olax (ö'laks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1749), so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the wood; < L.L. *olax*, smelling, odorous, < L. *olere*, smell: see *olid*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, type of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olacæ*, known by the three anther-bearing stamens and the drupe almost included within the calyx. There are about 30 species, natives of Australia and tropical Asia and Africa. They are smooth evergreens, often climbing or thorny, usually with short spikes or racemes of small flowers in the axils of two-ranked leaves. *O. Zeylanica* is the malla-tree of Ceylon. Its leaves are eaten in curries, and its fetid, salty wood is used as a remedy in putrid fevers.

old (öld), *a.* [Also dial. *ald*, *awd*, *oud*, *aud*; < ME. *old*, *ald*, *eld*, < AS. *eald*, ONorth. *ald* = OS. *ald* = OFries. *old*, *ald* = D. *oud* = MLG. *lîd*, *ald*, *old* = OHG. *MHG.* G. *alt* = Icel. *ald* (in comp.) (also *aldinn*) = Goth. *althvis*, old; orig. pp., 'grown, increased' (= L. *altus*, high, deep), with suffix *-d* (see *-d*², *-ed*²), of the verb represented by Goth. *alan*, nourish, = L. *alere*, nourish, > ult. E. *aliment*: see *aliment*, *alt*, etc. For the pp. suffix, cf. *cold*, of similar formation.] 1. Having lived or existed a long time; full of years; far advanced in years or life: applied to human beings, lower animals, and plants: as, an old man; an old horse; an old tree.

The olde auncian wyf hegez ho syttez;

The lordes luffly her by lent, as I trowe;

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1001.

For we are old, and on our quick't decrees

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time

Steals ere we can effect them.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 40.

2. Of (a specified) age; noting the length of time or number of years that one has lived, or during which a thing or particular state of things has existed or continued; of the age of; aged: as, a child three months old; a house a century old.

And Pharoah said unto Jacob, How old art thou?

Gen. xlviii. 8.

There is a papyrus in the Imperial Library at Paris which M. Chabas considers the oldest book in the world.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 6.

3. Of or pertaining to the latter part of life; peculiar to or characteristic of those who are, or that which is, well advanced in years.

And therefore let us prae among

That god send us paciens in oure olde age.

Hymnus to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

I'll rack thee with old cramps.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 360.

4. Having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise: as, an old head on young shoulders.

I never knew so young a body with so old a head.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 164.

Theo, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so old for her age. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxv.

5. Of long standing or continuance. (a) Begun long ago and still continued; of long continuance or prolonged existence; well-established: as, old customs; an old friendship.

Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,

I wolde now som mete wer sene

For olde acquyntance vs by-twene.

York Plays, p. 180.

An old leprosy in the skin of his flesh.

Lev. xiii. 11.

Remove not the old landmark.

Prov. xxiii. 10.

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil and Satan.

Rev. xii. 9.

(b) Experienced; habituated: as, an old offender; old in vice or crime.

The King shall sit without an old disturber, a dayly incroacher, and intruder. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., II.

6. Of (some specified) standing as regards continuance or lapse of time.

In Ephesus I am but two hours old.

Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 150.

7. Not new, fresh, or recent; having been long made; having existed long: as, an old house; an old cabinet.

Ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of old fruit

until the ninth year.

Lev. xxv. 22.

Old Northumberland House, too, was all ablaze and a centre of attraction. *First Year of a Sûken Reign*, p. 70.

Hence—(a) That has long existed or been in use, and is near, or has passed, the limit of its usefulness; enfeebled or deteriorated by age; worn out: as, old clothes.

Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee.

Deut. viii. 4.

When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long.

Ps. xxxii. 8.

(b) Well-worn; effete; worthless; trite; stale: expressing valuelessness, disrespect, or contempt: as, an old joke; sold for an old song.

Now you see, sir, how your fooling grows old, and people dislike it.

Shak., T. N., I. 5. 119.

8. Dating or reaching back to antiquity or to former ages; subsisting or known for a long time; long known to history.

His elders war of the olde state,

And of thaire werkes sumdel he wato.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill.

Mat. v. 21.

In the old times a man, whether lay or cleric, might purge himself of a crime, or charge laid against him, by his own oath and the oaths of others of equal station who might be willing to become his compurgators.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

9. Ancient; antique; not modern; former: as, the old inhabitants of Britain; the old Romans.

—10. Early; pertaining to or characteristic of the earlier or earliest of two or more periods of time or stages of development: as, Old English; the Old Red Sandstone.

Ophidia are not known in the fossil state before the older tortoises.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 208.

11. Former; past; passed away; disused; contrasted with or replaced by something new as a substitute; subsisting before something else: as, he built a new house on the site of the old one; the old régime; a gentleman of the old school; he is at his old tricks again.

Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.

2 Cor. v. 17.

Seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man

Col. iii. 9, 10.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 22.

12. Long known; familiar; hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality: as, an old friend; dear old fellow; old boy.

Go thy ways, old lad.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 181.

13. Old-fashioned; of a former time; hence, antiquated: as, an old fogey.

He is a very honest and worthy man, but of the old stamp.

Scott, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

14. Great; high: an intensive now used only when preceded by another adjective also of intensive force: as, a fine old row; a high old time. [Colloq.]

Madam, you must come to your uncle. Yonder's old

coll at home.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 98.

We shall have old breaking of necks.

Dekker, If it be not good the Devil is in it.

Must. It has been stubborn weather.

See. Gent. Strange work at sea: I fear me there's old

tumbling.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 7.

I imagine there is old moving amongst them.

A. Brewer, Lingua, II. 6.

Mass, here will be old striking!

Middleton, Game at Chess, III. 1.

Here's old cheating.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

New for old. See *new*.—Of old, from early times; in ancient days; long ago. [In this phrase *old* is used as a substantive. See *old*.]—**Old Boggy**, *boggy*, *boggy*, *Catholics*, *Colony*, *country*. See the nouns.—**Old continent**, (a) The continent of Europe. (b) The mass of land com-

prising Europe, Asia, and Africa, in contradistinction to the new continent, consisting of North and South America.—**Old Court Party.** See *court*.—**Old Dominion.** See *dominion*.—**Old English.** (a) See *English*, 2. (b) The form of black letter used by English printers of the sixteenth century.

Old English of the Sixteenth Century.

Old Ephraim, the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*. [Western U. S.]—**Old foundation, gold, gooseberry.** Hundred, etc. See the nouns.—**Old Harry, Old One, Old Scratch,** humorous names for the devil.—**Old Injun**, the oldwife or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.—**Old Japan, Latin, maid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old lady**, a noctuid moth, *Mormo maura*: an English collectors' name.—**Old man.** (a) See *man*. (b) In *mining*, ancient workings: a term used in Cornwall. (c) A full-grown male kangaroo. [Australia.]—**Old mustache, Nick, oil.** See the nouns.—**Old One.** See *Old Harry*.—**Old Probabilities**, the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau: sometimes called *Old Prob.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Old Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**Old salt**, an old and experienced sailor.—**Old school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age: as, a gentleman of the old school.—**Old School Presbyterian.** See *Presbyterian*.—**Old Scratch.** See *Old Harry*.—**Old sledge**, a game, same as *all-fours*.—**Old song**, a mere trifle; a very low price: as, he got it for an old song.—**Old sow**, a plant, *Melilotus caerulea*.—**Old style, Testament,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old Tom**, a strong variety of English gin.—**Old wife.** (a) A prating old woman: as, old wives' fables. (b) A man having habits or opinions considered peculiar to old women. (c) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys: a chimney-cap or owl. (d) See *oldwife*.—**Old World.** See *world*.—**The Old Covenant.** See *covenant*.—**The old gentleman.** See *gentleman*.—**The old masters.** See *master*.—**Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old,* etc. See *aged*.—8, 9, and 10. *Ancient, Old, Antiquus,* etc. (see *ancient*), pristine, original, primitive, early, olden, archaic.

old-aged (ôld'âj), *a.* [*old age* + *-ed*]. Of or pertaining to old age; aged. [Rare.]

Old-aged experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Philosopher. Sir P. Sidney, *Apol.* for Poetrie.

old-clothesman (ôld'klôz'nz'man), *n.* [*old clothes* + *man*]. A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are offered for sale. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure.

olden (ôl'dn), *v.* [*old* + *-en*]. *I. intrans.* To grow old; age; assume an older appearance or character; become affected by age.

His debates with his creditors . . . harassed the feelings of the humiliated old gentleman so severely that in six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xviii.

II. trans. To age; cause to appear old.
olden (ôl'dn), *a.* [*old* + *-en*], *an adj. suffix* irreg. attached to an *adj.* Old; ancient.

Blood hath been shed ere now, I the olden time,
Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 4. 75.

Oldenlandia (ôl-den-lan'di-â), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after H. B. Oldenland, a Danish botanist who traveled in South Africa.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Hedyotideæ*, known by the many minute angled seeds, narrow leaves, entire stipules, and four stamens. There are about 80 species, tropical and subtropical, mainly Asiatic. They are slender, erect or spreading, smooth, and branching annuals, with opposite leaves, and small white or rose panicle flowers. *O. umbellata* is the *Indian madder* or *shaya-root*.

old-ewe (ôld'û), *n.* The ballanwrass. [Prov. Eng.]

old-faced (ôld'fâst), *a.* Having an aged look or appearance.

'Tis not the roundness of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1. 259.

old-fashioned (ôld-fâsh'ônd), *a.* 1. Formed in a fashion which has become obsolete; antiquated: as, an old-fashioned dress.

Every drawer in the tall, old-fashioned bureau is to be opened, with difficulty, and with a succession of spasmodic jerks; then, all must close again, with the same fidgety reluctance. Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ii.

2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; suited to the tastes of former times.

Some . . . look on Chaucer as a dry, old-fashioned wit, not worth reviving. Dryden, *Pref.* to *Fables*.

With my hands full of dear old-fashioned flowers . . . and bottles of colour.

R. Broughton, *Cometh up as a Flower*, p. 38.

3. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious: as, an old-fashioned child.

A neat, quiet, old-fashioned little servant-girl, of twelve or fourteen. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, v. 43.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Ancient, Old, Antiquus,* etc. See *ancient*.

old-fashionedness (ôld-fâsh'ônd-nes), *n.* 1. The property or condition of being old-fashioned; similarity to what is now past or out of date; retention of characteristics formerly prevalent but now exceptional.—2. Conduct

or demeanor resembling that of an old person; precociousness.

old-field birch. The American variety of the white birch.

old-field lark. Same as *field-lark*. See *cut* at *meadow-lark*.

old-field pine. Same as *loblolly-pine*.

old-foggy (ôld-fô'gi-izh), *a.* [*old foggy* + *-ish*]. Like or characteristic of an old foggy; behind the times; slow to accept anything new.

old-foggyism (ôld-fô'gi-izm), *n.* [*old foggy* + *-ism*]. The character or views of an old foggy; fondness for old or antiquated notions and ways.

old-gentlemanly (ôld-jen'tl-man-li), *a.* [*old gentleman* + *-ly*]. Characteristic of an old gentleman.

So, for a good old-gentlemanly vice,
I think I must take up with avarice.
Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 216.

old-grain (ôld'grân), *n.* A name given to dark spots and discolorations on leather, arising from imperfections in tanning, exposure to dampness, mildew, etc.

oldham (ôl'dam), *n.* [Named from *Oldham*, its original place of manufacture, in Lancashire, England.] A coarse cloth in use in the middle ages.

oldhamite (ôl'dam-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. Oldham, director (1862) of the Indian Geological Survey.] Native calcium sulphid detected by Maskelyne in the Busti meteorite. It occurs in small brownish spherules showing cubic cleavage; it is also optically isotropic, and is hence inferred to be isometric in crystallization.

Oldhaven beds. In *Eng. geol.*, one of the divisions of the Lower Eocene. The group so designated lies at the base of the London clay, and, although only from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, is highly fossiliferous.

old-light (ôld'lit), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Favoring the old faith or principles; specifically, in *Scottish eccles. hist.*, favoring the principle of a connection between the church and the state. The "Old and New Light Controversy" in the Burgher and Antiburgher churches regarding the province of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, about the end of the eighteenth century, led to secessions from these bodies, and the formation of the Old Light (or Original) Seceders.

II. n. *Eccles.*, a person holding old-light doctrines.

old-line (ôld'lin), *a.* Of the old line or direction of thought or doctrine; conservative: as, an old-line Whig.

oldly (ôld'li), *adv.* Of old; in the olden time. *Ellis*, *Letters* (1525-37).

old-maid (ôld-mâd'), *n.* 1. The house- or garden-plant *Viola rosea*. [West Indies.]—2. A gaping clam: same as *gaper*, 4.

old-maidhood (ôld-mâd'hôd), *n.* [*old maid* + *-hood*]. The state or condition of an old maid; spinsterhood.

Marriage for deliverance from poverty or old-maidhood. George Eliot, *Essays, Analysis of Motives*.

old-maidish (ôld-mâ'dish), *a.* [*old maid* + *-ish*]. Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid.

Child, don't be so precise and old-maidish. Mme. D'Arbigny, *Camilla*, v. 8. (Davies.)

old-maidism (ôld-mâ'dizm), *n.* [*old maid* + *-ism*]. The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old-man (ôld-man'), *n.* The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

old-man's-beard (ôld-manz-bêrd'), *n.* 1. See *Clematis*.—2. Same as *long-moss*.—3. Same as *fringe-tree*. [U. S.]—4. A species of *Equisetum*; also, sometimes, one of species of other genera. [Prov. Eng.]

old-man's-eyebrow (ôld-manz-i'brou), *n.* An Australian species of sundew, *Drosera binata*.

old-man's-head (ôld-manz-hed'), *n.* Same as *old-man cactus*. See *Cercus*.

oldness (ôld'nes), *n.* The state of being old, in any of the senses of that word.

old-said (ôld'sed), *a.* Long since said; said of old. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

old-school (ôld'skôl), *a.* Of the old school; of earlier times; as originally or formerly established, propounded, or professed; old or old-fashioned.

Adam, according to this old-school Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 19.

old-sightedness (ôld'si'ted-nes), *n.* *Presbyopia*.

old-squaw (ôld'akwâ), *n.* Same as *oldwife*, 1.

oldster (ôld'stér), *n.* [*old* + *-ster*, after *youngster*]. 1. An old or oldish person; a man past middle life. [Colloq.]

I know oldsters who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk. Thackeray, *A Night's Pleasure*, I.

2. In the British navy, a midshipman of four years' standing, or a master's mate.

I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. Marryat, *Frank Mildmay*, ii. (Davies.)

old-time (ôld'tim), *a.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times; of the old school; of long standing.

Oldtime and honoured leaders like Mr. Bright. R. J. Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 361.

old-timer (ôld-tî'mér), *n.* 1. One who retains the views and customs of former days; an old person who clings to habits and modes of thought now obsolete. [Colloq.]

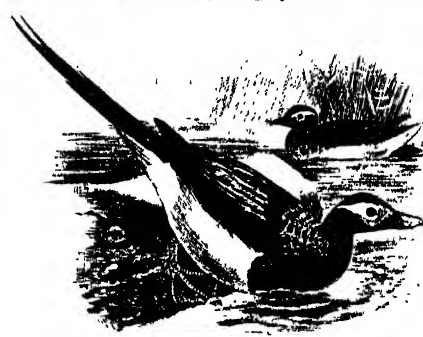
Old-timers unanimously declared that in the new-comer had indeed arisen another Tausig.

Music and Drama, XIII. ix. 14.

2. One who has long occupied a given place or position; one who has grown old in a place, profession, etc. [Colloq.]

In reply to his last remark I said, "But you forget, old man, that most of us old-timers, as you call us, are poor now!" New Princeton Rev., V. 122.

oldwife (ôld'wif), *n.*; pl. *oldwives* (-wivz). 1. The long-tailed sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*, of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Fuligineæ*. The male in the breeding season has the two middle tail-feathers lance-linear and long-exserted. The bill is black, tipped with orange; the plumage is blackish or white, varied with reddish and silver-gray tints. In winter the



Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).
(Male, in full summer plumage; female in the background.)

long tail-feathers do not exist, and the reddish parts are replaced by gray. The oldwife breeds in the arctic regions, both on sea-coasts and on large inland waters, and in winter is generally dispersed in temperate regions. It is a lively, voluble duck, having a kind of song; it is an expert diver and a rank feeder, and the flesh is not savory. The nest is placed on the ground; the eggs are 6 or 7 in number, drab-colored, and about 2 inches long by 1½ broad. Also called *old billy*, *old granny*, *old Injun*, *old molly*, *old-squaw*, and *south-southerly*.

2. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes. (a) The alewife. (b) The menhaden. [Local, U. S.] (c) The toothed herring. [Maryland.] (d) The spot or bayette, *Leiostomus xanthurus*. [Florida.] (e) The file-fish, *Balistes capricornis*, and others of the same genus. [Southern United States and Bermuda.] (f) An Australian fish, *Enoplosus armatus*. [Port Jackson, New South Wales.]

old-witch grass. A common weed-grass of North America, *Panicum capillare*, having a very effuse compound panicle.

old-womanish (ôld-wûm'an-ish), *a.* [*old woman* + *-ish*]. Like or characteristic of an old woman.

It is very easy and old-womanish to offer advice. Sydney Smith, To John Allen.

old-woman's-bitter (ôld-wûm'anz-bit'ér), *n.* 1. Same as *majoe-bitter*.—2. A West Indian tree, *Citharexylon cinereum*.

old-world (ôld'wêrld), *a.* 1. Of the ancient world; belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Like an old-world mammoth bul'k'd in ice,
Not to be molten out. Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) as distinguished from the New World or America.—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the continents of the eastern hemisphere as known before the discovery of America; paleogeant: as, the old-world apes.

olet, *n.* A Middle English form of *oil*.

ole. [*L. oleum*, oil: see *oil*. Cf. *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a termination having no very precise significance. See *-ol* and *-oil*.

Olea (ô'lê-â), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. olea*, < *Gr. êlaia*, the olive-tree: see *oil*.] A genus of trees and shrubs, type of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the oily drupe and induplicate calyx-lobes. There are about 36 species, natives of Asia and Africa, the Mas-

carene Islands, and New Zealand. They are small trees or shrubs, with valuable hard wood, opposite undivided leaves, and rather small fragrant flowers, chiefly in axillary clusters. (See *olea* and *oleaster*.) *O. undulata* and *O. Capensis* of the Cape of Good Hope are there called iron-wood, and *O. verrucosa* is called olive-wood. *O. cuspidata* in India yields khow-wood, of which combs, etc., are made. *O. Cunninghamii*, the black male of New Zealand, yields a dense, hard, and durable wood. *O. paniculata* is the Queensland olive.

Oleaceae (ō-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Olea* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees and shrubs, of the cohort *Gentianales*, typified by the genus *Olea*, and characterized by the two stamens and the ovary of two cells each with two ovules; the olive family. It embraces 300 species, of 4 tribes and 19 genera, natives of warm and temperate regions. They are generally smooth shrubs, sometimes climbing, and bear opposite leaves without stipules, usually a small bell-shaped four-parted calyx, a four-lobed corolla, large anthers, and a capsule, berry, or drupe as fruit.

oleaceous (ō-lē-ā'shi-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oleaceae*.

Oleacinidae (ō'lē-ā-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Oleacina*, the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Glandinidae*.

oleaginous (ō-lē-āj'i-nus), *a.* [= *F. oleagineus* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleaginoso* (with suffix *-ous*, etc., < *L. oleus*); Pg. also *oleaginoso*, oily; < ML. *oleago* (oleagin-), oil as scraped from the body of a bather or wrestler, < *L. oleum*, oil; see *oil*.] 1. Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—2. Figuratively, effusively and affectedly polite or fawning; sanctimonious; oily.

The lank party who snuffles the responses with such oleaginous sanctimony. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

oleaginousness (ō-lē-āj'i-nus-nos), *n.* The state of being oleaginous or oily; oiliness, either literal or figurative.

oleamen (ō-lē-ā'men), *n.* [*L. oleamen*, an oilment, < *oleum*, oil; see *oil*.] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

oleander (ō-lē-an'dēr), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *oleander*, < *F. oléandre* = Sp. *oleandro*, *oleandro* = Pg. *oleandro*, *locandro* = It. *oleandro* (ML. *lorandrum*, *lauriendrum*, *arodandrum*), corrupt forms, resting on *L. olea*, olive-tree, and *laurus*, laurel, or *L. rhododendron*: see *rhododendron*.] Any plant of the genus *Nerium*, most often *N. Oleander*, the ordinary species, a shrub of indoor culture from the Levant, having leathery lance-shaped leaves and handsome deep rose-colored or white flowers. The sweet oleander is *N. odoratum*, a species from India with fragrant blossoms. The leaves and flowers of these plants are poisonous, and especially the bark. Also called *rose-bay*.

oleander-fern (ō-lē-an'dēr-fēr-n), *n.* A widely distributed tropical fern, *Oleandra nerifolmis*, having coriaceous oleander-like fronds.

Oleandra (ō-lē-an'drī), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1794): so called from a resemblance in the fronds to the leaves of the oleander; < *F. oléandre*, oleander; see *oleander*.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly restricted to the tropics. They have wide-creeping scandent jointed stems, and entire lanceolate-elliptical fronds, with round sori in one or two rows near the midrib. Six species are known.

oleandrine (ō-lē-an'drin), *n.* [*L. oleander* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of the oleander. It is yellow, amorphous, and very bitter, soluble very slightly in water, but more freely in alcohol and ether. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Olearia (ō-lē-ā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1802), said (by Wittstein) to be so named from Adam Olearius (died 1671), librarian to Duke Frederick III. of Holstein-Gottorp.] A genus of plants of the order *Compositae*, the tribe *Asteroidae*, and the subtribe *Heterochromaeae*. It is characterized by shrubby stems, capillary pappus, naked receptacle, achenes not compressed, and involucre bracts many-rowed, dry, and without herbaceous tips. There are about 85 species, 63 in Australia, the others in New Zealand and islands near, representing there the northern genus *Aster*. They have usually alternate leaves, and rather large heads with white or blue ray-flowers and yellow or purplish disks. The common name *daisy-bush* belongs to various New Zealand species, and is sometimes adopted for all plants of the genus. *O. discifolia* is called *New Zealand holly*. *O. melaleuca* is the snow-bush of Victoria.

oleaster (ō-lē-ās'tēr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *oleastro*, < *L. oleaster*, the wild olive, < *olea*, the olive; see *Olea* and *-aster*.] 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Eleagnus*, especially *E. angustifolia*, also called *wild olive*.

oleate (ō-lē-āt), *n.* [*L. oleo* + *-ate*.] A salt of oleic acid.—**Oleate of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury and oleic acid: used as a substitute for mercurial ointment.—**Oleate of veratrine**, veratrine dissolved in oleic acid.

olecranial (ō-lē-krā'nī), *a.* [*L. olecranon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the olecranon. Also *olecranial*.

olecranon (ō-lē-krā'nōn), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ὀλῆκρانون*, the point of the elbow, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the elbow-joint.

olecranial (ō-lē-krā'nī-āl), *a.* Same as *olecranial*.

olecranon (ō-lē-krā'nōn), *a.* [*L. olecranon* + *-oid*.] A bad form for *olecranial*.—**Olecranon fossa**. See *fossa*.

olecranon (ō-lē-krā'nōn), *n.* [Cf. *F. olécrane*; < Gr. *ὀλῆκρانون*, contr. of *ὀλῆνῶκρانون*, the point of the elbow, < *ὀλῆνη*, the ulna (see *ell*, *ulna*), + *κρᾶνιον*, skull, head; see *cranium*.] A process forming the upper or proximal end of the ulna. In man the olecranon forms most of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, is received in the olecranon fossa of the humerus during extension of the forearm, and receives the insertion of the triceps extensor muscle. It forms the bony prominence of the back of the elbow. Also called *anconeus process*. See cut under *forearm*.

olefant (ō'lē-fī-ant), *a.* [= *F. oléfiant*, < *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefant gas**, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carbureted hydrogen. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4 , and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1796. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible, and has an aromatic ethereal odor. It is so called from its property of forming with chlorine an oily compound ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), ethylene dichloride, or the oil of the Dutch chemists.

olefine (ō'lē-fīn), *n.* [*L. olefiant* + *-ine*.] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n} , homologous with ethylene: so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorine, like Dutch oil or liquid.

oleic (ō'lē-ik), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil (see *oil*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil. Also *elaic*.

Oleic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid which exists in most fats in combination with glycerol as a compound ether (triolein), and is obtained from them by saponification of the fats with an alkali. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste, and below 14° C. crystallizes in brilliant colorless needles. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap.

oleiferous (ō-lē-īf'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing oil; yielding oil: as, *oleiferous seeds*.

olein (ō'lē-in), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats, the trioleic ether of glycerol, having the formula $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. It is a colorless oil at ordinary temperatures, with little odor and a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It becomes solid at 21° F. It is not found pure in nature, but the animal and vegetable fatty oils consist largely of it. Also *elain*.

Oleines (ō-lē-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hoffmanns-egg, 1806), < *Olea* + *-ineae*.] A tribe of the order *Oleaceae*, distinguished by the fruit, a drupe or berry with a single seed. It contains 11 genera, of which *Olea* (the typical genus), *Phillyrea*, *Osmanthus*, *Chionanthus*, *Linociera*, *Notelaea*, and *Ligustrum* are important.

olema, *n.* See *ulema*.

olent, olent, *n.* [Appar. a form of the word which is represented in E. by *eland* (D. *eland*, G. *elend*, *elen*, etc.): see *eland*.] The eland.

Hee commaunded them to kill fine *Olen* or great Deere. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 284.

Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the *Olen*, the wild horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

olent (ō'lent), *a.* [*L. olens* (olent-), ppr. of *olere*, smell. Cf. *odor*, etc.] Smelling; scented.

The cup he [a butterfly] quaffs at lay with *olent* breast Open to gnat, midge, bee, and moth as well. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 128.

oleo (ō-lē-ō), *n.* 1. An abbreviated form of *oleomargarin*.—2. Same as *oleo-oil*.

oleograph (ō-lē-ō-grāf), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + Gr. *γράφω*, write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleographic (ō-lē-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*L. oleograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleography.

oleography (ō-lē-ō-grāf'ī), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + Gr. *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] 1. The art or process of preparing oleographs.

Oleography differs from chromolithography only in name, and is a mere vulgar attempt to imitate oil painting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 700.

2. A process, devised by Moffatt, for identifying oils by the study of their characteristic lace-like patterns when floating on water.

oleomargarin, oleomargarine (ō'lē-ō-mar'ga-rin), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *E. margarin*.] A granular solid fat of a slightly yellowish color, obtained from the leaf-fat or caul-fat of cattle: so named by the inventor of the process of its preparation. The fat is first carefully cleaned from adhering impurities, as bits of flesh, etc., and then thor-

oughly washed in cold water. It is next rendered at a temperature of 180° to 175° F., and the mixture of oily products thus obtained is slowly and partially cooled, till a part of the stearin and palmitin has crystallized out. Under great hydraulic pressure the parts which still remain fluid are pressed out; after a time these solidify, and are ready for market. This substance has been largely used as an adulterant of butter. When oleomargarin is churned in a liquid state with a certain proportion of fresh milk, a butter is produced which mixes with it, while the buttermilk imparts a flavor of fresh butter to the mass, making so perfect an imitation that it can scarcely be distinguished by taste from fresh butter. A refined fat strongly resembling that obtained from beef-fat is got from lard by similar treatment. Also, in commerce, called simply *oleo*.

oleometer (ō-lē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an *oleometer*.

oleon (ō'lē-on), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil; see *oil*.] A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of olein and lime.

oleo-oil (ō'lē-ō-oil), *n.* A deodorized low-grade fat, used as an adulterant of dairy products, and for other purposes. Also called *neutral lard* and *oleo*. [Trade-name.]

oleophosphoric (ō'lē-ō-fos'f'ik), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *E. phosphoric*.] Consisting of olein and phosphoric acid: applied to a complex acid contained in the brain.

oleoptene (ō-lē-ōp'tēn), *n.* Same as *oleoptene*.

oleoresin (ō'lē-ō-rez'in), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *resina*, resin; see *resin*.] 1. A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.—2. In *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution, obtained from other tinctures by evaporation. The oleoresins used in medicine are those of *Aspidium* or male-fern, capsicum, cubeb, iris, lupulin, ginger, and black pepper; the last is nearly the same as the substance long known as *oil of black pepper*, a by-product in the manufacture of piperina.

oleoresinous (ō'lē-ō-rez'i-nus), *a.* [*L. oleoresin* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of oleoresin.

Dissolving any oleo-resinous deposit in a little rectified spirit. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 229.

oleosaccharum (ō'lē-ō-sak'ā-rum), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + NL. *saccharum*, sugar; see *saccharum*.] A mixture of oil and sugar, which is somewhat more miscible with water than oil alone.

oleose (ō'lē-ōs), *a.* [*L. oleosus*, oily; see *oleous*.] Same as *oleous*.

It's not unlikely that the rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolific virtue, deriv'd from some saline or oleose particles it contains. *Ray*, Works of Creation, I.

oleosity (ō-lē-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*L. oleose*, *oleous*, + *-ity*.] The property of being oleous or fat; oiliness; fatness.

How knew you him?
By his viscosity,
His oleosity, and his susceptibility.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

oleous (ō'lē-us), *a.* [= *F. huileux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleoso*, < *L. oleosus*, oily, < *oleum*, oil; see *oil*.] Oily; having the nature or character of oil. Also *oleose*.

It is not the solid part of wood that burneth, but the oleous moisture thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 820.

oleraceous (ō-lē-rā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. oleraceus*, resembling herbs, < *olus* (oler-), pot-herbs. Cf. *alexanders*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a pot-herb; fit for kitchen use: applied to plants having esculent properties.

olericulturally (ō-lē-ri-kul'tūr-ī-āl), *adv.* With reference to olericulture; in olericulture.

The Dwarf Kalea.—De Candolle does not bring these into his classification as offering true types, and in this perhaps he is right. Yet, *olericulturally* considered, they are quite distinct. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 807.

olericulture (ō-lē-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* [*L. olus*, (oler-), a pot-herb, + *cultura*, culture.] In gardening or agriculture, the cultivation of plants having esculent properties, particularly such as are pot-herbs.

olf (olf), *n.* [Said to be a var. (if so, through *elf*) of *olp*, a var. of *alp*, the bullfinch.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also *olp* and *blood-olp*. [Prov. Eng.].—**Green olf**. Same as *greenfinch*, 1.

olfact (ol-fak't), *v. t.* [*L. olfactus*, smell at, freq. of *olfacere*, smell, scent, < *olere*, smell, + *facere*, make; see *fact*.] To smell. [Humorous.]

There is a Machiavellian plot,
Though every rare olfact it not.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 742.

olfaction (ol-fak'shōn), *n.* [*L. olfact* + *-ion*.] The sense of smell or faculty of smelling; an olfactory act or process; smell; scent.

He thought a single momentary olfaction at a phial containing a globule the size of a mustard seed, moistened with the decillonth potency of aconite, is quite sufficient. *Nature*, XXXVII. 289.

olfactive (ol-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *olfactif* = Pg. *olfactivo*; as *olfact* + *-ive*.] Same as *olfactory*.
olfactometer (ol-fak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L.* *olfacere*, smell (see *olfact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Dr. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, . . . has constructed an instrument which he calls an *olfactometer*. It consists simply of a glass tube, one end of which curves upward, to be inserted into the nostril. A shorter movable cylinder, made of the odoriferous substance, fits over the straight end of this glass tube. On inhaling, no odor will be perceived so long as the outer does not project beyond the inner tube. The further we push forward the outer cylinder, the larger will be the scented surface presented to the in-rushing column of air, and the stronger will be the odor perceived. *Science*, XV. 44.

olfactor (ol-fak'tor), *n.* [*L.* as if **olfactor* (cf. fem. *olfactrix*), one who smells, < *olfacere*, smell; see *olfact*.] The organ of smell; the nose. [Rare.]

If thy nose, Sir Spirit, were anything more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff]. *Southey*.

olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *olfatoire* = Sp. Pg. *olfatorio* = It. *olfattorio*, < NL. **olfactorius* (*L.* neut. as a noun, a smelling-bottle, a nosogay), < *olfacere*, smell; see *olfact*.] *L. a.* Making or causing to smell; effecting or otherwise pertaining to olfaction; having the sense of smell or providing for the exercise of that faculty; as, an *olfactory* organ. The olfactory nerves, present in nearly all vertebrates, are slender filaments in man, about twenty in number, arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb, or terminal part of the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobe. The lobe is primitively hollow, being a tubular process whose cavity is continuous with that of the prosencephalic ventricle, and it is of much greater relative size in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In the latter the olfactory lobes are reduced to a pair of solid flattened bands, like bits of tape, and improperly receive the name of *olfactory nerves*, which properly applies only to the numerous filaments arising from the bulbous end of the so-called olfactory nerves, penetrating the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone through numerous minute foramina, and ramifying through the Schneiderian mucous membrane of the nose. Also *olfactive*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *nasal*, and *Petromyzontidae*. — **Olfactory angle**, in *anat.*, the angle formed with the basiscranial axis by the plane of the cribriform plate. — **Olfactory bulb**. See *bulb*. — **Olfactory crus**, the rhinocaul. — **Olfactory foramina**. See *foramen*. — **Olfactory glomeruli**. See *glomeruli*. — **Olfactory lobe**. See *lobe*, and cuts under *brain*, *optic*, and *sulcus*. — **Olfactory pits**. See *pit*. — **Olfactory tuber**. See *tuber*. — **Olfactory tubercle**. Same as *caruncula mamillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).

II. n.; pl. *olfactories* (-riz). The organ of smell; the nose as an olfactory organ; usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

oliban (ol'i-ban), *n.* Same as *olibanum*.

olibanum (ō-jib'ā-num), *n.* [= F. *oliban* = Sp. *olibano* = Pg. It. *olibano*, < ML. *olibanum*, appar. < Ar. *al-lubān*, < *al*, the, + *lubān* (< Gr. *λίβανος*, *L. libanus*), frankincense.] A gum-resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia* in the Somali country. It is obtained by incisions in the bark, and appears in commerce in the form of hardened tears and irregular lumps of a yellowish color. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, heightened by heat, and its chief use is as incense. In medicine it is nearly disused. See *frankincense*. — **African libanum**, the ordinary libanum, the Arabian being inferior, and now scarcely collected. — **Indian libanum**, a soft fragrant resin yielded by the sal-tree, *Boswellia serrata* (including *B. thurifera*), in parts of India, and locally used as incense.

olid (ol'id), *a.* [*L.* *olidus*, smelling, emitting a smell, < *olere* (rarely *olēre*), smell; see *olent*.] Having a strong disagreeable smell. *Sir T. Browne*.

Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance. *Boyle*, Works, I. 688.

olidous (ol'i-dus), *a.* [*L.* *olidus*, smelling; see *olid* and *-ous*.] Same as *olid*.

olifaunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *elephant*.

oligandrous (ol-i-gan'drus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ανδρ* (*andros*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen). (cf. *Gr.* *ὀλιγανδρος*, thinly peopled, of same formation.) In *bot.*, having few stamens: applied to a plant that has fewer than twenty stamens.

oliganthous (ol-i-gan'thus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, few-flowered.

oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* [= F. *oligarque* = It. *oligarca*, < *Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχία*, an oligarchy, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχω*, rule. (cf. *oligarchy*.)] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding political power.

Convenient access from the sea was a main point, and we can therefore understand that the ground by the coast would be first settled, and would remain the dwelling-place of the old citizens, the forefathers of the *oligarchs* of the great sedition. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 356.

oligarchal (ol'i-gär-käl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχία*, an oligarchy, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχω*, rule. (cf. *oligarchy*.)] Same as *oligarchic*.

oligarchic (ol-i-gär'kik), *a.* [= F. *oligarchique* = Sp. *oligárquico* = Pg. It. *oligarchico*, < *Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχικός*, pertaining to oligarchy, < *ὀλιγαρχία*, oligarchy; see *oligarchy*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of oligarchy or government by a few; administering an oligarchy; administered as an oligarchy or by oligarchs; constituting an oligarchy.

The Heralon . . . would stand in the *oligarchic* quarter on the low ground near the agora. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 357.

oligarchical (ol-i-gär'ki-käl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχία*, an oligarchy, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχω*, rule. (cf. *oligarchy*.)] 1. Relating to oligarchic government; characteristic of oligarchs. — 2. Constituting an oligarchy; oligarchic.

oligarchist (ol'i-gär-kist), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχία*, an oligarchy, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχω*, rule. (cf. *oligarchy*.)] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy. **oligarchy** (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.*; pl. *oligarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *oligarchie* = Sp. *oligarquia* = Pg. It. *oligarchia*, < *Gr.* *ὀλιγαρχία*, government by the few, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄρχω*, rule. (cf. *oligarch*.)] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; also, collectively, those who form such a class or body.

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few rich men domineer. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

In the Greek commonwealths the best definition of democracy and *oligarchy* would be that in the democracy political rights are enjoyed by all who enjoy civil rights, while in the *oligarchy* political rights are confined to a part only of those who enjoy civil rights. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 290.

oligarticular (ol'i-gär-tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγάρτιος*, few, + *L.* *articulus*, a joint; see *articular*.] Confined to a few joints, as an arthritis.

oligemia, **oligemia** (ol-i-jē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *oligemia*, < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, little, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood. Compare *anemia*.

oligiste (ol'i-jist), *n.* [*F.* *oligiste*, so called as containing less iron than the related magnetic oxid; < *Gr.* *ὀλιγιστός*, least, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little.] One of several varieties of native iron sesquioxide, or hematite.

oligistic (ol-i-jis'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγιστός*, least, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little.] Of or pertaining to oligiste, or specular iron ore.

oligistical (ol-i-jis'ti-käl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγιστός*, least, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little.] Same as *oligistic*.

oligocarpous (ol'i-gō-kär'pus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγός*, few, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having few fruits.

Oligocene (ol-i-gō-sēn), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, little, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary series, including groups formerly classed in part as Upper Eocene and in part as Lower Miocene. The rocks classed as Oligocene are partly of fresh-water and brackish origin, and partly marine. They are especially well developed in the Paris basin, in northern Germany (where this name was first proposed by Beyrich), and in Switzerland. The important formation known as the *Molasse* belongs partly to the Oligocene. The vegetation of that period was varied and interesting, and indicative of a decidedly warmer climate than that at present prevailing. Buds referred to the Oligocene extend from Florida through to Texas, and are characterized by the presence of *Orbitoides mantelli*, a widely distributed foraminifer.

The so-called *Oligocene* deposits . . . were originally called by Conrad, who first characterized them, the Vicksburg beds, and by me have been designated the "Orbitoidic," from the great abundance of *Orbitoides Mantelli*, their most distinctive fossil. *Hedberg*, U. S. Tertiary Geol., p. 3.

Oligochaeta (ol'i-gō-kē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] An order or a class of chaetopod annelids, including the earthworms and lugworms, or the terri-colous and limicolous worms: so called from the paucity of the bristling foot-stumps or parapodia. The *Oligochaeta* are abranchiate, ametabolous, and monocoelous. They have been divided into *Terricolae* and *Limicolae*, and also into four orders bearing other names. The term is contrasted with *Polychaeta*. Also *Oligochaetes*. See cut under *Nais*.

oligochæteous (ol'i-gō-kē'tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Oligochaeta*.

oligocholia (ol'i-gō-kō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χολή*, bile.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of bile.

oligochrome (ol'i-gō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. *a.* Painted in few colors: especially applied to decorative work: as, *oligochrome* decoration of a building or a room.

II. n. A design executed in few colors. **oligochromemia**, **oligochromæmia** (ol'i-gō-krō-mē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *oligochromæmia*, < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of hemoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

oligoclase (ol'i-gō-kläs), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, little, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture.] A soda-lime triclinic feldspar, the soda predominating. See *feldspar*.

oligocystic (ol'i-gō-sis'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst); see *cyst*.] Having few cysts or cavities: as, *oligocystic* tumors.

oligocythemia, **oligocythæmia** (ol'i-gō-si-thē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *oligocythæmia*, < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which there is a paucity of red corpuscles.

Oligodon (ol'i-gō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ὀδούς* (*odont*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of colubrine serpents giving name to the family *Oligodontidae*. There are many species, of India, Ceylon, and neighboring islands.

Oligodontidae (ol'i-gō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oligodon* (-odont-) + *-idae*.] A family of colubrine serpents, typified by the genus *Oligodon*, related to the *Calamariidae*. There are several genera and about 40 species, some of which are known as *ground-makes* and *spotted adders*.

oligogalactia (ol'i-gō-ga-lak'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *γάλα* (*galakt*), milk; see *galactia*.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of milk-secretion.

oligoglottism (ol'i-gō-glot'izm), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *γλῶττα*, tongue (see *glottis*), + *-ism*.] Slight knowledge of languages. [Rare.]

oligomania (ol'i-gō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] Mental impairment which is especially evident in only a few directions: nearly equivalent to *monomania*.

The reasons . . . are sufficient to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania* for *monomania*. *Medical News*, I. 472.

oligomerous (ol-i-gom'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. Having few segments of the body, as a mollusk. *Huxley*. [Rare.] — 2. In *bot.*, having few members.

oligometochia (ol'i-gō-me-tō'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Sparring use of participles or participial clauses in composition: opposed to *polymetochia*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 144.

oligometochic (ol'i-gō-me-tō'kik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Containing or using but few participles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 150.

Oligomyodi (ol'i-gō-mi-ō'di), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μύς*, muscle, + *ὄδῃ*, song.] A group of birds nearly equivalent to *Mesomyodi*: opposed to *Aeromyodi*. Used by Salter in 1880 as a sub-order of *Passeres*, covering the *Haplophonia*, *Heteroneri*, and *Desmodactyl* of Garrod and Forbes, and comprehending eight families — *Oxyrhamphidae*, *Tyrannidae*, *Pipridae*, *Cotingidae*, *Phytolomidae*, *Pittidae*, *Philepittidae*, and *Eury-lamidae*.

oligomyodian (ol'i-gō-mi-ō'di-an), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid*.

oligomyoid (ol'i-gō-mi-ō'id), *a.* [Prop. **oligomy-ode*: see *Oligomyodi*.] In *ornith.*, having few or imperfectly differentiated muscles of the syrinx: applied to a lower series of birds of the order *Passeres*, such as the *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi*, and synonymous with *mesomyodian*, but of less exact signification.

oligomyoidæan (ol'i-gō-mi-ō'id-ē-an), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid*.

oligonite (ol'i-gō-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγον* (-spar) + *-ite*.] A variety of siderite or carbonate of iron, containing 25 per cent. of manganese protoxid, found at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony.

oligon-spar (ol'i-gon-spär), *n.* [Accom. of *G. oligonspath*, < *Gr.* *ὀλίγον*, neut. of *ὀλίγος*, little, few, + *G. spath*, spar.] Same as *oligonite*.

oligophyllous (ol'i-gō-fl'us), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having few leaves.

oligospermia (ol'i-gō-spēr'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of semen.

oligospermous (ol'i-gō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγόσπερμος*, having few seeds, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having few seeds.

Oligosporea (ol'i-gō-spō'rē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπώρας*, seed.] An ordinal name given by Schneider to the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, whose cysts produce a small definite number of spores. **oligosporæan** (ol'i-gō-spō'rē-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oligosporea*.

II. n. A member of the *Oligosporea*.

oligosporous (ol'i-gō-spō'rus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπώρας*, seed.] Same as *oligosporæan*.

oligostemonous (ol'i-gō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *στέμον*, taken in sense of 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, same as *oligandrous*.

oligosyllabic (ol'i-gō-sil'ab'ik), *a.* [*<* *oligosyllabos* (*le*) + *-ic*.] Of three or fewer syllables, as a word; trisyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic: opposed to *polysyllabic*. [Rare.]

Words . . . of less than four [syllables] . . . are *oligosyllabic*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518.

oligosyllable (ol'i-gō-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὀλιγοσύνλλαβία*, the having few syllables, *<* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σύνλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of three or fewer syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable*. [Rare.]

oligotokous (ol-i-got'ō-kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *τοκεῖν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear.] Having few at a birth: applied in ornithology to birds which lay four eggs or fewer. [Little used.]

oligotrophy (ol-i-got'rō-fi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Deficiency of nutrition.

oliguria (ol-i-gū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *οὔρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of urine; diminished secretion of urine.

olinda (ō-lin'dā), *n.* [See *def.*] A sort of hunting-knife made at Olinda in Brazil.

olio (ō'liō), *n.* [Formerly also *oglio*, with the common mistake of *-o* for *-a* in words adopted from Sp. (cf. *bastinado*); for **olia* = Sp. *olla* = Pg. *olla* (both pron. ol'yā), an earthen pot, a dish of meat boiled or stewed, a medley, = OF. *olle*, *ole*, *<* L. *olla*, a pot: see *olla*.] 1. A savory dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as stewed meat, herbs, etc.

To make . . . pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an *oglio*, of a cheaper value than a turbot.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 703.

We to the Mulberry Garden, where Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish *Olio*, by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain.

Pepys, Diary, IV. 145.

2. A mixture; a medley.

Ben Jonson, in his "Sejanus" and "Catiline," has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces: chiefly applied to a musical collection.

oliphant (ol'i-fant), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *elephant*.—2. A hunter's or warrior's horn made of ivory: used in the middle ages, more frequently as a decorative piece of furniture than as a musical instrument.

oliprance (ol'i-prans), *n.* [*<* ME. *olipraunce*, *olypraunce*, pride, vanity (?); appar. of OF. origin, but no evidence appears.] 1. Probably, pride; vanity.

Of rygh styro ys here avaanee,
Prykyng here hors wyth *olypraunce*.

Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, p. 145.

Thus in pryde & *olipraunce* his empyro he haldes,
In lust & in lecherye, & lothelych werkkes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1349.

2. Rude, boisterous merriment; a romping-match. *Holloway*. (*Halliwel*). [Prov. Eng.]

olisatrum (ō-li-sat'rum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

olitory (ol'i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *olitorius*, of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, *<* *olitor*, a kitchen-gardener, *<* *olus*, kitchen-vegetables, pot-herbs: see *oleraceous*.] 1. *a.* Producing or used in growing pot-herbs and kitchen vegetables: equivalent to *kitchen-vegetable* in the compounds *kitchen-garden*, *vegetable-garden*.

Now was publish'd my "French Gardener," the first and best of the kind that introduc'd ye use of the *Olitorie* garden to any purpose.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 6, 1658.

II. *n.*; pl. *olitories* (-riz). 1. A vegetable or other pot-herb of the kinds commonly grown in kitchen-gardens.

Pliny indeed enumerates a world of vulgar plants and *olitories*, but they fall infinitely short of our physic gardens, books, and herbals, every day augmented by our sedulous botanists.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. A kitchen-garden.

None of the productions of the *olitory* affect finery.

Harvey, Meditations, I. 70.

oliva (ō-l'vā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] 1. Olive-tree gum.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Olivida*, founded by Bruguière in 1789; the olives or olive-shells. (*b*) Pl. *olivas* (-vāz). Any species of *Oliva*; an olive-shell. See *cut* at *olive-shell*.—3. Pl. *olive* (-vō). In *anat.*, the olivary body of the brain.

Olivacea (ol-i-vā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *<* *Oliva* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Olividae*.

olivaceous (ol-i-vā'shius), *a.* [*<* NL. **olivaceus*, *<* L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, of

an olive-green color; olive-green.—**Olivaceous flycatchers**, those members of the *Tyrannidae* whose prevailing coloration is olivaceous. They are very numerous, especially in tropical and subtropical America, and generally of small size for their family. Those of the United States nearly all belong to the genera *Contopus* and *Empidonax*. See the *cuts* under these words, and *olive-tyrant*.

olivaster, *a.* [For **olivaster* (?), *<* F. *olivâtre*, OF. *olivastre*, olive-colored: see *olivaster*.] Of a color approaching that of olive; olivaster.

A train of Portuguese ladies . . . their complexions *olivaster* and sufficiently unagreeable.

Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

olivary (ol'i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *olivaire*, *<* L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives, *<* *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] Resembling an olive.—**Olivary body**, in *anat.*, a ganglion of the olivata lying on either side just lateral of the pyramid, and forming an oval projection on the surface just below the pons. It consists of the nucleus olivaris inferior with a covering and filling of white matter. Also called *inferior olivary body*, or *inferior olive*, and *corpus semiovale*.—**Olivary eminence**, in *anat.*, a small rounded transverse process of the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, in relation with the optic chiasm. Also called *olivary process*, or *tuberculum sellæ*.—**Olivary fasciculus**. See *fasciculus*.—**Olivary peduncle**, the whole mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body.

olivaster (ol-i-vas'tēr), *a.* [*<* OF. *olivastre*, F. *olivâtre* = Sp. It. *olivastrò*, *<* L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive* and *-aster*, here used adjectively.] Of the color of the olive; dull-green.

But the countries of the Abyssinians, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny and *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy and dry.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 399.

olive (ol'iv), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *olive*, *olyre*, *<* OF. *olive*, also *olic*, F. *olive* = Sp. Pg. It. *oliva*, *<* L. *oliva*, an olive, not orig. L., but derived, with orig. digamma, *<* Gr. *ἐλαία*, Attic *ἐλιά*, an olive-tree, an olive. Cf. *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil: see *oil*.] I. *n.* 1. The oil-tree, *Olea Europæa*, cultivated from the earliest times in Syria and Palestine, and thence in remote antiquity distributed throughout the whole Mediterranean region: in recent times it has been successfully planted in Australia, southern California, and elsewhere. The olive is of low stature (some 40 feet) with rounded top; the trunk and branches are apt to be gnarled and fantastic, and the leaves are small and lance-shaped, dull-green



1. Branch of the Olive (*Olea Europæa*), with fruits. 2. Branch with flowers. *a* a flower

above and silvery beneath; the general effect is that of an old willow. It is an evergreen, of great longevity and productiveness, and thrives in poor and dry calcareous and sandy soils. Of the cultivated variety (*O. sativa*) some twenty or thirty subvarieties are recognized. The wild variety (*O. Oleaster*) has short blunt leaves, the branches more or less spiny, and a worthless fruit. It is native in southern Europe as well as Asia. The olive was anciently sacred to Pallas, and its leaves were used for victors' wreaths among the Greeks and Romans. (See *olive-branch*.) The value of the olive lies chiefly in the fruit; but its wood also is valuable. *Olive-gum* or *Lecca-gum* (*oliva*) exudes from the bark, and was formerly used as a stimulant, while the bark itself has served as a tonic.

2. The fruit of the common olive-tree, a small ellipsoid drupe (the "berry"), bluish-black in color when fully ripe. It is an important source of oil (see *olive-oil*) and is also largely consumed in the form of preserved or pickled olives, consisting of the green-colored unripe drupes, first soaked in water containing potash and lime to expel bitterness, and then bottled in an aromatized salt liquid.

3. A tree of some other species of *Olea*, or of some other genus resembling the olive. See *Olea*, and phrases below.—4. The color of the unripe olive; a color composed of yellow, black, red, and white in such proportions as to form a low-toned dull green, slightly yellow.—5. Same as *oliva*, 1.—6. A perforated plate in the strap of a satchel or traveling-bag, through which the stud or button passes to fasten it.—7. A long oval button over which loops of braid are passed

as a fastening for cloaks, etc.—8. In *anat.*, the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—9. In *conch.*, an olive-shell.—10. In *ornith.*, the oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus ostrilegus*. C. Swainson. [Essex, Eng.]—**American olive**, the devil-wood.—**Bastard** or *mock olive*, in Australia, *Notela ligustrina* and *N. longifolia*, the latter also called *Botany Bay olive*.—**California olive**, the Californian mountain-laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*.—**Fragrant** or *sweet-scented olive*, *Omanthus (Olea) fragrans*.—**Holly-leafed olive**, a fine compact shrub from Japan, *Omanthus (Olea) thicifolia*.—**Queensland olive**, *Olea paniculata*.—**Spurge-olive**, the mezerion.—**White olive**. See *Halleria*.—**Wild olive**. (*a*) The primitive form of the common olive (see *def.* 1); also, in India, *Olea dioica*. (*b*) One of various trees of other genera: in Europe, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, *Rhus Cotinus*, and *Thymelæa Sarcocolla* (*Daphne Thymelæa*); in the West Indies, *Bontia daphnoides*, *Ximenesia Americana*, *Terminalia Bueraria*, and *T. capitata*; in India, *Pudranjiva Roxburghii*.

II. *a.* Relating to the olive; of the color of the unripe olive; olivaceous; of a dull, somewhat yellowish green; also, of the color of the olive-tree, which in general effect is of a dull ashen-green, with distinctly silvery shading.

oliveback (ol'iv-bak), *n.* The olive-backed thrush, *Turdus swainsoni*. It is widely distributed in North America, and is one of the common thrushes of the eastern parts of the United States, like the wood-thrush, hermit-thrush, and veery. The upper parts are of a uniform olivaceous color, the lower are white, tinged with tawny and marked with a profusion of blackish spots on the breast; the length is about 7 inches. This thrush is migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster; it nests in bushes, and lays pale greenish-blue eggs spotted with rusty-brown.

olive-backed (ol'iv-bakt), *a.* Having the back olivaceous: as, the *olive-backed* thrush. See *oliveback*.

olivebark-tree (ol'iv-bärk-trē), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Terminalia Bueraria*; also, one of other species of *Terminalia*.

olive-branch (ol'iv-brānch), *n.* 1. A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace and plenty (in allusion to the "olive leaf plucked off" brought by the dove sent out by Noah).

Peace, with an *olive branch*.

Shall fly with dove-like wings about all Spain.

Lud's Dominion, iv. 4.

Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house, thy children like the *olive branches* ["olive-plants" in the authorized version] round about thy table.

Ps. cxviii. 4, in Book of Common Prayer.

Hence, in allusion to the last quotation—2. *pl.* Children. [Humorous.]

May you ne'er meet with Feuds or Babbles,

May *Olive Branches* crown your Table.

Prior, The Mice.

'There were hardly "quarters" enough for the bachelors, let alone those blessed with wife and *olive-branches*, and all manner of make-shifts were the result.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 701.

olived (ol'ivd), *a.* [*<* *olive* + *-ed*.] Decorated with olive-trees or -branches.

Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles.

T. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

olive-green (ol'iv-grēn), *n.* See *green*, 1.

oliveness (ol'iv-nēs), *n.* Olive color; the state of being olivaceous in color. *Cones*.

olivenite (ol'iv-e-nit), *n.* [Adapted from the orig. G. *olivenerz* ('olive-ore'); *<* G. *oliven*, gen. (in comp.) of *olive*, olive, + *-ite*.] An arseniate of copper, usually of an olive-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. The latter forms have sometimes a yellow to brown color. Also called *olive-ore*, and the fibrous kinds *wood-copper*.

olive-nut (ol'iv-nut), *n.* The fruit of species of *Elæocarpus*.

olive-oil (ol'iv-oil'), *n.* A fixed oil expressed from the pericarp or pulp of the common olive. It is an insipid, inodorous, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils, and is of the non-drying class. It is very largely used as a food. In countries where it is produced it is employed in cookery and serves as butter with but. In England and America its table use is chiefly that of a salad-dressing. In medicine it is employed principally in liniments, ointments, and plasters. Inferior grades serve for lubrication, illumination, woolen-dressing, and soap-making. For the best oil the fruit should be picked just before it is ripe enough to fall, and ground at once. The first pressing, without application of water or heat, yields *virgin oil*. The second pressing, after subjecting the marc to the action of boiling water, is not quite so good; a third yields the inferior *pyrene oil*. Olive-oil is extensively adulterated with cotton-seed, arachis, and other oils. Italy leads in the production and export of olive-oil. Also called *sweet-oil*.

olive-ore (ol'iv-ōr), *n.* Same as *olivenite*.

olive-plum (ol'iv-plum), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Eleodendron*, or its fruit.

oliver (ol'iv-ēr), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Oliver*, ME. *Oliver*, *<* F. *Olivier*.] A forge-hammer in which the hammer is fastened upon one end of an arm or handle, the other end of which is attached to an axle. The hammer is worked

by the alternate action of a spring that raises the hammer and treadle-mechanism by which the foot of the operator forces the hammer down to deliver its blow.

The *oliver* is a heavier hammer worked with a treadle. *Portmighly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 832.

oliver² (ol'i-vér), *n.* [A var. of *elver*, eel-fare.] A young eel. [Prov. Eng.]

oliveret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *olivier* = Pr. *oliver* = Sp. *olivera* = Pg. *oliveira*, an olive-tree, olive (cf. ML. *olivarium*, an olive-yard, neut.), < L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives: see *olivary*.] An olive-grove; an olive-tree.

They brende alle the cornes in that loud,
And alle her *oliveres* and vynes eek.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 46.

The two felowes that fledden he comen to their felowes that were disceded vnder an *oliver* hem for to resten.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 541.

Oliverian (ol-i-vér-i-an), *n.* [Oliver (see def.) + -ian.] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell.

A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican. *Godein*, Mandeville, xlii.

olive-shell (ol'iv-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Olividae*.

olivet (ol'i-vet), *n.* [Appar. < olive + -et.] A false pearl; especially, in French industries, a pearl of the kind manufactured for export to savage peoples. Compare *falsc pearl*, *Roman pearl*, under *pearl*.

Olivetian (ol'i-vet-an), *n.* [Oliveto (see def.) + -an.] A member of an order of Benedictine monks, founded in 1313, at Siena, Italy: the name was derived from the mother-house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

olive-tree (ol'iv-tré), *n.* [ME. *olive-tre*, *oliff-tree*, etc.; < olive + tree.] See *olive*, 1.

olive-tyrant (ol'iv-ti-rant), *n.* Any bird of the subfamily *Elaninae*.

olive-wood (ol'iv-wúd), *n.* 1. The wood of the common olive. It is of a brownish-yellow color, beautifully veined, hard, and suited to fine work, being well known in the form of small ornamental articles; in Europe it is sometimes used for furniture. 2. The name of two trees, *Elaeodendron orientale* of Mauritius and Madagascar, and *E. australe* of Australia.

olivewort (ol'iv-wért), *n.* Any plant of the natural order *Oleaceae*.

olive-yard (ol'iv-yárd), *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Ex.* xxiii. 11.

Olividae (ô-liv'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olive* (< L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*) + -idae.] A family of rachioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Olive*; the olives or olive-shells. The head is small, the siphon recurved, and the foot often incloses a part of the shell, and has cross-grooves on each side in front, separating the propodium from the main portion of the foot. The shell is long, with a short spire, a narrow mouth notched in front, and plicate columella: it is finely polished, and is much used for ornamental purposes. The species are numerous in tropical seas. See cut under *olive-shell*.

oliviform (ô-liv'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *oliva*, an olive, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an olive; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling an olive-shell.

olivil, **olivile** (ol'i-vil), *n.* [Olive + -il, -ile.] A white, brilliant, starchy powder obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

olivine, **olivine** (ol'i-vin), *n.* [Olive + -in², -ine².] A common name of chrysolite, especially of the forms occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites. See *chrysolite*.

olivine-diabase (ol'i-vin-dî'â-bâs), *n.* A rock closely allied to diabase, and also to olivin-gabbro. According to Rosenbusch, olivin-diabase, of which the essential constituents are plagioclase, augite, and olivin, almost always contains a brown magnesian mica and brown hornblende, especially in occurrences which are of Paleozoic age, and which are gabbro-like in character.

olivine-gabbro (ol'i-vin-gab'rô), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivinic (ol-i-vin'ik), *a.* [Olivin + -ic.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of olivin.

olivinitic (ol'i-vi-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *olivinic*.

olivine-rosite (ol'i-vin-nô'rit), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivine-rock (ol'i-vin-rôk), *n.* See *peridotite*.

olla (ol'â; Sp. pron. ol'yâ), *n.* [Sp. *olla* (whence, in def. 2, E. *olio*) = Pg. *olla*, an earthen pot, a jar, < L. *olla*, a pot.] 1. In Spanish countries, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking and other purposes, or a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a jar. Hence—2. An olio.—3.

A large porous earthenware jar or jug in universal use in the southwestern parts of the United States and Territories for holding drinking-water, which is kept cool by the evaporation of moisture through the substance of the jar.—4. In *archæol.*, a form of vase more properly called *stamnos*.—**Olla podrida** (Sp. lit. 'rotten or putrid pot'). (a) A favorite Spanish dish consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut into small pieces and stewed, with various kinds of vegetables.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making;
Was a brave piece of cookery.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 1.

Hence—(b) Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

ollam, **ollamh** (ol'am), *n.* [Ir. *ollamh*.] Among the ancient Irish, a chief master; a professor; a doctor: a rank answering to the degree of doctor in some study as given by a university. The *ollam fili* was the highest degree of the order of "filii" (poets).

An *ollam* or doctor, who was provided with mensal land for the support of himself and his scholars. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 258.

ollent, *n.* See *olen*.

ollite (ol'it), *n.* [L. *olla*, a pot, + -ite².] In *mineral.*, potstone.

Oleaya (ol'ni-â), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1854), named after Stephen Oleay, a Rhode Island botanist.] A genus of small trees of the polypetalous order *Leguminosae*, the tribe *Galegeae*, and the subtribe *Robinieae*, known by the wingless glandular pod with rigid valves, and the thick capitate stigma. There is but one species, *O. tesota*, native of California and New Mexico, hoary with minute hairs, and bearing white or purplish flowers in racemes, thorns below the leafstalks, and abruptly pinnate leaves, composed of numerous small rigid leaflets. From its hard, strong wood it is called *arbol de hierro*, or *ironwood*.

olograph (ol'ô-gráf), *n.* An erroneous form of *holograph*.

-ology. [I. F. -ologie = Sp. -ología = Pg. It. -ologia = D. G. -ologie = Sw. -ologi = Dan. -ologie, < L. NL. -ologia, < Gr. -λογία, the terminal part of abstract nouns signifying the being or notion of what is denoted by a compound noun or adjective in -λογία (-λογία when the verb is taken as active, -λογία when it is taken as passive); -λογία to be divided -ο-λογία, < -ο-λογία-ος, being the final vowel -ο- of the preceding element, + -λογία, the form in deriv. and comp. of λέγειν, speak, tell, gather, read, = L. *legere*, gather, read (see *legend*), + -ος, the nom. term. of an adj. or noun, e. g. θεολόγος, θεολόγος, speaking or one who speaks (discourses or reasons) about God (see *theologue*), δικολόγος, speaking or one who speaks (pleads) in a cause, an advocate, ἐτυμολόγος, studying or one who studies the true origin of words, etc., an etymologist; hence θεολογία, δικολογία, ἐτυμολογία, etc., the being a theologian, advocate, etymologist, etc., or that with which the theologian, advocate, or etymologist, etc., is concerned, theology, forensic pleading, etymology, etc. When the first element is a verb, however, as in φιλολογία, < φιλόλογος, 'loving words or discourse' or learning (E. *philology*), and in some words in -ology < Gr. -λογία (as *martyrology*, *menology*, etc.), λόγος is directly concerned. Words in -ology, -logy, are usually accompanied by a noun of agent in -logue, -loger, -logian, or -logist, and by adjectives in -logic, -logical. The second element is prop. -logy (-logue, etc.), the -o- belonging to the preceding element; but the accent makes the apparent element in E. to be -ology, which is hence often used as an independent word (see *ology*). In this dictionary the formations in -ology not existing in Gr. are reg. explained as . . . + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak, etc., with a ref. to this article, the intervening form -λογος, which often does not appear in use, being omitted. 2. F. -ologie, etc., < L. -ologia, < Gr. -λογία, < -λόγος, derived in the same manner as above, < λέγειν, gather: as, ἀνθολογία, the gathering of flowers, < ἀνθολόγος, gathering or one who gathers flowers; καρπολογία, the gathering of fruit, < καρπολόγος, gathering or one who gathers fruit, etc. See def. 2.] 1. A termination in many words taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, especially words denoting a science or department of knowledge. See the etymology.—2. A termination of some nouns of Greek origin (few or none of this kind being newly formed) in which -ology implies 'a gathering.' Examples are *anthology*², a gathering of flowers (distinguished from *anthology*¹, the science of flowers, a word of modern formation), and *carpology*. **ology** (ol'ô-jî), *n.*; *pl.* *ologies* (-jiz). [Ology, as used in many terms denoting a particular

science or department of knowledge, as *theology*, *geology*, *philology*, *etymology*, *anthropology*, *biology*, etc.: see *-ology*.] A science the name of which ends in -ology; hence, any science or branch of knowledge. [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever. *De Quincey*.

Now all the *ologies* follow us to our burrows in our newspaper, and crowd upon us with the pertinacious benevolence of subscription-books. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Olor (ô'lor), *n.* [NL., < L. *olor*, a swan.] A genus of *Cygninae* or swans, containing such as are white in plumage, without a frontal knob, and with a complicated windpipe. The whistling swans of Europe and America, *Olor musicus* and *O. columbianus*, and the North American trumpeter, *O. buccinator*, belong to this genus. See cut at *trumpeter*.

olp, *n.* See *olf*.

olpe (ol'pê), *n.* [Gr. ὀλπή (see def.).] In *Gr. antiqu.*: (a) A leather oil-flask used in the palaestra, etc. (b) A small pouring- or dipping-vase, somewhat of the form of the oinochoë, but in general with an even rim and no spout, and having the neck more open. In some examples, as in the cut, the rim is trifoliate.



Olpe (b).

Olpidieæ (ol-pi-dî'fê-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olpidium* + -eæ.] A small suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Chytridiaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Olpidium*. They are destitute of mycelium and inhabit other fungi, causing peculiar swellings in the mycelium of their hosts.

Olpidium (ol-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀλπίδιον (ὀλπίδ-), also ὀλπη, a leathern oil-flask.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, with immotile plasmodia, round or slightly elongated sporangia, and ellipsoidal zoospores. Thirteen species are known.

oltrancet, *n.* Same as *outrance*.

olusatrum (ô-lî-sâ'trum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

oly-koek (ô'li-kôk), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, formerly *olicoek*, = E. *oil-cake*.] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard, richer and tenderer than a cruller: originally a Dutch delicacy.

There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer *oly koek*, and the crisp and crumbling cruller. *Irrving*, *Sleepy Hollow*.

Olympiad (ô-lim'pi-ad), *n.* [L. *Olympias* (-ad-), < Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς (-ad-), a period of four years, the interval between the Olympic games, < Ὀλυμπία, the Olympic games, neut. pl. of Ὀλύμπιος, Olympian: see *Olympian*.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed time from 776 B. C., the reputed first year of the first Olympiad. To turn an Olympiad into a year A. C. multiply by 4, add the year of the Olympiad less 1, and subtract from 780. Abbreviated *Ol*.

Olympiadic (ô-lim-pi-ad'ik), *a.* [Olympiad + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an Olympiad.—**Olympiadic era**. See *era*.

Olympian (ô-lim'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Olympianus* (L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*), < (a) L. *Olympus*, < Gr. Ὀλύμπιος, Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the gods; (b) L. *Olympia*, < Gr. Ὀλύμπια, a sacred region in Elis, where games in honor of the Olympian Zeus were held.] I. *a.* Same as *Olympic*.

II. *n.* A dweller in Olympus; one of the twelve greater gods of Greece—Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephestus, Hestia, Poseidon, and Demeter.

Olympic (ô-lim'pik), *a.* [L. *Olympicus*, < Gr. Ὀλυμπικός, < Ὀλύμπιος, Olympus, or Ὀλύμπια, Olympia: see *Olympian*.] Pertaining to Olympus or Mount Olympus, or to Olympia in Greece.—**Olympic games**, the greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis on the banks of the Alpheus, in the plain of Olympia in Elis, containing the magnificent temple of the Olympian Zeus, and many other temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices, followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed

numerous honors and privileges. The sacred inclosure of Olympia was excavated by the German Government between 1875 and 1881, with important archaeological and artistic results. The festival of the games was revived at Athens in April, 1896, athletes from various countries being participants. Compare *Olympiad*.

Olympionic (ô-lim-pi-on'ik), *n.* [*< L. Olympiōnes, < Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης, a victor at the Olympic games, < Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic games, + νίκη, victory.*] An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson*.

Olympus (ô-lim'pus), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Ὀλύμπος, Olympus: see Olympian.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the gods: identified in classical Greek times with Mount Olympus in Thessaly, later used for a supposed home of the gods in or beyond the sky; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *heaven*.

Olynthiac (ô-lin'thi-ak), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. Ὀλυνθιάκος, < Ὀλυνθος, Olynthus (see def.).*] *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Olynthus, a city in Chalcidice, near the head of the Toronaic gulf on the coast of Macedonia. — **Olynthiac orations**, a series of three speeches delivered by Demosthenes, to induce the Athenians to support Olynthus against Philip; they constitute a part of the Philippics.

II. n. One of the speeches of Demosthenes known as the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthian (ô-lin'thi-an), *a.* [*< L. Olynthus, < Gr. Ὀλυνθος, Olynthus: see Olynthiac.*] Of or pertaining to Olynthus; Olynthiac: as, the Olynthian league.

Olynthoidea (ol-in-thoi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Olynthus + -oidea.*] An order or other large group of *Calcispongiae*, containing most of the chalk-sponges: distinguished from *Physemaria*. They have calcareous spicules of various shapes. They are divided by some writers into 4 suborders, *Ascones*, *Leucomes*, *Sycones*, and *Pharetronas*.

Olynthus (ô-lin'thus), *n.* [*NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. Ὀλυνθος, a fig.*] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. — 2. A genus of chalk-sponges: a supposed calcispongian ancestral type named by Haeckel in 1869. See cut under *gastrula*.

om (ôm), *n.* [*Skt. om; origin uncertain.*] A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity both in the Hindu religions and in Buddhism. It first appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterward it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmins had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

-oma, [*NL., etc., -oma, < Gr. -ωμα, a termination of some nouns from verbs in -ειν, -ειν, as σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence, < σαρκεῖν, σαρκεῖν, make or produce flesh: see sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a termination denoting a tumor or neoplasm, as in *chondroma*, *sarcoma*, *fibroma*, etc.

omadhaun (om'â-dân), *n.* [*Ir. Gael. amadan, a fool, simpleton, madman; cf. amad, a fool, etc.*] A fool; a simpleton: a term of abuse common in Ireland and to a less extent in the Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland. Also *omadawn*, *amadawn*.

The *Omadaun*! - to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 263.

In the course of his [Mr. Michael Davitt's] remarks he spoke of the Peers as "the noble *omadhauns*."

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 400.

omalo- For words in zoölogy, etc., beginning thus, see *homalo-*.

omander-wood (ô-man'dêr-wûd), *n.* A variety of ebony or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenum*.

Omanidæ (ô-man'î-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Thorell, 1869), < Omanus + -idæ.*] A family of spiders consisting only of the typical genus *Omanus*, and distinguished by having six eyes, a calamistrum and cribellum, two claws on the tarsi, and three-jointed spinnerets.

Omanus (ô-mā'nus), *n.* [*NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. Omanus, < Omana, a town in Arabia.*] The typical genus of *Omanidæ*.

omasal (ô-mā'sal), *a.* [*< omasum + -al.*] Pertaining to the omasum.

omasum (ô-mā'sum), *n.; pl. omasa (-sâ).* [*NL., < L. omasum, ossasum, bullock's tripe, paunch: said to be of Gallic origin.*] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies. See *abomasum*.

Omayyad (ô-mi'yad), *n. and a.* [*< Omayya (see def.) + -ad.*] *I. n.* One of a dynasty of califs which reigned in the East A. D. 661-750, the first of whom was Mo'awiya, descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Omayyads were succeeded by the Abbassids. The last of these Eastern Omayyads escaped to Spain, and founded the califate of Cordova, in A. D. 756. This Western califate, and with it the dynasty of Omayyads, became extinct in 1031. Also spelled *Omayyad*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the dynasty of califs called the Omayyads.

ombrant (om'brant), *a.* [*F., ppr. of ombre, < L. umbrare, shade: see umbrate, umber.*] In *decorative art*, consisting of shade or shadow; wholly or chiefly marked by shade without outline: a French word used in English, especially in describing certain ceramic work, such as pâte-sur-pâte and lithophanie.

ombre, **omber** (om'bër), *n.* [*< F. ombre, < Sp. hombre, the game called ombre, lit. 'man,' < L. homo (homin-), man: see homo.*] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two, four, or five, with a pack of forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens being thrown out.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,

And love of ombre, after death survive.

Pope, R. of the L., l. 50.

ombre²⁴, *n.* Same as *umber*.

Ombria (om'bri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Eschscholtz, 1831).*] A genus of *Alcida* or auks containing the parrakeet-auklets, characterized by the peculiar shape of the bill. The mandible is falcate and upcurved, the commissure is ascendant, and the maxilla oval in profile. The nostrils are naked, and portions of the bill are molted. *O. psittacula* is the only species. Also called *Cyclorhynchus*.

ombril (om'bril), *n.* See *umbil*.

ombrometer (om-brom'e-tër), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄμβρος, a rain-storm (= L. imber, rain: see imbricate, imbrex), + μέτρον, measure.*] A machine or an instrument designed to measure the quantity of rainfall. See *rain-gage*.

omega (ô-mē'gā or ô-meg'ä), *n.* [*< Gr. ὦ μέγα, lit. 'great o,' long o, so called in distinction from the earlier form ὦ μικρόν, 'little o,' short o.*] The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); hence, figuratively, the last of anything.

Know I not Death? the outward signs? . . .

The simple senses crown'd his head:

"Omega! thou art Lord," they said,

"We find no motion in the dead."

Tennyson, Two Voices.

Alpha and omega. See *alpha*, 2.

omelet (om'e-let), *n.* [*Formerly also omlet, omelette, aumelette; < OF. amelette, aumelette, F. omelette, formerly aumelette, dial. aumelette, an omelet (aumelette d'œufs, "an omelet or pancake made of eggs," Cotgrave); prob. so called as being a thin flat cake, being appar. a variant, with interchange of termination, of aumelette, aumelette, aumelette, the blade of a knife or sword, etc. (F. aumelette, the sheathing (plating) of a ship); the form appar. due to a misdivision of the orig. word with the art. la preceding, la lemelle (lemelle, lamelle), being miswritten or misread l'amelette, and the proper form being lamelle, < L. lamella, a thin plate: see lamella, lamina.* A popular etym. of *omelette* has been that from a supposed phrase œufs mêlés, 'mixed eggs.' A dish consisting of eggs beaten lightly, with the addition of milk, salt, and sometimes a little flour; it is browned in a buttered pan on the top of the stove. Omelets are sometimes prepared with cheese, ham, parsley, jelly, fish, or other additions.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and in omelets made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or lemon. *Evelyn, Acetaria, § 15.*

We had fortified ourselves with a good breakfast, and laid in some hard bread and pork omelette for the day.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 306.

Omelet soufflé, an omelet beaten stiff, sweetened, flavored, and baked in an oven till it is very puffy.

omell, *adv. and prep.* A variant of *imell*.

omen (ô'men), *n.* [*< L. ōmen, OL. osmen, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, perhaps lit. 'a (prophetic) voice,' < os (or-), the mouth (or 'a thing heard,' < aus- in auscultare, hear, ausis, orig. *ausis, ear: see auscultate and earl), + -men, a common suffix.*] A casual event or occurrence supposed to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. See *augur*.

I see now by this inversion of my Armour that my Dukedom will be turned into a Kingdom; taking that a good Omen which some other of weaker Spirits would have taken for a bad. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 22.*

Ah, no! a thousand cheerful omens give

Hope of yet happier days, whose dawn is nigh.

Bryant, The Ages, viii.

=*Syn.* Omen, Portent, Sign, Presage, Prognostic, Augury, Foreboding. Omen and portent are the most weighty and supernatural of these words. Omen and sign are likely to refer to that which is more immediate, the others to the more remote. Omen and portent are external; presage and foreboding are internal and subjective; the others are either internal or external. Sign is the most general. Prognostic applies to the prophesying of states of health or kinds of weather, and is the only one of these words that implies a

deduction of effect from the collation of causes. Presages and augury are generally favorable, portent and foreboding always unfavorable, the rest either favorable or unfavorable. Omen and augury are most suggestive of the ancient practice of consulting the gods through priests or augurs. A foreboding may be mistaken; the others are presumably correct. All these words have considerable freedom in figurative use. See *foretell*, *v. t.*

omen (ô'men), *v.* [*< omen, n. Cf. ominate.*] *I. intrans.* To prognosticate as an omen; give indication of the future; augur; betoken.

II. trans. To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; divine; predict.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.*

omened (ô'mend), *a.* [*< omen + -ed².*] Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic: chiefly in composition: as, ill-omened.

Is this the welcome of my worthy deeds,

To meet my triumph in ill omen'd weeds?

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 50.

omening (ô'men-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of omen, v.*] An augury; a prognostication.

These evil omenings do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass. *Scott.*

omental (ô-men'tal), *a.* [*< omentum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the omentum: as, an *omental* fold of peritoneum; an *omental* gland. — **Omental foramen**, the opening from the greater to the lesser cavity of the peritoneum, commonly called *foramen of Winslow*.

omentocèle (ô-men'tô-sél), *n.* [*< L. omentum, q. v., + Gr. κύημα, tumor.*] Hernia of the omentum: same as *epiplocele*.

omentum (ô-men'tum), *n.; pl. omenta (-tâ).* [*L., adipose membrane, the membrane inclosing the bowels, etc.*] In *anat.*, a fold or duplication of peritoneum, of two or four peritoneal layers, passing between or hanging down from certain abdominal viscera — the stomach, liver, spleen, and colon. An omentum is a structure similar to a mesentery, and is in fact a special mesentery connecting the stomach with the liver, spleen, and colon respectively. Hence omenta are commonly distinguished by name. The *gastrohepatic* or *lesser omentum*, *omentum minus*, is a single fold (two layers) of peritoneum extending between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. Between the two layers are the hepatic artery, portal vein, bile duct, and associated structures, bound together in a quantity of loose connective tissue forming Glisson's capsule. The *gastroplenic omentum*, of two layers, connects the concavity of the spleen with the fundus of the stomach, and contains the splenic vessels. The *gastrocolic* or *great omentum*, *omentum majus*, also called *epiploon*, is the largest of all the peritoneal duplications, and consists of four layers of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the transverse colon, whence it is looped down freely upon the intestines, forming a great flap or apron.

omer (ô'mér), *n.* [*Heb.*] 1. A handful of grain; a sheaf. — 2. A Hebrew dry measure equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 3½ quarts.

omicron (ô-mi'krôn), *n.* [*< Gr. ὦ μικρόν, little or short o, distinguished from ὦ μέγα, great or long o. See omega.*] The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ο, ο).

ominatè (om'i-nät), *v.* [*< L. ominatus, ppr. of ominari, forebode, prognosticate, < omen, omen: see omen.*] *I. trans.* To presage; foretoken; prognosticate. *Seasonable Sermons* (1644). p. 23.

II. intrans. To foretoken; show prognostics. *Heywood, Dialogues, ii.*

ominatiô (om-i-ni'shôn), *n.* [*< LL. ominatio(n-), a foreboding, < L. ominari, forebode: see ominate.*] The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostication. *J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 102.*

ominous (om'i-nus), *a.* [= *F. omineux* = *Sp. Pg. ominoso*, < *L. ominosus*, full of foreboding, < *omen*, foreboding, omen: see *omen*.] 1. Conveying some omen; serving as a sign or token significant.

Nor can I here pass over an ominous circumstance that happened the last time we played together.

Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

2. Of good omen; auspicious.

Which portentum Bellonius took for a very happy and ominous token. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 113.*

Notwithstanding he [Lionel, Bishop of Concordia] had a good ominous name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

3. Of ill omen; giving indication of coming ill; portentous; inauspicious; unlucky.

'Tis ominous: . . . I like not this abode.

Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

And yet this Death of mine, I fear,

Will ominous to her appear.

Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.

ominously (om'i-nus-li), *adv.* In an ominous manner; with significant coincidence; significantly; with ill omen; portentously.

ominousness (om'i-nus-nes), *n.* The property of being ominous, significant, or portentous.

omissible (ô-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if **omissibilis*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Capable of being omitted; not needed; worthy of omission.

Public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained. *Carlyle*, *Misc.*, IV. 71. (*Davies*.)

omission (ô-mish'ôn), *n.* [*F.* *omission* = *Sp.* *omisión* = *Pg.* *omissão* = *It.* *omissione*, *ommissione*, < *LL.* *omissio(n)-*, an omitting, < *L.* *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] 1. The act of omitting. (a) A neglect or failure to do something which a person has power to do, or which duty requires to be done; the act of premitting or passing over.

Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 230.

The most natural division of all offences is into those of omission and commission. *Addison*, *Freeholder*, No. 13.

(b) The act of leaving out: as, the omission of a paragraph in a printed article.

2. That which is omitted or left out.

omissive (ô-mis'iv), *a.* [*L.* as if **omissivus*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Leaving out; neglectful.

The first is an untowardness of omission, the second of commission. The *omissive* untowardness shall lead the way. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon to the Lords*, Feb. 19, 1629.

omissively (ô-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

omit (ô-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omitted*, ppr. *omitting*. [= *F.* *omettre* = *Sp.* *omitir* = *Pg.* *omitir* = *It.* *omettere*, *omettere*, < *L.* *omittere*, let go, let fall, lay aside, neglect, pass over, < *ob*, before, by, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*. (cf. *omit*?, *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, etc.) 1. To fail to use or to do; neglect; disregard: as, to omit a duty; to omit to lock the door.

I will omit no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.

Shak., R. and J., III. 5. 49.

Men cannot without sin omit the doing those duties which their places do require from them.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, III. x.

A play which nobody would omit seeing that had, or had not, ever seen it before. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 353.

2. To fail, forbear, or neglect to mention or speak of; leave out; say nothing of.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 2.

3. To leave out; forbear or fail to insert or include: as, to omit an item from a list. — **Compendent and omitted**, in *Scots law*. See *compotent*.

omittance (ô-mit'aus), *n.* [*L.* < *omit* + *-ance*.] Failure or forbearance to do something; omission; neglect to do, perform, etc.

Omittance is no quitance.

Shak., As you like it, III. 5. 133.

omitter (ô-mit'er), *n.* One who omits or neglects.

omium (ô'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *omia* (-i-â). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ὀμιον*, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax in *Coleoptera*. *Burmester*.

Ommastrephes (o-mas'tre-fêz), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr.* *ὀμψα*, eye (see *ommatidium*), + *στρεφειν*, turn.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Ommastrephidae*; the sagittated calamaries.

Ommastrephidae (om-a-stref'i-dô), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ommastrephes* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ommastrephes*, with free arms, lacrymal sinuses, valviferous siphon, nuchal crests, and claviform clawless tentacular arms, having four rows of suckers about the middle of the club.

ommatidial (om-a-tid'i-âl), *a.* [*L.* < *ommatidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ommatidium.

ommatidium (om-a-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ommatidia* (-i-â). [*NL.*, (< *Gr.* *ὀμψα*, eye, dim. of *ὀμψα* (*ὀμψα*), eye, < *ὀ*, see: see *optic*.) A radial element or segment of the compound eye of an arthropod.

ommatophore (o-mat'ô-fôr), *n.* [*L.* < *NL.* *ommatophorus*: see *ommatophorous*.] In *Mollusca*, an eye-stalk; any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye or organ of vision. The horns of various snails are examples. The ommatophores of crustaceans are called *ophthalmites*.

ommatophorous (om-a-tôf'ô-rus), *a.* [*L.* < *NL.* *ommatophorus*, < *Gr.* *ὀμψα* (*ὀμψα*), eye, + *ὀφειν* = *E.* *bear*.] Bearing eyes, as an eye-stalk; functioning as an ommatophore. See *basommatophorous* and *stylommatophorous*.

Ommiad, *n.* See *Omayyad*.

omniety, omniety (om-nê'i-ti, om-ni'e-ti), *n.* [*L.* as if **omnieta* (-t-s), < *L.* *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] That which is essentially all; that

which comprehends all; allness; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne*.

omniactive (om-ni-ak'tiv), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *actívus*, active: see *active*.] Doing all things; acting everywhere. [*Rare*.]

He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*.

Contemporary Rev., XXIII. 29.

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *a.* and *n.* [In noun use (def. 1), < *F.* *omnibus*, a vehicle intended 'for all'; < *L.* *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all, every (> *It.* *ogni*, all).] 1. *a.* Including all or a great number; covering or designed to cover many different cases or things; embracing numerous distinct objects: as, an omnibus bill, clause, or order.

Some of the states, after enumerating a long list of grievances which may sunder the bond [of marriage], add yet an omnibus clause, which places almost unlimited discretion with the judge as to other causes which his judgment may allow. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 42.

Omnibus bill, in American deliberative assemblies, a bill embracing several distinct objects; specifically, the popular name for the compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay. Among the chief provisions were a stringent fugitive-slave law (see *fugitive*), the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories under "squatter sovereignty," a payment to Texas, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The bill was divided later into separate bills, and passed by Congress in 1850. In law the phrase is sometimes applied to a bill of complaint joining all parties of varied and adverse interests, in a complex subject of controversy, which otherwise would require a multiplicity of actions. — **Omnibus-box**, a large box in a theater, on the same level as the stage, and having communication with it. Also called *omnibus*.

II. *n.* 1. A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, with the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., but were soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 1828, and were soon after introduced into London and New York. Now commonly abbreviated, especially in England, to *bus*.

So far as can be gathered, most of those who lived in these suburbs before the days of the omnibus had their own carriages, and drove to town and home again every day. *W. Deane*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 104.

2. In glass-making, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing-arch, to protect them from drafts of air. *E. H. Knight*. — 3. Same as *omnibus-box*. — 4. A man or boy who assists a waiter in a hotel or restaurant, removes the soiled dishes, and brings new supplies. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 16, 1890. [Colloq.]

omnicorporeal (om'ni-kôr-pô-rê-âl), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [*Rare*.]

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 347.

omni-erudite (om-ni-er'ô-dit), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *eruditus*, erudite: see *erudite*.] Comprehending all learning; universally learned. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, xcv.

omniety, *n.* See *omniety*.

omnifarious (om-ni-fâ'ri-us), *a.* [*L.* *omni-farius*, of all sorts, < *omnis*, all, + *-farius*: see *bifarious*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 26.

omniferous (om-nif'ê-rus), *a.* [*L.* *omnifer*, < *omnis*, all, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

omnific (om-nif'ik), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *facere*, make.] All-creative.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace,
Said then the *omnific* Word; your discord end!

Milton, P. L., vii. 217.

omniform (om'ni-fôr-m), *a.* [*L.* < *LL.* *omniformis*, < *L.* *omnis*, all, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Being of every form, or capable of taking any shape or figure; pantomorphic; protean; amœbiform.

The *omniform* essence of God.

Norris, *Reflections on Locke*, p. 31.

Thou *omniform* and most mysterious Sea, mother of the monsters and the gods — whence thine eternal youth? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 760.

omniformity (om-ni-fôr-mi-ti), *n.* [*L.* < *omniform* + *-ity*.] The quality of being omniform.

The sole truth of which we must again refer to the divine imagination, in virtue of its *omniformity*.

Coleridge, *The Friend*, II. 11.

omnify (om'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omnified*, ppr. *omnifying*. [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To enlarge so as to render universal. [*Rare*.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge*.

2. To make everything of; account one's all. *S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 3.

omnigatherum (om-ni-gath'ê-rum), *n.* [*Dog-Latin*: cf. *omnium-gatherum*.] An omnium-gatherum; a gathering of all sorts; a collection made anyhow. [*Rare*.]

Peruse his [Greene's] famous bookes, and instead of . . . his professed Poessie, bee a wilde heade, . . . an *Om-nigatherum*, a Gay nothing. *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

omnigenous (om-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*L.* < *omnigenus*, of all kinds, < *omnis*, all, + *genus*, kind: see *-genous*.] Consisting of all kinds.

omnigraph (om-ni-gráf), *n.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *Gr.* *γράφειν*, write.] A pantograph. [*Rare*.]

omnilegent (om-nil'e-jent), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *legen* (-t-s), ppr. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] Reading all things; addicted to much reading. *Ruskin*.

omniparent (om-nip'a-rent), *n.* [*L.* *omniparen* (-t-s), all-producing, < *omnis*, all, + *paren* (-t-s) for *parien* (-t-s), ppr. of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Parent of all. [*Rare*.]

O Thou all powerful-kind *Omniparent*,
What holds Thy hands that should defend Thy head?
Davies, *Holy Roods*, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

omniparient (om-ni-pâ'ri-ent), *a.* [*L.* as if **omniparien* (-t-s) for *omniparen* (-t-s), all-producing: see *omniparent*.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [*Rare*.]

omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* < *omnis*, all, + *LL.* *parita* (-t-s), equality: see *parity*.] General equality.

omniparous (om-nip'a-rus), *a.* [*L.* as if **omniparus*, < *omnis*, all, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *omniparent*, *omniparient*.] All-bearing; omni-parient.

omnipatient (om-ni-pâ'shent), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *patien* (-t-s), suffering: see *patient*.] Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. *Carlyle*. [*Rare*.]

omnipercipient (om'ni-pêr-sip'i-ens), *n.* [*L.* < *omnipercipien* (-t) + *-ce*.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

omnipercipient (om'ni-pêr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [*L.* *omnis*, all, + *percipien* (-t-s), perceiving: see *percipient*.] Perceiving everything. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

omnipotence (om-nip'ô-tens), *n.* [= *F.* *omnipotence* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *omnipotencia*, < *LL.* *omnipotentia*, almightiness, < *L.* *omnipoten* (-t-s), almighty: see *omnipotent*.] 1. Almighty power; infinite power as an attribute of deity; hence, God himself. This attribute is in theology differentiated from the abstract idea of omnipotence, understood as capability of doing anything whatever (with no limitation from moral considerations), and is limited by the holiness of God, in accordance with which it is impossible for him to do wrong.

Omnipotence is essentially in God; it is not distinct from the essence of God, it is his essence.

Charnock, *On the Attributes*, II. 21.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope*.

2. Infinite resource; unbounded power.

Whatever fortune
'Can give or take, love wants not, or despires;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies.

Sir J. Denham, *The Sophy*, iv. 1.

omnipotency (om-nip'ô-tên-si), *n.* [*As* *omnipotence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipotence*.

omnipotent (om-nip'ô-tent), *a.* [= *F.* *omnipotent* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *omnipotente* = *It.* *omnipotente*, < *L.* *omnipoten* (-t-s), almighty, < *omnis*, all, + *poten* (-t-s), mighty, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. Almighty; possessing infinite power; all-powerful: as, the Lord God *omnipotent*; hence, with the definite article, God. See *omnipotence*.

As helps me verry God *omnipotent*,

Though I right now sholde make my testament.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 423.

Boasting I could subdue

The Omnipotent. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 86.

2. Of indefinite or great power; possessing power virtually absolute within a certain sphere of action; irresistible. — 3. Having the power to do anything; hence (humorously), capable of anything; utter; arrant.

This is the most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried
"Stand" to a true man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., I. 2. 121.

A payre of *Swissers* *omnipotent* galeaze breeches.

Nash, *Haue with you to Saffron-Walden*.

Omnipotent Act, an English statute of 1664 (16 and 17 Car. II., c. 8), providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognition: so called because of the far-reaching powers of amendment it gave the courts.

omnipotently (om-nip'ô-tent-li), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *omnipresencia* = It. *omnipresenza*, < ML. **omnipresēntia*, < *omnipresen(t)-s*, omnipresent: see *omnipresent*.] The quality of being omnipresent; presence in all places simultaneously; unbounded or universal presence. In theology, the doctrine of God's omnipresence is the doctrine that the Deity is essentially present everywhere and in all things, as opposed on the one hand to the pantheism which identifies him with all things, and on the other to the notion which limits him to localities.

His omnipresence fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 336.

omnipresency (om-ni-prez'en-si), *n.* [As *omnipresence* (see -cy).] Same as *omnipresence*. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App., iii.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* [< ML. *omnipresen(t)-s*, present everywhere, < L. *omnis*, all, + *presen(t)-s*, present: see *present*.] Present in all places at the same time; everywhere present.

The soul is not omnipresent in its body, as we conceive God to be in the universe.

Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 297.

omnipresential (om'ni-prē-zen'shāl), *a.* [< *omnipresence* (ML. **omnipresēntia*) + -al.] Implying universal presence. *South*. [Rare.]

omniprevalent (om-ni-prev'ā-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *prævalen(t)-s*, prevalent: see *prevalent*.] 1. Prevalent everywhere.—2. All-prevailing; predominant; of wide influence. *Fulter*, Worthies, Surrey, III. 210.

omnigeny (om-ni-jen'si), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + ML. *regētia*, government: see *regency*.] Government over all; universal dominion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 38.

omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* [= F. *omniscience* = Sp. Pg. *omniscencia* = It. *omniscienza*, < ML. *omniscientia*, all-knowledge, < *omniscien(t)-s*, all-knowing: see *omniscient*.] 1. Infinite knowledge; the quality or attribute of fully knowing all things: an attribute of God.

It was an instance of the Divine omniscience, who could pronounce concerning accidents at distance, as if they were present.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

Hence—2. Very wide or comprehensive knowledge; a knowledge of everything.

omniscieny (om-nish'en-si), *n.* [As *omniscience* (see -cy).] Same as *omniscience*.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* [= F. *omniscient* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciente*, < ML. *omniscien(t)-s*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scien(t)-s*, knowing: see *scient*, *science*.] All-knowing; possessing knowledge of all things; having infinite or universal knowledge: as, God only is omniscient.

Whatever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is omniscient.

South.

omnisciently (om-nish'ent-li), *adv.* By or with omniscience; as one possessing omniscience.

omniscious (om-nish'us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *omniscio*, < L. *omniscius*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] All-knowing; omniscient.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.

Hakewell, Apology.

omnispective (om-ni-spek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *specere*, pp. *spectus*, see: see *spectacle*.] Able to see all things; beholding everything. *Royce*, The Only Wish.

omnisufficient (om'ni-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *sufficien(t)-s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] All-sufficient. [Rare.]

One, alone and omnisufficient.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 277.

omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] 1. On the Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch*.—2. A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.—3. That which occupies the thoughts to the exclusion of all else.

My only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it.

Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gāth'ē-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin, 'a gathering or collection of everything': L. *omnium*, of everything, of all things (see *omnium*); *gatherum*, a feigned noun of L. form, < E. *gather*. Cf. *omnigatherum*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley. [Colloq.]

omnivagant (om-niv'ā-gant), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *vagan(t)-s*, pp. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*. Cf. L. *omnivagus*, < *omnis*, all, + *va-*

gari, wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

omnivalence (om-niv'ā-lens), *n.* [< L. *omnivalen(t)-s* + -ce.] Omnivorence. *Davies*, Summa Totalis (1560-1618), p. 17.

omnivalent (om-niv'ā-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *valen(t)-s*, pp. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

omnividence (om-niv'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *viden(t)-s*, pp. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] The faculty of seeing everything, or of perceiving all things.

Its high and lofty claims of omnividence, omnividence, etc.

A. T. Schafeldt, Another World (1888), p. 81.

omnividence (om-niv'i-den-si), *n.* [As *omnividence* (see -cy).] Same as *omnividence*. *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

Omnivora (om-niv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring: see *omnivorous*.] In mammal., the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, as pigs and hippopotamuses; a division of *Artiodactyla* contrasting with *Pecora* or *Ruminantia*. They have the stomach imperfectly septe, the molar teeth tubercular, and the lower canines differentiated, often developed as tusks. The odontoid process of the axis is conical. There are 4 families of living *Omnivora*, namely *Hippopotamidae*, *Phacocharidae*, *Suidæ*, and *Dicotylidae*.

omnivorous (om-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring, < *omnis*, all, + *vorare*, devour.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Omnivora*: as, omnivorous animals: often used figuratively: as, an omnivorous reader.

omnivorousness (om-niv'ō-rus-ness), *n.* The habit or character of being omnivorous.

omohyoid (ō-mō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + E. *hyoid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the lingual or hyoid bone; omohyoidean.

II. *n.* The omohyoid muscle. In man the omohyoid is a slender ribbon-like muscle which arises from the upper border of the scapula at the suprascapular notch, and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a digastric muscle, having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendon, which is bound down by an aponeurotic loop. The muscle passes obliquely downward and outward on the front and side of the neck, and is an important surgical landmark. It divides the anterior surgical triangle of the neck into a superior and inferior carotid triangle, in either of which the carotid artery may be reached; and after emerging from beneath the sternomastoid muscle it similarly divides the posterior triangle into the suboccipital and supraclavicular triangles. See first cut under *muscle*.

omohyoidean (ō'mō-hi-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *omohyoid* + -e-an.] Same as *omohyoid*.

omohyoideus (ō'mō-hi-oi'dē-us), *n.; pl. omohyoidei (-i). Same as *omohyoid*.*

omoideum (ō-moi'dē-um), *n.; pl. omoideæ (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + *idōs*, form.] The true pterygoid bone of the skull of a bird, articulated behind with the quadrate and in front with the palate-bone: so called by some writers, who erroneously name a descending process of the palate *pterygoid process*. See *pterygoid*.*

omophagia (ō-mō-fā'ji-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphos*, raw, + *phagiv*, eat.] The eating of raw food, especially raw flesh.

omophagic (ō-mō-fā'jik), *a.* [< *omophagia* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to omophagia; practising omophagia.

omophagous (ō-mof'ā-gus), *a.* [< *omophagia* + -ous.] Omophagic.

omophagus (ō-mof'ā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphos*, raw, + *phagiv*, eat.] One who eats raw food.

omophorion (ō-mō-fō'ri-on), *n.; pl. omophoria (-i). [ML. *omophorium*; < MGr. *ōmophōrion* (see *def.*), < Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + *phorein* = E. *bear*.] In the Gr. Ch., a vestment corresponding to the Latin pallium, but broader, and tied about the neck in a knot. It is worn above the phenollon by bishops and patriarchs during the celebration of the liturgy or eucharist. See *pall* and *mafor*.*

omoplate (ō'mō-plāt), *n.* [= F. *omoplate* = Sp. Pg. *omoplatea*, < Gr. *ōmoplasthē*, the shoulder-blade, < *ōmos*, shoulder, + *plathē*, the flat surface of a body: see *plat*, *plate*.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

There is an ailing in this omoplate
May clip my speech all too abruptly close,
Whatever the good-will in me.

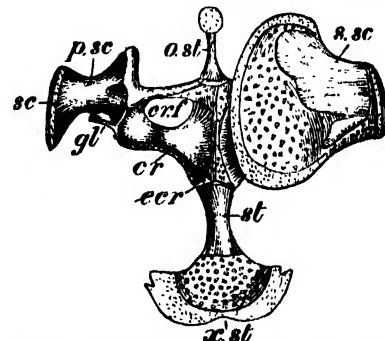
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 205.

omoplatoscopy (ō-mō-plā'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ōmoplasthē*, the shoulder-blade, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Also called *scapulimancy*.

omostegite (ō-mos'tē-jit), *n.* [< Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + *stēgos*, roof.] That part of the carapace of a crustacean which covers the thorax; a posterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the anterior division or cephalostegite. See cuts under *Daphnia* and *Apus*.

omosternal (ō-mō-stēr-nal), *a.* [< *omosternum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

omosternum (ō-mō-stēr-num), *n.; pl. omosterna (-nā).* [NL., < Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + *stēron*, the chest.] A median ossification de-



Sternum (st) and Pectoral Arch of Frog, from above (cartilaginous parts dotted), showing a.s.c., the omosternum, and a.s.c., the xiphisternum; s.c., right suprascapula (the left removed to show s.c., scapula); p.sc., pectoral process, g.l., glenoid; c.r., coracoid, e.c.r., epicoracoid; c.r., coracoid fontanelle, bounded in front by a bar, the pectoracoid, bearing the clavicle.

veloped in connection with the coracoscapular cartilages of a batrachian, supposed to represent the interclavicle of some other animals. See also cut under *interclavicle*.

omothyroid (ō-mō-thi'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, + E. *thyroid*.] An anomalous slip from the omohyoid muscle to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

omotocia (ō-mō-tō'si-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōmotokia*, miscarriage, < *ōmos*, raw, immature, + *-tokia*, < *τίκτειν*, τέκνω, bring forth.] In med., abortion.

omphacine (om'fā-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *ōmphakinos*, made of unripe grapes, < *ōmphas*, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. — **Omphacine oil**, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives.

omphacite (om'fā-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *ōmphakites*, of unripe fruit (applied to wine made of unripe grapes), < *ōmphas* (ōmphas-), unripe fruit: see *omphacine*.] A leek-green mineral related to pyroxene; it occurs in the garnet rock called *eclogite*. Also written *omphacite*.

omphacomet (om-fak'ō-mel), *n.* [< L. *omphacomet*, < Gr. *ōmphakometē*, a drink made of unripe grapes and honey, < *ōmphas*, unripe fruit, + *μέλι*, honey.] A syrup made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

To make *omphacomet* [ME. *honey-onyake*]: take six phnts of half-ripe grapes and two of honey well pounded, and leave it forty days under the beams of the sun.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 178, note.

Omphalaria (om-fā-lā'ri-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōmpha-lāros*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens with a fruticelose or foliaceous thallus, which is attached to the substratum at only one point, small subglobose apothecia more or less immersed in the thallus, and simple, decolorate, ellipsoid spores.

Omphalarieæ (om'fā-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + -æ.] A division of gymnocarpous lichens, typified by the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalariei (om'fā-lā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + -ei.] Same as *Omphalarieæ*.

omphalarieine (om'fā-lā-rī'ē-in), *a.* [< *Omphalarieæ* + -ine.] In bot., belonging to or resembling the *Omphalarieæ*, or the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalea (om-fā'lē-ī), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called from the form of the anthers; < Gr. *ōmpha-lāros*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of climbing shrubs, or less often diffuse trees, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotonæ*, and the subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by the male flowers having two or three stamens and four or five broad imbricated sepals. There are 8 species, one in Madagascar, the others in tropical America. They bear large alternate leaves, and panicles of monoclous flowers composed of little cymose clusters. See *colnab* and *pignat*.

omphalelecosis (om'fā-lē-lē-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōmpha-lēros*, the navel, + *ἔλκος*, ulceration.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the umbilicus.

omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ōmpha-lēros*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] Pertaining to the navel; umbilical.

omphalitis (om-fa-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the umbilicus.

omphalocele (om'fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture at the navel; umbilical hernia.

omphalode (om'fa-lōd), *n.* [= F. *omphalode*, < Gr. *ὀμφαλῶδης*, contr. of *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid*.] 1. The omphalos, umbilicus, or navel.—2. In *bot.*, same as *omphalodium*.

Omphalodes (om-fa-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), so called from the shape of the seed; < Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the gamopetalous order *Boraginaceae*, the tribe *Borageneae*, and the subtribe *Cynoglosseae*, known by the depressed, divergent, puckered, or bladderly nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are weak annual or perennial herbs, with long-stalked radical leaves and loose racemes of white or blue flowers. See *navelwort*, 2, *blue-eyed Mary* (under *blue-eyed*), and *creeping forget-me-not* (under *forget-me-not*).

omphalodic (om-fa-lōd'ik), *a.* [*omphalode* + *-ic*.] Omphalic; umbilical.

omphalodium (om-fa-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *omphalodia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλῶδης*, like the navel: see *omphalode*.] In *bot.*, a mark on the hilum of a seed through which vessels pass to the chalazae or raphe. *Gray*.

omphaloid (om'fa-lōid), *a.* [*omphaloidēs*, contr. *ὀμφαλῶδης*, like the navel, like a boss, < *ὀμφαλός*, navel, boss, + *ειδής*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling the navel.

omphalomancy (om'fa-lō-man-si), *n.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child—a fancied indication as to how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison*.

omphalomesaraic (om'fa-lō-mes-a-rā'ik), *a.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *μεσάραιον*, the mesentery: see *mesaraic*.] In *embryol.*, pertaining to the navel and the mesentery. The term is applied to the first developed blood-vessels, which pass from the umbilical vesicle through the umbilicus into the body of the embryo, and are both venous and arterial, the former bringing blood from the vesicle, the latter carrying blood to the vesicle. Also *omphalomesaraic*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 82. See cuts under *embryo* and *protovertebræ*.

omphalomesenteric (om'fa-lō-mez-on-ter'ik), *a.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *μεσεντέριον*, the mesentery: see *mesenteric*.] Same as *omphalomesaraic*.

omphalophlebitis (om'fa-lō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *φλεβίτις* (*phlēbē-tis*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalopsychite, **Omphalopsychos** (om'fa-lōp-sī'kit, -kos), *n.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *ψυχή*, soul, spirit.] One of a body of monks who believed that deep contemplation of the navel induced communion with God: same as *Hesychast*.

omphaloptery (om-fa-lōp'tēr), *n.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *ὀπτήρ*, a viewer, one who looks, < *ὄψω*, see: see *optic*.] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

omphaloptictic (om-fa-lōp'tik), *n.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Same as *omphaloptery*.

omphalorrhagia (om'fa-lō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηννίνα*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the navel, particularly in new-born children. *Dunglison*.

omphalos (om'fa-lōs), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, = L. **umbilus*, in derived adj. form as a noun, *umbilicus*, the navel: see *navel*, *umbilicus*.] 1. The navel or umbilicus.—2. In *Gr. archaol.*: (a) A central boss, as on a shield, a bowl, etc. (b) A sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, believed by the Greeks to mark the "navel" or exact center-point of the earth. Extant representations show it as a stone of a conical shape, often covered with a kind of network called *agrenon*, similar in character to the sacred garment so called, or wreathed with votive fillets. The Delphic or Pythian Apollo is often represented as seated on the omphalos, in his chief sanctuary, and statues have been found the feet of which rest on a truncated omphalos. See cut in next column.

omphalotomy (om-fa-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*omphalos*, the navel, + *τομή*, also *ὀμφαλοτομία*, the cutting of the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλότομος*, cutting the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the navel-string.

omphazite (om'fa-zīt), *n.* See *omphacite*.



The Pythian Apollo, seated on the Omphalos ornamented with fillets. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

ompok (om'pok), *n.* [Native name.] A siluriform fish, *Callichrous bimaculatus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, of an elongated form, with the eye behind and partly below the cleft of the mouth, four barbels, a very short dorsal fin, and no adipose fin. It is marked by a blackish blotch on each side above the pectoral and remote from the head.

Omus (ō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. *ὀμός*, raw, cruel.] A peculiar genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelidae*, having the elytra narrowly inflexed, the thorax distinctly margined, and the last two joints of the maxillary palpi subequal. It is allied to *Amblychila*, and is found on the Pacific coast of the United States. Nine species are known.

on (on), *prep.* and *adv.* [*ME. on*, also *an* (rare except in comp., and in the earliest ME.), also reduced *a*, *o* (see *a*⁸, *o*⁸), < AS. *on*, rarely *an* = OS. *an* = OFries. *an* = MD. *aen*, D. *aan* = MLG. LG. *an* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *anc*, *an*, G. *an* = Icel. *á* = Sw. *å* = ODan. *aa* (in Dan. *paar* for **up-aa* = E. *up-on*) = Goth. *ana*, *on*, upon, = Gr. *ἀνά*, up, upon, etc. (see *ana-*) = OBulg. *na* = Russ. *na* = Ir. *ana*, *ann*, *an* = Skt. *anu*, along, over, toward, on, in; closely related to *in* (= Gr. *ἐν*, etc.); see *in*¹, *in*². Cf. *on*¹. The word had in AS. a wider use than in E., being to a great extent commonly used for both 'on' and 'in.' Hence, in comp., *upon* and *onto*.] 1. *As used of place or position with regard to the upper and external part of something:* (a) In a position above and in contact with: used before a word of place indicating a thing upon which another thing rests, or is made to rest: as, the book on the table; the stamp on a coin; moonlight on a lake. (b) When he com be-fore the castell yate he stynte, and saugh the squyres a-bove on the wallas. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 206. I looked, and beheld a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death. *Rev.* vi. 8. Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more, Men were deceivers ever; One foot in sea, and one on shore; To one thing constant never. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 3. 66. He sat quietly, in a summer's evening, on a bank a-fishing. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 53. Deep on the convent-roof the snows Are sparkling to the moon. *Tennyson*, *St. Agnes' Eve*.

(b) In such a position as to be supported, upheld, or borne by; with the support of; by means of: as, to go on wheels, on runners, or on all fours; to hang on a nail. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. *Mat.* xxii. 40. My sire denied in vain: on foot I fled Amidst our chariots; for the goddess led. *Pope*, *Iliad*, xi. 856. My joy was in the wilderness, . . . to plunge Into the torrent, and to roll along On the swift whirl of the new breaking wave. *Byron*, *Manfred*, II. 2.

(c) Noting the goal or terminal point to which some motion or action expressed by an intransitive verb is or has been directed and in which it rests: as, to dote on her child; to look on his face; to insist on a settlement; to resolve on a course of action; to live on an income; to dwell on a subject. "Lewed lorel!" quod Piers, "litel lokestow on the Bible, On Salomones sawes selden thow biholdest." *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 187.

Thy eyes have here on greater glories gazed, And not been frightened. *B. Jonson*, *Prince Henry's Barriers*. The foray of old Muley Abul Haasan had touched the pride of the Andalusian chivalry, and they determined on retaliation. *Irvine*, *Granada*, p. 83.

(d) Noting the object to, for, or against which, or by virtue of, or on the strength of which, some action or operation is directed, performed, or carried out: as, to spend money on

finery; to have compassion on the poor; to prove a charge on (that is, against) a man; to bet on one's success; to make war on Russia.

And the kynge somowned his oste, and seide he wolde go with hem on his enemyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 94.

Therefore, fasten your ear on my advising. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, III. 1. 208.

Never was it heard in all our Story that Parliament made Warr on thir Kings, but on thir Tyrants. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, xix.

If it should be proved on him, he is no longer a brother of mine. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, IV. 3.

Sir Lancelot went ambassador, at first, To fetch her, and . . . she took him for the King; So fixt her fancy on him. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

(e) About; concerning; in regard to; on the subject of: as, Pope's "Essay on Criticism"; a sermon on Death; to agree on a plan of operations; to tell tales on a person.

Ech man playmyned on Gaffray by name. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3485.

Thow thynkest full lityll on thi moders grete sorowe, that this weke for the shall be brente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 16.

Unstain'd thoughts do seldom dream on evil. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 87.

I had nothing to detain me when I had finished the business I went on. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

The silent colony . . . Thought on all her evil tyrannies. *Tennyson*, *Boadicea*.

(f) Noting the instrument with or by which some action is performed: as, to play on the piano; to swear on the Bible.

I'll be sworn on a book she loves you. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 4. 156.

A large bason of silver gilt, with water in it boiled on sweet herbs, being held under the foot of the priest. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 18.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

(g) Noting the ground, basis, motive, method, reason, or reliance of or for some action: as, on certain terms or conditions; on a promise of secrecy; on purpose; on parol; hence, as used in asseverations and oaths, by: as, on the word of a gentleman; on my honor.

Hold, or thou hat'st my peace! give me the dagger; On your obedience and your love, deliver it! *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 2.

"For on my word," said Cragievair, "He had no good will at me." *Bonny John Seton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 283).

Warfare was conducted on peculiar principles in Italy. *Frederick*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II. 1.

Admission was to be had only on special invitation of the members of the club. *C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Journey*, xix.

(h) In betting, in support of the chances of; on the side of: as, I bet on the red against the black. Hence, to be on, to have made a bet or bets; to be well on, to have laid bets so as to stand a good chance of winning.

2. As used of position with reference to external surface or to surface in general: (a) In a position so as to cover, overlie, or overspread: as, the shoes on one's feet; broad with butter on both sides.

She saw the casque Of Lancelot on the wall. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

(b) Fastened to or suspended from: as, he wears a seal on his watch-chain. Nailed hym with thre nailles naked on the rode. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 51.

(c) In a position of being attached to or forming part of: as, he was on the staff or on the committee. You can't have been on the "Morning Chronicle" for nothing. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 239.

3. As used of relative position: (a) In a position at, near, or adjacent to: indicating situation or position, without implying contact or support: as, on the other side; on Broadway; on the coast of Maine; hence, very near to; so as to attain, reach, or arrive at: expressing near approach or contact: as, to verge on presumption; to be on the point of yielding.

And that was at midnight tide, The worlde stille on euery side. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, v.

Now they are almost on him. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 3. 30.

Egad, you'll think a hundred times that she is on the point of coming in. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, II. 2.

On one side lay the Ocean, and on one Lay a great water, and the moon was full. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

(b) In the precise direction of; exactly conforming to or agreeing with: as, on the line; on the bull's eye; on the key (in music). (c) To; toward; in the general direction of.

Philip had with his folke faren on Greece, And taken treasure ynough in townes full riche. *Alisander of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1204.

On Thursday at night I will charge on the East. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 8.

To ask Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies, Bordering on light. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 959.

Philip's dwelling fronted on the street; The latest house to landward. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

(d) After: with *follow*. Theirs fos on hom folowet, tell hom full thicke. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 10455.

After having given a more full account, he [Strabo] mentions the overthrow of Sodom, and other cities, and the condition of the country that followed on it.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 38.

(e) After and in consequence of; from, as a cause: as, on this we separated.

In his inward mind he doth debate
What following sorrow may on this arise.

Shak., Lucrèce, I. 186.

Some of the chief made a motion to join some here in a way of trade at the same river; on which a meeting was appointed to treat concerning the same matter.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

I heard behind me something like a person breathing, on which I turned about, and . . . saw a man standing just over me.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 248.

(f) At the time of; expressing occurrence in time: as, he arrived on Wednesday; on the evening before the battle; on public occasions.

Whan sche seig here so, sche seide on a time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 590.

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs. Claypole was presented to her Majesty on her marriage.

Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiii.

The good king gave order to let blow
His horns for hunting on the morrow morn.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. In addition to: as, heaps on heaps; loss on loss.

Ruin upon ruin, rout on rout.

Milton, P. L., II. 995.

Mischiefs on mischiefs, greater still and more!
The neighbouring plain with arms is covered o'er.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, I. 1.

What have I done to all you people that not one of you has darkened my door in weeks on weeks?

Harper's May, LXXVIII. 894.

5. In, to, or into a state or condition of: as, ale on tap (that is, ready to be drawn); to set a house on fire; all on a heap (that is, heaped up). Compare *asleep*, *afire*, etc., where *a-* was originally *on*.

David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep.

Acts xiii. 36.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 4. 20.

He with two others and the two Indians . . . went on shore, . . . and when they were on sleep in the night, they killed them.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 176.

Duenna. When I saw you, I was never more struck in my life.

Isaac. That was just my case too, madam: I was struck all on a heap, for my part.

Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.

The vilest transactions on record . . . have had defenders.

II. Spencer.

6. In the act or process of; occupied with: as, on the march; on duty; on one's guard. Compare *a-fishing*, *a-hunting*, where *a-* was originally *on*.

On huntynge be they riden roially.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 829.

Being at the Dutch plantation, in the fore part of this year, a certain bark of Plymouth being there likewise on trading, he kept company with the Dutch Governor.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 170.

It is Love that sets them both [imagination and memory] on work, and may be said to be the highest Sphere whence they receive their Motion.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

I mean that they are all gone on pilgrimage, both the good Woman and her four boys.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 230.

De Vargas was on the watch.

Iring, Granada, p. 78.

[On is used thus in innumerable phrases of an adjectival (or rather participial) or adverbial nature. The former can be represented by one of the participles of a verb corresponding in meaning to the noun governed: thus, on the watch (watching), on the march (marching), on fire (burning, kindled), on one's guard (guarded), on record (recorded). For the latter an existing adverb may often be substituted: as, on a sudden (suddenly), on an impulse (impulsively), etc.]

7†. In; into: in various uses now generally expressed by *in* or *into*: as, to break on pieces; to cleave on two parts; to read or write on book.

What lyffe is this, lady, to lede on this wise?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3289.

Thou art lettred a lital; who lorned the on boke?

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 181.

And aftyre the prechyng on presence of lordes,
The kyng in his concelle carrys thea wordes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. C39.

"Alas! myne hede wolde cleue on thre!"

Thus seyth another certayne.

Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), I. 55.

Wee found one [Armenian] sitting in the midst of the congregation, . . . reading on a Bible in the Chaldean tongue.

Sandys, Travels, p. 96.

The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious simper, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 7.

8†. Over.

By hym I reyned on the people and by the I have loste my royaume.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

9. To.

Be soche a maner that alle maitalent be pardoned on bothe parties.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 600.

I was married on the elder sister,
And you on the youngest of a the three.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

["Married on" is still common colloquially in Scotland.]

10†. At.

Castor with his company come next after,
Pollux with his pupill pursu on the laste.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1150.

And where that thou slepest on nyght, loke that thou have lyght.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 8.

All this to be doon on ye Coste and charge of the seid Gylda.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

11†. With.

He seig a child straung ther-on stremyng on blode.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

He masochit hym to Monday, & met on the kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,

And gird hym to ground of his grete horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3288.

12†. For.

O sister dear, come to the door,

Your cow is low in on you.

The Trumpeter of Fyve (Child's Ballads, II. 204).

13†. From.

Thus has thou het in thi beheste,

Tharfor sum grace on the I craue.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

14†. By.

Anon the Son gothe to the Prest of here Law, and
preyeth him to sake the Ydole, zif his Kadre or Modre or
Frend schalle dye on that evylle or non.

Mandenille, Travels, p. 201.

If it be on all men beforehand resolved on, to build mean
houses, y^r Govet labour is spared.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 52.

15. Of. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

He was

The Ivy which had hid my princely trunk,
And snck'd my verdure out on t.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 87.

A man that were laid on his death-bed
Wold open his eyes on her to have sight.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 236).

There went this yeere, by the Companies records, 11.
ships and 1216. persons to be thus disposed on.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 40.

If thou hast found an boule-combe,
Eate thou not all, but taste on some.

Herrick, The Hony-combe.

On board, end, fire, hand, high, etc. See *board, end, fire*, etc., and *aboard*, *an-end*, *afire*, etc.—On the alert, bias, cards, jump, move, nail, road, sly, way, wing, etc. See the nouns. = *Syn*, *On*, *Upon*. These words are in many uses identical in force, but *upon* is by origin (*up* + *on*) and in use more distinctly expressive of motion to the object from above or from the side. *On* has the same force, but is so widely used in other ways, and so often expresses merest, that it is felt by careful writers to be inadequate to the uses for which *upon* is preferred.

II. adv. 1. In or into a position in contact with and supported by the top or upper part of something; up: as, keep your hat on; he stopped a street-car, and got on.

Pianio might have kill'd thee at the heart,
And left this head on.

Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 323.

2. In or into place, as a garment or other covering, or an ornament: as, to pull on one's clothes; to put on one's boots; to try on a hat.

Put on the whole armour of God.

Eph. vi. 11.

O wrathfully he left the bed,

And wrathfully his claes on did.

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 154).

Stiff in Brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels on.

Prior, Phyllis's Age.

She had on a pink muslin dress and a little white hat, and she was as pretty as a Frenchwoman needs to be to be pleasing.

II. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 462.

3. In or into place or position for use or action: as, to bring on the fruit or the coffee; specifically, into position on a stage or platform, before the footlights or an audience.

I came to the side scene, just as my father was going on, to hear his reception; it was very great, a perfect thunder of applause.

F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 12, 1832.

The Giant . . . an't on yet.

Dickens, Hard Times, III. 7.

To be behind the scenes at the opera, watching some Rubini or Mario go on, and waiting for the round of applause.

II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 259.

4. In or into movement or action; in or into a condition of activity from a state of confinement or restraint: as, to turn on the gas; to bring on a fit of coughing; to bring on a contest.

Such discourse bring on

As may advise him of his happy state.

Milton, P. L., v. 233.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing on an engagement.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

He was then requested to walk up to the electro-magnet, and, judging only from his sensations, to state if the current were on or "off."

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 56.

5. In operation; in progress: as, the auction is going on; the debate is on.

O the blest gods! so will you wish on me,

When the rash mood is on.

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 172.

The sound of heavy guns, faintly heard from the direction of Fort Henry, a token by which every man . . . knew that a battle was on.

The Century, XXX. 289.

There are two more balls on to-night.

Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xii.

With a brisk, roaring fire on, I left for the spring to fetch some water and to make my toilet.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 616.

6. In the same place or position; without yielding: as, to hang, stick, or hold on.

Grief is an impudent guest,

A follower everywhere, a hanger-on,

That words nor blows can drive away.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

Still I see the tenour of man's woe

Holds on the same, from woman to begin.

Milton, P. L., xi. 638.

7. To or at something serving as an object of observation: as, to look on without taking part; to be a mere looker-on.

My business in this state

Made me a looker on here in Vienna.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

Nature injur'd, scandaliz'd, deil'd,

Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd on, and smil'd.

Cowper, Expostulation, I. 425.

8. Forth; forward; onward; ahead: as, move on; pass on.

Come on—a distant war no longer wage,

But hand to hand thy country's foes engage.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 658.

(a) In the same course or direction: as, go straight on (that is, in continuance of some action, operation, or relation that has been begun); in regular continuance or sequence: as, go, write, say, laugh, keep on; go on with your story; how long will you keep on trifling? from father to son, from son to grandson, and so on.

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection.

Heb. vi. 1.

Sometimes they do extend

Their view right on.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 26.

We must on to fair England,

To free my love from pine.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

She is affrighted, and now chid by heaven,

Whilst we walk calmly on, upright and even.

R. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 39.

The railway turns off; the road keeps on alongside of the bay, with the water on one side and the mountains on the other.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 177.

(b) In advance; forward; in the sequel.

Further on is a round building on an advanced ground, which is ninety feet in diameter.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Him and his noiseless parsonage, the pensive abode for sixty years of religious revery and anchoritish self-denial, I have described further on.

De Quincy, Autob. Sketches, iv.

(c) In the direction of progress, advancement, achievement, or attainment: as, to get on in the world; to be well on in one's courtship.

Command me, I will on.

Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

9. Toward; so as to approach; near; nigh.

Fierce events,

As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 123.

The day was drawing on

When thou shouldst link thy life with one
Of mine own house.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

Either off or on. See *off*. End on. See *end*.—Neither off nor on, irresolute; fickle as regards mood or intention: said of persons.—Off and on. (a) In an intermittent manner; from time to time.

I've worked the sewers, off and on, for twenty year.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(b) Alternately away from and toward the shore: said of a ship: as, to stand off and on.—On to, toward a position on or upon. Also written *onto* (see *onto*). [Local.] —To call, have, put, take, etc., on. See the verbs.

on¹ (on), *a.* and *n.* [*on*¹, *adv.*] I. *a.* In cricket, noting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batter and to the right of the bowler: the opposite of *off*.

II. *n.* In cricket, that part of the field to the right of the bowler and to the left of the batter.

on², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *one*.

It chaunced me on day beside the shore

Of silver streaming Thames to see.

Spenser, Ruins of Time, I. 1.

on³ (on), *prep.* [*Keel. on*, *aon*, usually *an*, *mod. an* = OS. *ano* = MD. *an*, *on* = OFries. *āne*, *ōni*, *on*, *an* = OHG. *āno*, MHG. *āne*, *an*, G. *ohne*, without; akin to Goth. *inu*, without, Gr. *āver*, without, and to the negative prefix *un-*: see *un-1*.] Without: usually followed by a perfect participle with *being* or *having* (which may be omitted): as, could na ye mind, on being tauld sa aften? [Scotch.]

I wud 'a gaen out o' that hoose on been bidden kiss a caup.

W. Alexander, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxviii.

I thoct if it [a door] suld be open, it wad be a fine thing for me, to hand fowk *on* seen me. But it was verra ill-bred to you, mem, I ken, to come throu' your yaird *on* speirt leave. G. MacDonald, Robert Falconer, xvii.

[The spelling *ohn* in the last quotation simulates the G. equivalent *ohne*.]

on-1. [ME. *on-*, < AS. *on-*, *an-* = OS. *an-*, etc.; the prep. (and adv.) *on* used as a prefix: see *on-1*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix, with its usual meanings. See examples below.

on-2. An obsolete form of the prefix *an-2* as in *answer*, etc.

on-3. An obsolete or dialectal form of the negative prefix *un-1*.

on-4. An obsolete or dialectal form of the prefix *un-2* before verbs.

onager (on'ā-jēr), *n.* [L., also *onagrus*, < Gr. *ὄναγρος*, a wild ass, MGr. a kind of catapult, < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *ἀγρός*, wild, of the fields: see *Agriion*.] 1. A wild ass, *Equus hemippus* or *E.*



Onager (*Equus hemippus*).

onager, inhabiting the steppes of central Asia. See *dziggetai*.—2. A war-engine for throwing stones, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Onagra (ō-nā-grā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὄναγρος*, a dubious reading for *ὄνιστος*, a plant (< *ὄνος*, wine, + *ἀγρος*, a hunting), same as *ὄνιστος*, a certain plant: see *Eriothera*.] In bot., same as *Eriothera*.

Onagraceae (on-ā-grā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Onagra* + *-aceae*.] See *Onagraceae*.

Onagraceae (ō-nā-grā-rī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1804), < *Onagra* + *-aria* + *-ae*.] The evening-primrose family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Eriothera*, and characterized by the two- to four-celled ovary coherent with the valvate calyx, the two to four petals, one to eight stamens, and undivided style. It includes about 330 species, of 23 genera, scattered through all temperate regions. They are odorless herbs, rarely woody, bearing thin opposite or alternate undivided leaves, and axillary or racemed flowers often of showy colors. The more euphonious form, *Onagraceae*, employed by Lindley, is still much in use. See cut under *Eriothera*.

onanet, *adv.* Middle English forms of *anon*.

onanism (ō-nan-izm), *n.* [< *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9) + *-ism*.] Gratification of the sexual appetite in an unnatural way.

onanist (ō-nan-ist), *n.* [< *onan(ism)* + *-ist*.] A person addicted to or guilty of onanism.

onanistic (ō-nan-ist-ik), *a.* [< *onanist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by onanism.

onbraid, *v. t.* [ME. var. of *abraid*.] To upbraid.

once (wuns), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *ones*, *onis*, < AS. *ānes* = OS. *ānes*, *eines* = OFries. *enes*, *enis*, *ense*, *ens* = D. *ēns* = MLG. *ēnest*, *ēns*, *ins* = OHG. *ēnēst*, MHG. *ēnest*, *ēnst*, G. *ēnst*, *once*, adverbial gen. of *ān*, *one*: see *one*. For the term. *-ce*, prop. *-es*, see *-ce1*.] I. *adv.* 1. One time.

As he offered himself *once* for us, so he received *once* of us in Abraham, and in that place the typical acknowledgment of our Redemption. Milton, Touching Hirelings.

2. One and the same time: usually with *at*: as, they all cried out *at once*. See phrases below.

—3. At one time in the past; formerly.

I took *once* 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

Anxiety and disease had already done its work upon his *once* hardy constitution. Prescott, Ford. and Isa., II. 25.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. Bp. Hall.

5. At any time; in any contingency; on any occasion; under any circumstances; ever.

Also when it reyneth *ones* in the Somer, in the Lond of Egypt, thanne is alle the Ctree fulle of grete Myra. Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

Dangers are no more light, if *once* they seem light.

Bacon, Delays.

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us.

Locke, Civil Government.

6. Without delay; immediately: often merely expletive: as, John, come here *once*. [Local, Pennsylvania.]—7. *Once* for all.

That is *once*, mother. Dryden, Maiden Queen, IV. 1.

All at *once*, not gradually; suddenly; precipitately.—At *once*. (a) At one and the same time; simultaneously: as, they all rose *at once*. When followed by another clause beginning with *and*, *at once* is equivalent to *both*: as, *at once* a soldier and a poet; the performance is fitted *at once* to instruct and to delight.

No more the youth shall join his consort's side, At *once* a virgin, and at *once* a bride!

Pope, Iliad, xi. 314.

He wished to be at *once* a favourite at Court and popular with the multitude. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

(b) Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

I have resolved, therefore, to fix you at *once* in a noble independence. Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Every *once* in a while. See *every1*.—For *once*, on one occasion; *once* only; exceptionally: often with the sense of 'at last': as, you have succeeded *for once*.

Put the absurd impossible case *for once*.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

Once and again. See *again*.—*Once* for all, for one time only, and never again; at this one time and for all time.

You must excuse me, sir, if I tell you, *once* for all, that in this point I cannot obey you.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Once in a way, *once* and no more; on one particular occasion; on rare occasions. [Colloq.]

Mr. Munder . . . seemed, for *once* in a way, to be at a loss for an answer. W. Collins, Dead Secret, IV. 4.

II. *conj.* When at any time; whenever; as soon as. [Recent; a specially British use.]

A great future awaits the Caucasus, *once* its magnificent resources become known to Europe.

Contemporary Rev., I. 274.

*once*², *n.* An obsolete form of *ounce*².

Onchidiidae (ong-kī-dī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidium* + *-idae*.] A family of ditrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, without a developed shell, and with a thick, more or less tuberculate mantle, the jaw smooth or but slightly ribbed, and the dentition differentiated into a central tooth, tricuspid lateral teeth, and marginal teeth with quadrate base. A British species is *O. celicum*. Another species, *Peronia tongana*, has the whole back covered with eyes, besides the proper pair borne upon the ends of the tentacles.

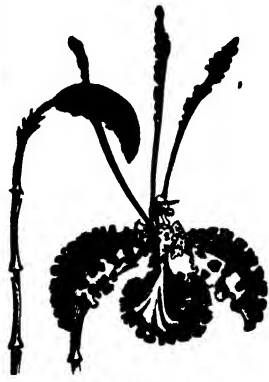
Onchidium (ong-kid-i-um), *n.* [NL., prop. *Oncidium* (which is used also in another sense): see *Oncidium*.] The typical genus of *Onchidiidae*.

Onchidorididae (ong-kī-dō-rid-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidoris* (-dorid-) + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Onchidoris*. The body is convex, the mantle is large and margins the foot, the dorsal tentacles are laminate, the branchiae surround the vent and are not retractile, the lingual membrane is narrow, and the teeth are in two principal longitudinal series and sometimes two smaller series. They are found on both sides of the Atlantic.

Onchidoris (ong-kid-i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνκος*, the barb of an arrow, + *δορίς*, a sacrificial knife. Cf. *Doris*.] The typical genus of *Onchidorididae*.

Oncidieae (on-sī-dī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Oncidium* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of orchids of the tribe *Vandaeae*, typified by the genus *Oncidium*, and characterized as epiphytes with the flower-stalk rising from the base of a pseudo-bulb or a fascicle of a few fleshy non-plicate leaves. It includes about 40 genera.

Oncidium (on-sid-i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the shape of the labellum; < Gr. *ὄνκος*, a hook or bend, + *dim.* -*ιδιον*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandaeae*, type of the subtribe *Oncidieae*, and known by the free, spreading sepals, and spurless lip free from the short two-auricled column. There are over 250 species, natives of America from Brazil and Bolivia to the West Indies and Mexico. They are epiphytes, usually with pseudo-bulbs, very few leaves, and loose racemes of showy yellowish flowers. This is an extremely rich and varied genus. One of the best-known species is *O. Papilio*, the butterfly-plant, with flow-



Oncidium Papilio.

ers of butterfly form borne singly at the end of long stalks. *O. altissimum* is said to produce a raceme 18 feet long, with as many as 2,000 flowers. *O. Sprucei* has the name of *armadillo-tail*, on account of its long round leaves, characteristic of one section of the genus. *O. Carthagenense* is named *spread-eagle orchid*.

oncin (on'sin), *n.* [< OF. *oncin*, *oucin*, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb, < L. *uncus*, < Gr. *ὄνκος*, a hook, barb.] A weapon resembling a hook or a martel-de-fer with one point.

oncograph (ong-kō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνκος*, bulk, mass, volume, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of plethysmograph for recording the variations in the volume of a body, such as the spleen or kidney.

oncology (ong-kol-ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνκος*, bulk, mass (> *ὄγκοισθαί*, swell, > *ὄγκωμα*, a swelling), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning tumors.

oncome (on'kum), *n.* [< ME. *oncome*, an attack; < *on1* + *come*. Cf. *ancome*, *income*.] 1. A fall of rain or snow. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The commencement or initial stages of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack.—3. An attack, as of disease.

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxi.

oncometer (ong-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνκος*, bulk, mass, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to measure variations in size in the kidney, spleen, and other organs; the part of the oncograph which is applied to the organ to be measured.

oncoming (on'kum'ing), *n.* Approach.

Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of numbness. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

on-coming (on'kum'ing), *a.* Approaching; nearing.

Oncorhynchus (ong-kō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνκος*, a hook, barb, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] A genus of anadromous American and Asiatic *Salmonidae*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean: so called from the hooked jaws of the spent males; the king-salmon. These salmon are of great size and economic importance. There are 5 well-determined species: the quinnat or king-salmon proper, *O. quinnat* or *chawicha* (see *quinnat*); the blue-backed salmon, *O. nerka*; the silver salmon, *O. kitchik*; the dog-salmon, *O. keta*; and the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*. The females and young and other variations of these have given rise to some 35 nominal species, referred to several different genera. See *salmon*.

oncosimeter (ong-kō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνκος*, swelling (> *ὄγκοισθαί*, swell, > *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Wrightson for determining the density of a molten metal. A ball of the same or other metal is immersed in the liquid and supported by a delicate spiral spring connected with a scale; by this means the relation between the weight of the ball and that of the liquid displaced (its buoyancy) can be determined both when the ball is cold and as its volume changes with rise of temperature; the corresponding changes in the spring may be recorded by a pencil on a revolving drum.

Oncosperma (ong-kō-spēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1835), so called perhaps from the protuberant remains of the stigma on one side of the seed; < Gr. *ὄνκος*, bulk, mass, lump, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceae*, type of the subtribe *Oncospermeae*, and known by the parietal ovule and erect anthers. There are 5 or 6 species, all from tropical Asia. They are low trees, set with long straight black thorns, and bearing terminal pinnately divided leaves, small flowers and fruit, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different branches of the same spadix. See *ribung*.

oncotomy (ong-kot'ō-mī), *n.* [Also *onkotomy*; < Gr. *ὄνκος*, a mass (tumor), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *taíneiv*, cut.] In *surg.*, the incision into, or the excision of, a tumor.

Oncotylidae (ong-kō-tīl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Oncotylus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Oncotylus*. It includes 7 genera of wide distribution, containing elongate, parallel-sided, or somewhat suboval bugs of the superfamily *Capsinae*.

Oncotylus (ong-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1858), < Gr. *ὄνκος*, a hook, + *τύλος*, a knob, lump.] A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidae*, or giving name to the *Oncotylidae*, occurring in Europe and North America.

ondatra (on-dat'rā), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (f).] 1. The musquash or muskrat of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] Same as *Fiber*², 2. *Lacépède*.

onde¹, *n.* [ME., also *ande*, < AS. *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, malice, hatred, envy, = OS. *ando*, wrath, = MLG. *ande* = OHG. *anto*, *ando*,

anado, MHG. *ande*, grief, mortification, = Icel. *andi* = Sw. *anda*, *ande* = Dan. *aande*, *aand*, breath, spirit, a spirit; from a verb **anan*, breathe, found in comp. in Goth. *usanan*, breathe out, expire, *an*, in L. *anima*, breath, spirit, *animus*, spirit, mind, etc.: see *anima*.] **Hatred**; envy; malice.

Wrathe, yre, and *onde*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 148.

onde², *v.* [ME. *onden*, < Icel. *anda*, breathe, < *andi*, breath: see *onde*¹, *n.*] To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 364.

ondé (ôn-dâ'), *a.* [*F. ondé*, < L. as if **undatus*, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*.] In *her.*, same as *undé*.

ondine (on'din), *n.* [*F. ondin*, *ondine* (G. *undine*), a water-spirit, < L. *unda* (> *F. onde*), a wave: see *ound*.] A water-spirit; an undine.

The Cabalists believed in the existence of spirits of nature, embodiments or representatives of the four elements, sylpha, salamanders, gnomes, and *ondines*.

Lecky, Rationalism, l. 66.

onding¹ (on'ding), *n.* [*ME. ondyng*; verbal *n.* of *onde*², *v.*] Breathing; smelling.

By so thow be sovre of syght, and of tounge bothe, In *ondyng*, in handlyng, in alle thy fyue wittes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 257.

onding² (on'ding), *n.* [*onding*, *v.*, equiv. to *ding on*, fall, as rain, etc.: see *ding*¹, *v.*, 3.] A fall of rain or snow; a downpour. [Scotch.]

Syne honest luckie does protest That rain we'll hae, Or *onding* o' some kind at least, Afore't be day.

The Farmer's Ha'. (Jamieson.)

"Look out, Jock; what kind o' night is 't?" "Onding o' saw, father." . . . "They'll perlish in the drifts!" *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, viii.

on dit (ôn dē). [*F.*, they say; *on*, one, they, < L. *homo*, a man; *dit* (< L. *dicere*), 3d pers. sing. impers. pres. of *dicere* (< L. *dicere*), say: see *diction*.] They say; it is said: often used substantively in the sense of 'rumor,' 'report,' 'gossip.'

ondoyant (ôn-dwo-yon'), *a.* [*F. ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate, < *onde*, wave, < L. *unda*, wave: see *ound*.] Wavy; having a waved surface or outline.—**Ondoyant glass**. See *glass*.

ondsweret, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

ondy, *a.* In *her.*, same as *undé*.

one (wun), *a.*, *n.*, and *pron.* [Early mod. *E.* also spelled *wone* (the prothesis of *w*, due to a labializing of the orig. long *o*, occurring in several words, but not generally recognized in spelling); < ME. *one*, *oon*, *on*, also *an*, also *o*, *oo*, and *a* (see *a*²), < AS. *ān*, one (pl. *āne*, some), = OS. *ēn* = OFries. *ēn*, *ān* = D. *een* = MLG. *ēn*, *ēn*, LG. *een* = OHG. MHG. G. *ein* = Icel. *einn* = Sw. *en* = Dan. *en* = Goth. *ains* = OIr. *oen*, *oin*, Ir. *aon* = Gael. *aon* = W. *un* = Bret. *unan* = OBulg. *inŭ*, one (cf. Pol. *in*, only, OBulg. *inokŭ*, only, alone, = Russ. *inokŭ*, a monk), = OPruss. *ains* = Lith. *vėnas* = Lett. *vēns*, one, = OL. *oinos*, *oenos*, L. *ūnus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *uno* = F. *un*) = Gr. *oivn*, the ace on dice, cf. *olos*, alone (the Gr. *ēic* (< *iv*), one, is a diff. word, akin to E. *same*); cf. Skt. *ena*, this, that. The Skt. *eka*, one, is not related. Hence, by loss of accent and weakening of orig. sense, the indefinite article *an*¹, *a*². Hence also *only*, *alone*, *lone*, *alonely*, *lonely*, *atone*, etc.; and from L. *unus*, E. *unite*, *unit*, *unity*, *unify*, *union*, *union*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Being but a single unit or individual; being a single person, thing, etc., of the class mentioned; nothing unity: the first or lowest of the cardinal numerals.

And one loaf of bread, and one cake of oiled bread, and one wafer out of the basket of unleavened bread that is before the Lord. *Ex.* xxix. 23.

2. Being a single (person or thing considered apart from, singled out from, or contrasted with the others, or with another); hence, either (of two), or any single individual (of the whole number); this or that: as, from one side of the room to the other.

The Kingdom from one end to the other was in Combustion. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 47.

Then will Wellbred presently be here too, With one or other of his loose consorts.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Nature and reason direct one thing, passion and humour another. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 6.

No one nation can safely act on these principles, if others do not. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 26.

3. Some: used of a single thing indefinitely.

I will marry, one day. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 42.

4. In kind; the same: as, they are all of one age.

This Aust and May in houres lengthe are oon.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

Knighte ought be true, and truth is one in all.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 66.

There is but one mind in all these men.

Shak., J. C., ii. 8. 6.

The one crime from which his heart recoiled was apostacy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

5t. Single; unmarried.

Men may conselle a woman to been oon,

But consellyng is nat condeament.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 66.

6. Certain; some: before the name of a person hitherto not mentioned, or unknown to the speaker. As thus used, *one* often implies social obscurity or insignificance, and thus conveys more or less contempt.

He sends from his side one Dillon, a Papist Lord, soon after a chief Rebel, with Letters into Ireland.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xii.

7t. Alone; only: following a pronoun and equivalent to *self*: used reflexively.

He passed out to pleie priuelli him one.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4112.

I satt by mine one, fescande the vanytes of the worlde.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

[By a peculiar idiom, the adjective *one* was formerly used before the article *the* or *a*, or a pronoun, followed by an adjective, often in the superlative (as "one the best prince"), where now the pronoun *one*, followed by *of* and a plural noun (partitive genitive), would be used (as "one of the best princes"). Compare the idiom in "good my lord," etc.]

Lawe is one the best. *Gower, Conf. Amant*, ii. 70.

He is one

The truest manner'd.

Shak., Cymbeline, l. 6. 166.

I met a courier, one mine ancient friend.

Shak., T. of A., v. 2. 6.]

All one. (a) Exactly or just the same.

"I were all one

That I should love a bright particular star,

And think to wed it, he is so above me.

Shak., All's Well, l. 1. 98.

Now you are to understand, Tartary and Scythia are all one.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 33.

(b) A matter of indifference; of no consequence.

It is to him which needeth nothing all one whether any thing or nothing be given him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Or Somerset or York, all's one to me.

Shak., 2 Hen VI., l. 8. 106.

(c) Completely; entirely; out and out. [Colloq.]

If the Indians dwelt far from the English, that they would not so much care to pray, nor would they be so ready to heare the Word of God, but they would be all one Indians still.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 4.

One day. See *day*¹.—One or other, be it any single example chosen or any different one: be it who (or what) it may; hence, without exception. [Colloq.]

My dear, you are positively, one or other, the most conacious creature in the world. *Cibber, Careless Husband*, v.

One per se, either simple and without parts, or having only parts passing continuously into one another, or united by information, as body and soul: opposed to *one per accidens*.—One with. (a) Of the same nature or stock as; united with. (b) Identical with; the same as.—The one . . . the other (in old writers sometimes run together into the tone . . . the tother), the first . . . the second (or remaining one).

The ton to the tother was tore for to ken.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3911.

He might firste . . . abuse the anger and ygnorance of the tone partie to the destruction of the tother.

Sir T. More, Descrip. of Rich. III.

II. *n.* 1. The first whole number, consisting of a single unit; unity.—2. The symbol representing one or unity (1, I, or i).—After one!, after one fashion; alike.

His breed, his ale, was alway after oon.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 341.

At one. (a) In accord; in harmony or agreement; agreed; united: compare *atone*.

So at the last hereof they fel at one.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 565.

(b) The same.

You shall find us all alike, much at one, we and our sons.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 36.

Ever in one! See *ever*.

His herte hadde compassioun

Of women, for they wepon euer in on.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 913.

In one, in or into a condition of unity; forming or so as to form a unit; in union; together.

They cannot,

Though they would link their powers in one,

Do mischief. *Fletcher, Valentinian*, iv. 1.

Much at one. See *much*.—Old One. See *old*.—One and one!, one by one; singly.

Ful thinne it [the hair] lay, by culpons on and on

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

One by one, by ones, singly; singly in consecutive order.

There are butt fewe his strokes wold abide,

So many he onhorsid one be one.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2209.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by threes.

Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 47.

One for his nob. See *nob*.—To make one, to form part of a group or assembly; hence, to take part in any action; be of the party.

If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 47.

III. *pron.* 1. A single person or thing; an individual; a person; a thing; somebody; some one; something. It is used as a substitute for a noun designating a person or thing, and is in so far of the nature of a personal pronoun, but is capable, unlike a personal pronoun, of being qualified by an indefinite article, an adjective, or other attributive: as, *such a one*, *many a one*, *a good one*, *each one*, *which one*. It is used in the plural also: as, *I have left all the bad ones*.

Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself. *Ps.* l. 21.

Both were young, and one was beautiful.

Byron, The Dream, ii.

The most frequent constructions of *one* are—(a) As antecedent to a relative pronoun, *one* who being equivalent to *any person* who, or *to he* who, *she* who, without distinction of gender.

Named softly as the household name of one whom (God hath taken. *Mrs. Browning, Cowper's Grave*.

(b) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition: as, here are some apples; will you take one? this portrait is a fine one.

If there be a kind woman in Windsor, she is one.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 126.

(c) After an adjective, as substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially being, person, or the like.

I have commanded my sanctified ones, I have also called my mighty ones for mine anger. *Isa.* xli. 3.

We poor ones love, and would have comforts, sir,

As well as great.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

(d) It easily passes, however, from the meaning 'any one' into the collective sense of 'all persons,' 'people generally,' and for this can be substituted *people*, *they*, *we* (if the speaker does not except himself from the general statement), *you* (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted: as, one cannot be too careful (ye cannot, you cannot, they cannot, people cannot be too careful); one knows not when (it is not known when). One is sometimes virtually a substitute for the first person, employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward: as, one does not like to say so, but it is only too true; one tries to do one's best. One's self or myself is the corresponding reflexive: as, one must not praise one's self.

One would think it were Mistress Overdone's own house.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 3.

One would not, sure, be frightful when one's head.

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 250.

2. [*cap.*] A certain being, namely the Deity; God: the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve.

Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there's One will let me in. *Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion*.

One another each the other; each other: as, love one another. (In this phrase *one* is the subject and *another* the object. After a preposition, however, *one* may be the subject or the object of the verb, and *another* is the object of the preposition: as, they looked at one another (one looked at another); they threw stones at one another (one threw stones at another); the storm beats the trees against one another (beats one against another).]

onet, *adv.* [*ME. one, wne, enc*, < AS. *one, ene*, once, once for all, only, alone, < *an*, one: see *one*, *a*.] Alone; only.

Nulleth heo neuer ene.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 83.

onet, *v. t.* [*ME. onen*, make one, < *one*, *a*. Cf. *unite*.] To make one; unite into a whole; join.

Lo, ech thyng that is oned in itselfe

Is moore strong than when it is to-scattered.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 200.

The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

-one. [*L. -ōnus*, an adj. termination, parallel with *-ānus*, *-enus*, *-ūnus*: see *-an*, *-ene*, *-ine*, etc.] In *chem.*, a termination of hydrocarbons belonging to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-2} : as, pentone, C_5H_8 .

one-and-thirty (wun'and-thēr'ti), *n.* An ancient and very favorite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. *Hallivell*.

one-berry (wun'ber'i), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

one-blade (wun'blād), *n.* The little plant *Mai-anthemum Canadense*, its barren stalks having but one leaf. Also *one-leaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

oneclet, *n.* Same as *onocle*.

To sister Elizabeth Mouger, my sister's daughter, my ring with the onecle so called.

Will of 1608-9, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 144.

one-cross (wun'krōs), *a.* A term applied to tin-plate (sheet-iron plated with tin) having the thickness of No. 30 Birmingham wire-gage, and having an average weight of 0.5 lb. per

sheet: usually indicated by the symbol IC. See *wire-gage*.

one-eared† (wun'erd), *a.* [A dial. form of *one-year* (†).] One year old; immature.

This wine is still *one-eared*, and brisk, though put Out of Italian cask in English butt.

Hovell, Familiar Letters (1650). (*Nares*.)

one-er, n. See *oner*.

one-eyed (wun'id), *a.* [ME. *oneyed*, *onized*, < AS. *ānēged* (also *ānēge*), one-eyed, < *ān*, one, + *edge*, eye, + *-ed* (see *-ed*(2)).] Having but one eye; cyclopean; also, having but one eye capable of vision.

one-handed (wun'han'ded), *a.* Adapted for the use of one hand; capable of being handled with one hand; single-handed; as, a *one-handed* fly-rod: opposed to *two-handed* or *double-handed*.

onehead† (wun'hed), *n.* [ME. *oneheade*, *onhed*, *anhed*, *anhede*, *onhōd* (= D. *eenheid* = G. *einheit* = Sw. *enhet* = Dan. *enhet*); < *one* + *-head*.] 1. Oneness; unity.

May noght bring hem to *onehede* and acord.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 451.

2. Solitude.

The wordle is him prisoun; *onhede*, paradis.

Ayenbite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

onehood† (wun'hūd), *n.* [ME. *onhōd* (see *onehead*); < *one* + *-hood*. Cf. *onehead*.] Unity; agreement. *Castle of Love*, 10. (*Stratmann*.)

one-horse (wun'hōrs), *a.* 1. Drawn by a single horse: as, a *one-horse* plow.

Have you heard of the wonderful *one-horse* shay That built in such a logical way It ran a hundred years to a day?

O. W. Holmes, *The Deacon's Masterpiece*.

2. Using or possessing only a single horse.

"*One-horse* farmers" on heavy soils had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 18.

Hence—3. Petty; on a small scale; of limited capacity or resources; inferior: as, a *one-horse* concern; a *one-horse* college. [Colloq.]

Any other respectable, *one-horse* New England city.

Motley, Letters, II. 334.

Oneida Community. See *community*.

one-ideaed (wun'i-dē'id), *a.* [< *one idea* + *-ed*(2).] Dominated by a single idea; riding a hobby.

oneirocritic† (ō-nī-rō-krit), *n.* [Also *oneirocritic*; < OF. *oneirocritic*, < LL. *oneirocriticus*, < Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *κριτής*, an interpreter of dreams: see *oneirocritic*.] An oneirocritic; an oneiroscopist. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 13. (*Davies*.)

oneirocritic (ō-nī-rō-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *oneirocritic*; < Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *κριτής*, an interpreter of dreams: see *oneirocritic*.] 1. *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events as signified by dreams.

II. *n.* An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

The *oneirocritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphic symbols.

Warburton, Divine Legation, vi. 6.

oneirocritical (ō-nī-rō-krit'ik-al), *a.* [< *oneirocritic* + *-al*.] Same as *oneirocritic*.

Hippocrates hath spoke so little, and the *oneirocritical* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of Paradise itself.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, v.

oneirocriticism (ō-nī-rō-krit'isizm), *n.* [< *oneirocritic* + *-ism*.] Oneirocritics.

oneirocritics (ō-nī-rō-krit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *oneirocritic*: see *-ics*.] The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley, Sermons*, iv. Also *oneirocritics*.

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *δύνη*, pain, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep; painful dreams; nightmare.

oneirologist (on-i-rōl'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oneirology* + *-ist*.] One versed in oneirology. *Southey, Doctor*, cxxviii.

oneirology (on-i-rōl'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρολογία*, a discourse about dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or theory of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

oneiromancy (ō-nī-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination through dreams; the art of taking omens from dreams.

oneiropolist† (on-i-rōp'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *πολεῖν*, go about, range over, haunt.] An interpreter of dreams. *Urquhart, Rabelais*, iii. 13. (*Davies*.)

oneiroscopist (ō-nī-rō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *oneiroscopy* + *-ist*.] An interpreter of dreams.

oneiroscopy (ō-nī-rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of interpreting dreams.

one-leaf (wun'lēf), *n.* Same as *one-blade*.

oneliness†, n. An obsolete form of *onliness*.

onely†, a. and adv. An obsolete spelling of *only*.

onement†, n. [See *atonement*.] A condition of harmony and agreement; concord.

Ye witless gallants, I beahrew your hearts,

That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,

Which never can be set at onement more.

Bp. Hall, Satires, III. vii. 69.

oneness (wun'nes), *n.* [ME. **onnes*, < AS. *ānnes*, *ānnys*, *ānes*, oneness, unity, agreement, solitude, < *ān*, one: see *one* and *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being just one, and neither more nor less than one; unity; union.

Our God is one, or rather very *Oneness*, and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting of many things.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

An actual *oneness* produced by grace, corresponding to the *Oneness* of the Father and the Son by nature.

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 52.

2. Sameness; uniformity; identity.

Fortunately for us, the laws and phenomena of nature have such a *oneness* in their diversity.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 3.

oner (wun'er), *n.* [Also written, more distinctively, *oner-er*; < *one* + *-er*.] One indeed; one of the best; a person possessing some unique characteristic, particularly some special skill, or indefatigable in some occupation or pursuit; a good hand; an adept or expert. [Slang.]

Miss Sally's such a *oner* for that [going to the play].

Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, viii.

onerary (on'e-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *onéraire* = It. *onerario*, < L. *onerarius*, of or belonging to burden, transport, or carriage, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden. [Rare.]

onerate (on'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *onerated*, ppr. *onerating*. [< L. *oneratus*, pp. of *onerare* (> It. *onerare* = Pg. *onerar*), load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onus*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To load; burden. *Bailey*, 1731.

operation (on'e-rā-shon), *n.* [< *operate* + *-ion*.] The act of loading. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerous† (on'e-rōs), *a.* [< L. *onerousus*, burdensome: see *onerous*.] Same as *onerous*. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerous (on'e-rus), *a.* [ME. *onerous*, < OF. *onerous*, *onerus*, *onereux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oneroso*, < L. *onerosus*, burdensome, heavy, oppressive, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.

He nill be importune

Unto no wight, ne *onerous*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 5633.

Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

2. In *Scots law*, imposing a burden in return for an advantage; being for a consideration: as, an *onerous* contract: opposed to *gratuitous*.—*Onerous cause*, in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration.—*Onerous title*, in *Sp. Mex. law*, a title created by valuable consideration, as the payment of money, the rendering of services, and the like, or by the performance of conditions or payment of charges to which the property was subject. *Platt* = *Syn*. 1. Heavy, weighty, tollsome.

onerously (on'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an *onerous* manner; so as to be burdensome; oppressively.

onerousness (on'e-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being *onerous*; oppressive operation; burdensomeness.

onest†, adv. A Middle English form of *once*.

oneself (wun'self'), *pron.* [< *one* + *self*, as in *himself*, etc.] One's self; a person's self; himself or herself (without distinction of gender): formed after the analogy of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and used reflexively.

one-sided (wun'sī'ded), *a.* 1. Relating to or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair: as, a *one-sided* view.—2. In *bot.*, developed to one side; turned to one side, or having the parts all turned one way; unequal-sided.

one-sidedly (wun'sī'ded-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unequally; with partiality or bias.

one-sidedness (wun'sī'ded-nes), *n.* The property of being one-sided, or of having regard to one side only; partiality: as, *one-sidedness* of view.

onest†, a. An obsolete spelling of *honest*.

onethet, onethest†, adv. Middle English forms of *uneath*.

oneyert, onyert, n. [Found only in the passage from *Shakspeare*, where it is prob. a mere mis-

print for *moneyer*. The explanation of Malone, that *oneyer* comes (as if **oni-er*) from *o. nt.* (q. v.), does not seem plausible.] A word found only in *Shakspeare*, and explained by Malone as "an accountant of the exchequer."

With nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great *oneyers*, such as can hold in. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. i. 84.

onfall (on'fāl), *n.* [= D. *aanval* = MLG. *anval*, *aneval* = G. *anfall* = Sw. *anfall* = Dan. *anfald*, an attack, onset; as *on* + *fall*. Cf. *fall on*, under *fall*, v.] 1. A falling on; an attack; an onset.—2. A fall of rain or snow.—3. The fall of the evening.

onfang†, v. t. [ME. *onfangen*, inf. usually *onfon*, < AS. *onfōn* (pret. *onfēng*, pp. *onfangen*), take, receive, endure, < *on-* for *on-* for *and-* + *fōn*, take: see *and* and *fang*.] To receive; endure.

oneret†, adv. Same as *in-fere*, *in fere* (which see, under *feer*).

onfont†, v. t. See *onfang*.

onga-onga (ong'gā-ong'gā), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand nettle, *Urtica ferox*, having a woody stem 6 or 8 feet high, and stinging very painfully.

onglé (ōn-glā'), *a.* [OF. (and F.) *onglé*, < *ongle*, < L. *ungulus*, claw: see *ungulate*.] In *her.*, having claws or talons: said of a beast or bird of prey: used only when the talons are of a different tincture from the body.

ongoing (on'gō'ing), *n.* 1. Advance; the act of advancing; progression.—2. *pl.* Proceedings; goings-on. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ongoing (on'gō'ing), *a.* Progressing; proceeding; not intermitting.

on-hanger (on'hang'er), *n.* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another; one who follows another closely; a hanger-on. *Scott*.

onhed†, n. See *onehead*.

o. ni. See the quotation.

A mark used in the Exchequer, and set upon the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Accounts for Issues, Fines, and mean Profits: It is put for *Onerator nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, i. e. he is charged unless he have a sufficient discharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the Queen's Debtor. *E. Phillips*, 1700.

onicolo (ō-nik'ō-lō), *n.* [Formerly *onecle* (q. v.); < It. **onicolo*, *onicchio* (Florio), by abbr. **nicolo*, *nico*, dim. of *onice*, onyx: see *onyx*.] A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colors.

onion (un'yun), *n.* [Formerly also *inion*, being still often so pronounced (also *ingan*, *ingun*: see *inion*); < F. *oignon*, *oignon* = Pr. *uignon*, *ignon*, < L. *unio*(n-), a kind of single onion, also a pearl, lit. oneness, union: see *unio*.] An esculent plant, *Allium Cepa* (see *Allium*), especially its bulbous root, the part chiefly used as food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling pithy stalk. The bulb is composed of closely concentric coats (tunicated), and, with situation and race, varies much in size, in color, which runs from dark-red to white, and in the degree of the characteristic pungency, which is greater in the small red onions than in the larger kinds. The raw onion has the properties of a stimulant, rubefacient, etc., and is wholesome in small quantities. These properties and its pungency depend upon an acrid, volatile oil which is expelled by boiling. The native country of the onion is unknown. It has been in use from the days of ancient Egypt, and is said to be more widely grown for culinary purposes than almost any other plant. It endures tropical heat and the coolest temperate climate. Its varieties are very numerous. The onions of Italy, Spain, Mexico, California, and the Bermudas are especially noted for size and quality.

Or who would ask for her opinion

Between an Oyster and an Onion?

Prior, Alma (1783), i.

Bermuda onion, a superior mild-flavored quality of onion, largely imported into the United States from the Bermudas, there grown from seed obtained annually from southern Europe.—**Bog-onion**, the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*, locally regarded as a specific for rickets.

[Prov. Eng.]:—**Egyptian ground**, or **potato onion**, a variety of onion of unknown origin, developing from the parent a numerous crop of underground bulbs: hence also called *multiplier*.—**Onion pattern**, a simple pattern used in decorating ceramic wares, especially Meissen or Dresden porcelain: it is usually painted in dark-blue on white.—**Pearl onion**, a variety of onion with small bulbs.

—**Rock onion**. Same as *Welsh onion*.—**Sea-onion**, a European onion-like plant, *Urginea Scilla*; also, in the Isle of Wight, the little spring squill, *Scilla verna*.—**Top-onion**, **tree-onion**, a variety of the common onion, of Canadian origin, producing at the summit of the stem, instead of flowers and seeds, a cluster of bulbs, which are used for pickles and as sets for new plants.—**Welsh onion**. Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Wild onion**, *Allium cernuum*. [U. S.]

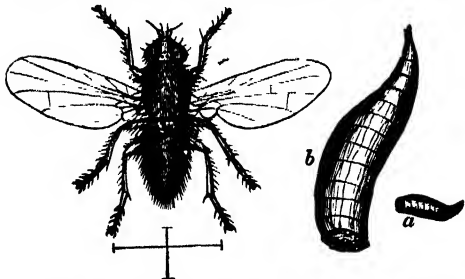
onion-couch (un'yun-kouch), *n.* A grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, which forms tuberous onion-shaped nodes in its rootstock. Also *onion-twitch* and *onion-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

onion-eyed (un'yun-id), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the effect of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am onion-eyed. *Shak.*, A. and C. iv. 2. 35.

onion-fish (un'yun-fish), *n.* The grenadier, *Macrurus rupestris*: so called from a fancied likeness of its eyes to onions. See cut under *Macrurus*. [Massachusetts.]

onion-fly (un'yun-fli), *n.* One of two different dipterous insects whose larvæ feed underground on the onion, and are known as *onion-maggots*. (*a*) *Anthomyia (Phorbia) ceparum* of Europe, the imported onion-fly of the United States, now widely diffused in the Eastern States: it is a great pest, and often ruins the crop.



Imported Onion-fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*). (Cross shows natural size.) *a*, larva, natural size; *b*, larva, enlarged.

There are several annual generations, and the maggots completely consume the interior of the edible root. The best remedy is boiling water, or kerosene emulsified with soap and diluted with cold water, applied when the damage is first noticed. (*b*) *Anthomyia brassicæ*, the adult of the cabbage-maggot, which also infests onions occasionally.

onion-grass (un'yun-grās), *n.* Same as *onion-couch*.

onion-maggot (un'yun-mag'gt), *n.* The larva of an onion-fly.

onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* 1. A kind of oyster likened to an onion.—2. A kind of clam of the genus *Mya*.—3. A shell of the genus *Lutraria*.

onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n.* A kind of paper: so called from its thinness, translucency, and finish, in which respects it resembles the skin of an onion. It has a high gloss, and may be of any color, blue being generally preferred as more opaque than other tints. It is used, on account of its lightness, for correspondence where a saving of postage is an object.

onion-smut (un'yun-smut), *n.* A fungus, *Urocystis Cepula*, of the order *Ustilaginæ*, very destructive to the cultivated onion.

oniony (un'yun-i), *a.* [*< onion + -y*.] Of the nature of onion; resembling or smelling of onion.

onirocrite, **onirocritic**, etc. See *oneirocrite*, etc.

Oniscidae (ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oniscus + -ida*.] A family of cursorial terrestrial isopods, typified by the genus *Oniscus*; the slaters or wood-lice. The legs are all ambulatory, the abdomen is six-segmented, the antennæ are from six- to nine-jointed, and the antennulæ are minute. Some of the species, which can roll themselves into a perfect ball, are known as *pill-bugs*, *slow-bugs*, and *armadillos*.

onisciform (ō-nis'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Oniscus + L. forma, form*.] 1. Related to or resembling the *Oniscidae*: specifically applied to the larvæ of certain lycanid butterflies.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Onisciformes*.

Onisciformes (ō-nis-i-fōr'méz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *onisciform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, equivalent to the family *Glomeridae* of Westwood: so called from their resemblance to *Oniscidae*.

oniscoid (ō-nis'koid), *a.* [*< Oniscus + -oid*.] Resembling a wood-louse; belonging or related to the *Oniscidae*.

Oniscus (ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀνίσκος*, a wood-louse, lit. a little ass, dim. of *ὄνος*, an ass: see *ass*.] The typical genus of *Oniscidae*. See also cut under *Isopoda*.

onkotomy, *n.* See *oncotomy*.

onlay (on'lā), *n.* [*< on + lay*.] Anything mounted upon another or affixed to it so as to project from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design.

onless, *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *unless*.

onliness (on'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly *oneliness*; *< only + -ness*.] 1. The state of being one or single; singleness.



A species of *Oniscus*.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being [as God], and that *Moravia*, unity, *oneliness*, or singularity, is essential to it.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 207.

2. The state of being alone.

onlitis (on'li'tis), *n.* Same as *gingivitis*.

onlivet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alive*.

onlofter, *adv.* A Middle English form of *aloft*.

onlooker (on'lūk'er), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

onlooking (on'lūk'ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

only (ōn'li), *a.* [Formerly *only*; *< ME. only, onli, onlich*, *< AS. ānlic, ānlic*, only (= *OFries. einlik, ainlik*, D. *eentlijk* = MLG. *einlik* = OHG. *einlih*, MHG. *einlich*, only = Dan. *enlig*, only = Sw. *enlig*, conformable), *< ān*, one, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Single as regards number, or as regards class or kind; one and no more or other; single; sole: as, he was the *only* person present; the *only* answer possible; an *only* son; my *only* friend; the *only* assignable reason.

His own *only* son, Lord over all y-knownen.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 800.

Denying the *only* Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

Jude 4.

This was an *only* bough, that grew in a large dark grove, not from a tree of its own, but, like the mistletoe, from another.

Bacon, Physical Fables, xl.

This *only* coale is enough to kindle the fire.

Mabbe, The Rogue, li. 261.

She is the *only* child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers.

Steele, Spectator, No. 449.

2. Alone; nothing or nobody but.

Before all things were, God *only* was.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

One *only* being shalt thou not subdue.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, l. 1.

3†. Mero; simple.

Th' Almighty, seeing their so bold assay, Kindled the flame of His consuming yre, And with His *only* breath them blew away.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 87.

And, as I cross'd thy way, I met thy wrath; The *only* fear of which near slain me hath.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

4. Single in degree or excellence; hence, distinguished above or beyond all others; special.

She rode in peace, through his *only* paynes and excellent endurance.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

My *only* love sprung from my *only* hate.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

Choice and select fashions are there in *only* request.

R. Brathwaite, English Gentleman, quoted by F. Hall.

He is the *only* man for music.

Johnson.

only (ōn'li), *adv., conj., and prep.* [Formerly *only*; *< ME. only, onli, onliche*, *onli*, etc., *< AS. ānlic, ānlic*, singularly, *< ānlic, ānlic*, only: see *only*, *a.*] 1. Alone; no other or others than; nothing or nobody else than; nothing or nobody but; merely: as, *only* one remained; man cannot live on bread *only*.

The sutor sith hit is no synne for suche mon as ben trewe For to seggen as thei seen and saue *onliche* preates.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 30.

Let no mourner say He weeps for her, for she was *only* mine.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1798.

'Tis she, and *only* she, Can make me happy, or give misery.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, l. 3.

Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.

With *only* Fame for spouse and your great deeds.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. No more than; merely; simply; just: as, he had sold *only* two.

But now he standeth [in Jaffa] never an howse but *only* ij towers, And 'certeyne Caves vnder the grounde.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually.

Gen. vi. 5.

Now therefore forgive, I pray thee, my sin *only* this once.

Ex. x. 17.

The eastern gardens indeed are *only* orchards, or woods of fruit trees.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for *only* one person.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

My words are *only* words.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, iii.

3. In but one manner, for but one purpose, by but one means, with but one result, etc.; in no other manner, respect, place, direction, circumstances, or condition than; at no other time, or in no other way, etc.; than; for no other purpose or with no other result than; solely; exclusively; entirely; altogether: as, he ventured forth *only* at night; he was saved *only* by the skin of his teeth; he escaped the gallows

only to be drowned; articles sold *only* in packages.

For our great sinnes forgiveness for to gotten And *only* by Christ cleenlich to be censed.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 819.

And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken *only* by Moses? hath he not spoken also by us?

Numb. xii. 2.

By works a man is justified, and not by faith *only*.

Jas. ii. 24.

At length he succeeded in attaining the crest of the mountain; but it was *only* to be plunged in new difficulties.

Irving, Granada, p. 84.

Infinite consciousness and finite consciousness exist *only* as they exist in each other.

Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliv.

Poetry is valuable *only* for the statement which it makes, and must always be subordinate thereto.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

4†. Above all others; preëminently; especially.

Afterward another *onliche* he blisde.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 534.

I was my father's son, tender and *only* beloved in the sight of my mother.

Prov. iv. 3.

That renowned good nun, That did so *only* embrace his country, and loved His fellow-citizens!

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

5. Singly; with no other in the same relation: as, the *only* begotten Son of the Father.—Not *only* . . . but also . . . not *only* . . . but . . . not merely . . . but likewise . . . both . . . and . . . (negatively expressed).—Syn. 1-3. *Alone*, *Only*, *See alone*.

II. *conj.* But; except; excepting that.

And Pharaoh said, I will let you go that you may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness: *only* ye shall not go very far away.

Ex. viii. 28.

We are men as you are, *Only* our miseries make us seem monsters.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

My wife and I in their coach to Hyde Parke, where great plenty of gallants, and pleasant it was, *only* for the dust.

Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1694.

A very pretty woman, *only* she acquits a little, as Captain Brazen says in the "Recruiting Officer."

Garrick, quoted in Forster's Goldsmith, i. 226.

III.† *prep.* Except; with the exception of.

Our whole office will be turned out *only* me.

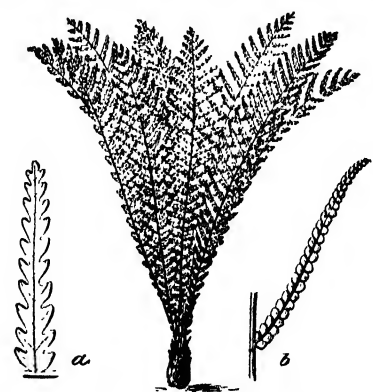
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 22, 1668.

onnethet, *adv.* See *uneth*.

Onobrychis (on-ō-brī'kis), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), *< Gr. ὀνοβρυχίς*, a leguminous plant, supposed to be saintfoin, appar. *< ὄνος*, an ass, + *βρύχιν*, gnaw.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysaræ* and the subtribe *Ehedydsaræ*, known by the flat unjointed exerted pod. There are about 70 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They are usually herbs, with pinnate leaves, and pink or whitish flowers in axillary racemes or spikes. See *cockhead*, 1. *French grass* (under *grass*), *hen's-bill*, and *sainfoin*.

onocentaur (on-ō-sen'tār), *n.* [*< LL. onocentaurus*, *< Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος*, *ὀνοκένταυρος*, a kind of tailless ape (Aelian), also (L.L.) a kind of demon haunting wild places (Septuagint, translated *pelosus* in Vulgate, and *salyr* in the Eng. version, Isa. xiii. 21), *< ὄνος*, ass, + *κένταυρος*, centaur: see *centaur*.] A fabulous monster, a kind of centaur, with a body part human and part asinine, represented in Roman sculpture.

Onoclea (on-ō-klē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), said to allude to the rolled-up fructification; *< Gr. ὄνος*, a vessel, + *κλέειν*, close.] A genus of polypodiaceous aspidoid ferns, having the fertile fronds much contracted and quite unlike the sterile ones. The sori are round, borne on the back of the veins of the contracted fertile frond, and



Ostrich-fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*). *a*, pinna of the sterile frond; *b*, pinna of the fertile frond.

concealed by their revolute margins. They inhabit cold temperate regions, there being three species of which two, *O. sensibilis*, the sensitive fern, and *O. Struthiopteris*, the ostrich-fern, are found in North America.

onofrite (on-ō-frit), *n.* [*< Onofre* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a sulphoselenide of mercury intermediate between metacinnabarite (HgS) and tiemannite (HgSe), a mineral occurring at San Onofre, Mexico, and in southern Utah. It is massive, of a lead-gray color.

onology (ō-nol-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄνος*, ass, + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

onomancy (on-ō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *onomancia*, *< NL. *onomantia*, short for **onomatomantia*: see *onomatomancy*.] Same as *onomatomancy*.

onomantic (on-ō-man'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *onomantico* = Pg. *onomantico*; as *onomancy* (-mant-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names or by the letters composing names. *Camden.*

onomantical (on-ō-man'ti-kul), *a.* [*< onomantic* + *-al*.] Same as *onomantic*.
An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew.

Camden, Remains, Names.

onomastic (on-ō-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *onomastique* = Pg. It. *onomastico*; *< Gr. ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to names, *< ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a name: specifically applied in law to the signature of an instrument the body of which is in the handwriting of another person, or to the instrument so signed.

onomasticon, onomasticum (on-ō-mas'ti-kon, -kum), *n.* [ML., *< Gr. ὀνομαστικόν* (see *βιβλίον*), a vocabulary, neut. of *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to naming: see *onomastic*.] A work containing words or names, with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a dictionary; a vocabulary.

onomatechny (on-ō-mā-tek-ni), *n.* [For **onomatotechny*, *< Gr. ὀνομα(τ)-*, a name, + *τέχνη*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

onomatologist (on-ō-mā-tol-ō-jist), *n.* [*< onomatolog- + -ist*.] One versed in onomatology, or the history of names. *Southey, The Doctor*, clxxvi.

onomatology (on-ō-mā-tol-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀνομα(τ)-*, a name, + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] Of, *< Gr. ὀνοματολόγος*, telling names. 1. The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms. —2. The distinctive vocabulary used in any particular branch of study. —3. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

onomatomancy (on-ō-mat-ō-man-si), *n.* [*< NL. *onomatomantia*, *< Gr. ὀνομα(τ)-*, name, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by names. *J. Gaulle* (1652), quoted in Hall's *Modern English*, p. 37, note. Also *onomomancy*, *onomancy*.

onomatope (on-ō-mā-top), *n.* [A short form *< onomatopœia*.] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-yā), *n.* [= F. *onomatopée* = Sp. *onomatopeya* = Pg. *onomatopeia* = It. *onomatopeia*, *onomatopea*, *< NL. onomatopœia*, *< Gr. ὀνοματοποιία*, also *ὀνοματοποίησις*, the making of a name, esp. to express a natural sound, *< ὀνομα*, making names, esp. to express natural sounds, *< ὀνομα(τ)-*, a name, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. In *philol.*, the formation of names by imitation of natural sounds; the naming of anything by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound which it makes, or something audible connected with it; the imitative principle in language-making; thus, the verbs *buzz* and *hum* and the nouns *peewit*, *whippoorwill*, etc., are produced by *onomatopœia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. In the etymologies of this dictionary the principle is expressed by the terms *imitation* (adj. *imitative*) or *imitative variation*. Also called *onomatopœsis*, *onomatopœsis*.

Onomatopœia [as a word], in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc.
2. In *rhet.*, the use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical effect.

onomatopœic (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-ik), *a.* [= F. *onomatopœique*; as *onomatopœia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of *onomatopœia*; representing the sound of the thing signified; imitative in speech.

onomatopœous (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀνοματοποιός*: see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopœsis (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-sis), *n.* [Also *onomatopœiosis*; *< Gr. ὀνοματοποίησις*; see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopœtic (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-et'ik), *a.* [*< onomatopœsis* (-pœt-) + *-ic*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopœtically (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-et'i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with *onomatopœia*; by an *onomatopœic* process.

onomatopœsis (on-ō-mat-ō-pē-ō-sis), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopy (on-ō-mā-tō-pi), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomancy (on-ō-mō-man-si), *n.* Same as *onomatomancy*.

Onondaga salt-group. See *salt-group*.

ononet, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *anon*.

Ononis (ō-nō-nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< Gr. ὄνισ*, a plant, *< ὄνος*, an ass: see *ass*¹.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieae*, known by the monadelphous stamens. There are about 60 species, in Europe and the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. They are usually herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, oblong pods, and red or yellow flowers, solitary or two or three together in the axils of the leaves. See *rest-harrow*, *cammock*¹, *1*, *finweed*, *licorice* (b), and *land-whin* (under *whin*).

Onopordon (on-ō-pōr-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), *< Gr. ὀνόπωρον*, the cotton-thistle, so called, according to Pliny, as rendering asses flatulent; *< Gr. ὄνος*, an ass, + *πόρος*, breaking wind, *< πέρω* = L. *pedere*, break wind.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroidae* and the subtribe *Carduineae*, characterized by the pilose filaments and foveolate receptacle. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are prickly and usually



Onopordon Acanthium.
1, the upper part of the stem with the head; 2, a leaf; a, a flower; b, the fruit with the pappus.

cottony herbs, with deep-cut and spiny leaves, and large terminal heads of purplish or white flowers. *O. Acanthium* is the common cotton-thistle or Scotch thistle. In some old books called *argentine* or *argentine thistle*, from its silvery whiteness. See *cotton-thistle*, and *Scotch thistle* (under *thistle*).

onor, **onour**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *honor*.

Onosma (ō-nōz-mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), *< Gr. ὄνισμα*, a boraginaceous plant, *< ὄνος*, an ass, + *σμήλη*, smell.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Boraginaceae*, the tribe *Boragaceae*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeae*, characterized by the four separate nutlets, fixed by a broad flat base. There are about 70 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. They are bristly or hoary herbs with alternate leaves and bracted one-sided racemes of usually yellow flowers. They are to some extent in favor for cultivation, the hardy species being specially suited to rockwork. *O. Tauricum* is called *golden-drop*.

Onosmodium (on-ōs-mō-di-um), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), *< Onosma*, + *Gr. εὐδός*, form (see *-oid*).] A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceae*, the tribe *Boragaceae*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeae*, having obtuse included anthers, bracted racemes, and erect corolla-lobes. There are about 6 species, all North American, erect bristly perennials, with alternate leaves and recurving racemes or cymes of white, greenish, or yellowish flowers. See *gromwell*.

onround, *adv.* A Middle English form of *around*.

onrush (on'rush), *n.* [*< on* + *rush*.] A rush or dash onward; a rapid or violent onset.

onsay (on'sā), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *onset* and *assay*.] Onset; beginning.

First came New Custome, and he gave the onsay.
New Custome. (Nares.)

onset (on'set), *n.* [*< on* + *set*¹, *v.*] 1. A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon

an enemy or a fort, or the order for such an assault.

Gift your countrie lords fa' back,
Our Borderers call the onset gie.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).
O for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of onset gave!
Wordsworth, Pass of Killcraanky.

2†. Start; beginning; initial step or stage; outset.

Children, if sufficient pains are taken with them at the onset, may much more easily be taught to shoot well than men.

Ascham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 125.

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon, Delays* (ed. 1887).

3. An attack of any kind: as, the impetuous onset of grief.—4. Something set on or added by way of ornament. = *Syn.* 1. *Attack, Charge, Onset, Assault, Onslaught.* *Attack* is the general word; the rest are arranged according to the degree of violence implied. *Charge* is a military word: as, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." *Onset* generally applies to a collective movement; *assault* and *onslaught* may indicate the act of many or of one. *An onslaught* is rough and sudden, without method or persistence.

onset (on'set), *v. t.* [*< onset, n.*] To assault; begin.

This for a time was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

onshore (on'shōr), *adv.* Toward the land: as, the wind blew *onshore*.

onshore (on'shōr), *a.* [*< onshore, adv.*] Being on or moving toward the land: as, an *onshore* wind.

onside, **onsidet**, *adv.* Middle English forms of *aside*.

onslaught (on'slāt), *n.* [*< on* + *slaught*, *< ME. slagt*, *< AS. sleaht*, a striking, attack: see *slaught, slaughter*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault; an inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack.

I do remember yet that *onslaught* [orig. printed *anslaught*, by error; thou wast beaten, And fled at before the butler.

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, li. 3.

His reply to this unexpected *onslaught* is a mixture of satire, dignity, good-humour, and railery.

A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xi.
= *Syn.* *Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

onslepet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *asleep*.
onst (wunst), *adv.* [Also written, more distinctively, but badly, *oncet*, *onct*; *< once* + *-t* excrement, as in *against*, *amongst*, etc. So *twist*, *twicet*, for *twice*.] A common vulgarism for *once*¹.

"It [Nature] 's amaz' hard to come at," sez he, "but onet git it an' you've gut everything!"
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi., The Argymunt.

onstead (on'sted), *n.* [With loss of orig. *v* (due to Scand.), from **wonstead*, *< won*², *wone* (*< AS. wunian* = Icel. *una*), dwell + *stead*, place.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

answeret, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

Ontarian (on-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ontario* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada, or Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, on the border between Canada and New York.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Ontario.

Onthophagus (on-thof'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), *< Gr. ὄνθος*, dung, + *φάγω*, devour.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles. It is one of the largest genera of the family *Scarabæidae*, containing several hundred species, found all over the world, usually of small size, sometimes of brilliant color, breeding in dung. The genus is characterized by the combination of nine-jointed antennæ with no visible scutellum.

ontilt, **ontill**, *prep.* Middle English forms of *until*.

onto¹, *prep.* An obsolete form of *unto*.

The bestia furth hes turayt this lika syre
Onto the altar bleasand [blazing?] of hayt fyre.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, XII. iv. 80.

onto² (on'tō), *prep.* [A mod. form, due to coalescence of the *adv.* *on*¹ with the following *prep.* *to*, after the analogy of *into* (and of *unto*, formerly also *onto*, so far as that is analogous), *upon*, etc. The word is regarded by purists as vulgar, and is avoided by careful writers.] 1. Toward and upon: as, the door opens directly *onto* the street.

It is a very pleasant country-seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, *onto* which it looks.

H. R. Haggard, Allan Quatermain, xxiii.

2. To and in connection with.

When the attention is turned to a dream scene passing in the mind, on awakening it can recall certain antecedent events that join *onto* the ones present, and so on back into the night. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, i. 383.

3. To the top of; upon; on.

"Where are you going now, Mrs. Fairfax?" . . . "On to the leads; will you come and see the view?"

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xl.

It kind of puts a noo soot of close onto a word, thersere funattick spellin' doos.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. xl, The Argymunt.

He subsided onto the music-bench obediently.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

ontogenal (on-toj'-e-nal), *a.* Same as *ontogenic*. *Nature*, xli. 316. [Rare.]

ontogenesis (on-tō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*Gr. ὄν (ōn-), being (neut. pl. τὰ ὄντα, existing things), + γένεσις, generation.*] In *biol.*, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally. Also *ontogeny*.

ontogenetic (on-tō-jē-net'-ik), *a.* [*ontogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

ontogenetical (on-tō-jē-net'-i-kal), *a.* [*ontogenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *ontogenetic*.

ontogenetically (on-tō-jē-net'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis.

ontogenic (on-tō-jen'-ik), *a.* [*ontogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontogeny, or the history of the individual development of an organized being.

ontogenically (on-tō-jen'-i-kal-i), *adv.* Ontogenetically; by ontogenesis.

ontogenist (on-tōj'-e-nist), *n.* [*ontogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or studies ontogeny.

ontogeny (on-tōj'-e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ὄν (ōn-), being, + -γενεα, < -γενής, producing; see -geny.*] 1. Same as *ontogenesis*.—2. Specifically or specially, the ontogenesis of an individual living organism; the entire development and metamorphosis or life-history of a given organism, as distinguished from *phylogeny*.

ontographic (on-tō-graf'-ik), *a.* [*ontograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontography.

ontography (on-tog'-rā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ὄν (ōn-), being, + -γραφία, < -γράφω, write.*] A description of beings, their nature and essence. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

ontology (on-tō-loj'-ik), *a.* [= *F. ontologique*; as *ontology* + *-ic*.] Same as *ontological*.

ontological (on-tō-loj'-i-kal), *a.* [*ontologie* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ontology; of the nature of ontology; metaphysical. **Ontological proof**, the a priori argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God. It has been stated by Anselm, Descartes, and Leibnitz.

ontologically (on-tō-loj'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of ontology; by means of or in accordance with ontology.

ontologism (on-tol'-ō-jizm), *n.* [*ontology* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognitions. Ontologism was initiated by Marsilius Ficinus, and formulated and continued by Malebranche and by Gioberti. As formulated in certain selected propositions, the system was condemned by papal authority in 1861, and this decision was confirmed by others in 1862 and 1866 *Cath. Diet.*

ontologist (on-tol'-ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. ontologiste* = *Sp. ontologista*; as *ontology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ontology; one who studies ontology.

ontologize (on-tol'-ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ontologized*, ppr. *ontologizing*. [*ontology* + *-ize*.] To pursue ontological studies; be an ontologist; study ontology.

ontology (on-tol'-ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. ontologie* = *Sp. ontología* = *Pg. It. ontologia*, < *NL. ontologia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < *Gr. ὄν (ōn-), being (neut. pl. τὰ ὄντα, existing things), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.*] The theory of being; that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents.

Ontology is a discourse of being in general, and the various or most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word being here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be. *Watts*, *Ontology*, li. (Fleming.)

The first part of this metaphysic in its systematic form is *ontology*, or the doctrine of the abstract characteristics of Being. *Hegel*, *Logic*, tr. by W. Wallace, § 83.

The science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations is called *ontology*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, vii.

ontosophy (on-tos'-ō-fī), *n.* [*NL. ontosophia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < *Gr. ὄν (ōn-), being, + σοφία, wisdom.*] Same as *ontology*.

onus (ō'nus), *n.* [*L. onus (oner-), a load, burden.* Hence ult. *E. onerous, exonerate*, etc.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, 'onus of proof.'

I again move the introduction of a new topic, . . . on me be the *onus* of bringing it forward.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the *onus* of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J. S. Mill*.

Onus probandi (literally, 'the burden of proving'), the burden of proof—that is, the task of proving what has been alleged. This usually rests upon the person or side making the charge or allegation, but sometimes with the other, as in some cases when the allegation is a negative, or when the fact lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other and he is under a duty of disclosure.

onward, onwards (on'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*on* + *-ward, -wards*.] 1. By or in advance; forward; on; toward the front or a point ahead; ahead: as, to move *onward*, literally or figuratively.

When the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went *onward* in all their journeys. *Ex. xl. 36.*

And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own
Which we have goaded *onward*.

Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 3. 271.

2. Forward; continuously on.

Nature, sovereign mistress over wrack,
As thou goest *onwards*, still will pluck thee back.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxvi.

Still *onward* winds the dreary way.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxvi.

3. Forth; forward in time.

But say
That death be not one stroke, as I supposed,
Bereaving sense, but endless misery
From this day *onward*.

Millon, *P. L.*, x. 811.

= *Syn. Forward, Onward.* See *forward*.
onward (on'wärd), *a.* [*onward*, *adv.*] 1. Advancing; moving on or forward.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of *onward* time shall yet be made.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxxviii.

2. Forward; forwarding: said of progress or advancement.

The *onward* course which leadeth to immortality and honour. *Chalmers*, *Sabbath Readings*, II. 108.

The world owes all its outward impulses to men ill at ease. *Laethorne*, *Seven Gables*, xx.

3. Advanced as regards progress or improvement; forward.

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

onwardness (on'wärd-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being onward or advanced; advance; progress. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia*, ii. 7.

onwards, *adv.* See *onward*.

onwry, *a.* A variant of *unwry*. *Chaucer*.

ony (ō'ni), *a.* and *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *any*.

onycha (on'i-kä), *n.* [*L. onycha*, acc. of *onyx (onych-)*, a kind of mussel: see *onyx*.] 1. The shell or operculum of a species of mollusk, found in India and elsewhere, and emitting, when burned, a musky odor. In Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" the onycha of the following quotation is identified as the operculum of some species of *Strombus*, which has a claw-like shape and a peculiar odor when burned. This object is also said to have been known in old works on materia medica by the names *unguis odoratus*, *blatta byzantina*, and *devil's-claw*.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha* [*L. onycha*, acc., Vulgate, translating Heb. *shecheleth*]. *Ex. xxx. 34.*

2. The onyx.

onychauxis (on-i-käk'-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), finger-nail, + αἰσίν, increase.*] Increase in the substance of the nail, whether as simple thickening or as a general enlargement of its entire substance.

onychia¹ (ō-nik'-i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), finger-nail: see onyx.*] Suppurative inflammation in proximity to the finger-nail. See *paronychia*.—**Onychia maligna**, a perverse suppurative inflammation of the nail-bed, occurring spontaneously in persons with vitality exhausted by chronic disease.—**Onychia parasitica**, onychomycosis.

Onychia² (ō-nik'-i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. onyx (onych-)*, a kind of mussel: see *onyx, onycha*.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects, founded by Hübner in 1816. (b) A genus of cynipidous hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Figitinae*, founded by Walker in 1835. Three North American and several European species are described. Like the rest of the *Figitinae*, and unlike most other *Cynipidae*, they are all parasitic.

2. A genus of cephalopods.

onychia³, *n.* Plural of *onychium*.

onychian (ō-nik'-i-an), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Onychii* or *Onychoteuthidae*.

onychite (on'i-kit), *n.* [*L. *onychites, onychitis*, < *Gr. ὀνυχίτης, ὀνυχίτις, sc. λίθος, a kind of yellowish marble, < ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), onyx, etc.*: see *onyx*.] An Oriental alabaster (aragonite) consisting of carbonate of lime, white with yellow and brown veins, at present found in Algeria, Mexico, and California. It is believed by King to have been the ancient *marbre*. Pliny and other authors mention fabulous sums as having been paid for vases of onychite.

onychitis (on-i-ki'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὀνυχίτης (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + -itis*.] Inflammation of the soft parts about the nail; paronychia.

onychium (ō-nik'-i-un), *n.*; pl. *onychia* (-i-ä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὀνυχίον, a little claw, dim. of ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw: see onyx*.] A little claw; specifically, in *entom.*, a small appendage of the terminal joint of the tarsus of many insects, between the two claws with which the tarsus usually ends. The onychium may bear an appendage called *paronychium*. Also called *pseudonychium*, and in dipters *empodium*.

onychogryposis (on'i-kō-grī-pō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + γριπώσις, a crooking, hooking: see gryposis*.] Thickening and curvature of the nails. Also, erroneously, *onychogryphosis*.

onychomancy (on'i-kō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), nail, + μαντεία, divination.*] A kind of divination by means of the finger-nails. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 96.

onychomycosis (on'i-kō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + μυκός, fungus*.] Disease of the nail caused by the presence of a fungus, usually *Trichophyton tonsurans*, rarely *Achorion Schonleini*.—**Onychomycosis circinata**, Same as *onychomycosis trichophytina*.—**Onychomycosis favosa**, onychomycosis caused by *Achorion Schonleini*.—**Onychomycosis trichophytina**, onychomycosis caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

onychonosos (on-i-kon'-ō-sos), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + νόσος, disease*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the nails.

onychopathic (on'i-kō-path'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + πάθος, suffering*.] Pertaining to or affected with disease of the nails.

Onychophora (on-i-kof'-ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + φέρω = E. bear¹*.] An order of *Myriapoda* established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*. Also called *Peripatoda*, *Milnespoda*, and *Onychopoda*.

onychophoran (on-i-kof'-ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*As Onychophora* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Onychophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Onychophora*.

onychophorous (on-i-kof'-ō-rus), *a.* [*As Onychophora* + *-ous*.] Same as *onychophoran*.

onychosis (on-i-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail, claw, + -osis*.] Disease of the nails.

onyert, *n.* See *oneyer*.

onym (on'im), *n.* [*Gr. ὄνυμα, a dial. (Æolic) form (used also in Attic in comp. -ωνυμος, -ωνυμος) of ὄνομα, Ionic οἶνομα, a name: see name¹*.] In *zool.*, the technical name of a species or other group, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature.

The word *onym* supplies the desiderata of brevity in writing, euphony in speaking, plastic aptitude for combinations, and exactitude of signification. *Coues*, *The Auk*, 1884, p. 321.

onymal (on'i-mal), *a.* [*onym* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to an onym or to onymy.

onymatic (on-i-mat'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὄνυμα(τ-), a name, + -ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the technical nomenclature of a science.

A new *onymatic* system of logical expression. *W. S. Jevons*, *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 66.

onymize (on'i-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *onymized*, ppr. *onymizing*. [*onym* + *-ize*.] In *zool.*, to make use of onymy; apply a system of nomenclature.

onymy (on'i-mi), *n.* [*onym* + *-y* (after *synonymy*, etc.).] In *zool.*, the use of onymy; a system of nomenclature.

onyst, *adv.* An obsolete form of *once*.

onyx (on'iks), *n.* [*In ME. oniche, < OF. oniche, onychē, F. onyx (after L.) = Sp. onique, oniz = Pg. oniz = It. onice, < L. onyx (onych-), < Gr. ὄνυξ (ōnyx-), a nail (of a human being), a claw or talon (of a bird), a claw (of a beast), a hoof (of horses, oxen, etc.), a thickening in the cornea of the eye, a veined gem, the onyx, in L. also a kind of yellowish marble; = L. unguis, a nail (< *ungula*, a hoof). See *nail*.] 1. A variety of quartz, closely allied to agate, characterized by a structure in parallel bands differing in*

color or in degree of translucency: in the better kinds the layers are sharply defined and the colors white with black, brown, or red. In many cases the contrast of color is heightened by artificial means. The ancients valued the onyx very highly, and used it much for cameos, many of the finest cameos in existence being of this stone. See cut under *banded*.

And the Degrees to go up to his Throne, where he sitteth at the Mete, on is of *Oniche*, another is of *Cristalle*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 276.

2. An infiltration of pus between the layers of the cornea, resembling a nail.—3. In *conch*.: (a) The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. (b) A razor-shell; a bivalve of the family *Solenida*.—**Onyx marble**, a translucent, whitish, and partially iridescent variety of carbonate of lime, having a stalagmitic or more or less concentric structure, and hence bearing some resemblance to onyx, whence the name. It is a material of great beauty, and is used for cases of clocks, and for vases, table-tops, etc. It was known in ancient times and highly valued, especially for making small vases or cups for holding precious ornaments. It was the alabastrites of the Romans, and is often called *Oriental alabaster*, although a carbonate and not a sulphate of lime. The ancient quarries of this material, of which knowledge had long been lost, were rediscovered in Egypt about 1850, and furnish a highly prized ornamental stone. The chief supply at the present time, however, comes from Algeria, where it occurs in large quantity and of fine quality. A similar stone, known as *Mexican onyx* or *Tecalli marble*, has been discovered within the past few years in Mexico, and has already come into somewhat extensive use in the United States and elsewhere.

onyxis (ō-nīk'sis), *n.* An ingrowing nail.

onza de oro (on'zā dā ō'rō), [*Sp.*: *onza*, ounce; *de*, of; *oro*, gold: see *ounce*¹, *de*², or³.] A large gold coin struck during the nineteenth century by some of the South American republics, and by Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. It was worth about \$16. Also called *doblon*. See *doubloon*.

oot, *a.* Same as *ot*.

oobit (ō'bit), *n.* Same as *oubit*. *Jamieson*.

obblast (ō'ō-blast), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον* (= *L.* *ovum*), an egg, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A bud or germ of an ovum; a primitive or formative ovum not yet developed into an ovum.

obblastic (ō'ō-blast'ik), *a.* [*obblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to obblasts or budding ova.

obcymba (ō'ō-sim'bā), *n.*; pl. *obcymbæ* (-bē). [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον* (= *L.* *ovum*), an egg, + *κύμβα* (= *L.* *cymba*), a boat: see *cymba*.] A pterocymba whose opposed pleural and proral pterea are conjoined, producing a spicule of two meridional bands. *Sollan*.

obcymbate (ō'ō-sim'bāt), *a.* [*obcymba* + *-ate*.] Having the character of or pertaining to an obcymba.

obcyst (ō'ō-sist), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον* (= *L.* *ovum*), an egg (see *ovum*), + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an ovicell; a sac or pouch serving as a receptacle of the eggs of certain polyzoans, to the cells of which it is attached; a kind of oötheca or oöstegite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *oögonium*. [*Kare.*]

obcystic (ō'ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*obcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an obcyst: as, an obcystic chamber.

oodles, **oodlins** (ō'dlz, ōd'linz), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Abundance; a large quantity. [*Tennessee.*]

All you lack 's the feathers, and we've got oodles of 'em right here. *The Century*, XXXIII, 846.

oöcial (ō'ō-si'al), *a.* [*oöcium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an oöcium.

oöcium (ō'ō-si-um), *n.*; pl. *oöcia* (-i). [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, egg, + *οἶκος*, house.] One of the bud-like cells or cysts of some polyzoans, as the marine gymnomelomatous forms of the order, which are specially formed to receive the ova, and in which the ova are fecundated; the kind of ovicell or obcyst which a moss-animalcule may have.

oögamous (ō'ō-g'ā-mus), *a.* [*oögam-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or being reproduced by oögam-y.

It is evident that we have before us an intermediate case between the ordinary forms of *oögamous* and *isogamous* conjugation. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 164.

oögamy (ō'ō-g'ā-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of dissimilar form: contrasted with *isogamy*.

oögenesis (ō'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis or origin and development of the ovum.

oögenetic (ō'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*oögenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to oögenesis.

oögeny (ō'ō-j'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γεννία*, *γεννέω*, producing: see *-geny*.] Oögenesis.

oöglæa (ō'ō-glē'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γλαία*, glue: see *glæa*.] Same as *egg-glue*.

oögone (ō'ō-gōn), *n.* [*oögonium*.] Same as *oögonium*.

oögonium (ō'ō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *oögonia* (-i). [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γεννέω*, generation.] In *bot.*, the female sexual organ in certain cryptogamic plants. It is usually a more or less spherical sac, without differentiation into neck and venter as in the archegonium, and contains one or more oöspores, which after fertilization become oöspores. Compare *antheridium*, and see cut under *conceptacle*.

The oögonium is the female reproductive organ, and the antheridium the male. *Bessey, Botany*, p. 243.

Lying amidst the filamentous mass . . . are seen numerous dark pear-shaped bodies, which are the oögonia, or parent-cells of the germ-cells. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 323.

oögraph (ō'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device for drawing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. There are various forms of the machine, consisting essentially of some suitable device for holding the egg steadily upon the paper while a perpendicular pencil with its point on the paper travels around the egg, and thus traces a line. The pencil is adjusted vertically against the egg, during its transit, by a light pressure, such as that of an elastic band.

oöidal (ō'ō-id'al), *a.* [**oöid* (*Gr.* *ὄβλον*), like an egg, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *ειδός*, form) + *-al*.] Resembling an egg in form; egg-shaped; ovoid. *R. P. Burton, El-Medina*, p. 319.

oökt, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oöktook (ō'ke-tōk), *n.* [*Eskimo*.] The urson or Canada porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*.

oolackan (ō'la-kan), *n.* Same as *eulachon*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XXXIX, 59. Also *oolahan*.

oolak (ō'lak), *n.* [*E. Ind.* *ulak* (?).] A freight-cargo of the Hoogly and central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, and the sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered with an oar. *Imp. Dict.*

oölemma (ō'ō-lem'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *λεμμα*, peel, skin.] The vitelline membrane of an ovum.

oölite (ō'ō-lit), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. *n.* A granular limestone each grain of which is more or less completely spherical, and made up of concentric coats of carbonate of lime formed around a minute nucleus, which is usually a grain of sand: so called from the resemblance of the rock to the roe of a fish. The term *oölite* gave the name to an important series of fossiliferous rocks—the Oölitic of England and the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. *Oölitic* as thus employed is, however, obsolescent in England. The series was called *oölitic* from the fact that it is largely made up of limestone having that peculiar structure. The following are the generally recognized subdivisions of the Oölitic or Jurassic system in England: the Upper or Portland Oölitic, comprising the Purbeckian, Portlandian, and Kimmeridgian; the Middle or Oxford Oölitic, comprising the Corallian and Oxfordian; and the Lower or Bath Oölitic, comprising the Great Oölitic group, the Fuller's Earth, and the Inferior Oölitic. Beneath this comes the *Lias*. See *Jurassic*.

II. *a.* Same as *oölitic*.

oölitic (ō'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*oölite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oölite; composed of oölite; resembling oölite.—**Oölitic series**. See *oölite*.

oölitiferous (ō'ō-li-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*oölite* + *-ferous*.] Producing oölite or roe-stone.

oolly (ō'li), *n.*; pl. *oolies* (-liz). [*E. Ind.*] In *Indian metal-working*, a small lump of steel as it leaves the melting-pot, especially of Wootz steel.

oölogic (ō'ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*oölog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *oölogical*.

oölogical (ō'ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [*oölogic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to oölogy.

oölogically (ō'ō-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* By means of oölogy, or in an oölogical manner: as, to classify birds oölogically.

oölogist (ō'ō-lō'j-ist), *n.* [*oölog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in oölogy.—2. A collector of birds' eggs.

The leaves and the protective coloring of most nests baffle them [the crows and jays and other enemies of the song-birds] as effectually, no doubt, as they do the professional oölogist. *J. Burroughs, The Century*, XXVI, 683.

oölogy (ō'ō-lō'ji), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *λογία*, *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The study of birds' eggs; the department of ornithology which treats of the nidification and oviposition of birds, the specific characters of egg-shells, and the classificatory conclusions which may be deduced therefrom. See *oöiology*.—2. In a wider sense, the ontogeny of birds.

All that relates to . . . both the structure and function of the reproductive organs, and to the maturation of the product of conception, is properly *oölogy*; though the term is vulgarly used to signify merely a description of the chalky substance with which the egg of a bird is finally invested. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 216.

oolong (ō'long), *n.* [*Chin.* *oolung*, *ool* or *woo*, black, + *lung*, dragon.] A variety of black tea with the flavor of green tea. Also written *oulung*.

oömeter (ō'om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*¹.] An apparatus for measuring eggs; a mechanical contrivance for taking exact measurements of eggs.

oömetric (ō'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*As oömeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of eggs; of or pertaining to an oömeter.

oömetry (ō'om-et-ri), *n.* [*As oömeter* + *-y*.] The measurement of eggs.

oomiak (ō'mi-ak), *n.* [*Eskimo*.] A large boat made of skin, used by the Eskimos. It is almost always manned by women, and is hence frequently called the women's boat. It is from 20 to 30 feet long, and is rowed with shovel-shaped oars, and sometimes helped on by the aid of a small sail. Also spelled *oomiak*.

During the return voyage after my rescue, the Bear was visited by an oomiak and kayak filled with Eskimo, one of whom was tattooed.

A. W. Greeley, *Arctic Service*, App. vi, p. 355.

Oömycetes (ō'ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητις*, a mushroom.] A class of phycomycetous fungi, including those fungi in which the sexual process attains its highest development. It embraces, according to the most recent authorities, the four orders *Peronosporae*, *Ancylistae*, *Monoblepharidæ*, and *Saprolegniaceæ*.

oon, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *one*.

oon-, *a.* An occasional Middle English form of *un-*.

oonest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*¹.

oonhed, *n.* A Middle English form of *one-head*.

oönin (ō'ō-nin), *n.* [*Irreg.* *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *-in*².] Same as *albumin*.

oonlit, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *only*.

oonst, *interj.* Same as *ounds*.

Oone, haven't you got enough of them?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv, 1.

oop (ūp), *v. t.* [*A dial. form of whip*.] 1. To bind round with thread or cord, whip: as, to oop a splice; to oop it round with thread. Hence—2. To unite; join.

oopak (ō'pak), *n.* [*Chinese*: a Cantonese pronunciation of *Huoh*, *hu*, lake (referring to the Tung-Ting Lake), + *pek*, north.] A variety of black tea grown in the province of Huoh, central China.

oöphoralgia (ō'ō-fō-rāl'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄφρον* + *Gr.* *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, same as *ovaralgia*.

oöphore (ō'ō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *φορος*, *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹. Cf. *oöphorum*.] The segment or stage of the life-cycle of the *Pteridophyta* and *Bryophyta* that bears the sexual organs. Compare *sporophore*, or that stage in which non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne.

oöphorectomy (ō'ō-fō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄφρον* + *Gr.* *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of an ovary.

oöphoridium (ō'ō-fō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *oöphoridia* (-i). [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *φορος* (*Gr.* *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹) + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, one of those sporanges of *Lycopodiaceæ* which contain the larger or female spores.

oöphoritis (ō'ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄφρον* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an ovary; ovaritis.

oöphoro-epilepsy (ō'ō-fō-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [*pathol.*, epilepsy dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoromania (ō'ō-fō-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄφρον* + *Gr.* *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoron (ō'ō-fō-rōn), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *φορος*, *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹.] Same as *ovarium*, ovary.

oöphyte (ō'ō-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *oöphore*.

oöpoda (ō'ō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *ὄβλον*, an egg, + *ποδός* (*Gr.* *πόδι*) = *E. foot*.] The elements of the sting or modified ovipositor of insects, mostly composed of three pairs of blade-like parts chiefly concerned in egg-laying. They are regarded by some as homologous with limbs, whence the name.

oöpodal (ō'ō-pō-dal), *a.* [*oöpoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oöpoda.

oor, *n.* A Middle English form of *ore*¹.

oorali (ō-rā'li), *n.* Same as *curari*.

oorial (ō'rī'al), *n.* [*Native name*.] A kind of wild sheep, *Ovis cycloceros*, or *O. blanfordi*, a native of Asia.

oocle, ourle (ô'ri), *a.* [*< Icel. úrigr, wet, < úr, a drizzling rain.*] 1. Chill; having the sensation of cold; drooping; shivering.

Listening the doors an' winnows rattle,
I thought me on the ourle cattle.

Burns, *A Winter Night*.

2. Bleak; melancholy. *Galt*. [Scotch in both uses.]

oöperm (ô'ô-spêrm), *n.* [*< Gr. óv, an egg, + spēma, seed.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *oöspore*.—2. A fertilized ovum. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elem. Biol.*, p. 4.

oösperspore (ô-ô-spêr'mô-spôr), *n.* [*< Gr. óv, an egg, + spēma, seed, + spēros, seed.*] In *bot.*, a fertilized product of sexual intercourse; a fecund spore or its equivalent; a zygospore or zygote.

oöspersporous (ô-ô-spêr'mô-spô-rus), *a.* [*< oösperspore + -ous.*] Pertaining to an oösperspore, or having its character.

oösphere (ô'ô-sfêr), *n.* [*< Gr. óv, an egg, + sphaîra, a ball: see sphere.*] In cryptogams, the naked nucleated spherical or ovoid mass of protoplasm in the center of the oögonium, which after fertilization develops the oöspore.

The oösphere is never motile, and in most cases it remains within the parent plant until long after it is fertilized.

Bessey, *Botany*, p. 243.

Oöspora (ô-ô-spô-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. óv, an egg, + spēra, a spore, seed.*] Same as *Oösporea*.

oösporangium (ô'ô-spô-ran-jî), *n.* [*< oösporangium, q. v.*] Same as *oösporangium*.

oösporangium (ô'ô-spô-ran-jî-nî), *n.*; *pl. oösporangia* (-â). [*NL., < Gr. óv, an egg, + spēros, seed, + âγγειον, a vessel: see sporangium.*] In *bot.*: (a) One of the unilocular zoösporangia of certain fucoid algae (*Phaeosporae*): a name originally given by Thuret, recently not much used. Compare *trichosporangium*. (b) Same as *oöphoridium*.

oöspore (ô'ô-spôr), *n.* [*< Gr. óv, an egg, + spēros, seed.*] In *bot.*, in cryptogamic plants, the immediate product of the fertilization of the oösphere. The oöspore differs from the oösphere structurally in having a hard cell-wall of cellulose, and physiologically in possessing the power of germination and growth after a period of rest. Also *oöperm*. See *ent* under *conceptacle*.

The product of the sexual process, the fertilized oöspore, is termed the *oöspore*. *Vines*, *Physiol. of Plants*, p. 600.

Oösporea (ô-ô-spô-rê-ô), *n. pl.* [*NL., as E. oöspore + -ea.*] The third of the seven primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as proposed by Bessey (*Botany*, p. 243), characterized by the production of oöspores. This division contains *Volvox* and its allies, the *Edopontaceae*, the *Carbolastreae*, and the *Fuaceae*. Later systematists make varying disposition of the several orders.

oösporic (ô-ô-spôr'ik), *a.* [*< oöspore + -ic.*] In *bot.*, same as *oösporous*.

oösporiferous (ô'ô-spô-rif'ê-rus), *a.* [*As oöspore + -i-ferous.*] In *bot.*, bearing oöspores.

oösporous (ô'ô-spô-rus), *a.* [*< oöspore + -ous.*] In *bot.*, having or producing oöspores. Also *oösporic*.

oost, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*!

oostet, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*!

oostegite (ô-os'te-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. óv, an egg, + sti-giv, cover, + -ite.*] An egg-covering or case for ova, formed in certain crustaceans, as amphipods and isopods, by a laminar expansion of the limbs of certain somites of the body. See *Amphipoda*, *Isopoda*, and *cuts* under *Amphipoda* and *Amphithoe*.

oostegitic (ô-os-te-jî'tik), *a.* [*< oostegite + -ic.*] Covering or incasing eggs; having the nature or office of an oostegite.

oötheca (ô-ô-thê-kâ), *n.*; *pl. oöthecae* (-sê). [*NL., < Gr. óv, an egg, + thêkê, a case: see theca.*] 1. An egg-case containing eggs arranged in one of several different ways, as that of the cockroach or rearhorse.—2†. In *bot.*, a sporangium of ferns.

oöthecal (ô-ô-thê'kal), *a.* [*< oötheca + -al.*] Sheathing eggs; having the nature or office of an oötheca.

oötocia (ô-ô-tô'si-â), *n.* [*< Gr. ótokia, a laying of eggs, < ótokos, laying eggs: see oötocous.*] The discharge of an ovum from the ovary; ovulation.

oötocoid (ô-ô-tô'koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oötoceidae*. [The word has been used by Dana as synonymous with *semioöparous*; but part of his supposed oötocoid mammals have since been ascertained to be oötocous or truly oviparous.]

II. *n.* A member of the *Oötoceidae*, as a marsupial or monotreme.

Also *oötoceidan*.

Oötoceidae (ô-ô-tô'koi'dê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ótokos, laying eggs (see oötocous), + eîdos, form.*] In Dana's system of classification, a division of the *Mammalia*, including the monotremes and marsupials, or placental as distinguished from placental mammals: so called from the resemblance or relation of these mammals to oviparous vertebrates. The monotremes have since been ascertained to be oötocous.

oötoceidan (ô-ô-tô'koi'dê-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *oötocoid*.

oötocous (ô-ô-tô'kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ótokos, laying eggs, < ótokos, an egg, + tiknô, tiknô, produce, lay.*] Oviparous.

ootrum (ô'trum), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A white, silky, and strong fiber, from the stem of *Damia crinata*, a climbing plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceae*, common in Hindustan. It has been recommended as a substitute for flax.

ooze (ôz), *n.* [Formerly also *oose, ouze, ouze, oaze, oze, oes*, etc., with loss of orig. initial *w*; (a) partly < ME. *woose, wose, woos*, < AS. *wās, juice, liquor* (= Icel. *rās, wetness*); (b) partly < ME. *wose, wase*, < AS. *wase* (not **wase*, except perhaps by conformation with *wās*, with orig. long vowel), mud, mire, slime, = OFries. *wase* = Lat. *weles*, wet, ooze, mire, = OHG. *waso*, also *wasal*, MHG. *weise*, moist earth, sod, turf, G. *wasen*, sod, turf. Cf. Icel. *reisa*, mire, bog. It is not certain that (a) and (b) are related; but they have been confused. From Tent. are *F. vase*, Norm. *gise* = I. g. *vasa*, slime, ooze, F. *gazon* = Sp. It. dial. *gazon*, sod, turf.] 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or yield easily to pressure.

Where these rivers mette, the waves rose like surges of the sea, being full of mudd & ooze.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 268.

To ye intent that she might have gone vp to the mid leg in oes or mire.

Webbe, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 32.

Specifically.—2. Fine calcareous mud found covering extensive areas of the floor of the ocean. This deposit is largely made up of the remains of *Foraminifera*.

The fine muds and ooze deposited at considerable distances from the shore form beds admirably adapted for the preservation of the most delicate pelagic or deep-sea types which may happen to become imbedded in them.

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. 170.

Or nursed, like the Python, in the mud And ooze of the old Deucalion flood.

Whittier, *The Double-Headed Snake*.

3. A soft flow; a slow spring; that which oozes.

From his first Fountain and beginning Ooze,
Down to the Sea each Brook and Torrent flows.

Prior, *Solomon*, III.

The only springs now flowing are small oozes of water issuing from the base of these slopes. *Science*, XIII. 131.

4. In *tanning*, a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Globigerina ooze**. See *globigerina-ooze*.—**Green ooze**, a name sometimes given to certain alga which form greenish slimy masses upon various submerged objects.

ooze (ôz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oozed*, ppr. *oozing*. [*< ooze, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To flow as ooze; percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively.

He the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd, for it still ooz'd crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lilies!

Brooke, *Conrade*, A Fragment.

My valour is certainly going!—It is sneaking off!—I feel it oozing out, as it were, at the palms of my hands!

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

2. To drip; be wet, as with water leaking through.

The little craft oozed as if its entire skin had grown leaky.

M. H. Catherwood, *Romance of Dollard* xvii.

II. *trans.* To emit in the shape of moisture; drip.

The hardest eyes oozed pitying dew. *Alex. Smith*.

oozing (ô'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ooze*, *v.*] 1. That which oozes; ooze. *Keats*.—2. A slow spring.

It may be noted that, while the oil-deposits of America and Russia are several hundred miles inland, those of New Zealand are actually on the coast; so close, indeed, that the beach at New Plymouth is pitted with petroleum oozeings.

Science, XIV. 228.

Oözoa (ô-ô-zô'â), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. óv, an egg, + zôon, an animal.*] Unicellular animals, as infusorians: so called from their morphological resemblance to ova. Synonymous with *Protozoa* and *Acrita*.

oözoan (ô-ô-zô'an), *n.* [*< Oözoa + -an.*] A member of the *Oözoa*; a protozoan.

oozy (ô'zi), *a.* [= OFries. *wasic*, miry; as *ooze* + *-y*.] 1. Containing or resembling ooze; containing soft mud; miry.

Upon a thousand swans the naked Sea-Nymphs ride
Within the oozy pools.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. 38.

Winding through
The clayey mounds a brook there was,
Oozy and foul, half choked with grass.

W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 112.

2. Oozing; trickling; dripping.

What oozy cavern or what wandering cloud
Contains thy waters.

Shelley, *Alastor*.

op. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *p*.

op. In *music*, an abbreviation of the Latin word *opus*, a work: used in citing a composer's works by their numbers.

opacate (ô-pâ'kât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opacated*, ppr. *opacating*. [*< L. opacatus*, pp. of *opacare*, shade, < *opacus*, shady: see *opaque*.] To render opaque, dark, or obscure; darken; shade; cloud.

Boyle.

opacite (ô-pâ'sit), *n.* [*< L. opacus*, opaque, + *-ite*.] In *lit.*, minute dark-colored, opaque, and formless scales or grains, often associated with magnetite, and too minute or too imperfectly developed to be referred to any distinct mineral species. Such minute objects are frequent alteration-products. Their composition is variable: they may be silicates or metallic oxides, or even graphitic in character.

opacity (ô-pas'i-tî), *n.*; *pl. opacities* (-tiz). [= *F. opacité* = Sp. *opacidad* = Pg. *opacidade* = It. *opacità*, < *L. opacitas* (-tîs), shadiness, shade, < *opacus*, shaded, shady, dark; see *opaque*.] 1. The state of being opaque; opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency.—2. That which is opaque; an opaque body or object; an opaque part or spot.

The spokes of a coach-wheel at speed are not separately visible, but only appear as a sort of opacity or film within the tire of the wheel.

Huxley, quoted in H. Spencer's *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 44.

3†. Darkness; obscurity.

Abandoning that gloomy and base opacity of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded.

By Hall, *Sermon*, 1 John I. 5.

opacous (ô-pâ'kus), *a.* [*< L. opacus*, shady: see *opaque*.] Same as *opaque*.

What an opacous body had that moon
That last chang'd on us!

Middleton, *Change of Day*, v. 3.

Upon the firm opacous globe
Of this round world.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 418.

Suddenly the sound of human voice
Or footfall, like the drop a chemist pours,
Both in opacous cloud precipitate
The consciousness that seemed but now dissolved
Into an essence rarer than its own.

Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

opacousness (ô-pâ'kus-nês), *n.* Imperviousness to light; opaqueness; opacity.

The opacousness of the sclerotic hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be held ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 52.

opaculart (ô-pak'ü-lâr), *a.* [*< L. opacus*, opaque, + *-ule* + *-art*.] Same as *opaque*. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 185.

opah (ô'pâ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large and beautiful deep-sea fish of the family *Lamprididae*, *Lampris guttatus*, conspicuous for its rich color, which is a brocade of silver and lilac, rosy on the belly and decorated with silvery spots. The flesh is red, and much esteemed. The opah attains a length of from 3 to 5 feet, and a weight of from 140 to 150 pounds, and is occasionally stranded upon either coast of the Atlantic.

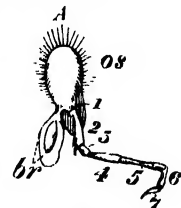
opaket, *a.* and *n.* A former spelling of *opaque*.

opal (ô'pal), *n.* [= D. *opal* = G. Dan. Sw. *opal*, < *F. opale* = Sp. *ópalo* = Pg. It. *opale* (also, after the *F.* form, Pg. *opala* = It. *opale*), < *L. opalus*, < *Gr. ópallos*, an opal; cf. Skt. *upala*, a precious stone.] A mineral consisting of silica like quartz, but in a different condition, having a lower specific gravity and hardness and being



Oöspore.

Part of mycelium of *Peronospora viticola*, bearing an oögonium which contains a dark-colored roughened oöspore. (Magnified.)



A. Oostegite (ov) of eleventh somite of *Amphithoe*, an amphipod, br. branchia; 1-7, the seven joints of the leg. B. Oostegite (ov) of *Cyathothoe*, an isopod, on ninth somite; 1-7, the seven joints of the leg.

without crystalline structure: it usually contains some water, mostly from 3 to 9 per cent. There are many varieties, the chief of which are—(a) *precious* or *noble opal* (including the harlequin opal), which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red, and which is highly valued as a gem; (b) *fire-opal*, which affords an internal red fire-like reflection; (c) *common opal*, whose colors are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colors (*cacholong* has a milk-white or bluish-white color, resembling porcelain); (d) *semi-opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal (here belong the jasper-opal or opal-jasper and most wood-opal); (e) *hydropne*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; (f) *hyalite*, which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, colorless and transparent, with a vitreous luster; (g) *neutrite*, which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent; (h) *florite*, *silicious sinter*, or *geyserite*, the form of silica deposited by hot springs and geysers; and (i) *tripolite*, or infusorial earth formed of the silicious shells of diatoms. Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues, as the conferring of invisibility when wrapped in a bay-leaf.

Now . . . the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very opal. *Shak*, *T. N.*, II. 4. 77.

Opal glass. Same as *opal*. See *glass*.—**Opal-glass slip.** In a microscope, a piece of opal glass placed under the object upon the stage, to subside or diffuse the light passing through the object. **Opal plate.** In *photop.*, a plate of opal glass, whether prepared as a sensitized dry plate, or plain, or a celluloid film of a white color, used for making positives or porcelain pictures. Such a celluloid film is often called *imery film*.

opal-blue (ô'pal-blô), *n.* Same as *basic blue* (which see, under *blue*).

opaied (ô'palid), *a.* [*opal* + *-ed*]. Rendered iridescent like an opal.

A wreath that twined each starry form around,
And all the opal'd air in colour bound.

Poe, *Al Aaraaf*, I.

opalesce (ô-pa-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *opalesced*, ppr. *opalescing*. [*opal* + *-esce*]. To give forth a play of colors like the opal; exhibit opalescence. [Rare.]

opalescence (ô-pa-les'ens), *n.* [*F. opalescence*; as *opalescent* + *-ce*]. The quality of being opalescent; iridescence like that of the opal; a play of colors milky rather than brilliant; the property of exhibiting such a play of color.

opalescent (ô-pa-les'ent), *a.* [*F. opalescent*; as *opalesce* + *-ent*]. 1. Having variegated and changeable colors like those of the opal.—2. Milky.—**Opalescent glass.** See *glass*.

Opalina (ô-pa-lin'), *n.* [NL, fem. of *opalinus*, opaline; see *opaline*]. 1. The typical genus of *Opalinida*. They are simply ciliate, without special prehensile organs and with no contractile vacuole. *O. rana* occurs in the rectum of frogs.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

opaline (ô'pa-lin), *a. and n.* [*F. opaline* = Sp. *Op. It. opalino*, < NL *opalinus*, opaline, < L *opalus*, opal; see *opal*]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to or like opal; also, like some property of the opal; specifically, having an iridescence like that of the opal; bluish-white, reflecting prismatic hues, as the wings of certain insects.

II. *n.* 1. A semi-transparent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxid of tin, or other ingredients. *E. H. Knight*.—2. An opalium.

Opalinidæ (ô-pa-lin'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Opalina* + *-idæ*]. A family of holotrichous ciliated Infusoria, typified by the genus *Opalina*, occurring as endoparasites within the rectum and intestinal viscera of *Amphibia* and *Invertebrata*.

opalinine (ô'pa-lin-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opalinidæ*, or having their characters.

opalize (ô'pa-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opalized*, ppr. *opalizing*. [*opal* + *-ize*]. To cause to resemble opal or to assume its structure or appearance; as, *opalized* wood. Also spelled *opalise*.

opal-jasper (ô'pal-jas'pér), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

opaloid (ô'pa-loid), *a.* Semi-transparent. See *opaline*, *n.*, 1.

Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or opaloid shade. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 643.

opaque (ô-pâk'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *opaque*; < ME *opaque*, < OF *opaque* = Sp. *Op. It. opaco*, < L *opacus*, shaded, shady, darkened, obscure, such as to give or cast a shadow.] I. *a.* 1. Shady; dark; hence, obscure.

That henge hem uppe in place opake and drie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

2. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

The purest glass and crystal quench some rays; the most opaque metal. If thin enough, permits some rays to pass through it. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 18.

3. In *entom.*, having no luster: said of surfaces or colors.—4. In *bot.*, mostly used in the

sense of 'not shining,' or 'dull.'—**Opaque china.** (a) A name given to a fine pottery made at Swansea from about 1800. See *Swansea porcelain*, under *porcelain*. (b) A similar ware made at Spode, introduced in 1805. Also called *feldspar porcelain* and *ironstone china*.—**Opaque illuminator.** See *illuminator*.

II. *n.* Opacity.

Thro' this opaque of nature and soul.

Young, Night Thoughts, I. 43.

opaque (ô-pâk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opaqued*, ppr. *opaquing*. [*opaque*, *a.*] To render opaque.

What is the most simple, economical, and practical way of opaquing the backgrounds on negatives of furniture, so as to give prints showing only the object on the clear paper? *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 235.

opaquely (ô-pâk'li), *adv.* In an opaque manner; darkly; dimly.

opaqueness (ô-pâk'nes), *n.* The property of being opaque or impervious to light; opacity.

opet (ôp), *a.* [ME *ope*, a reduced form of *open*: see *open*, *a.*] Open.

He founde the gate wyde ope, and in he rode.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 19.

Tear down these blacks, cast ope the casements wide.

Pletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, III. 2.

ope (ôp), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *oped*, ppr. *oping*. [*ope*, *a.* Cf. *open*, *v.*] To open. [Now only archaic.]

Before you fight the battle, ope this letter.

Shak, *Lea*, v. 1. 40.

opeidoscope (ô-pi'dô-skôp), *n.* [Irreg. < (Gr. *ôp* (ôp-), voice, + *eidoc*, form, + *σκοπiv*, view.) An instrument for illustrating sound by means of light. It consists of a membrane upon which is a mirror. When the membrane is caused to vibrate by a sound, as that of the voice, the mirror exhibits this vibration on a screen by means of the movements of a ray of light reflected from it.

open (ô'pn), *a. and n.* [*ME. open*, *open*, rarely *ope*, < AS *open* = OS *opan*, *open* = OFries. *open*, *opin*, *open* = D. *open* = MLG. *open*, LG. *open*, *open* = OHG. *ophan*, *ofan*, *ofan*, MHG. *ô. offen* = Icel. *opinn* = Sw. *öppen* = Dan. *åaben*, *open*; in form as if orig. pp. of a strong verb, AS. **upan*, etc. (which does not appear), supposed to be < *up*, *up*; as if lit. 'lifted up,' as a tent-door, the lid of a box, etc. (cf. *dup*, orig. *do up*, *open*): see *up*]. I. *a.* 1. Unclosed, literally or figuratively; not shut or closed; hence, affording access, or free ingress and egress; as, an *open* door.

On a sudden open fly

With impetuous recoil and jarring sound

The infernal doors. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 879.

Wide open were his eyes,

As though they looked to see life's mysteries

Unfolded soon before them. *W. Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 321.

(a) Unstopped; as, an *open* bottle. (b) Unsealed; as, an *open* letter. (c) Uncovered; as, an *open* jar; an *open* drain. (d) Without deck; as, an *open* boat. (e) Without protecting barrier of any kind; as, an *open* harbor or roadstead; an *open* gallery. (f) Exposed; liable; subject.

I delight not to laye open the blames of soe great Magistrates to the rebuke of the woorld.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Lay but to my revenge their persons open.

Pletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

The whole country lay open to inroads.

Irring, *Granada*, p. 83.

(g) Free from or without physical hindrance or impediment; clear; hence, free of access; affording free passage; as, the river is now *open* for navigation.

Choose out a gift from seas, or earth, or skies,

For open to your wish all nature lies.

Addison, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

(h) Unfilled; unoccupied; as, the appointment is still *open*. (i) Undecided; unsettled or undetermined; as, an *open* question. (j) Not yet balanced or adjusted; not yet closed or wound up; subject to further additions; as, an *open* account or policy. (k) At liberty; free; as yet disengaged; not preoccupied or prepossessed; not forestalled; available; as, an *open* day; *open* to engagements. (l) Presenting no moral or logical hindrance or difficulty; morally or logically possible.

O, were it only open yet to choose—

One little time more—whether I'd be free

Your foe, or subsidized your friend forsooth!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 258.

Of course, it is *open* to the creationist to say that no act of creation has taken place since man was called into being.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 35.

(m) Unrestricted; public; free to be used or enjoyed by all; as, *open* market; *open* competition.

If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is *open*.

Acts xix. 38.

As she hath

Been publicly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial. *Shak*, *W. T.*, II. 3. 205.

Hee then presently gave licenses to all the Vintners to keepe open house.

Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 32.

2. Uninclosed; not inclosed or surrounded by barriers; accessible on all or nearly all sides; affording free ingress or access on all sides or

on more sides than one: as, the *open* country; an *open* space; the *open* sea.

In *open* places stand

Their crosses vnto which they crooche, and blesse themselves with hand. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 385.

We are in *open* field;

Arming my battles, I will fight with thee.

Greene, *James IV.*, v.

Hence—(a) Not shut off or obstructed; unobstructed; free; clear; as, the *open* air; an *open* view; *open* day.

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the *open* firmament of heaven. *Gen.* I. 20.

Dreaming by night under the *open* sky.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 514.

(b) Not obstructed by ice or frost; clear of ice; as, *open* water in the polar seas; hence, as applied to weather or the seasons, not marked by ice and snow; mild; moderate; as, *open* weather.

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? *Swift*.

3. Not drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed; unfolded; expanded; spread out; parted; apart; as, an *open* hand; an *open* flower; in *open* order.

He had in his hand a little book *open*. *Rev.* x. 2.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,

The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,

With *open* mouth swallowing a tailor's news.

Shak, *K. John*, IV. 2. 195.

I tried on my riding-cloth suit with close knees, the first that ever I had; and I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot to wear any other *open* knees after them.

Pepys, *Diary*, June 12, 1662.

Hence—4. Free in giving or communicating; liberal; generous; bounteous.

His heart and hand both *open*, and both free;

For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows.

Shak, *T. and C.*, IV. 5. 100.

5. Containing apertures; perforated; of a loose texture; as, *open* work.

The following varieties of *open* red woods are used to a greater or less extent [in dyeing].

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 331.

6. Not concealed; plain in the sight of all; exposed to view; as, *open* shame.

Some men's sins are *open* beforehand, going before to judgment. *1 Tim.* v. 24.

7. Free from concealment, dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; not secret or secretive; plain and aboveboard; candid; frank; free-spoken; ingenuous; as, an *open* face; an *open* avowal; an *open* enemy; *open* defiance.

Come, you are a strange *open* man, to tell everything thus.

B. Jonson, *Epilogue*, I. 1.

Tom struts a soldier, *open*, bold, and brave.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 153.

Be explicit, be *open* in the most unbounded manner, and deal like a man of sense.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 432.

The great lords

Banded, and so broke out in *open* war.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

8. Ready (to hear, do, see, or receive anything); attentive; receptive; amenable, as to reason, advice, influence, pity, etc.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry.

Ps. xxxiv. 15.

Ferdinand, though far from vindictive, was less *open* to pity than the queen.

Prentiss, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II. 7.

9. In *music*. See *open diapason*, *open harmony*, *open string*, etc., under the nouns.—10. Uttered with an unclosed or a less closed position of the mouth-organs; as, a sibilant is a more *open* sound than a mute; a vowel is more *open* than a consonant; *open* and close *c.*—11. Not closed by a consonant; said of a vowel, or a syllable ending in a vowel, upon which another vowel follows.

These equal syllables alone require,

Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 345.

12. In *elect.*, not forming a part of a closed circuit; not connected with other wires or with the earth so as to form a complete electric circuit.—13. In chemical and other industries, a term applied to steam admitted directly into a tank or vessel, and acting directly upon substances to be treated, as fabrics or yarns in dyeing, or materials in soap-making. Also called *wet-steam*, because as soon as admitted it begins to condense, and thus always holds in suspension a considerable percentage of water.—**Letters of open doors.** In *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be pawned which are deposited in lockfast places.—**Open account.** See *account current*, under *account*.—**Open battery.** **Head-right.** **Charter.** **communio.** See the nouns.—**Open circuit.** In *elect.* See *circuit*, 12.—**Open contract.** See *contract*.—**Open credit.** See *credit*.—**Open crown.** (a) A crown without the arched-over or partly closed top, which form, in modern heraldry, is considered as essential to a crown of sovereignty; hence, the crown of a personage of rank less than sovereign; a coronet. (b) A badge or ornament resembling a coronet set upon the left shoulder or planted on the left breast of English emblems of the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries. It is thought to have been the indication of some rank or office, as that of yeoman of the crown, but this has not been verified.—**Open cut**, a prolonged excavation open at the top, made in constructing sewers, laying water-pipes, in entrances to tunnels, etc.: in contradistinction to *tunnel*.—**Open diapason, flank, front, gowan**. See the nouns.—**Open form, in crystal**. See *form*, 2.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Open furnace**, in chemical operations, a furnace in which the flame passes through the interstices of the materials which, intermixed, form the charge, or impinges directly upon the mass to be heated: in contradistinction to *muffle-furnace*, in which the substance to be heated is inclosed in a muffle. See *muffle*, 5.—**Open harmony**. See *harmony*, 2 (d).—**Open hawse, integral, letter**. See the nouns.—**Open head**. See *head*, n., 6 (r).—**Open mandibles**, mandibles which are not entirely covered or concealed by the labrum.—**Open matter**, in printing, composition that contains many blanks.—**Open note**. See *note*, 1.—**Open order, pedal, pipe, policy, score**. See the nouns.—**Open season**, the time during which game, fish, etc., may be legally taken: opposed to *close season*.—**Open secret, stop, string, tone, verdict, wound**, etc. See the nouns.—**To break open, fly open**, etc. See the verbs.—**To keep open house**. (a) To keep a public-house or inn. (b) To be very hospitable; entertain many friends.—**To lay one open to**. See *lay*, 1.—**To throw open the door to**. See *door*.—**With open arms, doors**, etc. See *arm*, etc.—**Syn.** 2 and 6. Uncovered, unprotected, exposed, obvious, public.—7. *Frank, ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*), unreserved, undissembling, artless, guileless.

II. n. An open or clear space.

And race thro' many a mille
Of dense and open. *Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.*

In open, in public.

Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say
Shortly to shalkeas "a shewing in open."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in secrecy long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen,
Going to chapel. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 405.*

The open. (a) The open country; a place or space clear of obstructions, especially clear of woods.

The Ausubel road, . . . now hiding in a cover of woods,
now showing again in the open.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 12.

(b) The open air.

How soundly a man who has worked hard sleeps in the open, none but he who has tried it knows.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

open (ō'pn), v. [*ME. openen*, < *AS. openian* = *OS. openōn*, *openōn* = *OFries. openia* = *D. openien* = *MLG. openen*, *open* = *OHG. ofanōn*, *ofanun*, *MHG. ofenen*, *offenen*, *G. ofnen* = *lecl. opna* = *Sw. öppna* = *Dan. aabne*, *open*; from the adj.: see *open*, a.] **I. trans.** 1. To make open; cause to be open; unlock, unfasten, or draw apart or aside, and thus afford access or egress, or a view of the interior parts; make accessible or visible by removing or putting or pushing aside whatever blocks the way or the view; unclose.

Open your purse, that the money and the matter may be both at once delivered. *Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 137.*

Within this paper all my joys are clos'd;
Buy, open it, and read it with reverence.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

When other butchers did open their meat,
Bold Robin he then began.

Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

The Pilgrims being all admitted this day, the Church doors were lock'd in the evening, and open'd no more till Easter day. *Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 68.

He [Walpole] knew that, for one month which is stopped with a place, fifty other mouths will be instantly opened. *Macaulay, William Pitt*.

2. To form by cutting, cleaving, removing, or pushing aside whatever impedes or hinders: as, to *open* a way, road, or path through the woods; to *open* a hole or breach in the enemy's walls.

I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys. *Isa. xli. 18.*

3. To pierce or cut into, and lay bare or make accessible: as, to *open* an animal; to *open* a wound.

In most cases . . . it is necessary to *open* an abscess by an incision. *Quain, Med. Dict.*

4. To spread out; expand; unclose; unroll; unfold; extend: as, to *open* one's hand, a book, or a fan; to *open* ranks.

Erra opened the book in sight of all the people. *Nch. viii. 5.*

5. To lay bare; expose; exhibit; reveal; disclose: as, to *open* one's mind freely to a friend; to *open* one's grief or one's plans.

They perceived he was not willing to *open* himself further, and therefore, without further questioning, brought him to the house. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

Come, come; *open* the matter in brief: what said she? *Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 136.*

My heart I'll open now, my faults confess.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Sharply he opened and reproved sin.
Foote's Acts, etc., in *Biog. Notice of Bradford Works*, (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxvi.

6. To unfold; expound; explain; interpret: as, to *open* a text.

I will incline mine ear to a parable; I will open my dark saying upon the harp. *Ps. xlix. 4.*

He answered by *opening* the parable of the workmen that were hired into the vineyard.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 370.

7. To expand or enlighten; enlarge; make receptive; render accessible to wisdom, knowledge, enlightenment, improvement, or new influences.

Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures. *Luke xxiv. 45.*

I feel my heart new open'd. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 366.*

He must travel to open his mind. *Steele Guardian*, No. 34.

8. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.: as, to *open* land; to *open* a country to trade: sometimes with *up*: as, to *open up* trade.

The English did adventure far to open the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot, Descrip. of World*.

Next to the extension and development of the Empire comes the *opening up* of new countries.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 11.

9. To discover; come into view of. [*Rare.*]

On the north side of Cape Bowden we opened a pretty little bay, of semicircular form.

McCormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, II. 111.

10. To set in action; start; initiate; commence: as, to *open* a public assembly, a session of Congress, or Parliament; to *open* an exhibition; to *open* a shop; to *open* a correspondence, a discussion, a negotiation, proceedings, etc.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind.

Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.

At about 1800 yards the enemy opened fire from four guns.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 369.

11. To shuck or shell; remove the shell or husk from the meat or the fruit of, as an oyster; cut out.—12. In law: (a) To state (the case) to the court or jury, preliminary to adducing evidence; more specifically, to make the first statement for this purpose, and give evidence under it, before the adversary is allowed to do so. (b) To recall or revoke, as a judgment or decree, for the purpose of allowing further contest or delay.—13. In *matting*, to shovel up the edges and throw a portion of (the couched grain) toward the center of the couch, distributing it in such a manner as to leave a somewhat greater depth of grain at the edges than at the center of the couch. See *matting and couch*, 1, 5.—**Opened circuit**. See *circuit*, 12.—**Opened margin**. See *margin*, 1.—**To open a credit**, to accept or pay the draft of a correspondent who has not furnished funds.—**To open a foreclosure**, under the English law, to sue on the covenant to pay, which gives the mortgagee a new right to redeem after foreclosure of that right.—**To open an account with**. See *account*.—**To open the ball, budget**, etc. See the nouns.—**To open up**. (a) To open effectually, in any sense of the verb *open*. (b) Specifically, to loosen the consistency or texture of. = *Syn.* 1. To uncover.—5. To exhibit, make manifest.

II. intrans. 1. To unclose; be opened or become open.

Open, locks,
Whoever knocks!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 46.

'Twas then, Belinda, it report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a billet-doux.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 118.

Wide as a heart opened the door at once.

Brooking, Ring and Book, I. 26.

2. To afford access, entrance, egress, or view: as, a gate *opened* on the lane.

The Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber, whose window opened towards the sunrising.

Bayly, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

3. To burst open; become parted, ruptured, or broken; gape.

The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. *Ps. cvi. 17.*

The clouds, methought, would open, and show riches
Ready to drop upon me. *Shak., Tempest*, iii. 2. 150.

4. To burst and unfold; spread out or expand, as a bud or flower.

Your virtues open fairest in the shade.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 202.

5. To become expanded or enlightened; become receptive or ready to receive.

As the mind opens, and its functions spread,
Imagination pines her dangerous art.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 112.

6. To begin; commence: as, sales *opened* at par; the exhibition *opened* yesterday; the story *opens* well. Often used elliptically, an object being understood: as, we *opened* on the enemy at once (that is,

opened fire, or began the attack at once); he *opened* on him with vigor (that is, began to attack him with vigor).

The first thus open'd: "Hear thy suppliant's call."

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 408.

Suddenly a battery with musketry opened upon us from the edge of the woods on the other side of the clearing.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 353.

7. To begin to appear; become more distinct; expand before the eye on nearer approach or favorable change of position; become more visible or plain as position changes: as, the harbor *opened* to our view.

There, interspersed in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

8. In *hunting*, to begin to bark on view or scent of the game.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 209.

They run forward, open upon the uncertain scent, and though, in fact, they follow nothing, are earnest in the pursuit.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

9. To yield or make (a certain quantity) when opened: said of oysters: as, to *open* well or badly; to *open* (at the rate of) six quarts per bushel. [*Collog.*]

open (ō'pn), *adv.* [*< open*, a.] Openly.

We passed open before Modena upon Monday that was the xxvij. days of July.

Sir R. Gifford, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

openable (ō'pn-ə-bl), *a.* [*< open* + *-able*.] Capable of being opened or unclosed; fitted to be opened.

open-air (ō'pn-ār'), *a.* Outdoor; conducted or taking place in the open air; *al fresco*: as, *open-air* exercises; *open-air* sports; *open-air* life.—**Open-air manometer**. See *manometer*.

open-arset, *n.* [*Early mod. E. also openarece, openars; < ME. openers, < AS. openears, openars, medlar, < open, open, + cars, arse; see open and arse.*] The fruit of the medlar-tree.

I fare as doth an openers;

That like fruyt is ever long the wers,

Till it be rotten in mallow or in stee.

Chaucer, Prologue to Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

openbill (ō'pn-bil), *n.* A stork

of the genus

Anastomus.

open-breasted

(ō'pn-bres'-

ted), *a.* 1. Open

on the breast;

that does not

cover the breast

or bosom: said

of garments so

made as to

leave the breast

or bosom ex-

posed. — 2.

Open-hearted;

not conceal-

ing thoughts

or feelings;

frank.



Openbill (*Anastomus*).

Thou art his friend
(The confidence he has in thee confirms it),
And therefore I'll be open-breasted to thee
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 3.

open-cast (ō'pn-kāst), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** In *mining*, a working open to the day; an openwork.

II. a. Pertaining to or obtained from such workings.

open-doored (ō'pn-dōrd), *a.* [*< open* + *door* + *-ed*.] Accessible; hospitable.

A house
Once rich, now poor, but ever open door'd.
Tennyson, Geraint.

open-dot (ō'pn-dat), *v.* In *lace-making*, a hole left in pillow-lace to lighten the more solid parts of the design.

opener (ō'pn-er), *n.* [*< ME. *openere, < AS. openere, opener, < openian, open; see open, v.*] 1. One who opens: as, a *pew-opener*.—2. A tool or machine used in opening. Specifically—(a) A tool used for opening tins or cans, as of potted meats, fruits, etc., a *can-opener*. (b) In *cotton-carding*, etc., a machine for teasing open the tufts of cotton as they come from the bale, shaking out the dust, pulling the cotton apart, and preparing it for the lapper; an opening machine. Some times called *cotton picker*, and often combined with the lapper under the name of *opener-lapper*.

open-eyed (ō'pn-id), *a.* With eyes wide open, as in wonder or watchfulness; watchful; vigilant. *Shak., Tempest*, ii. 1. 302.

open-handed (ō'pn-han'ded), *a.* 1. Generous; liberal; munificent.—2. Handling two oars whose ends do not meet, as in the act of rowing; also said of the action itself: as, an *open-handed* rower; *open-handed* rowing.

open-handedness (ô'pn-han'ded-nes), *n.* Freedom in giving; liberality; generosity.
open-headed (ô'pn-hed'ed), *a.* [*< ME. open-headed, openheded; < open + head + -ed.*] Bare-headed.

Open-headed [var. *heded*] he hir say
 Lorynge out at his dre to open a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 645.

open-hearted (ô'pn-här'ted), *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not shy.

I know him well; he's free and open-hearted. *Dryden.*

open-heartedly (ô'pn-här'ted-li), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

open-heartedness (ô'pn-här'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being open-hearted; candor; frankness; sincerity.

open-hearth furnace. The form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in making steel by the Martin, Siemens, and Siemens-Martin processes. See *steel*.

opening (ôp'ning), *n.* [*< ME. opening, < AS. openung (= G. Öffnung = Sw. öppning = Dan. aabning), opening, manifestation, verbal n. of openian, open: see open, v.*] 1. The act of making open, in any sense of the verb *open*.—2. A beginning; an initial stage; commencement: as, the opening of a poem; also, dawn; first appearance.

The opening of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

3. A breach or gap; a hole or perforation; an aperture; specifically, in *arch.*, an unfilled part in a wall left for the purpose of admitting light, air, etc.—4. An open or clear space affording approach, entrance, or passage; an entrance.

Wisdom . . . crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates. *Prov. i. 20, 21.*

5. A clear, unobstructed, or unoccupied space or place; specifically, in the United States, a tract over which there is a deficiency of forest, trees being not entirely wanting, but thinly scattered over the surface as compared with their abundance in an adjacent region. The word is most frequently used with this meaning in Wisconsin and neighboring States on the west, and as the scattered trees are frequently oaks (*Quercus nigra*, Jack-oak, and *Q. obtusiloba*, post-oak, are the most common species), such openings are often designated as *oak-openings*. Similar tracts in the more southern States, especially in Kentucky, are called *barrens* and *oak-barrens*.

I found it parted out into a great number of walks and alleys, which often widened into beautiful openings, as circles or ovals, set round with yews and cypresses, with niches, grottos, and caves, placed on the sides, encompassed with ivy. *Steele, Spectator, No. 514.*

The trees, with very few exceptions, were what is called the "burr oak," a small variety of a very extensive genus; and the spaces between them, always irregular, and often of singular beauty, have obtained the name of "openings"; the two terms combined giving their appellation to this particular species of native forest, under the name of *Oak Openings*. *J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, l.*

6. A widening out of a crevice, in consequence of a softening or decomposition of the adjacent rock, which may still remain partly or wholly in its original position, or may have been entirely removed, so as to leave a vacant space of considerable width. In either case, the expanded crevice, or softened material in its vicinity, is called the *opening*. [*Upper Mississippi lead region.*]

7. An unoccupied place, position, course of action, business, etc., which may be entered, or the opportunity of entering it; a vacancy; an opportunity; a chance.—8. In *law*, the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence: as, the opening for the plaintiff; the opening for the defendant. More specifically, the right to make such statement and adduce evidence before the adversary: as, if the defendant admits all the facts alleged, and only pleads new matter in defense, he has the opening.

9. In *chess-playing*, a mode of commencing a game; specifically, one of the numerous series of consecutive moves made at starting which are frequently played and which have been thoroughly investigated by chess analysts. In addition to the openings which involve a sacrifice of force for the sake of position, known as *gambits* (for which see *gambit*), the following are to be noted: *Franchetto*, 1 P-K 4, P-QKt 3; *Four Knights' game*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4, 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3; 3 Kt-B 3, Kt-B 3; *French game*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 3; *Gioco Piano*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3; 3 B-B 4, B-B 4; *King's Bishop's opening*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 B-B 4; *King's game of Ruy Lopez*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3; 3 B-B 4; *Petroff's defense*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-KB 3; *Philidor's defense*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, P-Q 3; *Stamilton's opening*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3; 3 P-B 3; *Three Knights' game*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3 (or Kt-KB 3); 3 Kt-B 3; *Two Knights' defense*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-KB 3, Kt-QB 3; 3 B-B 4, Kt-B 3; *Vienna opening*, 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-QB 3.—**atrial opening**, buccal openings, esophageal opening, etc. See the adjectives.

opening-bit (ôp'ning-bit), *n.* A broach or reamer.

opening-machine (ôp'ning-mä-shēn'), *n.* Same as *picker*.

openly (ô'pn-li), *adv.* [*< ME. openly, openly, < AS. openlice (= OS. openlico, openlico = OFries. cpylik = D. openlijk = OHG. offanliho, MHG. offentliche, G. öffentlich), openly, < open, open: see open, a.*] In an open manner. (a) Publicly; not in private; without secrecy: as, to avow one's sins and follies openly. (b) Candidly; frankly; without reserve or disguise.

open-minded (ô'pn-mīn'ded), *a.* 1. Having an open or unreserved mind; frank; candid.—2. Having a mind open or accessible to new views or convictions; not narrow-minded; unprejudiced; liberal.

open-mindedness (ô'pn-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being open-minded or unreserved; frankness; candor.—2. Accessibility to new ideas or new tenets; freedom from prejudice; liberality.

open-mouthed (ô'pn-moutht), *a.* [= *Icel. opinmynt* = *Dan. aabnemundet*; as *open + mouth + -ed*.] Having the mouth open. (a) Gaping, as with astonishment.

Uncle Glegg stood open-mouthed with astonishment at this unembarrassed loquacity.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

(b) Clamorous; vociferous.

If I escape them, our malicious Conncell, with their open-mouthed Minions, will make me such a peace breaker (in their opinions in England) as will break me necks.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 214.

(c) Greedy; ravenous; clamoring at the sight of game or prey.

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine open-mouth'd dog. *Steele, Tatler, No. 62.*

openness (ô'pn-nes), *n.* [*< ME. opennesse, < AS. *openness, openys, < open, open: see open, a.*] The state or property of being open, in any sense of that word.

open-sesame (ô'pn-ses'a-mē), *n.* [*< "Open, sesame," a form of words by which, in the tale of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open.*] A charm or form of words by which barriers or obstructions may be opened and access or free passage gained.

Laughing, one day she gave the key,
 My riddle's open-sesame.

Lowell, The Pregnant Comment.

open-steek (ô'pn-stēk), *n.* A particular style of openwork stitching. The word is also used adjectively. [*Scotch.*]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—name o' yere whigmaleeries and curlewries and open-steek hems about it.

Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

open-tide (ô'pn-tīd), *n.* 1. Early spring, the time when flowers begin to open. The name was formerly applied in England to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, during which marriages were publicly celebrated. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *optide*.

2. The time after corn is carried out of the fields. *Halliwel, [Local, Eng.]*

openwork (ô'pn-wērk), *n.* 1. Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; specifically, fancy work done with thread of different kinds, such as knitting, netting, lace, and many kinds of embroidery; decoration of the simplest sort made with small openings set in regular patterns.—2. In *fort.*, a work or fortification which is not protected at the gorge by a parapet or otherwise.—3. In *mining*, a place where mining or quarrying is done open to the air, or uncovered by rock or earth. Also called *open working* and *open-cast*.

opera (ôp'e-rä), *n.* [= *F. opéra = Sp. Pg. ópera = D. opera = G. oper = Sw. Dan. opera, < It. opera*, an opera, orig. composition as opposed to improvisation, *< L. opera, f., work, connected with opus (oper-), neut., work, toil: see opus.*] 1. A form of extended dramatic composition in which music is an essential and predominant factor; a musical drama, or a drama in music. The opera is one of the chief forms of musical art; on many grounds it is claimed to be the culminating musical form. At least it affords opportunity for the application of nearly every known resource of musical effect. Its historical beginning was doubtless in the musical declamation of the Greeks, especially in connection with their dramatic representations. The idea of a musical drama was perpetuated during the middle ages under the humble guise of mysteries or miracle-plays, in which singing was an accessory. The modern development began in Italy near the close of the sixteenth century, when an attempt was made to revive the ancient melodic declamation, an attempt which led directly to the discovery and establishment of monody and harmony in the place of the medieval counterpart, of the recitative and the aria as definite methods of composition, and of instrumentation as an independent element in musical works. The mod-

ern opera involves the following distinct musical constituents, combined in various ways: (a) *recitatives*, musical declamations, mainly epic or dramatic in character, with or without extended accompaniment; (b) *arias*, *duets*, or *trios*, melodies for one, two, or three voices, constructed in a more or less strict musical form, predominantly lyrical in character, and usually with carefully elaborated accompaniments; (c) *choruses* and *concerted numbers* of various form, in which the dramatic element generally predominates, and which are often wrought into noteworthy climaxes of great musical and dramatic interest; (d) *instrumental elements*, including both accompaniments and independent passages, the former varying from the merest harmonic groundwork for declamation to a detailed instrumental commentary upon the dramatic emotions and situations as they succeed each other, and the latter including overtures, intermezzi, marches, dances, etc., which either introduce, connect, supply, or embellish the links in the chain of dramatic incident. To these may be added dancing, or the ballet, which is introduced either as an incidental diversion or as a component part of the dramatic action itself. In the older operas the successive numbers or movements are sharply separated from each other, while in recent ones the action is continuous except at one or two principal points. In Italy the opera has had an unbroken course of development since before 1600. It began to be diligently cultivated in France and Germany about 1650, and in England somewhat later. Every leading modern composer, except Mendelssohn, has contributed more or less to its literature. Italian operas have tended toward a lyrical extreme, to the neglect of dramatic consistency and truth, while German operas have strongly emphasized the romantic and strictly dramatic elements. French operas have often sought much for comic or spectacular effects. The Wagnerian theory of the opera presents some peculiarities, especially in the obliteration of the distinction between the recitative and the formal aria, in the remarkable elaboration of the orchestral effects, and in the unification of the poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic elements, though these characteristics were foreshadowed in the works and theories of earlier masters. The maintenance of expensive opera-houses, with regular seasons of performances annually, is a matter of governmental appropriation in most European countries. The opera has therefore become a powerful factor in the social and artistic life of many cities. Operas are often described by such qualifying terms as *grand* or *serious*, *dramatic*, *comic*, etc. Grand operas have an elaborate plot, and the entire work is set to music; while comic operas frequently contain spoken dialogue. In common speech, *German opera* means opera in German; *Italian opera*, opera in Italian, etc. A *ballad-opera* is a light dramatic work into which ballads or popular songs are arbitrarily introduced.

An *Opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden, Allston and Albanus, Pref.*

She went from opera, park, assembly, play.
 Pope, To Miss Blount, on her Leaving the Town, l. 13.

2. The score or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript; a libretto.—3. A theater where operas are performed; an opera-house.—4. The administration, revenue, and property of an Italian church or parish.

The picture by Ducio referred to was taken down for me some years since in order that it might be photographed. The picture being entirely under the control of the Opera of the cathedral, only the rector's permission was necessary, the Minister of Public Instruction having nothing whatever to do with it.

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 419.

Comic opera. See *comic*.—**English opera.** (a) An opera sung in English. (b) Specifically, a ballad-opera (see *def. 1*).—**Grand opera**, a lyric opera conceived and performed in the most elaborate manner, without spoken dialogue; an arbitrary class of operas established by French musicians.—**Opera bouffe**, a comic opera, especially one of an extravagantly humorous character.—**Opera-season**, the season during which operas are regularly performed.—**Opera-troupe**, a troupe or company of singers employed in the performance of operas.

opera ² *n.* Plural of *opus*.

operable (ôp'e-rä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. opérable = Sp. operable, < L. as if *operabilis, < operari, work, operate: see operate.*] Practicable.

Being uncapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.*

opera-cloak (ôp'e-rä-klök), *n.* A cloak of rich material and elegant in appearance, especially made for carrying into the auditorium at an opera-house or theater to put on in case protection is needed against cold air.

opera-dancer (ôp'e-rä-dän'sēr), *n.* One who dances in ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girls (ôp'e-rä-gērلز), *n.* The plant *Man-tisia saltatoria*.

opera-glass (ôp'e-rä-glās), *n.* A small binocular non-inverting telescope, of a low magnifying power, designed to be used to aid vision in the theater; a lorgnette.

opera-hat (ôp'e-rä-hat), *n.* A tall hat that can be compressed or folded up, and which, on being opened again, is held firmly in its shape by springs.

A flat opera-hat, as we used to call it in those days. *Dickens.*

opera-house (ôp'e-rä-hous), *n.* A theater devoted chiefly to the performance of operas or musical dramas.

operameter (op-ə-rām'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. opera*, work, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine, as the turns made by a shaft, the oscillations of a working-beam, the delivery of sheets from a printing-press, or the reciprocations of a cross-head, etc., in a stated interval of time. The principles of construction are various. A common form has a ratchet-wheel connected with registering-dials, and an oscillating lever which by suitable mechanism is made to take up a single ratchet-tooth at each to-and-fro movement of a reciprocating or oscillating part, such as the cross-head of a steam-engine. Another form has a spear-pointed spindle which is connected with a registering mechanism, the whole implement being held in the right hand, and the point of the spindle being pressed into the center at the end of the shaft whose revolutions are desired to be counted. Also called *counter*, *speed-indicator*, and *revolution-indicator*. See *arithmometer*.

operance (op-ə-rān-s), *n.* [*operant* (*t*) + *-ce*.] The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

The elements,
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 3.

operancy (op-ə-rān-si), *n.* [As *operance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *operance*.

operant (op-ə-rānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. opérant* = *Sp. Pg. It. operante*, < *L. operant* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *operari*, work; see *operate*.] *I. a.* Working; engaged in action; active; operative; effective.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 184.

II. n. One who operates; an operator or operative; a worker or workman. [Rare.]

No fractious *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity [manufacturing] exercised upon us.
Lamb, Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago.

opera-singer (op-ə-rā-sing'ēr), *n.* A professional singer who takes part in operas.

operate (op-ə-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *operated*, ppr. *operating*. [*L. operatus*, pp. of *operari* (> *It. operare*, *operare* = *Sp. Pg. obrar*, *operar* = *OF. ouwer*, *F. opérer*), work, labor, toil, have effect, < *opus* (*oper-*), neut., *opera*, *f.*, work; see *opera*, *opus*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To perform or be at work; exert force or influence; act: with *on* or *upon* governing the object of the action: as, the sculptor *operates on* the clay or marble of which he makes his figures; a machine *operates on* the raw materials submitted to it.

The fear of resistance and the sense of shame *operate*, in a certain degree, on the most absolute kings and the most illiberal oligarchies.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

2. Specifically, in *surg.*, to perform some manual act upon the body of the patient, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, or otherwise to improve the physical condition.—3. To produce an effect; act; work: used absolutely.

It is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which *operates* against the commission or repetition of crime.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I., note.

Words, words, mere words, no matter from the heart;
The effect doth *operate* another way.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 110.

Where causes *operate* freely.
Watts.
The affair *operated* as the signal for insurrection.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 6.

[The application of this word to the working of machinery, in such phrases as "the engine began to *operate*," is regarded as inelegant, and such a use of it is rare in England.]

4. To produce the desired or appropriate effect; act effectively; be effectual in producing the result intended: as, the medicine *operated* well.—5. To carry on speculative transactions; buy and sell speculatively: with *in*: as, to *operate in* stocks; to *operate in* oil. [Commercial cant.] = *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Act*, *Work*, etc. See *act*.

II. trans. 1. To effect; produce by action or the exertion of force or energy; accomplish as an agent; cause.

It [Goethe's "Helen"] *operates* a wonderful relief to the mind from the routine of customary images.
Emerson, History.

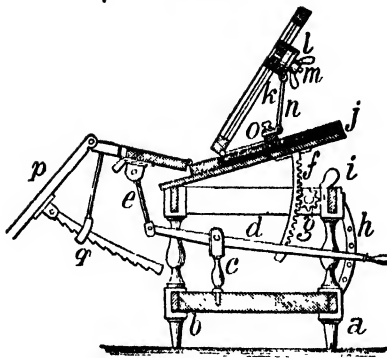
2. To direct or superintend the working of; cause to move or perform the acts desired; work: as, to *operate* a machine.

operatic (op-ə-rat'ik), *a.* [*opera* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling opera: as, an *operatic* air.

operatical (op-ə-rat'ik-al), *a.* [*operatic* + *-al*.] Operatic.

operatically (op-ə-rat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an operatic manner; as regards the opera.

operating-table (op-ə-rāt-ing-tā'bl), *n.* The table on which the patient rests during a surgical operation. There are many forms and constructions of these tables, the accompanying cut illustrating a particularly complicated form made adjustable to place the patient in convenient positions for various operations.



Operating-table.

a, frame; *b*, base; *c*, upright support for lever *d*; *e*, link by which the support for the thighs is connected with the lever *d*; *f*, sector with pins for holding the lever *d* in adjustment; *g*, adjustable body-support, with adjustable back-support *h*; *i*, *m*, *n*, *a*, adjustments for back-support *h*; *f*, *g*, *t*, adjustments for body support *f*; *p*, support for calves, held in adjustment by the rat let-box *q*.

Ordinarily a simple firm table of the requisite height and length and about two feet wide is used, covered with blankets or a thin mattress.

operation (op-ə-rā'shən), *n.* [*MF. operation*, *operacion*, < *OF. operation*, *F. opération* = *Pr. operacio* = *Sp. operacion* = *Pg. operação* = *It. operazione*, < *L. operatio* (*n*)-, < *operari*, work, operate; see *operate*.] 1. Action; working; agency; exertion of power or influence; specifically, in *psychol.*, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power.

Such Servants as be of to unche speche are yll of *operation*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

This latter they call *Energia* of *ergon*, because it wrought with a strong and virtuous *operation*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

Freedom of *operation* we have by nature, but the ability of virtuous *operation* by grace.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the *operation* of your sun: so is your crocodile.
Shak., A. and C., II. 7. 30.

2. A specific act or activity.

There are diversities of *operations*, but it is the same God which worketh all in all.
1 Cor. xii. 6.

In the romance called *The Knight of the Swan*, it is said of Yvain duchess Roulyon that she caused her three sons to be brought up in "all manner of good *operations*, virtues, and maners."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 8.

Attention, though closely related to the active side of the mind and illustrating the laws of volition, is a general condition of our mental *operations*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 73.

3. The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process. (*a*) In *surg.*, the act or series of acts and manipulations performed upon a patient's body, as in setting a bone, amputating a limb, extracting a tooth, etc.

While Gersdorff, of Strassburg, probably had used the ligature in amputation wounds for some years, it remained for the genius of Paré to give to amputations a comparatively firm position among surgical *operations*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, I. 142.

(*b*) In *math.*, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other, the second quantity being definitely related to the first, either in value or in form. An *operation* must not be confounded with the *process* by which the operation is effected. Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes. (*c*) In *war*, the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements: as, military or naval *operations*.

4. The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action: as, the machine is in *operation*.—5. Method of working; action.—6. Power exercised in producing an effect; peculiar efficacy of action; characteristic property or virtue.

Hardo chese hath these *operations*: It wyll kepe y^e stomacke open; butter is holsume fyrst & last, for it wyll do awaye all poysons.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold *operation* in it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.
Something that hath the *operation* to
Make death look lovely.
Massinger, Renegado, v. 6.

Not only the fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new *operation* is given to it, will amount to forgery—and this though it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II. 619, quoted in
Encyc. Brit., IX. 413.

7^t. Impulse; tendency to act.

There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some polittick, some finally ecclesiastical.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

I have *operations* which be humours of revenge.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3. 98.

Act and operation of law. See *law*.—**Adams's operation.** (*a*) An operation for ankylosis of the hip, in-

volving subcutaneous section of the neck of the femur by a fine saw. (*b*) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia.—**Alexander's operation.** Alexander-Adams operation, the operation of shortening the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position.—**Allarton's operation.** the modern median operation for stone in the bladder, differing from the old, or *Marian operation*, in that the incision, made exactly in the median line, is carried further back to the apex of the prostate, and the finger is ordinarily used in dilating the prostate and the neck of the bladder.—**Amussat's operation.** (*a*) *Colotomy*: an operation by a transverse incision crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum. (*b*) *For vaginal atresia*: a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting.—**Anel's operation for aneurism.** an operation involving ligation on the cardiac side, close to the aneurism.—**Annandale's operation.** an operation for dislocated cartilages of the knee-joint, involving the incision of the joint and stitching the cartilages in their proper position.—**Antyllus's operation for aneurism.** an operation in which ligation is practised above and below the aneurism, which is then opened and its contents evacuated.—**Arit-Jaeschke's operation for distichiasis.** dissecting the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs from the tarsus, removing a crescentic-shaped piece of skin from the lid above the flap, uniting the edges of the wound, and in this way transplanting the ciliary bulbs further away from the edge of the lids.—**Ayres's operation for extroverted bladder.** an operation involving the dissection of a long flap from the anterior wall of the abdomen, and its reversal so that the cuticular surface will be toward the exposed mucous membrane, and the union of the loosened skin of the sides in such manner as to cover the raw surface of the flap.—**Barden's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee.** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the shaft of the femur, and the fracture of the remaining part.—**Bailey's operation.** the removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiological influence, as in dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, neuroses and psychoses presenting relations with the menstrual function, and in other disorders. Also called *ovarying*, *normal ovariectomy*, and *oophorectomy*.—**Bauden's operation.** amputation at the knee-joint by the elliptical method.—**Béclard's operation for amputation at the thigh-joint.** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, both flaps being cut from within outward before disarticulation, the posterior one first.—**Beer's operation.** an operation for the extraction of cataract by the flap method.—**Billroth's osteoplastic operation.** an operation for the excision of the tongue, by which the soft parts and lower jaw are divided in two places at the side of the jaw, and replaced after the tongue has been removed.—**Boutonnière operation.** (*a*) *For imperforate stricture*: external perineal urethrotomy by division through an opening made in the urethra just beyond the stricture. (*b*) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate.—**Bowman's operation.** an operation for stricture of the lacrimal duct.—**Brainerd's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee.** the fracture of the shaft of the femur, after it has been drilled subcutaneously.—**Brasdor's operation for aneurism.** ligation immediately below the aneurism.—**Buchanan's operation.** (*a*) *For restoration of the lower lip*: the elevation of an oblique flap from each side of the chin, and the union of the two flaps in the middle, allowing the places whence they come to heal by granulation. (*b*) A medio-lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff.—**Buck's chloplastic operation.** an operation for supplying a deficiency in either lip by transplanting a portion of the other.—**Burckhardt's operation.** the opening of a retropharyngeal abscess from the outside of the neck.—**Burow's operation.** a plastic operation for the covering of a raw surface after the removal of a tumor or other morbid growth. It consists essentially in the removal of the integument from two equal triangles situated on opposite sides and extremities of a straight basal incision, dissecting up the obtuse angled flaps thus formed, and pulling them so as to close the triangles.—**Burwell's operation.** the ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the innominate artery or of the first part of the aorta.—**Cæsarean operation.** See *cæsarean section*, under *Cæsarean*.—**Calculus of operations.** See *calculus*.—**Caligani's operation.** resection of the inferior dental nerve through an incision made between the lobe of the ear and the angle of the jaw.—**Callisen's operation.** lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision.—**Capital operation.** in *surg.*, an operation involving some danger to life. Also called *major operation*.—**Carden's operation.** a combination of the circular and flap operations, in amputations, by first reflecting a rounded or circular flap of skin to serve as a cover or bonnet to the flat-faced stump then formed. In amputation at the knee, by this operation, the rounded flap is formed in front, and the femur is sawed at the base of the condyles.—**Carpue's rhinoplastic operation.** an operation for repairing the nose by taking a heart-shaped flap from the forehead. See *Dupuytren's rhinoplastic operation* and *Indian rhinoplastic operation*.—**Chamberlaine's operation for ligation of the brachial artery.** an operation involving incision along the lower margin of the clavicle, with a second over the deltoid and pectoral muscles meeting the first nearly in the middle.—**Chassaignac's operation for amputation of the finger.** amputation of the finger with a single dorsal or palmar flap.—**Chassaignac's operation for excision of the tongue.** excision of the tongue with the écraseur, by the supraglottoid method.—**Chopart's operation.** amputation through the calcaneocuboid and astragalocalcaphoid articulations; medio-tarsal operation.—**Civiale's operation.** a medio-bilateral operation of lithotomy.—**Cook's operation for stricture.** incision into the urethra behind the stricture, without a guide, leaving the stricture undivided.—**Complementary, direct, distributive operation.** See the adjectives.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta.** an operation by an incision in the linea alba, above and below and to the side of the umbilicus.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the external iliac artery.** an operation by a semilunar incision, with convexity downward, from above the iliac margin of the external abdominal ring to near the anterior superior spine

of the ilium.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes**, the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus, without regard to the articulations.—**Delpech's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by incision along the delto-pectoral interval.—**Didot's operation for webbed fingers**, the taking of flaps from the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the attached fingers respectively, to form the contiguous interdigital surfaces.—**Dieffenbach's chiloepiastic operation**, the restoration of the upper lip by a quadrangular flap, attached below on the level of the mouth, turned horizontally inward to meet a similar one of the opposite side.—**Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation**, the taking of a lance-shaped flap from the forehead for the repair of the nose.—**Dupuytren's operation at the shoulder-joint**, amputation at the shoulder by the external-flap method.—**Dupuytren's operation for stone in the bladder**, bilateral lithotomy.—**Dupuytren's operation for vaginal atresia**, an operation by combined incision and dilatation.—**Emmett's operation of colporrhaphy**, the sutural approximation of three equidistant, transverse, intra-cervical, denuded spots on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of the opposing edges of the folds thus formed after abrasion.—**Emmett's operation**, a hysterorachelorrhaphy for cicatricial ectropium of the cervix uteri.—**Ferguson's operation**, a modification of Pirogoff's operation for amputation of the foot, in which the malleoli are not removed.—**Gant's operation**, an operation for vicious ankylosis of the hip-joint, by section below the trochanters.—**Goyrand's operation for ligation of the internal mammary artery**, an operation with an oblique incision two inches long, at the end of the intercostal space, near the edge of the sternum.—**Gritti's operation**, amputation at the knee, through the base of the condyles, with a large rectangular anterior flap including the patella, the inner sawed surface of which is applied to that of the femur.—**Guérin's operation**, an operation for amputation at the elbow-joint by an external flap.—**Guthrie's operation for amputation at the hip-joint**, amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from without inward.—**Hahn's operation**, nephrorrhaphy for floating kidney.—**Hancock's operation**, a combination of the subtrochanteroid amputation and Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, the sawn surface of the calcaneum being applied to that of the astragalus.—**Hey's operation**, amputation through the tarsometatarsal articulations, now usually understood as a disarticulation of the outer joints and section of the internal cuneiform.—**High operation**, lithotomy when the incision is made above the pubis. Also called *suprapubic operation*.—**Hodgson's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by a semilunar incision, just below the clavicle, terminating near the anterior margin of the deltoid.—**Hoin's operation**, amputation at the knee-joint by the posterior-flap method.—**Holt's operation**, an operation for the rupture of urethral stricture by rapid dilatation.—**Hunter's or Hunterian operation for aneurism**, ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurism, at some distance from it.—**Identical, lateral, etc., operations**. See the adjectives.—**Indian rhinoplastic operation**, the restoration of the nose by means of a flap taken from the forehead.—**Jacque's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue through an opening made in the cheek.—**Kocher's operation**, an operation for the excision of the tongue by an incision in the neck at the angle of the jaw, with removal of the glands so as to get far down to the base of the tongue.—**Langenbeck's operation**, a method of amputation by double flaps, cutting from without inward.—**Larrey's operation at the shoulder-joint**, amputation at the shoulder by the oval method.—**Lee's operation**, a modification of Teale's method of amputation of the leg, in which the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg, including only the superficial muscles.—**Le Fort's operation**. (a) A modification of Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, whereby the calcaneum is preserved in a more normal position. (b) For *procedentia uteri*: a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum.—**Lines of operation**. See *lines*.—**Lisfranc's operation**. (a) At the shoulder-joint: amputation at the shoulder by the anteroposterior-flap method. (b) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See *Hay's operation*.—**Lister's operation**, a modification of Teale's amputation, in which there is less difference in the length of the flaps, their angles being rounded, and the posterior one formed of skin and fascia only.—**Liston's operation**, a combination of the double-flap and circular operations in amputations, by first dissecting up two semi-oval flaps to serve as covers for the flat-faced stump.—**Liston's operation at the thigh-joint**, amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from within outward, and disarticulation being effected before the posterior flap is cut.—**Liston's operation for excision of the upper jaw**, the complete excision of the upper jaw.—**Littre's operation**, inguinal colotomy.—**Loreta's operation**, an operation for cicatricial stenosis of the pylorus by division with the finger.—**Major operation**, in *surg.*, same as *capital operation*.—**Malgaigne's operation**. (a) The operation *en queue* of the French, a variety of the oval method of amputation of Scutetten, applicable particularly to the thumb. (b) Subtrochanteroid operation.—**Manec's operation for amputation at the hip-joint**, amputation by a single long anterior flap made by transfixion, and then by disarticulating the joint and making a circular incision posteriorly.—**Marian operation**, the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. See *Allarton's operation*.—**M'Burney's operation**, an operation for the radical cure of hernia by exposing the sac and cutting it off at the neck and sewing up the cut edges.—**Minor operation**, in *surg.*, an operation of less magnitude and danger than a capital operation.—**Moore's operation**, an operation for the extraction of cataract, involving a preliminary iridectomy made some weeks beforehand.—**Mott's operation for ligation of the innominate artery**, an operation by a transverse incision above and parallel to the top of the sternum and the inner end of the clavicle, joined by another of the same length along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle.—**Murray's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta**, an operation by an elliptical incision on the left side, six inches long, from the cartilage of the tenth rib to within an inch of the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—

Nathan Smith's operation, amputation at the knee-joint by a large anterior and a smaller posterior skin-flap.—**Nunneley's operation for excision of the tongue**, removal of the tongue by suprahoid excision and the use of the écraseur.—**Operation of law**, the efficacy of law without aid by any intent of the parties: as, if a person acting in a fiduciary capacity gets title in his own name to property of those for whom he is acting, a trust is created by operation of law.—**Operations of grace**. See *grace*.—**Pagenstecher's operation**, an operation for the extraction of cataract in the capsule.—**Passavant's operation for synechia**, the breaking up of the adhesion with forceps.—**Passive operations**. See *passive*.—**Peaslee's operation**, superficial trachelotomy.—**Petit's operation**. (a) For amputation of the finger: amputation by lateral flaps cut from within outward. (b) For hernia: an operation without opening the sac.—**Pirogoff's operation**, amputation of the foot in such a manner that the posterior portion of the calcaneum is united to the lower sawed end of the tibia, thus preserving the heel.—**Porro's operation**, an operation for caesarean section; laparohystero-oophorectomy, or utero-ovarian amputation with drainage through the vagina. In the Porro-Müller operation, the uterus is brought outside of the abdomen and the contents removed.—**Ravaton's operation**, a double-flap amputation by a circular incision to the bone, and a longitudinal incision on each side.—**Regnoli's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue through a semilunar incision made beneath the chin along the border of the jaw, joined by another incision in the median line extending from the chin to the hyoid bone.—**Reverdin's operation**, skin-grafting.—**Roux's operation**, a modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the flap is taken from the inner and under side of the heel.—**Roux's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue by dividing the jaw at the symphysis and removing the tongue from below.—**Roux's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by an incision through the delto-pectoral interval.—**Sayre's operation for ankylosis of the hip**, section of the femur above the lesser trochanter, with the removal of a semicircular piece of bone and the rounding of the upper shaft-end so as to facilitate the formation of a false joint.—**Schroeder's operation for the removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus**, an operation by laparotomy with ligation of the uterus at the os internum.—**Schroeder's operation of colporrhaphy**, the removal of a single long and broad strip of the vaginal wall and the approximation of the cut edges by sutures.—**Schwartz's operation**, the method of opening the mastoid cells by the use of hammer and chisel.—**Scutetten's operation**, the oval method of amputation, applied either at a joint or in the continuity of a limb.—**Sedillot's chiloepiastic operation**, restoration of the upper lip by quadrangular flaps extending below the level of the mouth and attached above: it is the reverse of Dieffenbach's operation.—**Sedillot's operation**. (a) Amputation by a combination of the flap and circular methods. Superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. (b) An operation for staphyloplasty, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the suture.—**Sedillot's operation for ligation of the innominate artery**, an operation by an incision between the heads of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.—**Simon's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula**, the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silk sutures, without retention afterward of a stationary catheter. The mucous membrane of the bladder is included in the abrasion.—**Simpson's operation for division of the cervix uteri**, an operation involving bilateral incisions through the whole length of the cervical canal.—**Sims's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula**, the coaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silver sutures, with after-treatment by recumbency of the patient and prolonged retention of the catheter. The marginal abrasion does not include the vesical surface.—**Sims's operation of colporrhaphy**, the denudation of a V-shaped surface on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of its arms by sutures.—**Street-feld's operation for entropion**, removal of a wedge-shaped strip from the tarsal cartilage.—**Syme's operation**, the removal of the entire foot and the articular surface of the bones of the leg just above the malleoli, the stump being covered with the skin of the heel.—**Syme's operation for stricture**, the division of the stricture through the perineum upon a grooved director.—**Tait's operation**, an operation for the extirpation of the uterine appendages. It is the same as Batey's operation, with the inclusion of the Fallopian tube.—**Tallacotian operation** (after Gasparo Tagliacozzi or Talicottian, of Bologna, who died in 1589), an Italian method for the restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from the inside of the arm.—**Teale's operation**, amputation by the rectangular-flap method, in which a long flap, taken from the less muscular (usually the anterior) side, is folded over the stump and upon itself, and united to the shorter, more muscular (usually the posterior) flap.—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors**, an operation by laparotomy, with use of the clamp, and clamping of the end of the pedicle.—**Tripler's operation**, a modification of Chopart's mediolateral amputation, in which the os calcis is sawed off horizontally.—**Vermale's operation**, the ordinary double-flap method of amputation by transfixion and cutting from within outward: applicable to any limb.—**Von Graefe's operation for cataract**, a modified linear extraction of the cataract, combining a peripheral linear incision in the cornea and an iridectomy.—**Wardrop's operation for aneurism**, ligation of a main branch of the artery beyond the aneurism, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch.—**Wheelhouse's operation for stricture**, the division of the stricture on a grooved probe passed through the stricture from an opening made into the urethra in front of it.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of hemorrhoids**, the excision of a circular strip around the anus, including the tumors.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision through the mouth, using only scissors.—**Wolfe's operation for ectropion**, an operation by transplantation of a flap from a distance, without a pedicle.—**Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia**, the closing of the hernial canal by subcutaneous sutures through the tendinous structures forming its boundaries.—**Wutzer's operation for the**

radical cure of inguinal hernia, the plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum and its retention by exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac.—**Syn. 3. Procedure**, etc. (see *process*), influence, effect.

operative (op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. opératif* = *Sp. Pg. It. operativo*, < *NL. *operativus*, < *L. operari*, pp. *operatus*, work: see *operate*.] **I. a. 1.** Active in the production of effects or results; acting; exerting force or influence.

The operative strength of a thing may continue the same when the quality that should direct the operation is changed. South, *Sermons*, VI. 1.

His [Carlyle's] scheme of history is purely an optical one, where only leading figures appear by name and are in any strict sense operative. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 133.

2. Efficacious; effective; efficient.

Our foster-nurse of nature is repose, The which he lacks; that to provoke in him Are many simples operative, whose power Will close the eye of anguish. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 4. 14.

Your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. Bacon, *To the Lord Keeper*, Sept. 23, 1594.

3. Concerned with the actual exercise of power, or the putting forth of effort or labor in the accomplishment of some end; practical. In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the operation. Sir H. Wotton, *Requies*, p. 6.

4. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with operations, as those of surgery. **II. n. 1.** A workman; an artisan.

The well educated operative does more work, does it better, wastes less, . . . earns more money, . . . rises faster, rises higher, . . . than the uneducated operative. R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 121.

operatively (op'e-rā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an operative manner.

operativeness (op'e-rā-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality or fact of being operative; efficiency; practical or effective working.

operativity (op'e-rā-tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< operative + -ity*.] The condition of being operative; efficiency.

operator (op'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. opérateur* = *Sp. Pg. operador* = *It. operatore*, < *LL. operator*, a worker, < *L. operari*, work: see *operate*.]

1. One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

Then the Operator told him the Operation [in Alchemy] would go on more successfully if he sent a Present of Crowns to the Virgin Mary. N. Bailey, *tr.* of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 406.

(a) One who performs a surgical operation. (b) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end; one who manipulates something, or is engaged in carrying on a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph-operator; a wall-street operator; an operator in wheat.

2. In *math.*, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector operator.—**Hamiltonian operator**, in *math.*, the operator

$$i \frac{d}{dx} + j \frac{d}{dy} + k \frac{d}{dz},$$

where *x*, *y*, *z* are the rectangular coordinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and *i*, *j*, *k* are unit vectors respectively parallel to *x*, *y*, *z*.—**Laplace's operator**, in *math.*, the operator

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2.$$

operatory (op'e-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< LL. as if *operatorium*, neut. of *operatorius*, creating, forming, < *operator*, a worker: see *operator*.] A laboratory. Cowley.

operatrice (op'e-rā-tris), *n.* [= *F. opératrice* = *It. operatrice*, < *LL. operatrix*, fem. of *operator*, operator: see *operator*.] A female operator.

Sapience, . . . the *opératrice* of all thynghes. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 23.

opercle (ô-pér'kl), *n.* [*< L. operculum*: see *operculum*.] An operculum.

opercula, *n.* Plural of *operculum*.

opercular (ô-pér'kū-lār), *a.* [*< operculum + -ar*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an operculum or opercle. **2.** Having an operculum; fitted with or closed by an operculum; operculate. —**Opercular apparatus**, in fishes, the gill-cover, which in most cases consists of four pieces: (1) a posterior piece; the *operculum* proper; (2) one bounding the operculum below and more or less behind: the *suboperculum*; (3) one between the suboperculum and the operculum on the one hand and the preoperculum in front: the *interoperculum*, which is connected by a ligament with the lower jaw; and (4) an entirely separate element in front of the operculum and connected with the suspensorium of the lower jaw: the *prepreoperculum*. The first, second, and fourth of



Head of perch, showing Opercular Apparatus. a, operculum; b, suboperculum; c, interoperculum; d, preoperculum.

these are united into a more or less movable lid which covers the gills. All four are developed in the typical teleosts, but one or more are wanting in some fishes. See out under *teleost*.—**Opercular fissure**, the postmastic fissure of a monkey's brain. See *postmastic*.—**Opercular flap**, a backward prolongation of the opercle of many fishes, as the sunfishes, in some of which it attains a great size. See *Lepomis*.—**Opercular gill**. See *gill*.

Operculata (ō-pēr-kū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. operculatus*, covered with a lid: see *operculate*.] Shells which are operculate. The term is specifically applied to those pulmonate gastropods which have an operculum developed from the upper back portion of the foot, closing the shell when the animal is withdrawn into it. The chief family is *Cyclostrum*. See cuts under *Amphipariidae* and *Macuritiidae*.

operculate (ō-pēr-kū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *operculé* = Sp. Pg. *operculado*, < L. *operculus*, pp. of *operculare*, furnish with a lid or cover, < *operculum*, a lid: see *operculum*.] Having an operculum; operculigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Operculata*.

operculated (ō-pēr-kū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*operculate* + -ed.] Same as *operculate*.

opercule (ō-pēr-kūl), *n.* Same as *operculum*.

operculiferous (ō-pēr-kū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*operculum*, a lid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Operculigerous.

operculiform (ō-pēr-kū-lif'orm), *a.* [*operculum*, a lid, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lid or cover; resembling an operculum.

operculigenous (ō-pēr-kū-lif'ē-nus), *a.* [*operculum*, a lid, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce: see -*genous*.] Producing an operculum: specifically, noting the metapodium or posterior part of the foot of gastropods.

operculigerous (ō-pēr-kū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*operculum*, a lid, + *gerere*, carry.] Having an operculum; operculate.

operculum (ō-pēr-kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. opercula* (-lā). [= F. *opercule* = Sp. *operculo* = Pg. *it. operculo*, < L. *operculum*, a lid, cover,

operetta (op-ē-ret'ā), *n.* [= F. *opérette*, < It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*, an opera: see *opera*.] A short opera, generally of a light character and so belonging to the class of comic opera or opera bouffe.

opero (op-ē-rōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *operoso*, < L. *operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, toilsome, < *opera*, *opus* (oper-), work: see *opera*, *opus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

As to the Jewish religion, it was made up of a busy and operose law of carnal ordinances, which had but a very dim prospect beyond the enjoyment of plenty and affluence. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 179.

The task, . . . however operose it may seem, is within the power of any one learned lawyer. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 393.

operosely (op-ē-rōs-lī), *adv.* In an operose manner.

operoseness (op-ē-rōs-nēs), *n.* The state of being operose or laborious.

operosity (op-ē-rōs-i-ti), *n.* [= It. *operosità*; as *opero* + -ity.] Laboriousness.

There is a kind of operosity in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 65.

operous (op-ē-rus), *a.* Operose. *Holder*.

operously (op-ē-rus-lī), *adv.* In an operous manner.

opertaneous (op-ēr-tā-nē-us), *a.* [*operta*, concealed, hidden, < *opertus*, pp. of *operire*, cover, conceal: see *operculum*.] Secret; private. [Rare.]

opetide (ōp'itid), *n.* See *open-tide*, 1.

Ophiastrea (ōf-i-as'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphis*, a serpent, + *astrea*, a star.] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Phyllostoma*.

Ophibolus (ō-fīb'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. (cf. *ōphis*), serpent-slaying] < Gr. *ōphis*, a serpent, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A large and beautiful genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridae*. There are numerous species in the United States, called *king snakes* and by other names, such as *O. getulus*, *O. sagi*, and *O. eximius*. They are of various shades of black, brown, or red, blotched with lighter colors, the blotches generally black-bordered.

ophicalcite (ōf-i-kāl-sit), *n.* [*ōphis*, a serpent, + *calcite*. Cf. *serpentine*, *n.*] Same as *verd-antique*. *Bronzart*.

Ophichthyidae (ōf-ik-thi'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + -idae.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Ophichthys*, containing eels whose nostrils perforate the edge or inner side of the lip. The form is often slenderer than in a common eel; the posterior nostrils are labial—that is, are on the margin or even the inside of the upper lip; and the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth. In some species the tail is conical or fusiform; in others it is surrounded by a fin, as usual in eels, whence the two subfamilies *Ophichthyinae* and *Myrine*. Several genera are found in the waters of the southern and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Ophichthyinae (ōf-ik-thi'ī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidae*, having the tail finless; contrasted with *Myrine*.

Ophichthys (ōf-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphis*, a serpent, + *ichthys*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Ophichthyidae*, of snake-like form (whence the name), and having no pectoral fins. *Swainson*.

ophicleide (ōf-i-klid), *n.* [*ōphis*, a serpent, + *κλίς* (klis), a key: see *clavis*.] A metal musical wind-instrument, invented about 1790, having a large tube of conical bore, bent double, with a cupped mouth-piece. It is essentially a development of the old wooden serpent, and has sometimes been made partly of wood: it is the bass representative of the keyed-bugle family. The tones produced are the harmonics of the tube, as in the horn; but the fundamental tone may be altered by means of keys which control vents in the side of the tube. Eleven such keys are employed, so that the entire compass is over three octaves, beginning (in the usual bass variety) on the third B below the middle C, with all the semitones—all obtainable with exceptional accuracy of intonation. Its resources are therefore considerable, and as its tone is highly resonant and pungent it is an important orchestral instrument. The alto ophicleide is pitched a fifth higher than that described above, while lower varieties also occur.

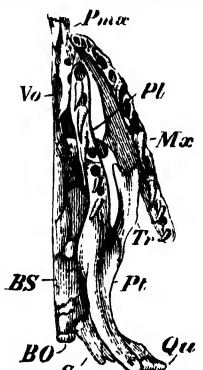
ophicleidist (ōf-i-klid-ist), *n.* [*ophicleide* + -ist.] A performer on the ophicleide.

Ophideres (ō-fid'ē-rēs), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), prop. **Ophideres* (cf. Gr. *ōphidēreus*, serpent-necked), < *ōphis*, a serpent, + *deris*, Attic *deris*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of *Ophideridae*, having the palpi spatulate or clavate, and the hind wings luteous. It is very widely distributed in both hemispheres: the species are large and often beautifully colored. *O. fulvica* of South Africa damages

oranges by piercing them with its haustellum and sucking the juice.

Ophideridae (ōf-i-dēr'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Ophideres* + -idae.] A family of noctuid moths of large size and striking coloration, represented by *Ophideres* and five other genera in nearly all faunas except the European.

Ophidia (ō-fid'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **ophidium*, < Gr. *ōphidion*, dim. in form, but not in sense, of *ōphis*, a serpent; or improp. for **Ophioides*, < Gr. *ōphis*, a serpent, + *oides*, form.] An order of the class *Reptilia*, without developed limbs, with mobile quadrate bone and separate mandibular rami; the snakes or serpents. The name was introduced to replace *Serpentes* of Linnaeus, and at first included not only serpents in a proper sense, but certain footless lizards, and even the amphisbians of the family *Ceciliidae*. In *Ophidia* proper there is never any trace of fore limbs, and at most very rudimentary hind limbs, represented externally by mere and spurs or processes of the integument. There is no sterium. The ribs are very numerous, and are so arranged as to become indirect organs of locomotion by their action upon the skin and so on the scales of the belly. The vertebrae are procoelous, very numerous, not united in any sacrum, and bearing no chevrons. The skull has no quadrangular arch nor parietal foramen; the lower jaw is articulated with a movable quadrate bone, and its rami are connected only by fibrous tissue. The bones of both jaws are generally freely movable, so that the mouth is enormously distensible. The tongue is slender, forked, and protrusile, subserving a trophic office. Teeth are present in one or both jaws, usually in both; they are numerous and sharp, and in venomous *Ophidia* some of the upper ones, usually a single pair, are enlarged, hooked, and converted into poison-fangs. The eyes have no movable lids, the cuticle extending directly over the eyeball. The cuticle is scaly, forming many very regularly arranged rows of scales on the upper parts, and usually larger modified scales on the under side, called *gastronotegs* and *scutes*, serving to some extent for locomotion. There is a pair of extracocular pincers in the male; the female is oviparous or ovoviviparous. *Ophidia* are variously subdivided by Duméril and Bibron into *Ophiderontia*, *Aphyphodonta*, *Proteroglyphia*, and *Selenoglyphia*, an arrangement substantially new, though with some modifications. (Cope's latest arrangement is *Epanodontia*, *Catodontia*, *Portriechia*, which are *Proteroglyphia*, *Asi-neta*, which are *Aphyphodonta*, *Proteroglyphia*, and *Selenoglyphia*. There are 20 families and about 300 genera, of which more than 200 belong to the family *Colubridae* alone. See also cut under *Python*.)



Base of Ordinary Ophidian Skull (python).
BS, basosphenoid; BS, basosphenoid; Mx, maxillary; Pmx, premaxillary; Pl, palatine; Pt, palatine; Tr, transverse bone; Vo, vomeronasal; Vt, transverse bone; Vt, vomer. (The teeth are aglyphodont.)

ophidian (ōf-id'ī-an), *a. and n.* [*Ophidia* + -an.] *I. a.* Having the nature or characters of a snake or serpent; belonging or relating to ophidians; of or pertaining to the *Ophidia*. Also *ophidianus*. *I. n.* A member of the *Ophidia*, as a snake or serpent.

ophidiana (ōf-id'ī-ā-nā), *n. pl.* [*ōphis*, a serpent, snake (cf. *ophidian*), + -ana².] Anecdotes or stories of snakes.

ophidiarium (ōf-id'ī-ā-ni-um), *n.*; *pl. ophidiariums* or *ophidiaria* (-ni-um, -i). [NL. < *Ophidia* + -arium.] A place where serpents are kept in confinement, for exhibition or other purposes; a snake-house.

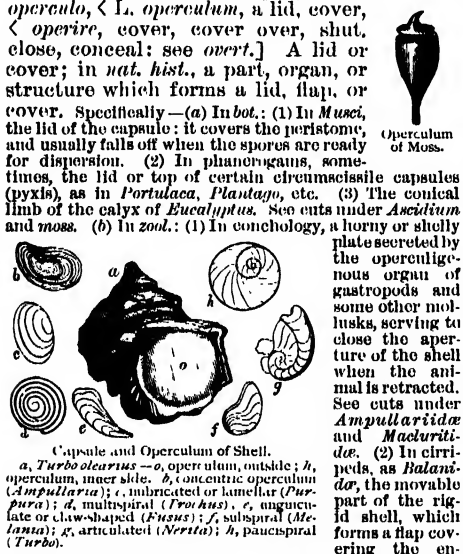
Ophidiidae (ōf-id'ī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + -idae.] A family of ophidioid fishes, typified by the genus *Ophidium*, having the ventral fins advanced to the lower jaw, or situated under the chin, so that they resemble barbels. (1) In Bonaparte's early system the *Ophidiidae* embraced two subfamilies, *Ophidium* and *Ammodontia*. (2) In Günther's system they are a family of gadoid fishes corresponding to the modern *Ophidiidae*. (3) In Gill's system the family is restricted to those *Ophidiidae* which have the ventral fins under the chin, bifid barbels, and the anus in the anterior half of the length of the fish, represented by four genera. See cut at *Ophidium*.

ophidioid (ōf-id'ī-oid), *a. and n.* [As *Ophidia* + -oid.] *I. a.* Belonging to the family *Ophidiidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ophidiidae*. **Ophidioides** (ōf-id'ī-oidēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + -oides.] A superfamily of teleocephalous fishes, embracing the families *Brachyura*, *Ophidiidae*, *Pterascoracidae*, and perhaps others less known than these.

ophidious (ōf-id'ī-us), *a.* [*Ophidia* + -ous.] Same as *ophidian*.

Ophidium (ōf-id'ī-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphidion*, dim. of *ōphis*, a serpent. Cf. *Ophidia*.] 1. A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidae*, instituted



Operculum of Moss.
a, Turbellaria; b, operculum, outside; c, operculum, inside; d, operculum, inside; e, operculum, inside; f, operculum, inside; g, operculum, inside; h, operculum, inside; i, operculum, inside; j, operculum, inside; k, operculum, inside; l, operculum, inside; m, operculum, inside; n, operculum, inside; o, operculum, inside; p, operculum, inside; q, operculum, inside; r, operculum, inside; s, operculum, inside; t, operculum, inside; u, operculum, inside; v, operculum, inside; w, operculum, inside; x, operculum, inside; y, operculum, inside; z, operculum, inside; aa, operculum, inside; ab, operculum, inside; ac, operculum, inside; ad, operculum, inside; ae, operculum, inside; af, operculum, inside; ag, operculum, inside; ah, operculum, inside; ai, operculum, inside; aj, operculum, inside; ak, operculum, inside; al, operculum, inside; am, operculum, inside; an, operculum, inside; ao, operculum, inside; ap

Sand-usk (*Ophidium marginatum*).

by Artedi and formerly of great extent, now restricted to such species as *O. barbatum* and *O. marginatum*. — 2. [l. c.] A species of this genus: as, the bearded *ophidium*.

Ophidobatrachia (of'i-dō-ba-trā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **Ophiobatrachia*, < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + βατραχος, a frog.] The ophiomorphic amphibians, or caecilians: same as *Ophiomorpha*, and opposed to *Sauvobatrachia*.

ophidobatrachian (of'i-dō-ba-trā'ki-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Ophiomorphic, as an amphibian; or pertaining to the *Ophidobatrachia*.

II. *n.* An ophiomorphic amphibian; a caecilian.

ophidologist (of-i-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophidology* + -ist.] One learned in ophiology; a writer who treats of snakes.

ophidology (of-i-dol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *ophiology*.

Ophiocaryon (of'i-ō-kar'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Schomburgk, 1840), so called from the serpentine radicle in the embryo; < Gr. ὄφις, snake, + κάρυον, nut.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sabiaceae*, characterized by orbicular petals; the snake-nuts. There is but one species, *O. paradosum*, the snake-nut-tree, native in Guinea, a lofty tree bearing alternate pinnate leaves, panicles of many very small flowers, and roundish one-seeded drupes containing a spirally twisted snake-like embryo. The natives are said to believe that these are transformed into venomous serpents.

Ophiocephalidae (of'i-ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocephalus* + -idae.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Ophiocephalus*; the walking-fishes. They have a long subcylindric body covered with small scales, and a snake-like head shielded on top with large scales, a long spineless dorsal fin, and usually six-rayed thoracic ventrals. These remarkable fishes breathe air by means of an air-chamber developed over the gills, and die if they breathe water too long. They live in holes in the banks of rivers and pools and similar wet places, and often burrow in the mud. There are 25 or 30 species, natives of the fresh waters of the East Indies and Africa, and some attain a length of from 2 to 4 feet. They are able to survive droughts, living in semi-fluid mud or lying torpid below the hard-baked crust of a tank or pool from which every drop of water has dried up. Respiration is probably suspended during this torpidity, but while the mud is still soft enough to let them come to the surface they rise at intervals to breathe air. This faculty of aerial respiration is due to the development of the accessory branchial chamber; there is, however, no accessory branchial organ, and the opening of the cavity is partly closed by a fold of mucous membrane.

ophiocephaloid (of'i-ō-sef'ā-loid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling an ophiocephalus; belonging to the *Ophiocephalidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae*.

Ophiocephalus (of'i-ō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀφιοκέφαλος, serpent-headed, < ὄφις, a serpent, + κεφαλή, a head.] 1. The typical genus of walking-fishes of the family *Ophiocephalidae*. The species are natives of the East. They are furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills, and are able to live a long time out of water, and often travel considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. gachua* (the *coramora* or *gachua* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Also, improperly, *Ophiocephalus*. Bloch and Schneider, 1801.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

Ophiocoma (of-i-ōk'ō-mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + κόμη, the hair of the head: see *coma*.] The typical genus of *Ophiocomidae*. *O. athiops* and *O. alexandri* are two large species from the Pacific coast of North America.

Ophiocomidae (of'i-ō-kom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocoma* + -idae.] A family of brittle-stars or ophiurians, represented by the genus *Ophiocoma*, having unbranched arms, the disk covered with solid plates, the oral clefts armed, and angular papillae present.

Ophiodon (ō-fi'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + ὄντις (odont-) = E. tooth.] A genus of chiroid fishes, founded by Girard in 1854. *O. elongatus*, a Californian species, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is eaten for the table, and is known by various names, as *bastard cod*, *cultus cod*, *green cod*, *buffalo cod*, and *codfish*. See cut under *cultus cod*.

Ophioglossaceae (of'i-ō-glo-sā'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + -aceae.] A small but very well-defined group of vascular cryptogamous plants, by some systematists regarded as an anomalous section of the ferns, by others considered as a group of equal taxonomic rank with the true *Filices*, the *Equisetaceae*, *Lycopodiaceae*, etc. The prothallium is formed of parenchymatous tissue, and is destitute of chlorophyll, being developed underground;

the leaves are not circinate in vernal, and the sporangia, which are endogenous in their origin and without annulus, are never borne on the under side of the green frond. They differ further from the true ferns by the absence or imperfect formation of bundle-sheaths and sclerenchyma in the stems and leaves. The *Ophioglossaceae* embrace 3 genera, *Ophioglossum*, *Helminthostachya*, and *Botrychium*.

Ophioglossæ (of'i-ō-glos'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + -æ.] Same as *Ophioglossaceae*.

Ophioglossum (of'i-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus

of vascular cryptogamic plants, typical of the group *Ophioglossaceae*.

The fronds are usually from a fleshy, sometimes bulbous root, and straight or inclined in vernal; the sporangia, which are endogenous in origin, cohere in one or more simple spikes, are naked, not reticulated, and destitute of a ring, and open by a transverse slit into two valves. There are 10 species, 4 of which are found in North America. *O. vulgatum*, the adder's-tongue, being the most abundant.

ophiography (of-i-og'ra-phi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + γραφία, < γραφειν, write.] Graphic or descriptive ophiology; the description of serpents.

ophiolater (of-i-ol'ā-tēr), *n.* [< *ophiolatry*, after *adolater*.] One who practises ophiolatry; a serpent-worshiper.

ophiolatrous (of-i-ol'ā-trus), *a.* [As *ophiolatry* + -ous.] Worshipping serpents; pertaining to ophiolatry.

ophiolatry (of-i-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + λατρεία, worship.] Serpent-worship.

For a single description of negro *ophiolatry* may be cited Roeman's description from Whydah in the light of Bonin; here the highest order of deities were a kind of snakes which swam in the villages, reigned over by that huge chief monster, uppermost and greatest and as it were the grandfather of all, who dwelt in his snake-house beneath a lofty tree, and there received the royal offerings of meat and drink, cattle and money and stuffs.

E. B. Tylor, *Prin. Culture*, II. 212.

ophiolite (of'i-ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + λίθος, a stone.] A name given by Bron-gniart to one of the rocks designated in Italy as *gabbro*, which consists of serpentine with included segregations of diallage.

ophiolitic (of'i-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ophiolite* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling ophiolite; containing ophiolite.

ophiologic (of'i-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ophiology* + -ic.] Pertaining to ophiology.

ophiologic (of'i-ō-loj'ik-āl), *a.* [< *ophiologic* + -al.] Same as *ophiologic*.

ophiologist (of-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophiology* + -ist.] One versed in the natural history of serpents: an ophiologist.

ophiology (of-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.] The zoölogical study of serpents. Also, less properly, *ophidology*.

ophiomancy (of'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + μαντεία, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of coiling themselves or of eating.

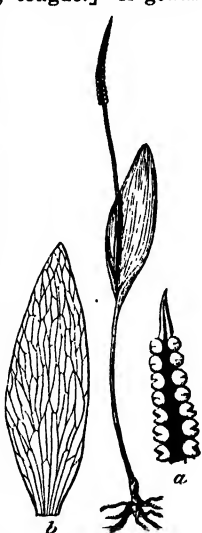
ophiomorph (of'i-ō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Ophiomorpha*: a caecilian.

Ophiomorpha (of'i-ō-mōrf'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ophiomorphus*: see *ophiomorphous*.] An order of limbless serpentine amphibians, represented by the family *Cæciliidae*; the caecilians: contrasted with *Ichthyomorpha*. Also called *Apoda*, *Batrachophidia*, *Gymnophiona*, *Ophiosoma*, *Ophidobatrachia*, *Pseudophidia*, and *Peronela*.

Ophiomorphæ (of'i-ō-mōrf'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **ophiomorphus*: see *ophiomorphous*.] Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

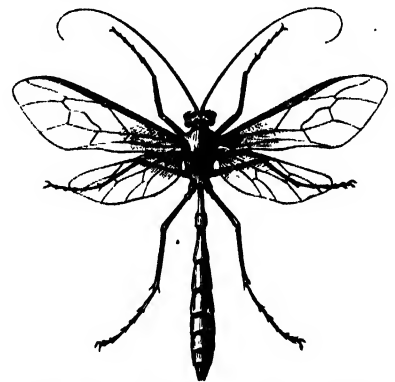
ophiomorphic (of'i-ō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [As *ophiomorphous* + -ic.] Formed like a snake; serpentine; anguiform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. Also *ophiomorphous*.

ophiomorphite (of'i-ō-mōrf'it), *n.* [< Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + μορφή, form, + -ite².] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

Fertile Plant of Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) *a*, the upper part of the fertile frond, showing the biserial sporangia; *b*, the sterile frond, showing the nervation.

ophiomorphous (of'i-ō-mōrf'us), *a.* [< NL. **ophiomorphus*, < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + μορφή, form.] Same as *ophiomorphic*.

Ophion (ō-fi'ōn), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. Ὀφίων, a king of the Titans.] A genus of parasitic

Long-tailed Ophion (*Ophion macrurum*), natural size.

hymenopterous insects, founded by Fabricius in 1798, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidae*, and typical of the subfamily *Ophi-oninae*. The antennae are as long as the body, the abdomen is compressed, and the color is usually honey-yellow. *O. macrurum* infests the American silkworm, *Teia polyphemus*. The female lays one egg in the body of the silkworm, which latter lives till it is full-grown and spins its cocoon, but then dies without pupating. *O. purgatum* infests the common

army-worm, or larva of *Leucania unipuncta*.

Ophionidae (of-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + -idae.] A family of ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Ophion*. *Shuckard*, 1840.

Ophioninae (of'i-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Ichneumonidae*, typified by the genus *Ophion*. It is chiefly characterized by the compressed, usually petiolate abdomen and short ovipositor. It includes about 50 genera besides *Ophion*, and many hundred species. All are parasitic upon other insects, and some feed externally upon their hosts. About 400 are catalogued as European, and 250 are described for the United States.

ophiophagous (of-i-ōf'ā-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ophiophagus*, < Gr. ὀφιοφάγος, serpent-eating, < ὄφις, a serpent, + φάγειν, eat.] Eating or feeding upon serpents; reptilivorous.

Nor are all snakes of such impoisoning qualities as common ophion presumeth: as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestic snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents.

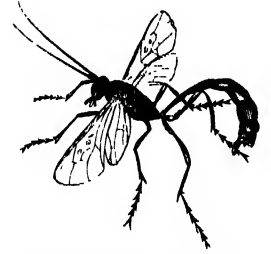
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 23.

Ophiophagus (of-i-ōf'ā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀφιοφάγος, serpent-eating: see *ophiophagous*.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the family *Elapidae*, or of the restricted family *Najade*. It is a kind of cobra, very closely related to *Naja*, the chief technical distinction being the presence of postparietal plates on the head. *O. claps*, the hamuliyad, is one of the largest and most deadly of serpents; it is known to attain a length of nearly 12 feet, and is said to reach 15 feet. Its bite is fatal to man in a few moments, and it is said to be able to kill very large quadrupeds. This serpent is found in India and some of the East India islands, as Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, but is fortunately not so common as the ordinary cobra. The generic name refers to its habit of feeding upon other snakes.

Ophiopogon (of'i-ō-pō-gon), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), < Gr. ὄφις, snake, + πώγων, beard.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hamodoraceae*, type of the tribe *Ophiopogoneae*, characterized by separate filaments shorter than the linear anthers. There are 4 species, found from India to Japan. They produce racemes of violet, bluish, or white flowers with small dry bracts. They are plants of moderate beauty, bearing the name of *snake's-beard*.

Ophiopogonæ (of'i-ō-pō-gō-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Ophiopogon* + -æ.] A tribe of plants of the monocotyledonous order *Hamodoraceae*, distinguished by the withering persistent perianth of six similar segments. It includes about 25 species in 4 genera, mainly of eastern Asia, all producing racemed flowers, and long leaves from a short and thick rootstock.

Ophiorhiza (of'i-ō-rī-zā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < Gr. ὄφις, a snake, + ῥίζα, root.] A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Hedyoti-*



Ophion purgatum, natural size.

deca, characterized by the five stamens, two-lobed style, and compressed obcordate or mitriform capsule two-valved at the summit. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Fiji Islands, and Australia. They are erect or prostrate herbs, with slender round branchlets, opposite leaves, and one-sided cymes of white, red, or greenish flowers. See *mungo*², and *Indian snakeroot* (under *snakeroot*).

ophiosaur (of 'i-ō-sār), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ophiosaurus*.] A limbless lizard of the family *Ophiosauridae*; a glass-snake.

Ophiosauria (of 'i-ō-sā'ri-ū), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *Ophiosaurus*.] A group of lizards or suborder of *Lacertilia*. They have the prootic bone produced, only one suspensorium, the pelvic arch rudimentary or wanting, an external supraoccipital gonophore, and an orbitosphenoide. It includes 3 families of snake-like or worm-like lizards, inhabiting warm regions, the principal of which is the *Amphisbaniidae*. Also *Ophiosauri*, *Ophiosauria*.

Ophiosauridae (of 'i-ō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, also *Ophiosauria*; < *Ophiosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of serpentiform or ophiomorphic lacertilians, represented by the genus *Ophiosaurus*. They are generally called *glass-snakes*, from their fragility and their resemblance to snakes, there being no sign of limbs externally. See cut under *glass-snake*.

Ophiosaurus (of 'i-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphis*, a serpent, + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of lizards, representing the family *Ophiosauridae*; the glass-snakes. There is but one species, *O. ventralis*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Virginia southward. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is perfectly harmless and inoffensive. Also *Ophiosaurus*. See cut under *glass-snake*.

ophite¹ (of 'it), *a.* [*Gr.* *ōphites*, of or like a serpent, < *ōphis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

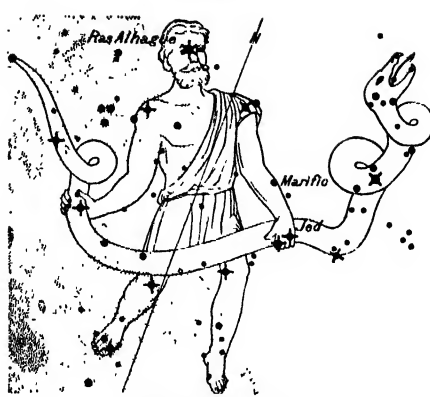
ophite¹ (of 'it), *n.* [*L.* *ophites*, also *ophitis*, serpentine stone (see *ophites*), < *Gr.* *ōphites*, fem. *ōphitis*, of or like a serpent: see *ophite*¹, *a.*] A name originally applied to certain eruptive (diabasic or doleritic) rocks occurring in the Pyrenees, and later used with similar meaning for rocks found in Spain, Portugal, and northern Africa. In many of these the augite has become converted into uranite, hence they had previously been often classed with the diorites. Michel Lévy divides the French ophites into two types, the first distinguished by the presence of large proportions of the augitic or uranitic constituent, the second by a large predominance of plagioclase. The composition of the rocks which have been designated by different lithologists as *ophites* is variable, and their relations have not yet been fully worked out.

ophite² (of 'it), *n.* [*L.* *ophite*, < *LGr.* *ὀφίται* (also *ὀφίται*), pl., < *Gr.* *ōphites*, of or pertaining to a serpent: see *ophite*¹, *n.*] A member of a Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the second century, and existing as late as the sixth century. Its members were so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was the impersonation of divine wisdom, the great teacher and civilizer of the human race. They were also called *Naasenes* (from Hebrew *nāchūsh*, a serpent). See *Seethian*.

ophites (ō-fī'tēz), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *ōphites* (see *lithos*), serpentine stone, so called, according to Pliny, because it is spotted like a snake, or, as was fancifully thought, because a person carrying it might walk among serpents with impunity: see *ophite*¹.] A stone mentioned by various Greek and Latin authors, the word designating several quite different things. It is impossible to identify with certainty any one of the various substances, some of which were unquestionably fabulous, to which the name *ophites* was given by Orpheus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and other classic writers. Pliny distinguishes two kinds of ophite, the hard and the soft. The former may have been some variety of granite; the latter, a variety of serpentine, perhaps the Tuscan gabbro or ophiolite. From a very early time, various rounded stones or petrifications, more or less egg-shaped in form, and called by various names, *ovum anguinum*, *ophites*, *serpentine stone*, *adderhead*, *Druidical bead*, etc., have been held in high veneration, and endowed with extraordinary virtues. The *ovum anguinum* described by Pliny would appear from his description to have been a fossil echinoderm. Glass spindle-whorls, which are known to have been in use within the past four hundred years, have been sold at a recent day as the true *ovum anguinum*; and fossil echinoderms have also been within a few years treasured as *Druidical relics*, and regarded as possibly possessing a portion, at least, of the virtues attributed by the ancients to the ophites.

ophitic (ō-fī'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ōphites* + *-ic*.] An epithet applied by various lithologists to a structure, especially characteristic of certain diabases and dolerites, in which the augitic constituent is separated into thin plates by interposed lath-shaped crystals of plagioclase, although the identity of the augite crystal is not lost, as is shown by the similar optic orientation of the separated portions.

Ophiuchus (of-i-ū'kus), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *ōphis* + *chos* (tr. by *L.* *Anguineus* as well as *Serpentarius*), a constellation so called, lit. 'holding a serpent,' < *ōphis*, a serpent, + *chos*, hold: see *hectic*.] An ancient northern constellation, representing a



Ophiuchus and Serpent.

man holding a serpent; the Serpent-bearer. Also called *Serpentarius*. The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.

Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
Unfettered, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
In the arctic sky. Milton, P. L., B. 709.

Ophiura (of-i-ū'ri), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphiour*, serpent-tailed, < *ōphis*, a serpent, + *oura*, a tail.] A genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars, variously restricted by different authors. The term is used with great latitude of definition, and gives name to a family and to the whole order to which it belongs. In the late most restricted sense it is discarded, and *Ophiiderma* is substituted, giving name to a family *Ophiidermata*.

ophiuran (of-i-ū'ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Ophiura* in any sense, or to the order *Ophiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ophiuroidea*.

ophiure (of-i-ū'r), *n.* [*NL.* *Ophiura*.] An ophiuran.

Ophiureæ (of-i-ū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ophiura* + *-æ*.] The simple-armed ophiurans, a division of ophiuroids contrasted with *Euryaleæ* or those with branched arms.

Ophiuridae (of-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ophiura* + *-idae*.] A group of ophiurans. (a) In the widest sense, the whole order *Ophiuroidea*. (b) In a middle sense, the ordinary ophiurans with simple arms. (c) In the narrowest sense, the family represented by *Ophiura* or *Ophiiderma*, and now called *Ophiidermatidae*. See cut under *Astrophyton*.

ophiuroid (of-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *Ophiura* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* A member in the widest sense; of or pertaining to the order *Ophiuroidea*.

II. *n.* An ophiuran; any member of the *Ophiuroidea*.

Ophiuroidea (of-i-ū'roi-dē-ū), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ophiura* + *-oidea*.] An order of echinoderms of the class *Stellerida* or starfishes, containing the brittle-stars, sand-stars, or ophiurans. They are starfishes with a more or less well-defined central disk distinct from and not passing into the arms or rays, and no anal orifice. The axis of the arms is composed of a series of calcareous ossicles called *vertebræ*, each of which is composed of two parts representing the ambulacral plates of ordinary starfishes, and the axis is covered with plates or with continuous integument, usually bearing spines. The ambulacral nerve, water vessels, and neural canal are within the hollow of the arm. The water-foot or podicles are without suckers or ampullæ, and protrude between the lateral plates of the arms. The mouth is pentagonal, and each angle is composed of five pieces. The order falls naturally into two leading divisions, according as the arms are simple or branched. These are sometimes called families, *Ophiuridae* and *Astrophylidae*; sometimes they are considered as suborders, when the former group is known as *Ophiurida* or *Ophiureæ*, and further subdivided into several families, of which the *Ophiuridae* proper constitute one. = *Syn.* The uses of *Ophiura* and its derivatives are almost inextricably blended; but in general (a) *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiurida* or *Ophiureæ* or *Ophiuroidea* are the major terms of the series, naming the whole group of ophiurans; (b) *Ophiurida*, *Ophiuridae*, *Ophiuridea*, *Ophiureæ*, *Ophiureæ* are middle terms designating the simple ophiurans as distinguished from the euryaleans or *Astrophylidae*; and (c) *Ophiurida* is the minor term, designating a restricted family.

Ophrydæ (of-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1826), < *Ophrys* (stem taken to be *Ophryd*) + *-æ*.] A tribe of orchids, distinguished by the anther-cells being adnate to the top of the column and often continuous with the beak of the stigma. It includes 33 genera, especially of southern Africa, of which *Ophrys* is the type, and *Orechis*, *Habenaria*, and *Dios* are the best-known, all terrestrial, with the roots a cluster of thickened fibers, producing an annual unbranched leafy stem, with a terminal spike or raceme of bracted flowers. See cut under *Habenaria*.

Ophryidiæ (of-rid-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ōphrydion* + *-idæ*.] A family of peritrichous ciliated infusorians, typified by the genus *Ophrydium*.

Ophryidiina (of-rid-i-dē-nē), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ōphrydion* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Ophryidiæ*. They are

attached animalcules excreting and inhabiting a soft mucilaginous solitary sheath or compound zoocytium. There are 2 genera, *Ophrydium* and *Ophionella*.

Ophrydium (of-rid'ium), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphrydion*, dim. of *ōphrys*, eyebrow.] The typical genus of *Ophryidiina*, founded by Ehrenberg in 1830, containing the social vorticellids. There are 3 species, *O. versatile*, *O. sessile*, and *O. eichhorni*.

ophryon (of-ri-on), *n.*; pl. *ophrya* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphrys*, brow, eyebrow: see *brow*.] In *craniol.*, the middle of a line drawn across the forehead at the level of the upper margin of the orbits of the eyes. See *craniometry*.

Ophryoscolece (of-ri-ō-skō-les'le-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ophryoscolex* (-scolec-) + *-idae*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules. They are ovate or elongate, soft or encrusted, and possess a peristome and protrusible ciliary disk as in the *Vorticellidae*.

Ophryoscolex (of-ri-ō-skō-les'le-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphrys*, eyebrow, + *σκόληξ*, a worm.] The typical genus of *Ophryoscolece*, containing encrusted animalcules with a supplementary equatorial ciliary girdle. They are endoparasites of the stomachs of sheep and cattle.

Ophrys (of-ri-s), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the fringe of the inner sepals; < *L.* *ophrys*, a plant with two leaves, bifol, < *Gr.* *ōphrys*, eyebrow, = *E. brow*, q. v.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, type of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, belonging to the subtribe *Scrapuleæ*, and known by the two pollen-glands inclosed in separate sacs. There are about 30 species, with roots thickened into tubers, and the flowers usually few or scattered, found in Europe and Mediterranean Asia and Africa. Many species mimic insects. See *bee-orchis*, *fly-orchis*, and *spider-orchis*.

Bee-orchis (*Ophrys apifera*).
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant, with the tubers; a, a flower.

ophthalmalgia (of-thal'mal'ji-ū), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphthalgus*, eye, + *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eyeball.

ophthalmatrophia (of-thal-ma-trō'fi-ū), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ōphthalmos*, eye, + *atrophia*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the eyeball.

ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-ū), *n.* [Also *ophthalmis*; < *F.* *ophthalmie* = *Sp.* *oftalmia* = *Pg.* *ophthalmia* = *It.* *oftalmia*; < *L.* *ophthalmia*, < *Gr.* *ōphthalma*, a disease of the eyes, < *ōphthalmos*, the eye, an eye, < *√* *os*, see; akin to *L.* *oculus*, eye: see *optic*, *oculus*, *ocular*.] Ophthalmitis; especially, conjunctivitis. — **Ophthalmia neonatorum**, purulent conjunctivitis of the new-born. — **Ophthalmia neuroparalytica**, ophthalmitis resulting from paralysis of sensation of the conjunctiva. — **Ophthalmia sympathetica**, inflammation of one eye consequent on disease or injury of the other.

ophthalmic (of-thal'mik), *a.* [= *F.* *ophthalmique* = *Sp.* *oftalmico* = *Pg.* *oftalmico* = *It.* *oftalmico*, < *Gr.* *ōphthalmos*, of or for the eyes, < *ōphthalmos*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the eye, eyeball, or visual apparatus; optic; ocular. — 2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with ophthalmia. — **Ophthalmic artery**, a branch from the cavernous part of the internal carotid, which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit of the eye, and gives off numerous branches to the eye and associated structures, ending in the frontal and nasal arteries. — **Ophthalmic ganglion**. See *ganglion*. — **Ophthalmic nerve**, the first division of the trigeminal, or fifth cranial nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and dividing into three branches, the lacrimal, nasal, and frontal. Also called *orbital nerve*. — **Ophthalmic segment or ring**, a supposed primal limb-bearing ring of the arthropodal body, in which the usual jointed appendages have been replaced by eyes. The position of this hypothetical segment with respect to the others is not well ascertained: Packard supposes it to be the third from the anterior end, lying between the second ocular and the antennary segments. — **Ophthalmic vein**, a vein which returns blood from parts supplied by the ophthalmic artery through the sphenoidal fissure into the cavernous sinus.

ophthalmist (of-thal'mist), *n.* [*Gr.* *ōphthalmos*, eye, + *-ist*.] Same as *ophthalmologist*.

ophthalmite (of-thal'mit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ōphthalmos*, eye, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, an ophthalmic peduncle; one of the movable stems or stalks upon which are borne the eyes of the stalk-eyed or podophthalmous crustaceans, as a crab or

lobster. Morphologically it is an appendage of the first cephalic somite and may consist of two joints, the basal ophthalmite and the polypodophthalmite, as it does in the crayfish. See cuts under *cephalothorax* and *stalk-eyed*.

ophthalmitic (of-thal-mit'ik), *a.* [*< ophthalmite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite; podophthalmous; ommatophorous: as, an *ophthalmitic* segment.

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it.

ophthalmoblenorrhoea, ophthalmoblenorrhoea (of-thal-mō-blen-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. *ophthalmoblenorrhoea*, *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + NL. *blennorrhoea*, *q. v.*] Catarrhal conjunctivitis.

ophthalmocarcinoma (of-thal-mō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmocarcinomata* (-mā-tä). [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, an eye, + *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma: see *carcinoma*.] Carcinoma of the eye.

ophthalmoceles (of-thal-mō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμοcele*, an eye, + *κύημα*, a tumor.] Exophthalmus, or protrusion of the eyeball.

ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal-mō-di-as-tim'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *διάστημα* (huma), interval, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by Landsberg for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axes of the eyes. It has two tubes adjustable as to their distance apart, each tube containing a plane glass marked with a central line. The operator looks through these tubes at a mirror and sees the reflection of his own eyes, and the tubes are then moved until the lines on the lenses bisect the distance between the images of the pupils of the eyes.

ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mō-din'i-i), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the eye.

ophthalmologic (of-thal-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< ophthalmology + -ic.*] Same as *ophthalmological*.

ophthalmological (of-thal-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< ophthalmologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to ophthalmology; relating to the scientific study or treatment of the eye.

ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< ophthalmology + -ist.*] One who is versed in ophthalmology. Also *ophthalmist*.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the eye, especially for determining the radius of curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmometry (of-thal-mom'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, measure.] The mensuration of the eyeball, especially the determination of the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmophore (of-thal-mō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. ophthalmophorum*, *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *φόρος*, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A part of the head of a gastropod specialized to support or contain the eyes; an ommatophore.

ophthalmophorium (of-thal-mō-fō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmophoria* (-i). [NL.: see *ophthalmophore*.] Same as *ophthalmophore*.

ophthalmophorous (of-thal-mō-fō-rus), *a.* [As *ophthalmophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or supporting the eyes, as a part of the head of a gastropod; pertaining to an ophthalmophore.

ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mōf-thi'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *φθίσις*, a wasting away: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, wasting or decay of the eyeballs.

ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. — **Nuclear ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia due to a lesion of the nuclei of the third, fourth, or sixth nerve. — **Ophthalmoplegia externa**, paralysis of the muscles which move the eyeball. — **Ophthalmoplegia interna**, paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle. — **Ophthalmoplegia progressiva**, a progressive ophthalmoplegia due to nuclear degeneration, and similar to progressive bulbar paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *anterior bulbar paralysis* and *poliomyelitis superior*. — **Total ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia involving the external muscles of the eyeball, with the iris and ciliary muscle.

ophthalmoptoma (of-thal-mop-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *πτῶμα*, a fall, *< πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus; ophthalmoptosis.

ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, *< πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus.

ophthalmorrhaxis (of-thal-mō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *ῥήξις*, a bursting, *< ῥήγναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, rupture of the eyeball.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, especially for examining the retina. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the center of which the observer examines the eye. Behind the body are attached a disk containing sixteen lenses and a quadrant containing four lenses, so arranged that any lens of the disk (either singly or in combination with any lens of the quadrant) can be brought into position behind the central hole in the mirror for determining the focus of vision.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *v. i.* [*< ophthalmoscope, n.*] To view the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopic (of-thal-mō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< ophthalmoscope + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; performed or obtained by means of the ophthalmoscope: as, *ophthalmoscopic* optometry.

ophthalmoscopical (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< ophthalmoscopic + -al.*] Same as *ophthalmoscopic*.

ophthalmoscopically (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the ophthalmoscope or of ophthalmoscopic investigation; in relation to or connection with ophthalmoscopy.

ophthalmoscopist (of-thal'mō-skō-pist), *n.* [*< ophthalmoscopy + -ist.*] One versed in ophthalmoscopy or the use of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopy (of-thal'mō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, *< σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. The examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. *Direct ophthalmoscopy* is the examination without the interposition of lenses, except so far as is necessary to correct the refraction of the eye of the observer and of the patient. The image is erect. In *indirect ophthalmoscopy* a convex lens is interposed, and an inverted real image is formed, at which the observer looks.

2. The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of his eyes. *Imp. Dict.*

ophthalmostat (of-thal'mō-stat), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάται*, make to stand: see *static*.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

ophthalmotheca (of-thal-mō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmothecae* (-sē). [NL., *< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, the eye, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the eye-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the compound eye.

ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *τομία*, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμῖν*, cut.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the eye. — 2. In *surg.*, an incision into the eye; also, the excision of the eye.

ophthalmotonometer (of-thal'mō-tō-nom'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀφθαλμῖτις*, eye, + *τόνος*, tension, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball.

ophthalmotonometry (of-thal'mō-tō-nom'et-ri), *n.* [As *ophthalmotonometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intra-ocular tension.

ophthalmomy (of-thal'mi), *n.* Same as *ophthalmia*.

opianic (ō-pi-an'ik), *a.* [*< opiane + -ic.*] Derived from opiane; noting an acid (C₁₀H₁₀O₅) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents. It forms crystallizable salts and an ether.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. opiat* = *Sp. opiato* = *It. oppiato*, *n.*, an opiate, electuary; *< NL. *opiatius*, neut. as noun, *opiatum*, *< L. opium*, opium: see *opium* and *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Furnished with opium; mixed or prepared with opium; hence, inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing rest or inaction.

More wakeful than to drowse,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton*, P. L., xl. 183.

II. *n.* Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; hence, anything which induces rest

or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

Then all for death, that opiate of the soul.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, ll. 91.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opiated*, ppr. *opiating*. [*< opiate, n.*] 1. To lull to sleep; ply with opiates. [Rare.]

Though no lethargic fumes the brain invest,
And opiate all her active powers to rest.

Fenton, *Epiatle to T. Lambard*.

2. To dull the effect of upon the mind, as by an opiate.

We long to die in that spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation opiate every calamity.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, clli.

opiated (ō'pi-āt), *a.* [*< opiate + -ed*.] Mixed with opium.

The opiated milk glews up the brain.
Verses prefixed to Kennet's tr. of Erasmus's *Praise of Folly*.

(Davies.)

opiatric (ō'pi-at'ik), *a.* [= *F. opiatique* = *Sp. opiatico*; as *opiate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to opiates; characteristic of or resulting from the use of opiates. [Rare.]

Diluting this [arrack] with much water, I took it from time to time to combat the terrific opiate reaction, and gradually I came back to my normal state.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xl.

opiet, *n.* [ME., also *opye*; *< OF. opie*, *< L. opium*, opium: see *opium*.] An opiate; opium.

The narcotics and opies ben so stronge.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2670.

opiferous (ō-pif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. opifer*, bringing aid, *< ops* (op-), aid, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bringing help.

opifex (op'i-feks), *n.* [= *It. opifex*, *< L. opifex*, a worker: see *office*.] An opifex; a maker; a cause.

opificer (op'i-fis), *n.* [= *It. opificio*, *< L. opificium*, a working, doing of a work: see *office*.] Workmanship.

Looke on the heavens; . . . looke, I say;
Doth not their goodly opifice display
A power 'bove Nature?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

opificer (ō-pif'i-sēr), *n.* [*< opifice + -er*.] Cf. *opificer*.] One who performs any work. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 54.

Opilio (ō-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1793), *< L. opilio*, a shepherd, also a certain bird; for **ovilio*, *< ovis*, a sheep: see *Ovis*.] A genus of harvestmen, giving name to the order *Opiliones*.

Opiliones (ō-pil-i-ō'nez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1833), pl. of *Opilio*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, in which the cephalothorax is united with the abdomen by its entire posterior border. The abdomen is, at least posteriorly, distinctly jointed; the mandibles have three joints; the coxae of the front legs form an auxiliary pair of maxillae; eyes two, very rarely more or none; respiration through tracheae; the sexes distinct. These creatures are commonly known as *daddy-long-legs*, and are found in all parts of the globe. They live on the ground and are predaceous, feeding usually on insects. The order is also called *Opiliones*, *Opiliones*, and *Phalangidea*.

opilionine (ō-pil'i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opiliones*; phalangidean.

II. *n.* One of the *Opiliones*.

opimet (ō-pēm'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. opimo*, *< L. opimus*, fat, rich, plump.] Rich; fat; abundant; eminent.

Great and opime preferences and dignities.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, II. xv. § 8.

opinable (ō-pi'na-bl), *a.* [*< OF. opinable* = *Sp. opinable* = *Pg. opinavel* = *It. opinabile*, *< L. opinabilis*, that rests on opinion, conjectural, *< opinari*, think: see *opine*.] Capable of being opined or thought.

opinant (ō-pi'nant), *n.* [*< F. opinant* = *Sp. Pg. It. opinante*, *< L. opinan(t)-s*, ppr. of *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] One who forms or holds an opinion. [Rare.]

The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinate*.

Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, *Some late great Victories*.

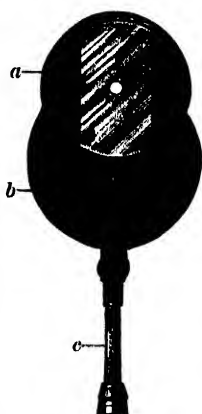
opination (op-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. opinatio* (n-), a supposition, conjecture, *< opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] The act of thinking; opinion.

opinative (ō-pin'a-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. opinatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. opinativo*, *< ML. *opinativus*, *< L. opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Opinionated; obstinate in maintaining one's opinions.

If any be found . . . that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him, . . . and call him *opinative*, self-minded, and obstinate.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 159.

opinatively (ō-pin'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinative manner; conceitedly. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 924.



Loring's Ophthalmoscope
a, mirror; b, body; c, shank,
into which the handle (not
shown) is screwed.

opinator (op'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. opiner* = *It. opinatore*, < *L. opinator*, one who supposes or conjectures, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] An opinionated person. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opine (ō-pin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opined*, ppr. *opining*. [*< OF. (and F.) opiner* = *Sp. opinar* = *It. opinare*, < *L. opinari*, suppose, deem, think, < **opinus*, thinking, expecting, only in negative *nec-opinus*, not expecting, also passively, not expected, *in-opinus*, not expected; akin to *optare*, choose, desire, and to *apisci*, obtain: see *optate* and *apt*. Hence *opinion*, etc.] **I. intrans.** To think; suppose.

In all deliberations of importance where counsellors are allowed freely to *opine* & shew their conceits, good persuasion is no less requisite than speech itself.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 118.

II. trans. To think; be of opinion that.

But did *opine* it might be better

By Penny-Post to send a Letter.

Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

opiner (ō-pī'nēr), *n.* One who opines or holds an opinion. *Jer. Taylor* (†), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 157.

opiniaster (ō-pin-i-as'tēr), *a.* and *n.* [Also *opiniastre*, *opiniatre*; < *OF. opiniastre*, *F. opiniâtre*, stubborn in opinion, obstinate, < *L. opinio(n)-*, opinion, + dim. suffix *-aster*, used adjectively, as in *oleaster*.] **I. a.** Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it; characterized by opinionativeness.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xiv.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare your selfe, lest you bejude the good galloway, your owne *opiniaster* wit, and make the very conceit it selfe blush with spurring.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. n. An opinionated person; one who is obstinate in asserting or adhering to his own opinions.

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniasters* which make up plebeian parties, I know my lines to be diametrical against them.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 12. (*Davies*.)

opiniastrety (ō-pin-i-as'tre-ti), *n.* [Also *opiniastrele*, *opiniatrele*, *opiniatritly*; < *OF. opiniastrele*, *F. opiniâtrele*, stubbornness of opinion, < *opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionativeness; stiffness or obstinacy in holding opinions.

And little thinks Heretick madness she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels
When'er her proud *Opiniastrele*
Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 208.

opiniastroust (ō-pin-i-as'trus), *a.* [*< opiniaster* + *-ous*.] Same as *opiniaster*. *Milton*.

opinate (ō-pin'i-āt), *v. t.* [For **opinate*, < *L. opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, think, suppose: see *opine*. For *opinate*, *opiniative*, no *L.* basis appears.] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

They did *opinate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opinate (ō-pin'i-āt), *a.* [For **opinate*, < *L. opinatus*; see *opinate*, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in opinion. *Bp. Bedell*, To Mr. Woddesworth, p. 325.

opinated (ō-pin'i-āt-ed), *a.* [*< opinate* + *-ed*.] Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

opiniative (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. opiniatif*, *opiniatif*; as *opinate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opivative*, *opinionative*.] **I.** Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative.

As touching your conversation, ye are too much obstinate, and in the manner of disputation extremely *opiniative*.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 371.

2. Imagined; not proved; of the nature of mere opinion.

'Tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

opiniatively (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; conceitedly.

opiniativeness (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being opiniative; undue stiffness in opinion.

opiniator (ō-pin'i-ā-tōr), *n.* [For *opinator*, *q. v.*] One who holds obstinately to his own opinion; an opinionative person.

Unless, instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.

Locke, Education, § 189.

opiniatret, *a.* Same as *opiniaster*.

opiniatret, *v.* [*< opinatre*, *a.*] **I. intrans.** To cling obstinately to one's own opinions. *North*, Examen, p. 649.

II. trans. To oppose stubbornly.

The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days. *Clarendon*, Religion and Policy, viii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

opiniatrety, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me.

Pope.

opiniatry, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

opinicus (ō-pin'i-kus), *n.* [A feigned name, perhaps based on *L. opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] A heraldic monster, half dragon and half lion. It is the crest of the London Company of Barber Surgeons, and is perhaps used only in this instance.



Opinicus.

opining (ō-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *opine*, *v.*] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*.

Jer. Taylor (†), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 131.

opinion (ō-pin'yōn), *n.* [*< ME. opinion*, *opynyon*, *oppyngon*, < *OF. F. opinion* = *Sp. opinion* = *Pg. opinão* = *It. opinione*, *opiniione*, *opinionne*, < *L. opinio(n)-*, supposition, conjecture, opinion, < *opinari*, suppose, opine: see *opine*.] **1.** A judgment formed or a conclusion reached; especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty; one's view of a matter; what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true.

[H]eir oftyr folous aue lytll treety of the Instruccion of the figuris of armes and of the blasoning of the samyn, oftyr the frayche *opynyon*.

Hart, MS., quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., [extra ser.], Forewords, p. xix.

So moche lathie the Erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envroun, afre myn *opynyon* and myn undirstondynge.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Opinion . . . is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xv. 3.

By *opinion* then is meant not merely a lower degree of persuasion, a more feeble belief, but a belief held as the result of inference and not of direct perception.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 741.

Specifically—(a) The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, qualities, etc.: as, to have a poor *opinion* of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance; a poor *opinion* of one's self.

I have bought

Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 33.

(b) Favorable judgment or estimate; esteem.

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon*.

It is not another man's *opinion* can make me happy.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 172.

(c) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly; conviction: often in the plural: as, one's political *opinions*.

How long halt ye between two *opinions*? if the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him.

1 Ki. xviii. 21.

When we speak of a man's *opinions*, what do we mean but the collection of notions which he happens to have, and does not easily part with, though he has neither sufficient proof nor firm grasp of them?

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 65.

(d) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason; especially, views so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action.

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes,

To eat up errors by *opinion* bred.

Shak., Lucio, I. 937.

And I am afraid my former high esteem of his preaching was more out of *opinion* than judgment.

Pepys, Diary, I. 183.

Opinion, whether well or ill founded, is the governing principle of human affairs.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 68.

(e) Common notion or idea, belief.

The *opinion* of [belief in] Faeries and elves is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., June, Glosse.

Hence ariseth the furious endeavour of godless and obdurate sinners to extinguish in themselves the *opinion* of [belief in] God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

(f) Rumor; report.

And whanne ye here batells and *opynnyons* of batels, drede ye not; for it bihoveth these thynges to be don, but not yit anon is the ende.

Wyclif, Mark xiii. 7.

Busy *opinion* is an idle fool.

That as a school-rod keeps a child in awe.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

(g) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination: as, a legal or medical *opinion*.

24. Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large; reputation; especially, favorable reputation; credit.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4. 48.

What opinion will the managing

Of this affair bring to my wisdom?

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

I mean you have the *opinion*

Of a valliant gentleman. *Shirley*, Gamester.

34. Dogmatism; opinionativeness. [Rare.]

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious; . . . witty without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without *opinion*, and strange without heresy.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 6.

Indagatory suspension of opinion. See *indagatory*.
Oath of opinion, in *Scots law*, same as *opinion evidence*.—**Opinion evidence**, in *law*, testimony which may be received from skilled witnesses or experts to matters of fact the knowledge of which rests partly in opinion: as whether a person was sane, or whether a ship was seaworthy. Called in *Scots law* *oath of opinion*.—**Per curiam opinion**, in *law*, an opinion concurred in by the whole bench; more specifically, one expressed as "by the court," or "*per curiam*," without indicating which judge drew it up.—**Public opinion**, the prevailing view, in a given community, on any matter of general concern or interest; also, such views collectively.

Our government rests in *public opinion*. Whoever can change *public opinion* can change the government practically just so much. *Public opinion*, on any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate.

Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 100.

= **Syn. 1.** *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); sentiment, notion, idea, view, impression.

opinion (ō-pin'yōn), *v. t.* [*< opinion*, *n.*] To think; opine.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned*. *Glennville*, Scep. Sci.

opinionable (ō-pin'yōn-ā-bl), *a.* [*< opinion* + *-able*.] Capable of being made matter of opinion; admitting of a variety of opinions: opposed to *dogmatic*. *Bp. Ellicott*.

opinionaster, *a.* [*< opinion* + *-aster*: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionated.

A man . . . most passionate and *opinionastre*.

Pepys, Diary, July 3, 1669.

opinionate (ō-pin'yōn-āt), *a.* [*< opinion* + *-ate*.] Having an opinion or belief; having a view or belief of a kind indicated; stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

Strabo divideth the Chaldeans into sects, Orchemi, Borsipeni, and others, diversly *opinionate* of the same things.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

opinionated (ō-pin'yōn-āt-ed), *a.* [*< opinionate* + *-ed*.] Same as *opinionate*, and now the usual form.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*.

Shenstone.

You are not in the least *opinionated*; it is simply your good fortune to look upon the affairs of the world from the right point of view.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 29.

opinionately (ō-pin'yōn-āt-li), *adv.* Obstinate; conceitedly.

opinionatist (ō-pin'yōn-āt-tist), *n.* [*< opinionate* + *-ist*.] An opinionated person; an opinionist.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.

Fenton, Sermon bef. the Univ. of Oxford, p. 11.

opinionative (ō-pin'yōn-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< opinionate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opiniative*, *opiniative*.] Controlled by preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

What pestilential influences the genius of enthusiasm or *opinionative* zeal has upon the public peace is so evident from experience that it needs not be proved from reason.

Bp. Parker, Platonic Philos., p. 76.

Oh! what have I done to you, that you should name that insolent intruder A confident *opinionative* Pop?

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

opinionatively (ō-pin'yōn-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

opinionativeness (ō-pin'yōn-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

opinionator (ō-pin'yōn-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< opinionate* + *-or*. Cf. *opinator*, *opiniator*.] One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge; an opinionative person.

South, Works, I. viii.

opinioned (ō-pin'yōnd), *a.* [*< opinion* + *-ed*.] Attached to particular opinions; conceited; opinionated.

opinionist (ō-pin'yōn-ist), *n.* [*< opinion* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is unduly attached to his own opinions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.

Glennville, To Albion.

2. [cap.] One of a religious body in the fifteenth century which rejected the Pope because he did not conform to the poverty of Jesus Christ.

opiparous (ô-pip'â-rus), *a.* [*L. opiparus*, richly furnished, sumptuous, < *L. ops* (op-), riches, + *parare*, furnish.] Sumptuous. [Rare.]

Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, *opiparous* fare, &c. Burton, *Anat.* of Mel., p. 312.

opiparously (ô-pip'â-rus-li), *adv.* Sumptuously. Waterhouse, *Apology for Learning*, p. 93.

opismeter (op-i-som'ô-tër), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισμω*, behind, backward, again, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines upon a map. The instrument consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw. The wheel, being brought hard up to a stop, or to a mark indicated by a pointer, is rolled over the line on the map so as to unscrew it, and is then rolled back over the scale to its former position.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Bell had armed herself with an *opismeter*, which gave her quite an air of importance. W. Black, *Phaeton*, III.

Opistharthri (op-is-thâr'thri), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθαρ*, behind, + *άρθρον*, joint.] A sub-order of *Squali* or sharks, having the palato-quadrates apparatus connected with the postorbital processes of the skull, the mouth inferior, the branchial apertures six or seven in number, and only one dorsal fin. They are represented by the cow-sharks or *Notidanida*.

opistharthrous (op-is-thâr'thrus), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθαρ*, behind, + *άρθρον*, joint.] Of or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Opistharthri*.

opisthen (ô-pis'then), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind.] A hinder or rear part of the body of an animal.

opisthion (ô-pis'thi-on), *n.*; *pl. opisthia* (-î). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθιον*, neut. of *ôπισθιος*, hinder, < *ôπισθεν*, behind.] The middle of the posterior boundary of the foramen magnum of the skull, opposite the basion. See *craniometry*.

opisthobranch (ô-pis'thō-brang'k), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A member of the *Opisthobranchiata*.

II. *a.* Having posterior gills; specifically; of or pertaining to the *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchia (ô-pis'thō-brang'ki-î), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchiata (ô-pis'thō-brang'ki-î-tî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, as *Opisthobranchia* + *-ata*.] An order of *Gasteropoda* having the gills behind the heart; opposed to *Prosobranchiata*. They have a relatively large foot and small visceral hump, with short mantle-flap, behind which is the anus. They are usually shell-less in the adult state, and many of them lose the ctenoidal gills and mantle-flap, respiration being effected by very diversiform supplementary organs. Hence the equally various methods of subdivision of the order, and the application to its divisions of exceptionally numerous names ending in *-branchia*. The opisthobranchs are marine and littoral gastropods of more or less slug-like aspect, and many of them are known as *sea-slugs*, *sea-hares*, *sea-monks*, etc. See *Nudibranchiata*, *Tectibranchiata*.

opisthobranchiate (ô-pis'thō-brang'ki-î-tî), *a. and n.* I. *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the gills in such a position that the blood must take a forward course to reach the heart.

II. *n.* An opisthobranch.

opisthobranchism (ô-pis'thō-brang'kizim), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *ισμ*, hollow.] Disposition of the gills of a mollusk behind the heart; the character of being opisthobranchiate; distinguished from *prosobranchism*.

Opisthocælia (ô-pis'thō-sē'li-î), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *κοιλία*, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodylia* named by Owen, containing extinct reptiles with opisthocælious vertebrae, as in the genera *Streptospondylus* and *Cetiosaurus*, of Mesozoic age. It is placed by later writers with the dinosaurian reptiles.

opisthocælian (ô-pis'thō-sē'li-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *αν*.] I. *a.* 1. Hollow or concave behind, as a vertebra: applied to vertebrae whose bodies or centra are concave on the posterior face. — 2. Having opisthocælian vertebrae, as a reptile; of or pertaining to the *Opisthocælia*.

II. *n.* A reptile with opisthocælian vertebrae, or belonging to the order *Opisthocælia*.

opisthocælious (ô-pis'thō-sē'li-us), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *κοιλίος*, hollow.] Same as *opisthocælian*.

opisthocomé (ô-pis'thō-kôm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Opisthocomus*; a hoatzin.

Opisthocomi (op-is-thok'ô-mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Opisthocomus*, *q. v.*] An order of birds, represented by the genus *Opisthocomus*. It is an anomalous group, the sole surviving representative of an ancestral type of birds related to the *Galinae*. See *Opisthocomidae*. *Heteromorphæ* is a synonym.

Opisthocomidæ (ô-pis'thō-kom'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Opisthocomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds alone representing the order *Opisthocomi*, typified by the genus *Opisthocomus*, having an enormous crop and anomalous sternum and

shoulder-girdle. The keel of the sternum is cut away in front, and the sides of the bone are double-notched behind; the clavicle is ankylous with the coracoid and with the sternal manubrium.

opisthocomine (op-is-thok'ô-min), *a.* [*Opisthocomus* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the *Opisthocomidae*, or having their characters.

opisthocomous (op-is-thok'ô-mus), *a.* [*NL.* *opisthocomus*, < *Gr. ôπισθόκομος*, wearing the hair long behind, lit. having hair behind, < *ôπισθεν*, behind, + *κόμη*, the hair: see *coma*.] Having an occipital crest, as the hoatzin.

Opisthocomus (op-is-thok'ô-mus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *opisthocomous*.] The only known genus of

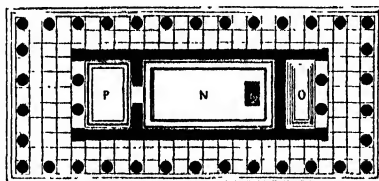


Hoatzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

Opisthocomida. There is but one species, *O. hoatzin* or *O. cristatus*, of South America. See *hoatzin*. Also called *Orthocorys* and *Sasa*.

opisthodom (ô-pis'thō-dôm), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισθόμος*, *q. v.*] Same as *opisthodomos*.

opisthodomos, opisthodomus (op-is-thod'ô-mos, -mus), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισθόδομος*, a back room, < *ôπισθεν*, behind, + *δῶμος*, house: see *dome*.] In *Gr. arch.*, an open vestibule within the portico at the end behind the cella in most ancient peripteral or dipteral temples, corresponding



Plan of the so-called Theseum, at Athens. N, cella; P, pronaos; O, opisthodomos.

to the pronaos at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaos* and *posticum*.

opisthodont (ô-pis'thō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *ὀδὸν* (ôdôn-) = *E. tooth*.] Having back teeth only.

opisthogastric (ô-pis'thō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic*.] Behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossa (ô-pis'thō-glos'sâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In Günther's classification, one of three primary divisions of salient batrachians, correlated with *Aglossa* and *Proteroglossa*, having the tongue attached in front and free behind. It contained 18 families, or nearly all of the order, and was divided into *Oxydactyla* and *Platydictyla*.

opisthoglossal (ô-pis'thō-glos'sal), *a.* [*As opisthoglossa* + *-al*.] Free behind and fixed in front, as the tongue of an opisthoglossate amphibian.

opisthoglossate (ô-pis'thō-glos'sat), *a.* [*As opisthoglossa* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*, or having their characters.

Opisthoglyphia (ô-pis'thō-gli'f-i-î), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *γλῦφή*, carving.] A group of *Ophidia*, or serpents, in which some of the posterior maxillary teeth are grooved.

opisthoglyphic (ô-pis'thō-gli'f'ik), *a.* [*As opisthoglyph* + *-ic*.] Having grooved back teeth; of or pertaining to the *Opisthoglyphia*.

Opisthognathidæ (ô-pis'thō-nath'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *opisthognathus*: see *opisthognathous*.] A family of fishes, related to the blennies and star-gazers, containing 2 genera, *Opisthognathus*



Opisthognathus nigromarginatus.

and *Gnathypops*, with about 12 species, inhabiting rocky bottoms of tropical seas.

opisthognathous (op-is-thog'nâ-thus), *a.* [*NL.* *opisthognathus*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthropol.*, having retreating jaws or teeth: the opposite of *prognathous*.

opisthograph (ô-pis'thō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισθόγραφος*, written on the back, < *ôπισθεν*, behind, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. In classical *antig.*, a manuscript written, contrary to custom, on the back as well as the front of the roll of papyrus or parchment. — 2. A slab inscribed on the back as well as the front, the side bearing the original inscription having been turned to the wall, and the other side utilized for a later inscription.

Not a few of the slabs, it is discovered, have done double duty, bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

opisthographic (ô-pis'thō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθόγραφος* + *-ic*.] Written or printed on both sides, as a roll of parchment or papyrus.

opisthography (op-is-thog'ra-fî), *n.* [*Gr.* as if *ôπισθόγραφία*, < *ôπισθόγραφος*, written on the back: see *opisthograph*.] The practice of writing upon the back of anything; especially, writing on the back as well as the front of a roll of papyrus or parchment. See *opisthograph*.

Opisthomi (op-is-thō'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *ὤμος*, shoulder.] An order of physoclist teleost fishes. (a) In Cope's classification, the same as the family *Notacanthidae*. (b) In Gill's system, a group containing the *Notacanthidae* and *Mastacembelidae*, and defined as the teleosts with completely differentiated jaws, scapular arch discrete from the skull and suspended from the vertebral column, the dorsal fin represented by spines, and the ventrals abdominal or none.

Opisthomidæ (op-is-thom'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Opisthomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdoccelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Opisthomus*, having the mouth at the opisthen or posterior end of the body, leading into a tubular protrusible pharynx. See *cut* at *Rhabdocæla*.

opisthomous (op-is-thō'mus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opisthomi*, or having their characters.

Opisthomum (ô-pis'thō-mum), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. for **Opisthostomum*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Opisthomidæ*. *O. pallidum* is an example.

Opisthophthalmia (ô-pis'thōf-thal'mî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the eyes sessile on the back, between or rather behind the bases of the tentacles, containing the families *Aciculidae* and *Rissoellidae*. J. E. Gray.

Opisthoptera (op-is-thop'te-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *Opisthopterus*, *q. v.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Siluridae*, containing South American catfishes.

Opisthopterus (op-is-thop'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of siluroid fishes, giving name to the *Opisthoptera*. Gill, 1861.

opisthopulmonate (ô-pis'thō-pul'mō-nât), *a.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *L. pulmo(n)*, a lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having posterior lungs: applied to those pulmonate gastropods in which the pulmonary sac is posterior, the ventricle of the heart anterior, the auricle posterior, and the pallial region small: the opposite of *prosopulmonate*.

opisthosphenone (ô-pis'thō-sfen'ô-nê), *n.* [*Gr. ôπισθοσφενδώνη* (see *def.*), < *ôπισθεν*, behind, + *σφενδώνη*, a sling, a head-band: see *sphenone*.] In ancient Greek female costume, a usual mode of dressing the hair, in which a plain or ornamented band, broad in the middle and narrow at the ends, supported the mass of hair behind the head and was fastened in front. It is distinguished from the *kekryphalos* in that it does not cover the top of the head. See *sphenone*.

opisthotic (op-is-thot'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ôπισθεν*, behind, + *ὠτίς* (ô-tis), ear (> *ὠτίς*, of the ear): see *otic*.] I. *a.* Posterior and otic; of



Opisthosphenone. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

or pertaining to the opisthotic: correlated with *epitotic*, *prootic*, and *pterotic*. See *otic*.

In existing Amphibia, a prootic ossification appears to be very constant. The constant existence of distinct *opisthotic* and *epitotic* elements is doubtful.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

II. n. The postero-inferior petrosal bone; one of the otic elements, the posterior and inferior ossification of the petrotic capsule, which contains the essential auditory apparatus, forming a part of the petrosal or petromastoid bone. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *Esos*.

opisthotonic (ō-pis-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ὀπισθοτονικός, pertaining to opisthotonos, < ὀπισθό-*tonos*, opisthotonos: see *opisthotonos*.] Of or pertaining to opisthotonos; characterized by, resulting from, or exhibiting opisthotonos.

The *opisthotonic* attitude was maintained even during sleep. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 207.

opisthotonos, opisthotonus (op-is-thot'ō-nos, -nus), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* ὀπισθότρονος, also ὀπισθότρονία, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back, < ὀπισθό-*tro*, drawn back, < ὀπίσθιν, behind, back, + *trō*, stretch.] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward. *Dunglison*.

opisthural (ō-pis-thū-ral), *a.* [*Gr.* ὀπισθῦρον, behind, + *ῦρον*, the tail.] Of or pertaining to the opisthure. *J. A. Ryder*. Compare *opural*, *hypural*.

opisthure (ō-pis-thū-r), *n.* [*Gr.* ὀπισθεῖν, behind, + *ῦρον*, the tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis of certain fishes and embryos of fishes, which degenerates into a rudimentary organ, or becomes absorbed in the permanent caudal fin developed in front of it. *J. A. Ryder*.

opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* [*In ME.* *opie*, *opye*, < *OF.* *opie* (see *apie*); *F.* *opium* = *Sp.* *opio* = *It.* *oppio* = *D. G. Sw. Dan.* *opium*, < *L.* *opium*, *opion* (cf. *Bulg.* *opion*, *opion* = *Serv.* *afjūn*, < *Turk.* *afjūn* = *Pers.* *afjūn* = *Hind.* *afjūn*, *afjūn*, < *Ar.* *afjūn*), < *Gr.* ὀπών, poppy-juice, opium, < ὀπός, juice, i. e. vegetable juice, sap.] The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, a poppy cultivated from early antiquity for the sake of this product. See *poppy* and *Papaver*. The opium exudes as a milky juice from shallow incisions made in the partly ripened capsules or heads still on the plant. It soon thickens, is collected by scraping, and kneaded into a homogeneous mass, forming then a reddish-brown sticky gum-like substance of bitter taste and peculiar odor. Opium was known to the Greeks, but was not much used before the seventeenth century; at present it is the most important of all medicines, and its applications the most multifarious, the chief of them being for the relief of pain and the production of sleep. Its habitual use is disastrous and difficult to break up. It is classed as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when taken internally; in large quantities it is a powerful narcotic poison, resulting in a coma characterized by great contraction of the pupils, insensibility, and death. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, but it also contains at least sixteen other alkaloids, some of which have similar properties. (See *narcotic*.) Though opium can be produced in Europe, the United States, etc., its commercial production is limited to countries where labor is cheap and the drug in common use, namely Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, and China. The Western market is supplied largely from Asia Minor. The Indian export goes chiefly to China.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumbing opium as my only cure.

Milton, S. A., l. 680.

India opium, opium produced in India.—**Opium joint**. See *joint*, *n.*, 4.—**Tincture of opium**, the alcoholic solution of opium.—**Vinegar of opium**. Same as *black-drop*.

opium-eater (ō'pi-um-ē'tēr), *n.* One who habitually uses opium in some form as a stimulant.

opium-habit (ō'pi-um-hab'it), *n.* The habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. See *morphomaniac*.

opium-liniment (ō'pi-um-lin'i-ment), *n.* Soap-liniment and laudanum. Also called *anodyne liniment*.

opium-plaster (ō'pi-um-plās'tēr), *n.* Lead-plaster and Burgundy pitch with 6 per cent. of extract of opium; the emplastrum opii of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

Opo-. An incorrect form sometimes used for *Hoplo-* in compound words.

opobalsam (op-ō-bal'sam), *n.* [= *F.* *opobalsam*, *opobalsamum* = *Sp.* *opobalsamo* = *Pg.* *It.* *opobalsamo*, < *LL.* *opobalsamum*, < *Gr.* ὀποβάλ-*saion*, the juice of the balsam-tree, < ὀπός, juice, + βάλαμον, balsam: see *balsam*.] A resinous juice, also called *balm* or *balsam* of Gilead. See *balm*.

opobalsamum (op-ō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [*LL.*: see *opobalsam*.] Same as *opobalsam*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 119.

opodeldoc (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* [Also *opodeldock*; = *F.* *opodeldoch*, *opodeltoch*; appar. a made-up name, perhaps based on *Gr.* ὀπός, juice.] 1†. A plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus.—2. A saponaceous camphorated lini-

ment; a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils: hence sometimes called *soap-liniment*.

Opomyza (op-ō-mī'zā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fallen, 1820), prob. < *Gr.* ὤψ, face, aspect, + μυζα, a fly (confused with μύζω, suck).] The typical genus of *Opomyzidae*. It comprises small, somewhat linear flies of a yellowish color, often with spotted wings, found in meadow-grass. About 20 European and 1 North American species are known.

Opomyzidae (op-ō-mīz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Opomyza* + *-idae*.] A small family of *Muscidae* acalyptate, represented by the genus *Opomyza*.

opont, prep. A Middle English form of *upon*.

opononet, adv. A Middle English form of *upon*.

opopanax (ō-pop'a-naks), *n.* [= *F.* *opopanax*, < *L.* *opopanax*, < *Gr.* ὀποπάναξ, the juice of the plant *πάναξ*, < ὀπός, juice, + πάναξ (also *παναξ*, neut. of *παναξ*, all-healing), a plant: see *panacea*.] 1. A gum-resin consisting of a concentered juice obtained from the roots of a plant of the genus *Opopanax* (see def. 2). It is employed in perfumery, and was long esteemed in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc., but is now little used except in the East. *Ladanum*, *aspalathum*, *opopanax*, *cinanthus*.

B. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Koeh, 1825).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Peuucedaneae*, characterized by fruit with many oil-tubes and thickened margins, and by the absence of calyx-teeth. There are 2 or 3 species, of southern Europe and the Orient. They are perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and compound umbels with few small bracts and yellow flowers. *O. Chironium* is the source of the drug *opopanax*. See *Hercules's althea*, under *Hercules*.

oposice (ō-por'i-sē), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* ὀπωρική, fem. of ὀπωρικός, made of fruit, < ὀπώρα, dial. ὀπώρη, ὀπώρα, the end of summer, or early autumn, also the fruits of autumn.] A medicine prepared from several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, etc., and wine, formerly used in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc.

oporopolist (ō-pō-rōp'ō-list), *n.* [*Gr.* ὀπωροπώλης, a fruiterer, < ὀπώρα, fruits of autumn, + πωλεῖν, sell.] A fruit-seller; a fruiterer.

A certain man stood at a fruiterer's stall, or *oporopolist's*, if you'd have it in Greek.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 429.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* [*F.* formerly also *opossum*; also, and still in rural use, abbr. *possum*, formerly *possumene*; Amer. Ind.] 1. An American marsupial mammal of the family *Didelphidae* (which see for technical characters). They have the four kinds of teeth which carnivorous quadrupeds regularly possess (incisors, canines, premolars, and molars), and are omnivorous, eating flesh and carrion, reptiles, insects, and fruits. The head is conical, and the snout somewhat resembles that of a pig; the ears are large, leafy, and rounded; the eyes are small; the whiskers are long; the legs are of proportionate length; both fore and hind paws are five-toed, fashioned like hands, especially the hind ones, which have an opposable thumb; and the tail is generally long, scaly, and prehensile, so that the animal can hang by it. The pelage is coarse; the body is stout, and in size ranges from that of a large cat to that of a small rat. Most female opossums have on the belly a pouch containing the teats, into which the young are received as soon as they are born. They are born extremely small and imperfect. The Virginia opossum has 13 teats, and no doubt may have as many young at a birth, but the number is usually less. Opossums are nocturnal animals; they move on the ground rather slowly and awkwardly, but are more at home in trees, and some of the species are aquatic. Though they are uncleanly, the flesh is white and palatable, especially in the autumn, when they feed much on fruits, and become as fat as pigs. They commonly appear stupid, and in confinement continue sullen and intractable. When caught or threatened with danger they feign death, and will submit to the most brutal maltreatment without showing a sign of animation, whence the proverbial expression "to play possum." Most opossums belong to the genus *Didelphys*, ranging from middle latitudes in the United States through the greater part of South America. The commonest and best-known is *D. virginiana*. There are perhaps a dozen others, among them pouchless ones, as *D. dorsigera*. The yopoks or water-opossums of South America form another genus, *Chironectes*.

(Common Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*)).



Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possumene*, which

hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure. The other is the flying Squirrel.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

The *possum* is found no where but in America. He is the wonder of all the land animals.

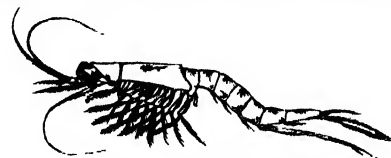
J. Lawson, History of Carolina, p. 198.

2. A name of sundry other marsupials: as, the ursine *opossum* (that is, the ursine dasyure); the vulpine *opossum* (the vulpine phalangist).

opossum-mouse (ō-pos'um-mous), *n.* A very small marsupial mammal of Australia, *Acrobates pygmaeus*; the pygmy petaurist, one of the flying-phalangists. See *Acrobates*.

opossum-shrew (ō-pos'um-shrō), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Solenodon*.

opossum-shrimp (ō-pos'um-shrimp), *n.* A schizopodous crustacean or shrimp of the family



Opossum-shrimp (*Mysidacea*).

Mysidae: so called because the females carry their eggs in pouches between the thoracic legs. See *Mysis*.

opoterodont (ō-pot'ō-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opoterodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Opoterodonta*.

Opoterodonta, Opoterodontia (ō-pot'ō-rō-dont'ia, -shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. **Hapoterodonta*, etc., < *Gr.* ὀπότερον, either, + ὄδον (ὄδοντ-) = *E.* *tooth*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing anguistomatous or scolecophidian serpents of small size and resembling worms, having a contracted non-distensible mouth and imperfect vision. The opisthotic bone is intercalated in the cranial walls, the palatines bound the choanae behind, the ethmoidalrids partly roof over the mouth, the maxillary bone is vertical and free, and there are no ectopterygoids and no pukes. The suborder is contentious with the family *Typhlopidae*, and is also called *Epanodontia*. See *Typhlopidae*.

oppidan (op'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*OF.* *oppidain*, < *L.* *oppidanus*, of or in a town, < *oppidum*, *OL.* *oppidum*, a walled town, perhaps < *ob*, before, toward, + *pedum* (cf. *Pedum*, a town in Latinum), country, = *Gr.* πῖδον, a plain.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a town; town.

The temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs.

Huvel, Letters, I. l. 38.

II. *n.* 1†. An inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us.

A. Wood, Annals Univ. Oxford, an. 1528.

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards with one of the masters or with a private family in the town: distinguished from a *colleger*.

oppignerate, oppignorate (ō-pig'nē-rāt, -nō-rāt), *r. t.* [*L.* *oppigneratus* (*ML.* also *oppignoratus*), pp. of *oppignare* (> *F.* *oppignorer*), pledge, pawn, < *ob*, before, + *pignerare*, pledge: see *pignorate*.] To pledge; pawn. *Bacon*.

oppignoration (ō-pig'nō-rā'shon), *n.* [*OF.* *oppignoration*, < *ML.* as if **oppignoratio* (*n.*), < *L.* *oppignerare*, pledge: see *oppignorate*.] The act of pledging, or giving security; a pawning.

The form and manner of swearing . . . by *oppignoration*, or engaging of some good which we would not lose: as, "Our rejoicing in Christ, our salvation, God's help, &c." *Ep. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 74. (*Davies*.)

oppilate (op'i-lāt), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *oppilated*, ppr. *oppilating*. [*L.* *oppilatus*, pp. of *oppilare*, stop up, < *ob*, before, + *pilare*, run down; cf. *Gr.* πῖλιν, compress, press down, felt.] To crowd together; fill with obstructions. *Cockram*.

opillation (op-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *opilation* = *Sp.* *opilation* = *Pg.* *opilação* = *It.* *opilazione*, < *LL.* *opillatio* (*n.*), < *L.* *oppilare*, stop up: see *oppilate*.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines; stoppage; constipation.

These meagre, starved spirits who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthly *opillations*.

B. Johnson, Volpone, II. 1.

(Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *opillations*).

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

And as he is who falls, and knows not how,
By force of demons who to earth down drag him,
Or other *opillation* that binds him, . . .
Such was that sinner after he had risen.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xxiv. 114.

opplative (op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. opilatif* = *Sp. opilativo* = *It. opilativo*; as *opilate* + *-ive*.] Obstrusive. *Sherwood.*

opplet (o-plēt'), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, pp. of *opplere*, fill up, < *ob*, before, + *plere*, fill: see *complete*, etc.] Filled; crowded.

opplet (o-plē'ted), *a.* [*L. opplet* + *-ed*.] Same as *opplet*.

oppletion (o-plē'shon), *n.* [*L. opplet* + *-ion*. Cf. *completion*.] 1. The act of filling up.—2. The state or condition of being filled or full; repletion; fullness.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain; an imposthume calls for a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable evacuatories. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309. (*Davies*.)

opponet (o-pōn'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *opponed*, ppr. *opponing*. [= *Sp. oponer* = *Pg. oppor* = *It. opporre*, *opponere*, < *L. opponere*, set or place against, set before or opposite, < *ob*, before, against, + *ponere*, put, set: see *ponent*. Cf. *oppose*.] To oppose; charge; allege.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppon* you?

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

And thus I cease, requiring of all men that have anything to *oppon* against me that he may [they may] do it so plainly.

John Knox, quoted in *R. L. Stevenson's* "John Knox and his Relations to Women."

opponency (o-pō-nen-si), *n.* [*L. opponen* (t) + *-cy*.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd*.

opponens (o-pō-nenz), *n.*; pl. *opponentes* (op-ō-nen'tēz). [*NL. (sc. musculus)*, < *L. opponens*, ppr. of *opponere*, oppose: see *opponent*.] In *anat.*, an opponent muscle of the hand or foot of man and some anthropoid apes, lying on the inner or outer side of the hand or foot. It tends to oppose one of the lateral digits to other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole.—**Opponens hallucis**, or **opponens pollicis pedis**, the opponent muscle of the great toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the foot**, an opponent muscle of the little toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the hand**, or **flexor ossis quinti metacarpi**, the opponent muscle of the little finger.—**Opponens pollicis**, or **flexor ossis primi metacarpi**, the opponent muscle of the thumb.

opponent (o-pō-nent), *a. and n.* [= *Pg. opponente* = *It. opponente*, < *L. opponen* (t)-s, ppr. of *opponere*, set before or against, oppose: see *opponere*, *opponere*.] 1. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

You path . . . soon mounts the *opponent* hill.

J. Scott, *Winter Amusements*.

2. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.

Metinks they should laugh out, like two Fortune tellers, or two *opponent* Lawyers that know each other for Cheats. *Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, v. 1.

3. In *anat.*, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an *opponens*. See *opponens*.

II. n. 1. One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

Two men, one of whom is a zealous supporter and the other a zealous *opponent* of the system pursued in Lancaster's schools, meet at the Mendicity Society, and act together with the utmost cordiality.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

2. One who takes part in an opponency; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. = **Syn. 1.** *Adversary*, *Antagonist*, *Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), rival, competitor, opposer.

opponentes, *n.* Plural of *opponens*.

opportune (op-or-tūn'), *a.* [*F. opportun* = *Sp. oportuno* = *Pg. It. opportuno*, < *L. opportunus*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, < *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access): see *port*². Cf. *importune*.] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Most *opportune* to our need I have
A vessel rides fast by, but not prepared
For this design. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 511.

No placed, my Nurlings may requite
Studious regard with *opportune* delight.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, iii. 39.

2†. Conveniently exposed; liable; open. [Rare.]

Behold alone
The woman *opportune* to all attempts.
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 481.

opportunist (op-or-tūn'), *v. t.* [*L. opportune*, *a.*] To suit; accommodate.

The pronoun *opportunes* us; some copies have *vobis*, but the most and best have *nobilis*.

Dr. Clarke, *Sermons* (1637), p. 483. (*Latham*.)

opportune (op-or-tūn'), *a.* [Irreg. < *opportune* + *-ful*.] Opportune; timely. [Rare.]

If we let all this *opportune* hour,
Take leave of fortune.

Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, iv. 8.

opportunist (op-or-tūn'), *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity of either time or place.

opportuneness (op-or-tūn'nes), *n.* The character of being opportune or seasonable.

opportunism (op-or-tū'nizm), *n.* [*F. opportunisme*; as *opportune* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of opportunists, in any sense of that word; quickness to grasp favorable opportunities and to modify one's conduct or policy in accordance with them; in a bad sense, the sacrifice of consistency and principles to policy.

Opportunism is becoming more and more a characteristic of all classes of politicians.

Brit. Quarterly Rev., July, 1883, p. 84.

The spirit of *opportunism* is not confined to statesmen and diplomatists, and there are workmen who are shrewd enough to see that the wealthy classes will do much for fear, and little for love of their poorer brethren.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 313.

opportunist (op-or-tū'nist), *n. and a.* [*L. F. opportuniste*; as *opportune* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *French politics*, a member of that section of the Republican party which believes in regulating political action in accordance with circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles. This word first came into use in France about 1873. The *Opportunist* were the party of concession, and occupied an intermediate position between the various groups of monarchists and the Intransigentists, the extreme section of the Republican party. Their leader was Gambetta.

Although M. de Freycinet is himself an *Opportunist*, the new Ministry of which he is the head is essentially Radical.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

2. In general, one who takes advantage of opportunities as they occur; one who waits for an opportune time before attempting to bring into practice or to urge upon others the principles or beliefs which he holds; one who makes the best of circumstances as they arise; hence, one who is without settled principles or consistent policy: opposed to *extremist*.

Mr. Mundella made a happy address before the conference, in which he styled himself an *opportunist* in education: that is, a man who "has to do the best he can under the circumstances."

Education, V. 112.

Modern politicians are for the most part no longer men trained from their youth in the philosophy of government, but *opportunists* who view politics as a field for self-advancement.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 297.

II. a. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as the *Opportunist*; hence [*a.*], of or pertaining to *opportunism*, or the observance of a waiting policy; making the best of circumstances while waiting for a suitable time for the proper carrying out of one's views.

The socialists of Austria chose from the first from conviction a moderate and *opportunist* policy, and have always been less revolutionary than the socialists of other countries.

Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*, Int., p. 39.

opportunity (op-or-tū-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *opportunities* (-tiz). [*L. F. opportunité* = *Sp. oportunidad* = *Pg. oportunidade* = *It. opportunità*, < *L. opportunus* (t)-s, fitness, suitability, favorable time, < *opportunus*, fit, suitable: see *opportune*.]

1. Fit, convenient, or seasonable time; favorable chance or occasion; favorable or favoring conjuncture of circumstances; as, to avail one's self of the *opportunity* to do something; to seize the *opportunity*.

Every thing hath his season, which is called *Opportunité*, and the fitness or videnency of the time is called *Importunité*.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 223.

If for want of power he be hindered from sinning, yet when he findeth *opportunity* he will do evil. *Ecclus.* xix. 28.

I came so late . . . I had not the *opportunity* to see it.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 137.

Having *opportunity* of a pastor (that is, of securing a pastor), one Mr. James, who came over at this time, [they] were dismissed from the congregation of Boston.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 112.

2†. Convenience, fitness, or suitability for some particular purpose or set of circumstances.

Not without Cause is Epaminondas commended, who, riding or journeying in time of peace, used oftentimes suddenly to oppose his Company upon the *opportunity* of any place, saying, "What if our enemies were here or there, what were best to do?"

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 8.

And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, . . . and shall send him away by the hand of a man of *opportunity* into the wilderness.

Lev. xvi. 21 (margin).

3†. Importunity; earnestness.

Seek my father's love; still seek it, sir:

If *opportunity* and humblest suit

Cannot attain it, why, then—hark you hither.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 4. 20.

4†. Character; habit. *Halliwel*. = **Syn. 1.** *Opportunity*, *Occasion*, *chance*. An *occasion* falls in one's way, whether desired or not: as, I had *occasion* to speak with him; an *opportunity* is desired, yet comes naturally when it is obtained: as, I never got a good *opportunity* to explain the mistake. We find, take, seek *occasion*; we seek, desire, find, embrace an *opportunity*.

opportunoust (op-or-tū-nus), *a.* [*L. opportunus*, opportune: see *opportune*.] Opportune; favorable.

The *opportunoust* night finds her complexion.

Heywood, *Troia Britanica* (1600). (*Nares*.)

opposability (o-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. F. opposabile* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being opposable: as, the *opposability* of the thumb or of the jaws.

opposable (o-pō-za-bl), *a.* [*F. opposable*, < *opposer*, oppose: see *oppose* and *-able*.] Capable of being so placed as to be or to act in opposition.

The opossums possessing a hand with perfect *opposable* thumb.

A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 188.

opposal (o-pō-zal), *n.* [*L. F. opposare* + *-al*. Cf. *disposal*, *proposal*.] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 81.

oppose (o-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing*. [*L. ME. opposen*, *oposen*, *aposen*, < *OF. opposer*, *oposer*, *F. opposer*, oppose, < *L. ob*-, before, against, + *ML. pausare* (*OF. posere*), put; taking the place of *L. opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *opponere*. Cf. *oppose*, *compose*, *depose*, etc., and see *pose*².] 1. *trans.* 1. To set or place over against or directly opposite; confront or cause to confront, either literally or by way of comparison, contrast, etc.

Oppose thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine;

See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.

Shak., 2 *Hon. VI.*, iv. 10. 49.

Then foot, and point, and eye opposed,
In dubious strife they darkly closed.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 14.

2†. To expose; show; display.

Her grace sat down . . .

In a rich chair of state, *opposed* freely

The beauty of her person to the people.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1. 68.

3†. To propose; offer.

Let his true picture through your land be sent,

Opposing great rewards to him that finds him.

Chapman, *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*, i. 1.

4. To place or interpose as an obstacle; place in opposition, as for the purpose of contradicting, countervailing, offsetting, or withstanding and defeating something.

When they *opposed* themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads.

Acts xviii. 6.

I do *oppose*

My patience to his fury.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 11.

Such destruction to withstand

He hasted, and *opposed* the rocky orb

Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 254.

5. To speak or act against; confront with adverse arguments or efforts; contradict; withstand; endeavor to frustrate or thwart.

Than he be-gan to telle a party of his lif, and than com forth Guinebaude, the clerke, and *opposed* hym of dynerse thynges, for he was a profounde clerke.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Tho' the King may not be controuled where he can command, yet he may be *opposed* where he can but demand.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 142.

Expectation held

His looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd

To second or *oppose*, or undertake

The perilous attempt: but all sat mute.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 419.

6. To hinder; resist effectually; prevent; defeat: as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

My lord, my lord,

I am a simple woman, much too weak

To *oppose* your cunning.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4. 107.

= **Syn.** *Oppose*, *Resist*, *Withstand*, combat, strive against, contravene. The first three words are all rather general, but *oppose* is not quite so strong as the others, as suggesting less of physical action; they all primarily convey the idea of receiving rather than making the attack, but *oppose* is least restricted to that meaning. See *frustrate*.

II. intrans. 1. To stand over against another or one another; be opposite.

Of Pericles the careful search

By the four *opposing* colons

Which the world together joins

Is made with all due diligence.

Shak., *Pericles*, iii., Prol., 1. 19.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,

As up the *opposing* hills they slowly creep.

Wordsworth, *Descriptive Sketches*.

2. To interpose effort or objection; act or speak in opposition; be adverse or act adversely: sometimes with *to* or *against*.

'Tis your counsel,
My lord should to the heavens be contrary,
Oppose against their wills. *Shak., W. T., v. 1. 46.*
opposed (o-pōz'), *p. a.* 1. Placed in or occupying a position directly opposite or over against; opposite.

Empanopled and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there
Opposed to fifty, till the trumpet blared.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Of an opposite or contrary nature, tendency, or action: as, white is *opposed* to black.

Your beauty, ladies,
Hath much deform'd us, fashioning our humours
Even to the *opposed* end of our intents.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 768

Opposed as darkness to the light of heaven. *R. Pollok.*

3. Antagonistic; hostile; adverse: as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

In some points they agree, in others they are widely *opposed*.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, v. 3.

Opposed blow. See *blow*.
oppositeless (o-pōz'les), *a.* [*< oppose + -less.*] Not to be opposed; irresistible. *Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 38.*

opposer (o-pō-zér), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an adversary.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords. *Shak., Cor., I. 5. 23.*
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

opposit (o-poz'it), *v. t. and i.* [*< L. oppositus, pp. of opponere, set against, oppose: see opponere, oppose.*] To posit or assume as a contradictory; negative or deny.

It is not yet plain, and, indeed, it only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of *oppositing* or negating.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 150.

opposite (op'ō-zit), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *opposit*; *< F. opposit = Sp. opósito, n. = Pg. oposto, opósito, a. = It. oposto, opósito, a. and n., < L. oppositus, pp. of opponere, set or place against: see opponere.*] 1. *a.* 1. That forms or is situated in or on the other or further side, end, or boundary of an interval, space, or thing; placed over against or face to face with (another or one another): literally or figuratively: as, the *opposite* side of the street or square; the *opposite* door; an *opposite* angle.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and *opposite*.
Milton, P. L., x. 650.

Opposite to the south end of the bridge is an inscription in an eastern character, which seemed to be very ancient.
Poole, Description of the East, II. i. 92.

2. Contrary; reverse.

The plane of polarisation of the north pole of the sky moves in the *opposite* direction to that of the hand of a watch.
Sir C. Wheatstone, quoted in Spottiswood's [Polarisation, p. 88.]

3. Of a totally or radically different nature, quality, or tendency; also (of two persons or things), mutually antagonistic or repugnant; mutually opposed in character or action; contradictory; non-congruent: as, words of *opposite* meaning; *opposite* terms.

So began we to be more *opposit* in opinions: He grave, I gaseous. *Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 236.*

Particles of speech have divers and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

4. Adverse; opposed; hostile; antagonistic; inimical.

Thou art as *opposite* to every good
As the Antipodes are unto us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 134.

What further Commands your Highness gave for the security and defence of the English Vessels, notwithstanding the *opposite* endeavours of the Dutch.

Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

But say thou wert possess'd of David's throne,
By free consent of all, none *opposite*.
Milton, P. R., III. 358.

5. In *bot.*: (a) Situated on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node. (b) Having a position between an organ and the axis on which it is borne, as a stamen when it is opposite a sepal or petal. In both senses opposed to *alternate*.

—*Opposite motion*, in music, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14.

—*To be opposite with*, to be contrary in dealing with; oppose; be contradictory or perverse in manner with.

Be *opposite* with a kinsman, surely with servants.

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 162.



Opposite leaves of *Vincetoxicum major*.

II. n. 1. One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Your *opposite* hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath can furnish man withal.

Shak., T. N., III. 4. 255.

Being thus cleared of all his *Opposites*, he prepared with great solemnity for his Coronation.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.

2. That which opposes; that which is opposed or is opposite; a complement in characteristic qualities or properties; specifically, as a logical term, anything contrasted with another in any sense.

Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter are contraries.

Abp. Trench, Study of Words, vi.

Clive seems to us to have been . . . the very *opposite* of a knave, bold, . . . sincere, . . . hearty in friendship, open in enmity.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The loathsome *opposite*

Of all my heart had destined did obtain.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Some modern writers on logic wish to call any two different species of the same genus *opposites*. This practice has little to recommend it.]

oppositely (op'ō-zit-li), *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation facing each other; adversely; contrarily.—**Oppositely pinnate leaf**, in *bot.*, a compound leaf the leaflets of which are situated one opposite to the other in pairs, as in the genus *Rosa*.

oppositeness (op'ō-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.

oppositifolious (o-poz'it-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [*< L. oppositus, opposite, + folium, a leaf.*] In *bot.*, situated opposite a leaf: as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle or tendril.

opposition (op'ō-zish'ōn), *n.* [*< F. opposition = Sp. oposición = Pg. opposição = It. opposizione, < L. oppositio(n-), an opposing, < opponere, pp. oppositus, oppose: see opponere, oppose.*] 1. The position of that which confronts, faces, or stands over against something else.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death. *Milton, P. L., II. 803.*

2. In *astron.*, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other as seen from the earth's surface, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus, there is an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon; the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* when its longitude differs 180° from that of the sun. See *conjunction*.

3. The action of opposing, withstanding, resisting, or checking; antagonism; encounter.

In single *opposition*, hand to hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 90.

Be thou my strongest guard, for here I'll dwell
In *opposition* against fate and hell!

Flaucher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 1.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above.

Milton, S. A., I. 1050.

The satisfaction of the bodily man need not be made in *opposition* to higher interests.

Mind, XII. 574.

4. A placing opposite, as for purposes of comparison, contrast, etc., or the state of being so placed, opposed, or contrasted; contrariety.

Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and *oppositions* of science falsely so called.

1 Tim. vi. 20.

There is nothing more delightful in Poetry than a Contrast and *Opposition* of Images.

Addison, Spectator, No. 363.

5. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity or quality, or in both; also, the relation between two terms which are contrasted in any respect.—6. In the *fine arts*, contrast.—7. A body of opposers; specifically, those members of a legislative body who are opposed to the administration for the time being, or the political party opposed to the party in power: frequently used adjectively: as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the British House of Commons.

Canning's speech the night before last was most brilliant; much more cheered by the *opposition* than by his own friends.

Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 14, 1826.

8. In *fencing*. See the quotation.

In *fencing*, *opposition* signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foil happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits.

Kneyc. Brit., IX. 70.

9. In *chess*, a position where the king of the player who has not the move is directly in front of that of his opponent with one vacant square between.—**Diametrical formal, material, etc., opposition**. See the adjective.—**Mean opposition**, a difference of 180° in the mean longitudes of the sun and a planet.—**Subaltern opposition**, opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality.

oppositional (op'ō-zish'ōn-al), *a.* [*< opposition + -al.*] Of or pertaining to opposition or opponents collectively.

From this *oppositional* stand-point.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 94.

oppositionist (op'ō-zish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< opposition + -ist.*] One of the opposition; one who belongs to the party opposing the existing administration or the party in power.

This fairness from an *oppositionist* professed brought me at once to easy terms with him.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 70. (Davies.)

oppositipetalous (o-poz'it-i-pet'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. oppositus, opposite, + Gr. πῆλα, a leaf (petal): see petal.*] In *bot.*, placed opposite a petal.

oppositisepalous (o-poz'it-i-sep'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. oppositus, opposite, + NL. sepalum, a sepal: see sepal.*] In *bot.*, placed or situated opposite a sepal, as the stamens of many plants. Sometimes called *opposite-sepalous*.

oppositive (o-poz'it-iv), *a.* [*< opposite + -ive. Cf. positive.*] Opposing; contrasting or setting in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son.

By. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 14.

oppositivel, *a.* [*< oppose + -ive.*] Given to opposition; contentious. *Harl. Misc., I. 610.*

opposur (o-pō-zūr), *n.* [*< oppose + -ur.*] Opposition.

I cannot hide

My love to thee, 'tis like the Sunno involopt
In watery clouds, whose glory will breaketh thorow,
And spite *opposur*, seems to be conceal'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

oppress (o-pres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. oppresen, < OF. (and F.) opprimer = It. opprimere, < ML. opprimere, press against, oppress, freq. of L. opprimere (> It. opprimere = Pg. opprimir = Sp. oprimir = F. opprimer), pp. oppressus, press against, press together, oppress, < ob, against, + premere, pp. pressus, press: see press.*] 1. To press against or upon.

A scion set to it VI feet from the tree,
Lest that the tree encrease, and it *oppress*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. To press unduly upon or against; overburden; weigh down, literally or figuratively: as, *oppressed* with care or anxiety; *oppressed* with fear.

Oppress'd with two weak evils, age and hunger.
Shak., As you like it, II. 1. 132.

The greatest injury could not have *oppressed* the heart of Le Fevre more than my Uncle Toby's paternal kindness.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 12.

3. To overpower or overcome; overbear or overwhelm; suppress; subdue.

The faire Enchantresse, so unwares *oppress'd*,
Tryde all her arts and all her sleights thence out to wreat.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 81.

The matiny he there hastes t' *oppress*.

Shak., Pericles, III. Prol., I. 29.

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigour, though *oppress'd* and fallen.

Milton, P. L., II. 13.

4. To make languid; affect with lassitude: as, *oppressed* with the heat of the weather.

Languor of this twye dayes fyve
We shal therwith so forgete or *oppress*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 306.

At length, with love and sleep's soft pow'r *oppress'd*,
The panting thund'r nodds, and snaks to rest.

Pope, Ilad, xiv. 405.

5. To sit or lie heavy on: as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—6. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or restraints; treat with injustice or undue severity; wield authority over in a burdensome, harsh, or tyrannical manner; keep down by an unjust exercise of power.

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor *oppress* him.

Ex. xxii. 21.

The champion of many states *oppressed* by one too powerful monarchy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To ravish. *Chaucer.* = *Syn. 2.* To weigh heavily upon, bear hard upon.—8. To wrong, treat cruelly, tyrannize over.

oppressed (o-pres't'), *a.* [*< oppress + -ed.*] In *her.*, debauched.

oppression (o-pres'h'ōn), *n.* [*< ME. oppresion, < OF. (and F.) oppression = Sp. opresion = Pg. oppressão = It. oppressione, < L. oppressio(n-), a pressing down, violence, oppression, < opprimere, pp. oppressus, press down: see oppress.*] 1. A pressing down; pressure; burden.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apriocks,
Which, like nursery children, make their sire
Stoop with *oppression* of their prodigal weight.

Shak., Rich. II., in. 4. 31.

Brain of Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, with optic lobes, C, as large as the cerebral hemispheres R; A, olfactory nerves or lobes; D, cerebellum.

cut what are called in human anatomy the *retinae* and *lenticles* of the brain. The optic nerves arise in part from the optic lobes. These important lobes decrease in relative size as the vertebrate scale ascends; thus, in some fishes they are quite as large as the cerebral hemispheres, and lie uncovered upon the surface of the brain; they are quite large in reptiles and birds; small in mammals (in man smallest in proportion both to the cerebrum and to the cerebellum), and entirely covered in, so that they do not appear upon the surface of the brain. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic nerves** (nervi optici), the nerves of sight; the nerves of the special sense of vision, arising from the anterior quadrigeminal and external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar, and terminating in the retina. These nerves are purely sensory, and by means of them the retinal stimulations affect the brain—a process by which vision is accomplished. The optic nerves of opposite sides decussate or form the optic chiasm, and the phrase is sometimes restricted to the part of these nervous trunks beyond the chiasm, the rest being called the *optic tract*. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *eye*.—**Optic neuritis**. See *neuritis*, and cuts under *corpus* and *eye*.—**Optic pad**, a pad-like elevation at the end of the arm of a starfish on which an eye is situated.—**Optic papilla**. Same as *optic disk*.—**Optic peduncle**, in crustaceans, an eye-stalk or ophthalmite.—**Optic stalk**, in mollusks, a soft process of the head upon which the eye is supported, as in various snails, etc.; an ommatophore. See *Stylomatophora*.—**Optic thalamus**, a large ganglion of the thalamencephalon, situated upon the crus and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. It gives origin to some of the fibers of the optic nerve. Also called *thalamus*. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic tract** (tractus optici), the part of the whole course of the optic nerves which is between the chiasm and the respective origins of the nerves. In man the tracts are narrow flat bands of white nerve-tissue crossing the crura, to which they are closely attached.—**Optic tubercles**, the corpora quadrigemina. See *bigemina*.—**Optic vesicles**, in *embryol.*, a pair of vesicles developed from the anterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain.—**Syn. Optic, Optical**. The former is chiefly said of the anatomy of the eye and of the physiology of vision, the latter chiefly of the science of optics: as, *optic nerve*, *tract*, *lobe*; *optical angle*, *center*, *effect*.

II. n. 1. The eye. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quickly cold indifference will ensue,
When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's Optic view.
Prior, *Colla to Damon*.

She screwed her dim optics to their acutest point, in the hope of making out with greater distinctness a certain window.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

2†. An eye-glass; a magnifying glass.

I was as glad that you have lighted upon so excellent a lady as if an Astronomer by his Optics had found out a new star.
Howell, *Letters*, i. vi. 80.

The sins we do people behold through optics
Which shew them ten times more than common vices.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

optical (op'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< optic + -al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics: as, *optical laws*; *optical instruments*.—2. Pertaining to vision; optic.—3. Treating of or studying optics: as, *optical writers*. Boyle, *Works*, i. 673.—**Optical anomaly**. See *anomaly*.—**Optical center**, in a lens, a point so situated that the direction of every ray passing through that point remains unaffected by its transmission through the lens—that is, the incident and emergent parts of the ray are parallel. Geometrically it is defined as the point in which the optical axis of the lens is cut by the line joining the two points where any pair of parallel planes touch the opposite surfaces of the lens. In a double-convex or double-concave lens the optical center lies within the lens; in a plano-convex or plano-concave lens it is the point where the curved surface of the lens is pierced by the axis; in the meniscus and concavo-convex it lies outside of the lens, beyond the surface which is most strongly curved. If the thickness of the lens is small compared with its focal length, the dimensions of object and image will be very nearly proportional to their distances from the optical center. Combinations of several lenses do not possess an optical center.—**Optical circle**, in *physics*, a graduated circle, fitted with the necessary appliances, used for illustrating the laws of refraction and reflection, or, when accurately constructed, for measuring interfacial angles, refractive indices, etc.—**Optical densimeter**, *equation*, *glass*, *meteorology*, *square*, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** See *optic*.

optically (op'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* As regards sight or the laws of sight; in accordance with or with reference to the science of optics or the use of optical instruments; by optical means.—**Optically active substance**. See *active*.

optician (op-tish'an), *n.* [= *F. opticien*; as *optic + -ian*.] 1. A person skilled in the science of optics.—2. One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

optician (op'ti-sist), *n.* [*< optic + -ist*.] A person skilled or engaged in the study of optics.

The real cause of the luminosity of the eyes of animals in the dark is now thoroughly understood by physiological optics.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 814.

optociliary (op'ti-kō-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*< NL. opticus, optic, + ciliaris, ciliary*.] Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Optociliary neurotomy**, the excision of portions of the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Optociliary neurotomy**, the division of the optic and ciliary nerves.

optics (op'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *optic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of

colors (chromatics), of the change which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and of the construction of instruments of introspection, as telescopes, microscopes, etc.—**Geometrical optics**. See *geometric*.—**Physical optics**, that branch of optics which includes the phenomena of diffraction, interference, double refraction, and in general that division of the subject which is explained by reference to the undulating theory and the behavior of light-waves under various conditions.—**Physiological optics**, that branch of physiology which treats of the eye and the sight-function.

optigraph (op'ti-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. [*Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + γράφω, write*.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, etc. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end, beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the objects to be drawn through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. This dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object, and a pencil fixed at the eye-end traces the delineation on paper.

optimacy (op'ti-mā-si), *n.* [*< optima (te) + -cy*.] 1. The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. Hammond. [Rare].—2. Government by the optimates; aristocracy.

Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government aristocracy, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort.
J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 473.

optimate (op'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. optimates, pl.: see optimates*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. Eclectic Rev. [Rare].

II.† n. One of the optimates.

In any flourishing state,
Whether by King aided, or by optimate.
Heywood, *Works* (ed. Pearson, 1874), VI. 338.

optimates (op-ti-mā-tēz), *n. pl.* [*L. < optimus, the best; see optimum*.] The Roman aristocracy, including the nobilitas, a large part of the equites, and their supporters; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

As to the mode of electing the senate, . . . or *optimates* before mentioned, . . . disposition was made by this new law for the reformation of the government.
J. Adams, *Works*, V. 125.

After the 7th century the *optimates* at the head of the army were also at the head of the citizens.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 785.

optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* [*< L. optime, very well (as optime merent(-)is, very well deserving), < optimus, very good, best; see optimum*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those in the second or third grade of honors in mathematics, the *wranglers* constituting the first rank, and the *senior* and *junior optimes* the second and third respectively.

All candidates for Classical Honors are first obliged to obtain a place among the Junior *Optimes* [if not higher]—that is to say, in the third class of the three into which the Mathematical Tripos is divided.
C. A. Bridget, *English University*, p. 85.

optimeter (op-tim'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *optometer*.

optimism, *v. i.* See *optimize*.

optimism (op'ti-miz-m), *n.* [*< F. optimisme = Sp. Pg. optimismo = It. ottimismo = G. optimismus, < NL. optimismus, < L. optimus, optimum, very good, best; see optimum*.] 1. In metaph.: (a) Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. The most characteristic moments of the doctrine are two: first, that the Creator selected this universe from a number of others which he might have created; and, second, that all of these presented certain imperfections or disadvantages which omnipotence could not avoid. (b) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past. This is better called *evolutionism*. It is opposed to *pejorationism*, which holds that the universe is tending to the nothingness from which it sprang, and to *Ekpeiræism*, which holds that the universe is not tending from any general state to any other general state.

2. The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

The Christian *optimism* is the recognition that in a spiritual world a spiritual being, as such, cannot find an absolute limit or foreign necessity, against which his life must be broken in pieces; but that, on the contrary, all apparent outward limits, and even death itself, are for it but the means to a higher freedom and realization of self.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 217.

It seemed to chill the flow of the good fellow's optimism, so that he assented with but lukewarm satisfaction.

Howells, *Modern Instance*, ix.

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. optimiste = Sp. Pg. optimista = It. ottimista = G. optimist*; as *optim-ism + -ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

The optimists of our century have followed in the wake of Spinoza or Leibnitz.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 464.

2. One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

One such I knew long since, a white-haired man, . . .
A genial optimist. Bryant, *Old Man's Counsel*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic: as, the *optimist* view.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* [*< optimist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by optimism; disposed to take the most hopeful view of a matter; hopeful; sanguine.

If we confine ourselves to the health of women, we shall find that the figures hardly justify us in assuming a purely optimistic attitude.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 610.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In accordance with optimism, or the view that everything is ordered for the best; in a hopeful or sanguine manner; hopefully.

optimity (op-tim'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. optimita(-)s, excellence, < L. optimus, best, very good; see optimum*.] The state of being best. Bailey, 1731.

optimize (op'ti-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *optimized*, ppr. *optimizing*. [*< optim-ism + -ize*.] 1. To hold or express the doctrines or belief of an optimist. Saturday Rev.—2. To take the most hopeful view of a matter; hold or maintain hopeful views habitually.

It is pleasant to argue, as I have thus far argued, the optimizing side of the question [of suffrage].

Gladstone, *Cleanings of Past Years*, I. 160.

Also spelled *optimise*.

optimum (op'ti-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *L. optimus, optimum*, best, very good, superl. (associated with *bonus*, good).] *< op* in *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] In bot., one of the three cardinal points of temperature—namely that point at which the metabolic processes are carried on with the greatest activity. "The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the *optimum point*, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity; and the maximum point, at which it is arrested." (Vines.)

Every vegetative (and fructificative) process has certain limits of temperature, and a fixed optimum in each species.
De Bary, *Plant* (trans.), p. 353.

option (op'shon), *n.* [*< F. option = Sp. opción = Pg. opção, < L. optio(-)n*, choice, free choice, option, *< optare*, choose: see *optate*.] 1. Choice; wish; preference; election.

Transplantation must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile.
Bacon.

2. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the opportunity of electing or selecting an alternative or one of several lines of conduct; the power of deciding on a course of action: as, that is not left in my option; it is at your option to take it or leave it.

In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances in which a large option is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 385.

3. In *Eng. canon law*, the right, now obsolete, which an archbishop formerly had, on consecrating a bishop, of selecting a benefice in the bishop's diocese for one of his own chaplains.—4. On stock and other exchanges, a privilege, secured by the payment of a certain premium or consideration, either (1) of calling for the delivery, or (2) of making delivery, of a certain specified amount of some particular stock or kind of produce, at a specified price, and within specified limits of time. The first kind of option is usually designated a *call*, and the second a *put*; but both are sometimes called *futures*.
5†. A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick option: O that men were wise!

Layman's Def. of Christ (1730), p. 23.

Buyer's option. See *buyer*.—**Local option**. See *local*.—**Seller's option**. See *seller*.—**Syn.** 2. *Option, Choice, Preference, Election*. Option is the right of choice, the freedom to choose between two or more: as, "there is no option," Shedd, *Homiletics*, p. 30. Choice is primarily the act of choosing, but, by extension, may be the same as option: as, he gave him the choice. Preference is primarily the state of mind determining the choice, and sec-

ordinarily the act of choosing. *Election* emphasizes the leaving of some while choosing others. *Choice* and *preference* may apply to that which is chosen; the others not. **optional** (op'shən-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< option + -al.*] *I. a.* 1. Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*.

Palfrey.

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option. — **Optional writ**, in law, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it: in distinction from a *peremptory writ*. See *peremptory*.

II. n. In the colleges of the United States, an elective study, or one left to choice; an elective.

optionally (op'shən-əl-i), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

optogram (op'tō-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + γράμμα, a writing.*] A persistent image formed on the retina by the bleaching of the visual purple. It may be made permanent by immediately immersing the retina in a solution of potash alum.

optometer (op-tom'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye. Also *optimeter*.

optometry (op-tom'ē-t-rī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.* Cf. *optometer*.] 1. The measurement of the range of vision. — 2. The measurement of the visual powers in general (including the acuteness of the perception of form, of light, and of colors — eidiotometry, photometry, and chromatometry respectively), of the extent of the visual field (periotometry), of the accommodative and refractive states of the eye (dioptrics), and of the position and movements of the eyeball (ophthalmostometry and ophthalmotopometry).

optostriate (op-tō-strī-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + Ε. striate.*] Pertaining to or consisting of the optic thalamus and the striate body: as, the *optostriate body* (the thalamus and the corpus striatum taken together).

optotype (op'tō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + τύπος, type.*] A letter of a definite size selected as a test for acuteness of vision; a test-type, as those of Snellen.

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* [*< F. opulence = Sp. Pg. opulencia = It. opulenza, < L. opulentia, riches, wealth, < opulent(-)s, opulentus, rich: see opulent.*] Wealth; riches; affluence.

There in full opulence a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt.

Swift, Mr. Thomas Suow.

Barbarous opulence, jewel-thick,
Sun'd itself on his breast and his hands.

Tennyson, Maud, xlii.

= **Syn.** *Opulence, Wealth, Riches, Affluence.* All these words imply not only the possession of much property, but the possession of it under such circumstances that it can be and is enjoyed. They seem contrasted not only with their opposites, but with the possession of a moderate amount. *Opulence* is a dignified and strong word for wealth. *Wealth* and *riches* may mean the property possessed, and *riches* generally does mean it; the others do not. *Affluence* suggests the flow of wealth to one, and resulting free expenditure for objects of desire. There is little difference in the strength of the words.

opulency (op'ū-lən-si), *n.* [*< opulence (see -cy).*] Same as *opulence*.

The infinite flatteries that follow youth and opulency.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 38.

opulent (op'ū-lent), *a.* [*< F. opulent = Sp. Pg. opulento = It. opulente, opulento, < L. opulent(-)s, more frequently opulentus, rich, wealthy, splendid, noble, < ops, power, might, pl. ops, property, riches, wealth. Cf. copy.*] 1. Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

What can you say, to draw

A third more opulent than your sisters? Speak.
Shak., Lear, 1. 1. 88.

If the circumstances of our state be such as to favour the accumulation of wealth, and make the opulent still more rich, this will increase their ambition.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Unstinted; plentiful; abundant; profuse.

All bathed in opulent sunshine.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 53.

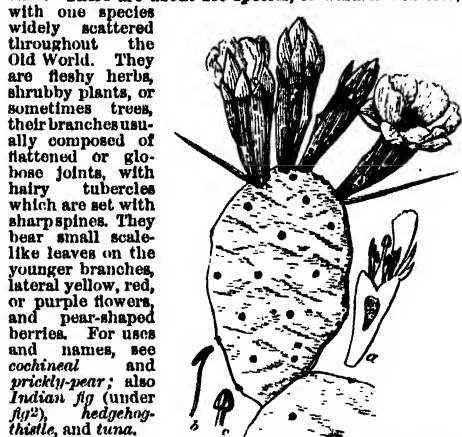
3. Blooming; brilliant; splendid. [Rare.]

Beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

opulently (op'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendor. **Opuntia** (ō-pun'shi-ŭ), *n.* [*< NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. Opus (Opuntia), < Gr. ὀπός (Opuntia), a town of Loeris in Greece, where some cactus-like plant, "herba Opuntia," is mentioned by*

Pliny as growing.] A genus of cacti, type of the tribe *Opuntieae* in the order *Cactaceae*, having the stamens shorter than the half-erect petals. There are about 200 species, of warmer America, with one species widely scattered throughout the Old World. They are fleshy herbs, shrubby plants, or sometimes trees, their branches usually composed of flattened or globose joints, with hairy tubercles which are set with sharp spines. They bear small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, lateral yellow, red, or purple flowers, and pear-shaped berries. For uses and names, see *cactus*, *prickly-pear*; also *Indian fig* (under *fig*), *hedgehog-thistle*, and *tuna*.



Flowering Branch of Indian Fig (*Opuntia vulgaris*).
a, longitudinal section of the flower; b, a stamen; c, the stigma.

Opuntieae (ō-pun'shi-ŭ-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < Opuntia + -aceae.*] A name sometimes given to the natural order *Cactaceae*.

Opuntian (ō-pun'shi-ŭ-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Opuntia, < Opus (Opuntia), < Gr. ὀπός (Opuntia), Opus, a town of Loeris in Greece.*] *I. a.* Relating to a branch of the ancient Loerians in Greece: so called from their chief town Opus. **II. n.** A citizen or native of Opus.

Opuntia (ō-pun-ti'ŭ-ŭ), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Opuntia + -ae.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cactaceae*, distinguished by the short calyx-tube, not prolonged beyond the ovary. It contains 4 genera, of which *Opuntia* is the type and only important one, and about 250 species, principally American. They are succulent perennials, shrubs or sometimes trees, armed with sharp spines. Their usually lateral and large flowers are followed by pear-shaped or roundish berries. See cut under *Opuntia*.

opus (ō'pus), *n.*; *pl. opera* (op'g-rā). [*L. work, a work: see opera.*] Work; a work, as a literary or musical composition (in the latter use often abbreviated *op.*). The published works of a musical composer are frequently numbered in order for reference: as, *Op. 23*. A single *opus* may contain two or more numbers: as, *Op. 48, No. 3*. — **Opus Alexandrinum**, Alexandrian work: a type of mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesserae on a white ground. — **Opus araneum**, a kind of needlework done in white thread, with figures of men, angels, and animals, liturgical vessels, etc. The name is given especially to such work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. — **Opus flatorium**, the ancient name for fancy work of all sorts done with threads, including drawn and darned embroidery, and all kinds of netting and the like; especially, an embroidery in thread or colored silk on a fabric of small square meshes, sometimes having a pattern cut out of thin stuff applied and edged with needlework. — **Opus incertum** or **opus antiquum**, masonry formed of small rough stones set irregularly in mortar, and in some examples traversed by beds of bricks or tiles. — **Opus insertum**, in masonry, regular stonework in which the vertical joints of every



A. Opus Incertum. B. Opus Lateritium. C. Opus Reticulatum.

course fall in the middle of the blocks of the courses immediately above and below. — **Opus interassile**, decoration produced by cutting away the ground, leaving the pattern, or cutting out the pattern, so that the openings form the design. — **Opus lateritium**, in ancient masonry, brickwork or tilework. — **Opus magnum** or **magnum opus**, a great work: a literary or artistic work on which one spends his best powers. — **Opus musivum**, mosaic. — **Opus operantis**, literally, the work of the worker; in *theol.*, the effect of a sacrament considered as proceeding from the spiritual disposition or condition of the recipient. The doctrine that the sacraments confer benefits *ex opere operantis*, from the act of the person acting or taking part in them, is regarded as a distinctively Protestant view, in opposition to the doctrine that the benefit is derived *ex opere operato*. — **Opus operatum**, literally, a work wrought: in *scholastic* and *Roman Catholic theology*, the due celebration of a sacrament, considered as necessarily and inherently involving the grace of the sacrament. Sacramental grace is said by Roman Catholic theologians to be conferred *ex opere operato*, 'from the (sacramental) act performed,' the sacrament deriving its power from the institution of Christ, and not from the merit of the minister or recipient. Sacraments

are therefore viewed as conveying grace to the recipient, unless by want of the due dispositions, such as faith, repentance, etc., he willfully interposes a barrier which prevents his receiving the grace. Certain schoolmen thought to have taught that the sacraments produce their full effect in all cases without restriction, and this doctrine has often been imputed by Protestant controversialists to the Roman Catholic Church, instead of that contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (session vii., cap. viii.) as explained by Bellarmine and others, and given above. Anglican theologians have sometimes used the phrase to express the doctrine of the Church of England that the inward grace is one of the two integral parts of a sacrament (Catechism), that the sacraments are in which are effectual (Article xxv.), and that, as the English bishops declared at the Savoy conference, "sacraments have their effects where the receiver doth not 'ponere' (em), 'put any bar against them.'" *Procter, Book of Common Prayer* (Amer. ed.), p. 124. — **Opus phrygium**, in middle ages, embroidery. Compare *Phrygian work* (under *Phrygian*) and *auriphrygia*. — **Opus plumarium**, an name for *feather-stitch*. — **Opus punctatum**, same as *punctured work*. — **Opus reticulatum**, in masonry, regular stonework or brickwork in square blocks, the courses which are inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, that the joints resemble a network. — **Opus Saracenicum**, Saracenic work (that is, tapestry, rugs, etc.), imported from the East. — **Opus sectile**, a kind of pavement formed of slabs or tiles of glass or other material, the pieces having a definite size, far larger than the tesserae of ordinary mosaic. They are sometimes of plain color and sometimes mottled and veined. — **Opus signinum**, a kind of tough cement or stucco used by the ancient Romans to coat the interior of aqueducts, etc. — **Opus spicatum**, herring-bone masonry. — **Opus tessellatum**, a pavement with designs executed in pieces of different colors, called *tesserae* or *tessellae*, of larger size and more regular than the pieces used in mosaic.

opuscle (ō-pus'cl), *n.* Same as *opuscule*.

opuscule (ō-pus'kūl), *n.* [*< F. opuscule = S. opusculo = It. opuscolo = It. opuscolo, opuscolo, < L. opusculum, a little work, < opus, a work: see opus.*] A small work; especially, a literary musical work of small size.

opusculum (ō-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. opuscula* (-lā) [*l.:* see *opuscule*.] Same as *opuscule*.

opus-number (ō'pus-num'bēr), *n.* The number by which a musical work is designated: as, the *opus-number* of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" is Op. 27, No. 2. See *opus*.

opvet, *n.* See *opie*.

opwass (ō-kwas'j), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The blue-backed trout, *Salmo opwass*. [*Rangeley Lake, Maine.*]

or (ōr), *conj.* [(a) *< ME. or, a contracted form of other, uthur, uthur, < AS. āthor, āthor, āthor, āthor, āthor, pron.; orig. the same as either, which, through the obs. var. other, or is the contracted form: see either. Cf. nor, similarly related to neither.* (b) With the *ME. othe* or, was merged in early *ME.* another word, *oth*, *< AS. oththe, rarely eththa, oththor, or, OHG. eddo, odo, MHG. ode, od, also with an attracted compar. suffix, due, as partly in ME., association with orig. comparative forms (OHG. uedar = F. whether, etc.), OHG. odar, MHG. oder = leel, edth, etha = Goth. aiththan, or, Goth. ith (with "breaking" aith-) = L. et, and + than, or. Or is much used correlatively, as either . . . or (AS. āthor or oththe . . . oththe), whether . . . or (AS. hweather . . . oththe).] Either; else; otherwise; as an alternative or substitute. (a) A disjunctive conjunction coordinating two or more words or clauses each one of which in turn is regarded as excluding consideration of the other or others: as, your money or your life; by skill or by chance; this road or that. The corresponding negative *nor*, with *neither* as introductory correlative.*

He knew the cause of everich maladye,
Were it of hoot, or cold, or moyste, or drye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 429.

I'll free him, or fall with him!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, l. 1.

It is almost a standing rule to do as others do, or be ridiculous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

In a little while the struggle was at an end: Those who were not slain took refuge in the secret places of their houses, or gave themselves up as captives.

Irving, Granada, p. 21.

There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by *or*, presenting a choice between any two in the series: as, he may study law or medicine or divinity or he may enter into trade. The correlations are—(1) *Either . . . or* (in archaic or poetical use also *or . . . or*).

Or the bakke or some bone he breketh in his gounthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 93.

Tell me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 64.

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.

Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

For thy vast boundless are so numberless
That them or to conceal or else to tell
Is equally impossible.

Cowley.

So that one may go (in Venice) to most houses either by land or water. *Addison, Remarks on Italy, Works, l. 387.*

Examine, first, impartially each Fair,
Then, as she merits, or condemn, or spare.

Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(2) Whether . . . or (rarely or . . . or), in indirect questions.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning the present frame of this world, whether it was to perish or no.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii. 1.

E'en Ajax paus'd (so thick the jav'ins fly)
Stepp'd back, and doubted or to live or die.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 883.

Whether they were his lady's marriage bells,
Or prophets of them in his fantasy,
I never asked.

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(b) A conjunction coordinating two or more words or clauses each of which in turn is regarded as an equivalent of the other or others. Thus, we say of a particular diagram that it is a square, or a figure with four equal sides and equal angles.

(c) Or sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread,
Will he give him a stone? Mat. vii. 9.]

Or else, else; otherwise. [Strictly speaking, a redundant phrase, as *or* and *else* are equivalent in meaning.]

'This abbot, which that was an holy man,
As monkes been, or elles oughten be.

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, l. 191.

The best rider, like the best hunter, is invariably either dead or else a resident of some other district.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

or² (ôr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [*< ME. or, ar, a var. of er, ar, < AS. ær, before: see ere¹, of which or is a var. form.*] **I. *adv.*** Before; previously; already.

He was of Lyndesay, als I ore told.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 11.

II. *prep.* Before; ere; sooner than; rather than: as, *or* this (before this); *or* long (before long).

Ich ne shal do me or daye to the dere church,
And huyre matyns and mase, as ich a monke were.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 66.

For so may fall we all than fang,
And marre tham or to-morne at none.

York Plays, p. 89.

These lookes (nought saying) do a benefice seeke,
And be thou sure one not to lacke or long.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 501.

III. *conj.* 1. Before; ere.

Man, thenke vppon my ryght wysnes,
And make a-mendis or that thou dye.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Blyss thî mouthe or thou it ete,
The better schalle bi thî dyete.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

But or he gaed, he vow'd and vow'd,
The castle should sweep the ground.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

It was 14 or 15 dayes or they set any ordnance on land.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

He that marries *or* he be wise, will die *or* he thrive.

Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 370.

But *or* we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be profitable and convenient to shew who did write this psalm.

Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, vii.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Now is routhe to rede how the red noble
Is reuerced or the rude.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 502.

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrarages,
Or look upon our Romans, whose remembrance
Is yet fresh in their grief. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 16.

3. Than.

Yow that, I wot wel, weldez more sylgt
Of that art, bi the half, or a hundreth of seche
As I am.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

4. Lest.—*Or ever*, or *e'er*, before ever, before . . . ever, the adverb *ever* by contraction assuming the form of the adverb *ere*, and *or ere* becoming thus a seeming duplication of *ere*, with which *or* is ultimately identical, though now in this phrase sometimes mistaken for *or*.

A-say or euer thou trust;
When dede is down, hit ys to lat.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 42.

The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den.

Dan. vi. 24.

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row.

Milton, Nativity, l. 86.

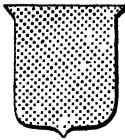
I, or ere that season come,
Escaped from every care.

Couper, On Liberties taken with Milton's Remains.

[Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) in all senses except in the phrase *or ever*, or *e'er*, which is still sometimes used.]

or³ (ôr), *n.* [*< ME. or, < OF. (and F.) or = Sp. oro = Pg. ouro = It. oro, < L. aurum, gold: see*

aurum.] In *her.*, one of the tinctures—the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground. See *tincture*, and cuts under *counter-changed* and *counter-compony*.



His coat is not in *or*,
Nor does the world run yet on wheels
with him.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

or⁴, *pron.* A Middle English form of *your*.

or⁵, *pron.* A Middle English form of *her (their)*.

or¹. [*Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, -our; < ME. -or, -our, -ur, < OF. -or, -our, -ur, later -eur, F. -eur = Sp. Pg. -or = It. -ore, < L. -or (acc. -orem), the terminus of -tor (= Gr. -top), after an orig. preceding t-sor, forming nouns of agent from verbs (rarely directly from other nouns), as in orator, one who prays or speaks, an orator, legislator, one who proposes a law, legislator, imperator, one who commands, an emperor, confessor, one who confesses, recitor, one who rules, scriptor, one who writes, auditor, one who hears, senator, one who is an elder or counselor, a senator, etc.] An apparent suffix, the terminus of the suffix -tor, -sor, of Latin origin, forming nouns of agent from verbs. The verb is often not directly represented in English, as in doctor, rector, lector, orator, victor, monitor, etc., but is commonly existent in *abst.*, as in demonstrator, illuminator, illustrator, generator, etc., or in *rel.*, as in depositor, auditor, etc., or without such suffix, as in instructor, actor, corrector, etc., the noun in -or being in such instances actually or optionally interchangeable with a noun in -er¹, as instructor or inductor, etc., but the form in -or being generally preferred. Compare *or²*.*

or². [*Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, -our; < ME. -or, -our, < OF. -or, -our, -eur, F. -eur = Sp. Pg. -ador = It. -atore, < L. -ator (acc. -atorem).]* A termination (apparent suffix) of Latin origin, contracted through Old French from an original Latin -ator. In English it is merged with -or¹, as in emperor, ultimately from Latin imperator; governor, ultimately from Latin gubernator, etc., or with -er¹, as in laborer, ultimately from Latin laborator; preacher, ultimately from Latin predicator, etc. It appears as -our, -ior, usually -ior (from OF. -our), in saviour, ultimately from Latin salvator.

or³. [*Also in older words -our; < ME. -or, -or, -ur, < OF. -or, -our, -ur, F. -eur = Sp. Pg. -or = It. -ore, < L. -or, orig. -os, acc. -orem, a suffix forming nouns, usually abstract, from verbs in -ere, as calor, heat, < calere, be hot, frigor, cold, < frigere, be cold, odor, smell, < olere, smell, horror, shrinking, < horrere, shrink, terror, fear, < terrere, make afraid, etc.; or nouns, sometimes concrete, not from verbs, as honor, honos, honor, arbor, arbos, a tree, etc.] A suffix of some nouns of Latin origin, either abstract, as in odor, horror, terror, honor, etc., or concrete, as in arbor, a tree, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.*

or⁴. [*OF. -or, -our, -ur, F. -eur = Sp. Pg. -or = It. -ore, < L. -or (neut. -us), acc. -orem, ult. = E. -er², the comparative suffix: see *er²*.]* A suffix of Latin origin appearing in comparatives, used in English with a distinct comparative use, as in the adjectives major, minor, junior, senior, prior, but also commonly in nouns, as major, minor, prior, junior, senior, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

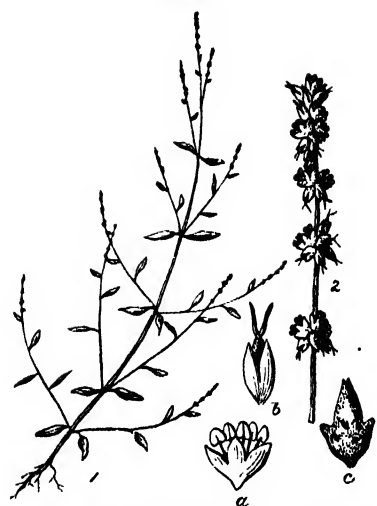
or-. [*ME. or-, < AS. or = OS. or = OFries. or = D. oor = MLG. or = OHG. MHG. G. ar = Goth. us, an accented prefix, orig. identical with AS. ā- (orig. *ar = OHG. ar-, er-, ir-, MHG. er-, etc.), F. a-, and with the prep. OHG. ur = Goth. us, out: see *a-1*. The same prefix, AS. ā-, appears accented and disguised in oak-um, q. v.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, appearing unrecognized as a prefix and with no separate significance in ordeal, ort, and a few other words now obsolete.*

ora¹ (ô'râ), *n.* [*AS. ora. Cf. ore.*] An Anglo-Saxon money of account. In the laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, the ora was equivalent to 24 shillings of the time. In the Doomday Book the ora was equal to 20 pence.

ora², *n.* Plural of *os²*.

orach, orache (or'ach), *n.* [*Also orrach, and formerly arrach; < F. arroche, orach, prob. < L. atriplex, orach: see Atriplex.*] One of several Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially *A. hortensis*, the garden-orach. See *Atriplex* and *mountain-spinach*. The common orach is *A. patula*, a weed and seaside plant of both hemispheres. The sea-orach, *A. littoralis*, of the coasts of Europe is also used as a spinach. See cut in next column.—*Dog's-orach*. Same as *notweed*. *Orach moth*, a lepidopterous insect, *Hadena atriplicis*.

oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* [*< ME. oracle, < OF. (and F.) oracle = Sp. oráculo = Pg. oraculo = It. ora-*



1, Orach (*Atriplex patula*); 2, the inflorescence; a, a male flower; b, a female flower; c, the fruit with the calyx.

colo, < L. oraculum, syncopated *oraculum*, a divine announcement, a prophecy, a place where such were given, < *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *class. antiq.*: (a) An utterance given by a priest or priestess of a god, in the name of the god and, as was believed, by his inspiration, in answer to a human inquiry, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, or some proposed line of conduct. Such oracles exerted for centuries a strong influence upon the course of human affairs, the belief of both the medium and the questioner in their divine inspiration being in most cases genuine. The oracles themselves, however, were often ambiguous or at least obscure. The prestige of the chief oracular seats of Greece was powerful in the promotion of good government and justice. After the introduction of Christianity the utterance of oracles gradually ceased. It was a common belief of early Christians that the oracles actually proceeded from evil spirits.

Though I am satisfied and need no more
Than what I know, yet shall the oracle
Give rest to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., II. 1. 190.

(b) The deity who was supposed to give such answers to inquiries.

The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arch'd roof in words deceiving.
Milton, Nativity, l. 173.

Oracles are brief and final in their utterances.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

(c) The place where oracular answers were given; the sanctuary, temple, or adytum whence the supposed supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed every other nation in both the number and the celebrity of their oracles. Those of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia in Boeotia enjoyed the highest reputation.

Thither come,
And let my grave-stone be your oracle.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 222.

2. Hence, by extension—(a) The communications, revelations, or instruction delivered by God to or through his prophets: rarely used in the singular: as, the *oracles* of God; the divine *oracles*.

This is he . . . who received the lively *oracles* to give unto us.
Acts vii. 38.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference; that the law hath no side-respect to their persons; that the law is, as it were, an *oracle* proceeded from wisdom and understanding.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

(b) The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant (1 Ki. vi. 19): sometimes used for the temple itself.

The priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord unto his place, into the *oracle* of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubim.
1 Ki. vii. 6.

(c) A source or repository of the divine will that may be consulted or drawn upon.

God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will.
Milton, P. R., l. 460.

3. An uncommonly wise person, whose opinions are of great authority, and whose determinations are not disputed.

I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 233.

Sleek Odalisques, or *oracles* of mode.
Tennyson, Princess, li.

4. A wise saying or an authoritative decision given by such a person.

When rank Therites opens his mastic jaws
We shall hear music, wit, and *oracle*.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 74.

5. Something that is looked upon as an infallible guide or standard of reference.

Col. Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your oracle?
Lord Sp. Faith, I can't tell; I think my watch runs upon wheels. *Swift, Polite Conversation, Dial. I.*

oraclet (or'-a-kl), *r. i.* [*< oracle, n.*] To utter oracles.

No more shalt thou by *oraclet* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton, P. R., I. 455.*

oraclet (or'-a-klér), *n.* One who utters oracles; the giver of an oracle or oracular speech.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian Oraclet
Deluded by his double-meaning Measura.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

oracular (ô-rak'-û-lâr), *a.* [*< ML. oracularis, < L. oraculum, oracle: see oracle.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oracle or oracles. Hence—(a) Obscure or ambiguous like the oracles of pagan deities. (b) Positive; authoritative; not to be gainsaid; wise beyond contradiction.

O that, whilst we sweat and bleed for the maintenance of these *oracular* truths, we could be persuaded to remit of our heat in the pursuit of opinions.

By. Hall, The Reconciler, Ded.

(c) Wise as an oracle; expressing opinions with the mysteriousness or dogmatism of an oracle.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to one possessing the power of delivering oracular or divine messages; possessing the power of uttering oracles: as, an *oracular* tongue.

His gestures did obey
The *oracular* mind that made his features glow.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I. 50.

Where, in his own *oracular* abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God.
Cowper, Truth, I. 389.

oracularity (ô-rak'-û-lâr'-i-ti), *n.* [*< oracular + -ity.*] Oracularness; mysterious dogmatism.

Now Stanfield has no mysticism or *oracularity* about him. You can see what he means at once.

Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Picture Gossip.

oracularly (ô-rak'-û-lâr'-li), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

oracularness (ô-rak'-û-lâr'-nes), *n.* The character of being oracular.

oraculous (ô-rak'-û-lus), *a.* [*< L. oraculum, an oracle: see oracle.*] Same as *oracular*.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).
Urin and Thummin, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast. *Milton, P. R., III. 14.*

oraculously (ô-rak'-û-lus-li), *adv.* Same as *oracularly*.

The genius of your blessings hath instructed
Your tongue *oraculously*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

oraculousness (ô-rak'-û-lus-nos), *n.* Same as *oracularness*.

orad (ô-râd), *adv.* [*< L. os (or-), the mouth, + ad, to.*] To or toward the mouth or oral region: opposed to *aborad*.

orage (F. pron. ô-râzh'), *n.* [*< OF. orage, F. orage = Pr. aurage = Sp. oraje, a storm, wind, < ore = Pr. Sp. Pg. aura = It. aura, ora, breeze, wind, < L. aura, air, breeze, wind, ML. storm, tempest: see aura.*] 1. A storm; a tempest. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

That *orage* of faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 632. (Davies.)

2. In *organ-building*, a stop constructed so as to produce a noise in imitation of the sound of a storm.

oragious (ô-râ'-jus), *a.* [*< F. orageux, stormy, < orage, a storm: see orage.*] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conserved.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxi.

oraison, *n.* An obsolete form of *orison*.

oral (ô-râ), *a.* [= F. oral = Sp. Pg. oral = It. orale, < NL. oralis, of the mouth, < L. os (or-), the mouth, = Skt. *âśa*, the mouth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mouth or ingestive opening: as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* surgery; *oral* gestation. 2. Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.

Savage rusticity is reclaimed by *oral* admonition alone.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.
Oral record, and the silent heart—
Depositories faithful and more kind
Than fondest epigraph.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The *oral* language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries.

J. P. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 2.

3. Using or concerned with speech only, and not writing; communicating instruction, etc., by word of mouth; *viva voce*. [Rare.]

The influence of simply *Oral* Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 6.

4. In *zool.*, situated on the same part or side of the body as the mouth: opposed to *aboral* or *anal*.—**Oral arms**, in *acalephs*, arm-like appendages of the wall of the stomach, which usually projects into folded membranes, between which the mouth is situated.—**Oral aspect**. See *ambulacral aspect*, under *ambulacral*.—**Oral cavity**, in *haustellate insects*, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the proboscis or sucking-mouth protrudes.—**Oral contract, disk, evidence, gestation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Oral pleading**, in *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges: superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III.—**Oral skeleton**, in *echinoderms*, the whole dentary apparatus or hard parts about the mouth. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Oral valves**, in *crinoids*, the processes of the perisome about the mouth, projecting over the orifice and capable of closing it by coming together like valves.—**Oral whiff**, a whiff heard during expiration from the open mouth, following the cardiac rhythm. It is developed in health by exertion, and also appears during complete rest in cases of thoracic aneurism, when it may be double. When thus appearing during rest, it is of diagnostic value, and is called *Drummond's whiff*.

orale (ô-râ-lê), *n.* [ML., neut. of (NL.) *oralis*, of the mouth: see *oral*.] A veil worn by the Pope at solemn pontifical celebrations; the *fanon*. See *fanon*, 3 (e).

orally (ô-râ-li), *adv.* 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally: as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.—2. By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole.

By. Hall, Epistles, To Sir T. Chaloner.

"Morphinomaniia," by Dr. Seymour J. Starkey, gives a striking but quite credible account of the influence of the unscientific use of morphia, either subcutaneously or *orally*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 219.

orang (ô-rang'), *n.* Same as *orang-utan*.

orange (or'-anj), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *orange*; < ME. *orange* (= D. *oranje* = G. *orange*), < (OF. *oreng*, F. *orange* (= Pr. *orange*), an accom. form (simulating *or*, < L. *aurum*, gold, in allusion to the yellow fruit) for "*arenge*", < It. *arancia*, f., *arancio*, m. (ML. *arancia*, also *arcom*, *aurantia*, NL. *aurantum*, simulating L. *aurum*, gold), orig. with initial *n*, as in It. dial. *naranza*, *naranz* = Sp. *naranja* = Pg. *laranja* (with orig. *n* changed to *l*, appar. in simulation of the def. art.) = Wall. *nerance* = MGr. *νέραντζον*, NGr. *νέραντζι*, < Ar. *nāranj* = Hind. *nārānjī*, *narānjī* = Pali *nārango* = late Skt. *nāranga*, *nāgaranga*, appar. < Pers. *nārānj*, *nārīj*, *nārūnj*, an orange; cf. Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate. Cf. *lemon* and *lime*, also of Pers. origin.] I. *n.* 1. The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in a pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice. There are three principal varieties of the orange—the sweet or China orange, *Citrus Aurantium* proper, including the ordinary market sorts; the bitter or Seville orange or bigarade, variety *Biparadica*, used for making marmalade, its peel being specially valued; and the bergamot orange, variety *Bergamia*, classed by some, however, as a variety of *Citrus Medica* (see *bergamot*, 1). 2. A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, *Citrus Aurantium*, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers. It is long-lived and extremely prolific. When no longer fruitful, its hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood is valued for inland work and fine turnery. Its flowers are prized when fresh (see *orange-blossom*), and (chiefly those of the bitter orange) yield neroli-oil and orange-water. The varieties of the orange are very numerous, distinguished most obviously by their fruit. Its origin is referred to India, whence it spread to western Asia, thence reaching Spain and Italy, through the agency of the Moors and the crusaders, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. It is now cultivated in nearly all tropical and subtropical lands, including China and Japan, the whole Mediterranean basin, the West Indies, and the southern borders of the United States, having, indeed, become thoroughly wild in Florida.

The gourd is gooder nygh this *orange* yswow,
Whooos vynes brent maith askes for hem sete.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

3. A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type.—4. In *her.*, a round tenné. See *roundel*.—**Blenheim orange**, a golden-colored variety of apple.—**Blood-orange**, a sweet orange with the pulp mottled with crimson and the rind reddish, grown in Malta, and hence also called *Malteese orange*.—**Cadmium-orange**, a deep-orange shade of cadmium-yellow.—**Clove-orange**. Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Coolie orange**. See *coolie*.—**Diphenylamine-orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the potassium salt of a phenylated acid-

yellow, and dyes an orange color. Also known as *tropæolin* OO, *orange* IV, *orange* X.—**Frosted orange**, a moth of the genus *Gortyna*.—**Gold orange**, a coal-tar color: same as *helianthin*.—**Horned orange**, a monstrous form of the orange in which the carpels are separated.—**Madder-orange**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*.—**Malteese orange**. Same as *blood-orange*.—**Mandarin orange**, a small flattened variety of orange in which the rind separates very readily from the pulp, the latter sweet and deliciously flavored. See *Tangerine orange*.—**Mars orange**, an artificially prepared iron ochre, of a color similar to burnt sienna without the brown tinge of the latter. It is used as an artists' color.—**Native orange**. Same as *orange-thorn*.—**Navel orange**, a very large and sweet, usually seedless variety, of Brazil, etc.: so called from a peculiar navel-like formation at the summit, which is somewhat oval in shape.—**Noble orange**. Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Orange G**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the beta-dimethylammonium sodium salt of benzene-azo-beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright orange, very fast to light.—**Orange I**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of alpha-naphthol-azo-benzene. It dyes reddish-orange. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 1, and *alpha-naphthol orange*.—**Orange II**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the sodium salt of beta-naphthol-azo-benzene: same as *mandarin*, 5. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 2, and *beta-naphthol orange*.—**Orange III**. Same as *helianthin*.—**Orange IV**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*.—**Orange lake**. Same as *madder-orange*.—**Orange N**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*.—**Orange orange**. See *Maculera*.—**Obelisk orange**, a hardy shrubby variety of orange, an ornamental plant. It is also used as a stock for dwarfing the varieties of the orange.—**Palatine orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the ammonium salt of tetranitro-diphenol. It is applicable to wool and silk in an acid bath.—**Quito oranges**, the berries of *Solanum Quitoense*.—**St. Michael's orange**, a rather small, thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange, the pulp very sweet and the tree exceedingly productive.—**Sumatra orange**. See *Murraya*.—**Sweet-skinned orange**, a variety of orange with thick soft rind, in Paris called *forbidden fruit*, while in London that name applies to a small sort of shaddock.—**Tangerine orange**, a subvariety of the mandarin, including to a pear shape, its smallest form not larger than an English walnut.—**Wild orange**. (a) The common orange in its spontaneous forms. (b) The Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliniana*. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called *moot-orange* and *wild peach*. (c) See *toothache-tree*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure. *Locke.*
Yon *orange* sunset waning slow.

Tennyson, Move eastward, happy earth.

Orange bat, *Rhinonycteris aurantia*: so called from the coloration.—**Orange bird**, *Phonipara zena*, a West Indian tanager, having an orange breast.—**Orange chrome**, a chrome-yellow of a deep-orange shade.—**Orange cowry**, *Cypræa aurora*, the morning-dawn cowry.—**Orange dove**, *Chrysocenas victor*, the male of which is orange.—**Orange footman**, *Lithostia aureola*, a British moth.—**Orange fruit-worm**. See *fruit-worm*.—**Orange gourd**. Same as *egg gourd* (which see, under *gourd*).—**Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead similar to red lead in composition, but much brighter and clearer in color. It is formed by oxidizing white lead on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. It is largely used in paints, principally as a base for artificial or eosin vermilion.—**Orange moth**, *Angerona prunaria*, a British geometrid moth, so called from its color.—**Orange ocher**. Same as (*burnt*) *Roman ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Orange paste**. See *paste*.—**Orange slip**, *Xanthia citrago*, a British moth.—**Orange-skin surface**, a name given to the glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, from the slight roughnesses of the surface, without reference to color.—**Orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, chiefly in making slip, of a gray color, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which give an orange color to the tempered mass.—**Orange underwing**, *Brephos parthenalis*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange upperwing**, *Homorina croceago*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange vermilion**, a mercury vermilion, red with an orange hue.

Orange (or'-anj), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Orange*, < F. *Orange* (> D. *Oranje*, G. *Oranien*), a city and principality in France, orig. (L.) *Arausio* (n-), the capital of the Cavari, in Gallia Narbonensis.] 1. Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it: often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland.—2. Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangism: as, an *Orange* lodge; an *Orange* emblem. See *Orangeman*.

orangeade (or'-anj-ād'), *n.* [= F. *orangeade* = Sp. *naranjada* = Pg. *laranjada* = It. *aranciata*: as *orange* + *-ade* as in *lemonade*, etc. Cf. *orangeat*.] A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.
E. Phillips, 1706.

orangeat (or'-an-zhat'), *n.* [*< F. orangeat, < orange, orange: see orange.*] 1. Sugared or candied orange-peel, a sweetmeat. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Orangeade. *Imp. Dict.*

orange-blossom (or'anj-blos'om), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, worn in wreaths, etc., by brides as an emblem of purity.

Lands of palm, of orange-blossom,
Of olive, aloe, and maize and vine.

Tennyson, *The Daisy*.

orange-butter (or'anj-but'er), *n.* 1. Orange marmalade.—2. A kind of confection: see the quotation.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take now cream two gallons, heat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. *Closet of rarities* (1706). (*Nares*.)

orange-colored (or'anj-kul'grd), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-crowned (or'anj-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head orange: as, the orange-crowned warbler, *Helminthophaga celata*.

orange-dog (or'anj-dog), *n.* The larva of *Palpita cresspiontes*, a large caterpillar which feeds on the foliage of the orange in Florida and Louisiana. See cut under *osmeterium*.

orange-flower (or'anj-flou'er), *n.* Same as *orange-blossom*.

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her orange-flower.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxiv.

Mexican orange-flower, a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*.—**Oil of orange-flowers**. See *oil*.—**Orange-flower water**. Same as *orange-water*.

orange-grass (or'anj-gräs), *n.* The pineweed, *Hypericum nudicaule*, a small American plant with wiry branches, minute scale-like leaves, and yellow flowers.

Orangeism (or'anj-izm), *n.* [*< Orange² + -ism*.] The principles which the Orange lodges (see *Orangeman*) are formed to uphold; the maintenance and ascendancy of Protestantism, and opposition to Romanism and Romish influence in civil government.

orangeleaf (or'anj-lēf), *n.* An evergreen rubaceous shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida*.

orange-legged (or'anj-legd or -leg'od), *a.* Having the shank orange-colored: as, the orange-legged hobby, *Falco reserptinus*.

orange-lily (or'anj-lil'i), *n.* A bulb-bearing lily, *Lilium bulbiferum*. See *lily*.

orange-list (or'anj-list), *n.* A wide baize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported from England to Spain. *Drapers' Diet*.

Orangeman (or'anj-man), *n.*; pl. *Orangemen* (-men). [*< Orange² + man*.] 1. An Irish Protestant. The name *Orangemen* was given about the end of the seventeenth century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, Prince of Orange.

2. A member of a secret politico-religious society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *ledges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

orange-musk (or'anj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

orange-oil (or'anj-oil), *n.* An essential oil extracted from the rind both of the sweet and of the bitter orange, used in liqueur-making and perfumery.

orange-pea (or'anj-pē), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the Curaçao orange, used for flavoring cordials.

orange-peel (or'anj-pēl), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the pulp; specifically, the rind of the bitter orange when dried and candied. It is used as a stomachic, also in puddings and cakes, and for flavoring many articles of confectionery.—**Oil of orange-peel**. See *oil*.

orange-pekoe (or'anj-pē'kō), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin (or'anj-pip'in), *n.* A kind of apple.

oranger (or'anj-er), *n.* A ship or vessel employed in carrying oranges.

orangeroot (or'anj-rōt), *n.* See *Hydrastis*.

orangerie (or'anj-ri), *n.*; pl. *orangeries* (-riz). [*< F. orangerie*; as *orange¹ + -ry*.] 1. A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a glass house for preserving orange-trees during winter.

The *orangerie* and aviatic handsome, & a very large plantation about it.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 14, 1664.

Farms and *orangeries* yielded harvests.

G. W. Cable, *Crookes of Louisiana*, xxiv.

2. A kind of snuff. *Davies*.

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after *orangerie* as grace after meat.

Farquhar, *Love and a Bottle*, II. 2.

3. A perfume.

Sire, he was enraged, and did brake his bottle d'*Orangerie*. *Cibber*, *Love makes a Man*, I. 1.

orange-scale (or'anj-skāl), *n.* Any scale-insect which infests the orange, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*.

orange-skin (or'anj-skin), *n.* An orange hue of the skin, observed chiefly in newly born infants.

orange-tawny (or'anj-tā'ni), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A color between yellow and brown; a dull-orange color.

A fruit . . . of colour between *orange-tawny* and scarlet. *Bacon*, *New Atlantis*.

II. *a.* Of a dull-orange color; partaking of yellow and brown in color.

The ouzel-cock, so black of hue,
With *orange-tawny* bill.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 1. 129.

They say . . . that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bouquets because they do judalze.

Bacon, *Usury*.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawny* coated clerk.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 3.

orange-thorn (or'anj-thörn), *n.* Any plant of the two or three species of the Australian genus *Citriobatus*, of the order *Pittosporacæ*. They are evergreen shrubs, with tough-skinned orange-colored berries, an inch and a half in diameter, eaten by the natives. Also called *native orange*.

orange-tip (or'anj-tip), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several butterflies whose wings are tipped with orange.

orange-water (or'anj-wā'tēr), *n.* A favorite perfume formerly made by distilling orange-blossoms with sweet wine or other spirit.

He sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page.

Copley, *Wits, Fitts, and Fancies* (1614). (*Nares*.)

orange-wife (or'anj-wif), *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orange wife* and a fustet-seller.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1. 78.

orange-woman (or'anj-wūm'an), *n.* Same as *orange-wife*.

orangite (or'anj-īt), *n.* [*< orange¹ + -ite²*.] An orange-colored variety of the rare thorium silicate called *thorite*, from near Brevig in Norway.

orange-utan, **orang-utang** (ō-rang'ō-tan, -ō-tang), *n.* [In the second form *< F. orang-outang* (= *Pg. orangoutango* = *D. orangoutang* = *G. Sw. Dan. orangutang*), with the second element conformed in final elements to the first; prop. *orang-utan* (= *Sp. orangutan*), *< Malay orang-utan*, lit. man of the woods, *< orang*, man, + *utan*, hutan, woods, wilderness, wild.] An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidae*; the mias, *Simia satyrus*. It inhabits wooded lowlands of Borneo and Sumatra. The male attains a stature of 4 feet or a trifle more, with a reach of the arms of above 7½ feet. The relative proportions of the arms and legs are thus



Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*).

very different from those of man, in whom the height and the reach of the arms are nearly the same. The arms of the orang-utan reach nearly to the ground when the animal stands erect. This attitude is difficult and constrained, and is not ordinarily assumed. The animal is most at home in trees, where it displays extraordinary agility. In walking on level ground it stoops forward, brings the hands to the ground, and swings the body by the long arms, much

as a lame person uses crutches. Both hands and feet are long and narrow, with bent knuckles and short thumbs and toes, so that the palms and soles cannot be pressed flat upon plane surfaces. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and the fur is scanty or thin, though rather long; it is of a brownish-red or ashy color. Orang-utans live in trees, where they build large nests and feed on fruits and succulent buds or shoots. The strength of the animal is great in proportion to its size, and when brought to bay it proves a formidable antagonist. Also *orang*.

orant (ō'rant), *n.*; pl. *orants*, or, as *L.*, *orantes* (ō-ran'tēs). [*< L. oran(t)-s*, ppr. of *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *anc. art.*, a female figure in an attitude of prayer: a female adorant. Such figures are commonly distinguished or indicated by the



Orant and Adorants in presence of Persephone and Demeter. (Vase relief from Eleusis, in the Cabinet Poupaulx, Paris.)

raising of the hand and arm or forearm, with the palm outward, as well as by the smaller size of the orants when divinities also are represented.

2. In *early Christian art*, a female figure standing with arms outspread or slightly raised in prayer, symbolizing the church as engaged in adoration and intercession. Such figures are frequently found as paintings in the Catacombs, and some have been regarded as representations of the Virgin Mary.

oraron (ō-rā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ā). [*LGr. ὀράριον*, a stole: see *orarium*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the deacon's stole, as distinguished from the epimelchion or priest's stole. It is worn over the left shoulder, and is somewhat wider than the Western stole.

orarium (ō-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ā). [*L.*, a napkin, handkerchief, *L.L.* as in defs. (*> MGr. ὀράριον*), a stole, etc., *< os* (or-), the mouth: see *oral*.] 1. In *classical antiqu.*: (a) A handkerchief. (b) A handkerchief or scarf used in waving applause in the circus.—2. A stole: replaced in the Western Church by the name *stola* about the ninth century. See *orarian* and *stole*.—3. A scarf affixed to the crozier, in use as early as the thirteenth century.

orarium (ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* [*ML.* *< L. orare*, pray: see *oration*.] A Latin book of private prayer, especially that issued in England under Henry VIII. in 1546, or the one published under Elizabeth in 1560.

orary (or'ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *oraries* (-riz). [*< L. orarium*, *q. v.*] Same as *orarium*.

ora serrata (ō'rā se-rā'tā), [*N.L.*: *L. ora*, edge; *serrata*, fem. of *serratus*, saw-shaped, serrated: see *serrated*.] The indented edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

orate (ō'rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orated*, ppr. *orating*. [In form *< L. oratus*, pp. of *orare* (*> It. orare* = *Sp. Pg. orar*), pray, speak; but in fact humorously formed from *oration*, *orator*, after the analogy of *indicare*, *indicator*, etc., *illustrare*, *illustrator*, etc.: see *oration*.] To make an oration; talk loftily; harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Men are apt to be measured by their capacity to arise at a moment's notice and *orate* on any topic that chances to be uppermost.

Fortnightly *Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 848.

orate fratres (ō-rā'tō frā'trēs), [*L.*, pray, brethren: *orate*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *orare*, pray; *fratres*, voc. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the celebrant's exhortation to the people, asking them to pray that the eucharistic sacrifice about to be offered by him and them may be acceptable to God. The *orate fratres* is so called from its first two words, "Pray, brethren." It succeeds the offertory anthem and the lavabo, and is succeeded (after its response, "May the Lord receive the sacrifice," etc.) by the *Secreta*.

oratio (ō-rā'shiō), *n.*; pl. *orationes* (ō-rā'shi-ō-nēs). [*L.*: see *oration*.] In *liturgy*, a prayer, especially a collect; in the plural, post-communion prayers corresponding in number to the collects.

Afterwards the *Oratio* is said. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 500.

oration (ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< F. oration* (OF. *oraison*, *oreison*, *> E. orison*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. oracion* =

Pg. *oração* = It. *orazione*, < L. *oratio*(n-), a speaking, speech, harangue, eloquence, prose, in LL. a prayer, < *orare*, speak, treat, argue, plead, pray, beseech, < *os* (or-), the mouth: see *oral*. Cf. *adore*, *exorable*, *orator*, *orant*, etc., from the same L. verb.] 1. A formal speech or discourse; an eloquent or weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, etc., and to academic declamations.

Upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an *oration* unto them. Acts xii. 21.
Orations are pleadings, speeches of counsel, laudatives, invectives, apologies, reprehensions, *orations* of formality or ceremony, and the like.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 140.

2†. A prayer; supplication; petition.

Finding not only by his speeches and letters, but by the pitiful *oration* of a languishing behaviour, . . . that despair began now to threaten him destruction.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

3. Noise; uproar. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—*Olynthiac orations*. See *Olynthiac*. = Syn. 1. Address, Harangue, etc. See *speech*.

oration† (ō-rā-shōn), v. i. [*oration*, n.] To make an address; deliver a speech. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint.

orationer† (ō-rā-shōn-ēr), n. One who presents a supplication or petition; a petitioner.

We, your most humble subjects, daily *orationers*, and beseechers of your realm of England.

Submission of the Clergy to Henry VIII. (R. W. Dixon's [Hist. Church of Eng., II., note].)

orationes, n. Plural of *oratio*.

oratiuncle (ō-rā-shi-ung'kl), n. [*L. oratiuncula*, dim. of *oratio*(n-), a speech, oration: see *oration*.] A brief oration. [Rare.]

One or other of the two had risen, and in a short, plain, unvarnished *oratiuncle*, told the company that the thing must be done.

Notes Ambrosianae, Sept., 1832.

orator (or-ā-tor), n. [Formerly also *oratur*; < ME. *oratur*, < OF. *oratur*, F. *orateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *orador* = It. *oratore*, < L. *orator*, a spokesman, speaker, orator, pleader, prayer, < *orare*, speak, plead, pray: see *oration*.] 1. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a pleader or lawyer.

For, behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah . . . the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent *orator*.

Isa. lii. 1, 3.

A certain *orator* named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul.

Acts xxiv. 1.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man; as, he writes and reasons well, but is no *orator*.

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts:

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 2. 221.

3. A spokesman; an advocate; a defender; one who defends by pleading; one who argues in favor of a person or a cause.

Henry VIII. deputed a Bishop to be resident "as our *orator*" at Rome.

Oliphant, New English, I. 389.

Be not thy tongue thy own shame's *orator*.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 10.

I must go live with him;

And I will prove so good an *orator*

In your behalf that you again shall gain him.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

4. In law, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.—5†. An orationer; a petitioner; one who offers a prayer or petition.

Mekly beseechth your highness your poore and trew contynual servant and *oratur*, John Tuston.

Paston Letters, III. 75.

Your continual *orator*, John Careless, the most unprofitable servant of the Lord.

J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1843), II. 241.

6. An officer of English universities: see the quotation.

A Public *Orator*, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor.

Cambridge University Calendar.

oratorial (or-ā-tō-ri-āl), a. [*L. oratorius*, of an orator (see *oratory*), + -al.] Same as *oratorical*.

Now the first of these *oratorial* machines, in place as well as dignity, is the pulpit.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, I.

oratorially (or-ā-tō-ri-āl-i), adv. Same as *oratorically*.

oratorian (or-ā-tō-ri-ān), a. and n. [*oratory* + -an.] 1.† a. Same as *oratorical*. Roger North, Examen, p. 420.

II. n. Eccles., a priest of the oratory. See *oratory*, 4.

oratoric (or-ā-tor'ik), a. [*orator* + -ic.] Same as *oratorical*: as, "oratoric art." J. Hadley, Essays, p. 350.

oratorical (or-ā-tor'ik-āl), a. [*oratoric* + -al.] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator: as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biology, § 67.

oratorically (or-ā-tor'ik-āl-i), adv. In an *oratorical* manner.

oratorio (or-ā-tō-ri-ō), n. [*It. oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, an oratory or a chapel. The name was originally given to sacred musical works because they were first performed in the oratory of the church of Sta. Maria in Vallicella, under the patronage of Philip Neri: see *oratory*.] 1. A place of worship; a chapel; an oratory.—2. A form of extended musical composition, more or less dramatic in character, based upon a religious (or occasionally a heroic) theme, and intended to be performed without dramatic action and scenery. The modern oratorio and opera both date from the musical revolution in Italy, about 1600, and were originally indistinguishable from each other, except that one was sacred and the other secular in subject. Both employed the same musical means, such as recitatives, arias, duets, choruses, instrumental accompaniments and passages, and at first even dancing also (for which see *opera*), and both were dramatically presented. But before 1700, particularly in Germany, the oratorio began to be clearly differentiated from the opera, in the relinquishment of dramatic action and accessories, though not usually of dramatic personification, in the more serious and reflective treatment of both arias and choruses, and in the freer use throughout of contrapuntal resources. The oratorio, therefore, came to be longed essentially to the class concert music, with more or less of the qualities of church music. The true oratorio style has never been popular in either Italy or France, but has had a remarkable development in both Germany and England. The strong predilection which existed before 1600 for passion-plays led in Germany directly to the cultivation of what is called the *passion-oratorio* or *passion-music*, the theme being the passion and death of Christ, and the whole work being conceived from a decidedly liturgical standpoint. The most famous example of this style is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. In England the works of Handel in the early part of the eighteenth century initiated an interest in the concert oratorio which has been constant and wide-spread. The method of treatment of the English oratorio has varied considerably, from the epic and contemplative to the representative and dramatic, with more or less of the lyrical intermingled. While the oratorio style in general has seldom attained to the passionate intensity and complexity of the opera, it has outstripped the latter in the expression of the lofty spiritual emotions connected with religious thought. Its independence of theatrical limitations has made possible a far more free and elaborate handling of the chorus as a separate artistic means, so that most oratorios are essentially choral works. The oratorio has never occupied the same position of social importance as the opera, but it has perhaps contributed more to the world's store of new artistic conceptions.

3. The words or text of an oratorio: an oratorio libretto.

oratorious† (or-ā-tō-ri-us), a. [*L. oratorius*: see *oratory*, a.] Oratorical; rhetorical.

Here it is . . . gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, translations, and other *oratorious* productions upon a thousand curious subjects.

Evelyn, To Pepys.

oratoriously† (or-ā-tō-ri-us-i), adv. In an *oratorical* or *rhetorical* manner.

oratorize (or-ā-tor'iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *oratorized*, ppr. *oratorizing*. [*orator* + -ize.] To act the orator; harangue like an orator. Also spelled *oratorise*. [Rare or colloq.]

The same hands

That yesterday to hear me condescend

And *oratorize* rung shrill plaudits forth.

Webster, Applus and Virginia, v. 3.

In this order they reached the magistrate's house; the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

oratory (or-ā-tō-ri), a. and n. [I. a. = F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator, < *orator*, an orator: see *orator*. II. n. (a) In def. 1 = Sp. Pg. It. *oratoria*, < L. *oratoria* (sc. ar(t)-s, art), the orator's art, oratory, fern. of *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator. (b) In def. 4, < ME. *oratory*, *oratorye*, < OF. *oratoire*, F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer (ML. and Rom. a chapel, oratorio, etc.: see *oratorio*); neut. of L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator (or to praying): see above.] I.† a. Oratoric: as, an *oratory* style. E. Phillips, 1706.

II. n. 1. The art of an orator; the art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to please or persuade; the art of public speaking. The three principal branches of this art are *deliberative*, *epidictic*, and *judicial oratory*. See *epidictic*.—2. Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence: as, all his *oratory* was spent in vain.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable; which the Spirit of prayer
Inspired, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*.
Milton, P. L., xl. 8.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2. 49.

3†. Prayer; supplication; the act of beseeching or petitioning.

The pretty lambs with bleating *oratories* craved the dammes comfort.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

4. Pl. *oratories* (-riz). A place for prayer or worship. Specifically—(a) In the early church, a place of prayer; especially, a small separate building, usually a memoria or martyr, at some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, but not for celebration of the sacraments or congregational worship. (b) Any small chapel for religious service attached to a house, church, college, monastery, etc. The canon law, in the Roman Catholic Church, determines the conditions under which mass may be said in an oratory, which is primarily for prayer only.

He stward hath upon the gate above . . .

Don make an auter and an *oratorye*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1047.

Every one of the 10 chapels, or *oratories*, had some Saints in them.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1648.

And afterwards she made there her *Oratorye*, and vied to say her deuotions and prayers moste comenly in the same place.

Sir R. Gwyldford, Pygmyrimage, p. 26.

Oratory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in France, commonly called the *Oratory*, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests founded in Paris in 1611, and overthrown at the time of the revolution. Its rule was followed by the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1852.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri**, a Roman Catholic religious order founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575; so named from a chapel he built for it and called an *oratory*. It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Oratory*, *Rhetoric*, *Eloquence*, *Eloquence*. *Oratory* is the art or the act of speaking, or the speech. *Rhetoric* is the theory of the art of composing discourse in either the spoken or the written form. *Eloquence* is the manner of speaking or the theory of the art of speaking (see *eloquence*); the word is equally applicable to the presentation of one's own or of another's thoughts. *Eloquence* is a word which has been made the expression for the highest power of speech in producing the effect desired, especially if the desire be to move the feelings or the will. Many efforts have been made to define *eloquence*, some regarding it as a gift and some as an art. "It is a gift of the soul, which makes us masters of the minds and hearts of others." (La Bruyère.)

oratrix (or-ā-tres), n. [*orator* + -ess. Cf. *oratrix*.] Same as *oratrix*. Warner, Albion's England, II. 9.

oratrix (or-ā-triks), n. [*L. oratrix*, she that speaks or prays, fem. of *orator*, one who speaks or prays: see *orator*. Cf. *oratrix*.] 1. A female orator.

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*.

Kyd (?) Soliman and Perseda.

2. In law, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

orb¹ (ōrb), n. [*P. orbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *orbe*, < L. *orbis*, a circle, wheel, disk, the disk or orb of the sun or moon, etc.] 1. A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the orb of the moon.

I serve the fairy queen

To dew her orb upon the green.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 2.

He hasted, and opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,
A vast circumference.

Milton, P. L., vi. 254.

2. A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

What a hell of witchcraft lies

In the small orb of one particular tear.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 289.

Cluster'd flower-bells and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches leaning on each other.

Tennyson, Isabel.

Hence—3. The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest
But in his motion like an angel sings.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 50.

4. The eye; an eyeball: so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars. [Rhetorical.]

Black Eyes, in your dark Orbs doth lie

My ill or happy Destiny.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

These eyes that roll in vain

To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,

Or dim suffusion veild.

Milton, P. L., III. 25.

5. A hollow globe; specifically, in *anc. astron.*, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres including one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That

in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs.

Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 146.

Every body moving in her sphere
Contains ten thousand times as much in him
As any other her choice orb excludes.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

The utmost orb
Of this frail world.

Milton, P. L., II. 1029.

Not closer, orb in orb, conglobed are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 79.

The hollow orb of moving Circumstance
Roll'd round by one fix'd law.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

6. The globe forming part of royal regalia; the monde or mound. As a symbol of sovereignty it is of ancient Roman origin, appearing in a Pompeian wall-painting representing Jupiter enthroned, and also in sculpture.

7. In *astrol.*, the space within which the astrological influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act. The orbs of the cusps of the houses are 5 degrees; those of the different planets vary from 7 degrees to 15 degrees.

8. In *arch.*, a plain circular boss. See *boss*¹, 5. = *syn.* 2. *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

orb¹ (ôr'b), *v.* [*< orb*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

Yes, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.

Milton, Nativity, I. 143.

The wheels were orb'd with gold.

Addison.

2. To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively. [*Rare.*]

Our happiness may orb itself into a thousand vagrancies
of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, I. 1.

3. To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.
II. *intrans.* To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out. [*Rare.*]

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might orb about.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

orb² (ôr'b), *a. and n.* [*< OE. orbe*, bereft, blind, dark, *< L. orbus*, bereft, bereaved, deprived: see *orphan*.] I. *a.* Bereaved, especially of children. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 59.

II. *n.* A blank window or panel. *Oxford Glossary*.

orbate (ôr'bât), *a.* [*< L. orbatus*, pp. of *orbare* (*< L. orbare*), bereave, *< orbus*, bereft: see *orb*².] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. *Maunder*.

orbation (ôr'bâ'shôn), *n.* [*< L. orbatio* (*n.*), a deprivation, *< orbare*, bereave, deprive: see *orbate*.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general; bereavement.

How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for
this woful orbation.

Bp. Hall, Elijah Cursing the Children.

orb'd (ôrbd), *p. a.* 1. Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Sometimes her lovell'd eyes their carriage ride,
As they did battery to the spheres intend;
Sometime, diverted, their poor balls are tied
To the orb'd earth. *Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, I. 26.

That orb'd maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the Moon. *Shelley*, *Cloud*.

2. Filling the circumference of a circle; rounded; hence, rounded out; perfect; complete.

An orb'd and balanced life would revolve between the
old World and the New as opposite, but not antagonistic
poles. *Lovell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 3.

orb-fish (ôr'b'fish), *n.* A fish, *Chatodon* or *Ephippius orbis*, of a compressed suborbicular form, occurring in East Indian seas. See *Ephippius*.

orbic (ôr'bik), *a.* [*< L. orbicus*, circular, *< orbus*, a circle: see *orb*¹.] Spherical; rounded; also, circular.

How the body of this orbic frame
From tender infancy so big became.

Bacon, *Pan or Nature*.

orbical (ôr'bik-âl), *a.* [*< orbic* + *-al*.] Same as *orbic*. *Stanikhurst*, *Æneid*, iii. 658.

orbiclet (ôr'bik-let), *n.* [= *F. orbicule* (in bot.) = *It. orbiculo*, *< L. orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, a circle, disk: see *orb*¹.] A small orb.

Such wat'ry orbicles young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

Orbicula (ôr-bik'û-lâ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] A genus of brachio-

pods having an orbicular shell, representing the family *Orbiculidae*.

orbicular (ôr-bik'û-lâr), *a. and n.* [*< ME. orbicular* = *F. orbiculaire* = *Sp. Pg. orbicular* = *It. orbicolare*, *orbicolare*, *< L. orbicularis*, circular (applied to a plant), *< L. orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the shape of an orb or orbit; spherical; circular; discoidal; round.

Next it both borne up vynes beat of preef,
Upbouds, orbicular, and turneds rounde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars.

Milton, P. L., III. 718.

Orbicular as the disk of a planet.

De Quincey.

2. Rounded; complete; perfect.

Complete and orbicular in its delineation of human frailty. *De Quincey*, *Greek Tragedy*.

3. In *entom.*, having a regularly rounded surface and bordered by a circular margin: as, the orbicular pronotum of a beetle.

4. In *bot.*, having the shape of a flat body with a nearly circular outline: as, an orbicular leaf. Also *orbiculate*.—**Orbicular bone**. See *orbiculate*, under *orb*.—**Orbicular ligament**. See *ligament*.—**Orbicular muscle**. See *sphincter*.—**Orbicular process**. See *tricus* (a).

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a circular mark or spot nearly always found on the anterior wings of the noctuid moths. It is situated a little inside the center, between the posterior line and the median shade. Also called *orbicular spot* and *discal spot*.

orbicularis (ôr-bik'û-lâr'is), *n.; pl. orbiculares* (-rêz). [*NL.*: see *orbicular*.] In *anat.*, a muscle surrounding an orifice, as that of the mouth or eyelids; a sphincter.—**Orbicularis ani**, the sphincter of the anus.—**Orbicularis oris**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the mouth, and forming the fleshy basis of the lips. Also called *oral sphincter*, *constrictor labiorum*, *bandator*, *ocularis*, and *kissing-muscle*. See *cut under muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum, a broad thin muscle surrounding the eye, immediately beneath the skin: one of the *great-muscles* of Darwin. See *cut under muscle*.—**Orbicularis panniculi**, the orbicular muscle of the panniculus carnosus of some animals as the hedgehog, being fibers of the panniculus circularly disposed to form a kind of sphincter for the whole body, so that the animal can roll itself up like a ball.**

orbicularly (ôr-bik'û-lâr'li), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

orbicularness (ôr-bik'û-lâr'nes), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

orbiculate (ôr-bik'û-lât), *a.* [= *It. orbiculato*, *orbiculato*, *< L. orbiculatus*, circular, *< orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] 1. Made or being in the form of an orb, orbit, or orbicle; orbicular.—2. In *bot.*, same as *orbicular*.

orbiculated (ôr-bik'û-lât-ed), *a.* [*< orbiculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *orbiculate*.

orbiculately (ôr-bik'û-lât-li), *adv.* In an orbiculate manner; in orbiculate shape.

orbiculation (ôr-bik'û-lâ'shôn), *n.* [*< orbiculate* + *-ion*.] The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculidæ (ôr-bi-kû'li-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Orbicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Orbicula*. *McCoy*, 1844.

orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* [*< F. orbite* = *Sp. órbita* (*anat.*) = *Pg. It. orbita*, *< L. orbita*, the track of a wheel, a rut, hence any track, course, or path, an impression or mark, a circuit or orbit, as of the moon, *< orbis*, a circle, ring, wheel, etc.: see *orb*¹.] 1. Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in *astron.*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution: as, the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law—that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. These are called *Kepler's laws* (see *law*¹). The attractions of the planets for one another slightly derange these laws, and cause the orbits to undergo various changes. The satellites, too, move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The parabolic and elliptical orbits are those also called *orbits*. The elements of an orbit are those quantities by which its position and magnitude for the time are determined, such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node and the inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. In the ancient astronomy the orbit of a planet is its eccentric or the deferent of its epicycle.

2. A small orb, globe, or ball.

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair;
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair,
Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye.

Young, *Satires*, v.

We saw
The God within him light his face,
And seem to lift the form, and glow
In azure orbic heavenly-wise.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxvii.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket.

In man the orbits are a pair of quadrilateral pyramidal cavities completely surrounded by bone, and separated from each other by the sphenoid bone, communicating with the cranial cavity and the nasal and temporal fossæ, and opening forward upon the face, with the apex at the optic foramen where the optic nerve enters. Seven bones enter into the formation of each orbit, the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, maxillary, palatal, lacrymal, and malar, of which the first-named three are common to both orbits. Each orbit communicates with surrounding cavities by several openings, the principal of which are—with the cranial cavity by the optic foramen and sphenoidal fissure; with the nasal fossæ by the lacrymal canal; with the temporal and zygomatic fossæ by the sphenomaxillary fissure; with ethmoidal parts by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina; and with the face by supra-orbital, infra-orbital, extra-orbital, and malar foramina. The orbit contains the eye and its associate muscular, vascular, glandular, sustentacular, mucous, and nervous structures.

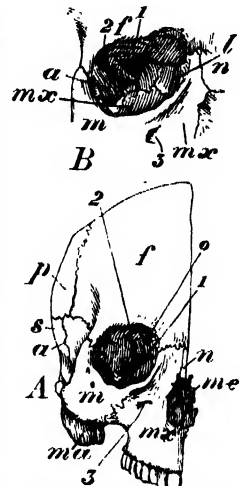
4. In *ornith.*, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts.—5. In *entom.*, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head. In *Diptera* the different parts of this border are distinguished as the anterior or facial orbit, the inferior or genal, the posterior or occipital, the superior or vertical, and the frontal, according to the regions of the head of which they form a part. When not otherwise stated, *orbit* generally means the inner margin of the eye, or that formed by the epieranium.—**Equation of the orbit**. See *equation*.—**Inclination of an orbit**. See *inclination*.—**Orbits of the ocelli**, those portions of the surface of the head immediately surrounding the ocelli or simple eyes.

orbita (ôr'bi-tâ), *n.; pl. orbitæ* (-tê). [*L.*, orbit: see *orbit*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the circumorbital region on the surface of the head, immediately about the eye.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the orbit or bony socket of the eye.

orbital (ôr'bi-tâl), *a.* [= *F. orbital* = *Sp. orbital* = *It. orbitale*; as *orbit* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or in an orbit; as, orbital motion.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye; orbitar or orbitary; circumorbital.—**Orbital angle**, the angle between the orbital axes. Also called *bi-orbital angle*.—**Orbital arch**, the upper margin of the orbit.—**Orbital artery**, a branch of the superficial (sometimes from the middle) temporal artery distributed about the outer canthus of the eye.—**Orbital bone**, any bone which enters into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital canals** (distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior internal*), canals formed between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, the anterior transmitting the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Orbital convulsions**. Same as *orbital gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Orbital fossa**, in crustaceans, the groove or fossa in which the eye-stalks of a stalk-eyed crustacean can be folded or shut down like a knife-blade in its handle.—**Orbital gyri**. See *gyrus*.—**Orbital index**. See *craniometry*.—**Orbital lobe**, the anterior lateral division of the carapace of a brachyuran crustacean.—**Orbital nerve**, any nerve which enters or is situated in the orbit; specifically, a branch of the supra-orbital or second division of the fifth cranial nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa, entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and dividing in the orbit into temporal or malar branches. Also called *temporomalar nerve*.—**Orbital plate**. (a) The os planum or smooth plate of the ethmoid bone, which in man, but not usually in other animals, forms a part of the inner wall of the orbit. (b) The thin horizontal plate of the frontal bone on both sides forming the roof of the orbit.—**Orbital process**, a process of the palatine bone which in man enters to a slight extent into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital sulcus**. See *sulcus*.—**Orbital vein**, a vein receiving some external palpebral veins, communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins, and emptying into the middle temporal vein.

orbitary (ôr'bi-târ'i), *a.* [= *F. orbitaire* = *Sp. Pg. orbitario*; as *orbit* + *-ary*.] Same as *orbital*; specifically, in *ornith.*, circumorbital.

orbitelar (ôr-bi-tê-lâr), *a.* [*< orbitela* + *-ar*.] Spinning an orbicular web, as a spider; orbitelarian; orbitelous.



Right Orbit of Man: A, its situation in and relations to the skull; B, larger view of bones entering into its composition. A, alaphenoid; S, frontal; L, lacrymal; E, os planum of ethmoid; M, malar; Me, maxillary; Me, mesethmoid, dividing the nasal fossa; Mx, maxillary; N, nasal bones; O, orbito-sphenoid; P, parietal; P, squamosal; F, optic foramen; A, sphenoidal fissure; 3, infra-orbital foramen.

Orbicularis (ôr-bit-e-lâ'ri-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *orbis*, a circle, orb, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*.] A superfamily of spiders, comprising all those forms which spin orb-shaped webs. At present the families *Epeiridae*, *Uloboridae*, and *Tetragnathidae* are the only ones included. It is a natural group, the structural characters showing great uniformity. A few genera, however, are included here on account of structural features, which do not spin orb-webs. See *Pachygnatha*.

orbicularian (ôr-bi-tê-lâ'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*orbite* + *-arian*.] *I. a.* Orbicular. *II. n.* An orbite.

orbite (ôr-bi-têl), *n.* [*NL. Orbite*, a variant of *Orbicularis*.] A spinning-spider of the division *Orbicularia*, as an epeirid or garden-spider; an orb-weaver.

orbiteous (ôr-bi-tê'ius), *a.* [*orbite* + *-ous*.] Orbicular.

orbital (ôr-bi-toi'dal), *a.* [*NL. orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *eidô*, form, + *-al*.] Orbital in form; orbiculate.—**Orbital limestone**, a member of the Vicksburg group; a limestone characterized by the presence of the fossil foraminifer *Orbitolites*.

orbitoline (ôr-bit'ô-lin), *a.* [As *Orbitolites* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the foraminiferous genus *Orbitolites*.

orbitolite (ôr-bit'ô-lit), *n.* [*NL. Orbitolites*.] *1. a.* Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 849.—*2. a.* A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* (def. 1).

Orbitolites (ôr-bi-toi'li-têz), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *lithos*, a stone (acc. to suffix *-ites*).] *1. a.* A genus of fossil milioline foraminifers, having the inner chamberlets spirally arranged, and the outer ones cyclically disposed. *Lamarck*, 1801.—*2. a.* A genus of corals of the family *Orbitolidae*; a synonym of *Chatites*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

orbitonasal (ôr-bi-tô-nâ'zal), *a.* [*NL. orbita*, orbit, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the nose.

orbitopineal (ôr-bi-tô-pin'ô-pi), *a.* [*NL. orbita*, orbit, + NL. *pinna*, pincal: see *pincal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the pincal body: as, an "orbitopineal process or nerve." *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 917.

orbitorostrat (ôr-bi-tô-rostrat), *a.* [*NL. orbita*, orbit, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Pertaining to the orbit and to the rostrum; composing orbital and rostral parts of the skull.

orbitosphenoid (ôr-bi-tô-sfê'noid), *a. and n.* [*NL. orbita*, orbit, + E. *sphenoid*.] *I. a.* Orbital and sphenoidal; forming a part of the sphenoid bone in relation with the orbit of the eye.

II. n. In *anat.*, a bone of the third cranial segment of the skull, morphologically situated between the presphenoid and the frontal, and separated from the alisphenoid by the orbital nerves, especially the first division of the fifth nerve. It is commonly united with other sphenoidal elements; in man it constitutes the lesser wing of the sphenoid, or process of Ignessias, and bounds the sphenoidal fissure in front, forming a part of the bony orbit of the eye. See cuts under *Crocodylia*, *Gallina*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

orbitosphenoidal (ôr-bi-tô-sfê-noi'dal), *a.* [*Orbitosphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *orbitosphenoid*.

orbital (ôr-bit'û-pi), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bit'û-pi), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bit'û-pi), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bit'û-pi), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bit'û-pi), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orb-like (ôr-b'lik), *a.* Resembling an orb. *Imp. Dict.*

orb-weaver (ôr-b'wê'vêr), *n.* Any spider of the large group *Orbicular*; distinguished from *tube-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

The studies are particularly directed to the spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers*. *Science*, XIV, 180.

orby (ôr-bi), *a.* [*orb* + *-y*.] *1.* Resembling or having the properties of an orb or disk.

Then Paris first with his long juvenile parts;
It smote Atreides orbic targe, but ranne not through the brass.

Now I begin to feel thine [the moon's] orby power
Is coming fresh upon me. *Keats*, *Endymion*, III.

2. Revolving as an orb.

When now arraid
The world was with the Spring, and orbic hours
Had gone the round againe through herbs and flowers.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, x.

orci, **ork** (ôrk), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *orch*; < L. *orca*, a kind of whale.] A marine mammal; some cetacean, perhaps a grampus or killer, or the narwhal. See *Orca*.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do keep.
B. Jonson, *Neptune's Triumph*.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' clang.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl, 835.

I call him orke, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, x, 87.

There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the orca and the grampus. . . . The orca is about eighteen or twenty feet long. *Cuvier*, *Règne Animal* (trans. 1827), IV, 465.

Orca (ôr'kâ), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *mammal.*, a genus of marine delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the numerous species known as *killers*, *sword-fish*, or *grampuses*. They are remarkable for their strength, ferocity, and predatory habits, and are the only cetaceans which habitually prey upon warm-blooded animals, such as those of their own order. The teeth are about 48 in number, implanted all along the jaws; the vertebrae are 50-52, of which the cervicals are mostly free; the flippers are very large, and oval; the dorsal fin is high, erect, pointed, and situated about the middle of the body; and the head is obtusely rounded.

orca (ôr'kâ), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a butt, tun, a dice-box; a transferred use of *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the tracheal tympanum of a bird which is formed by the more or less coossified rings of the bronchi. See *tympanum*. *Montagu*.

Orcadian (ôr-kâ'di-an), *a. and n.* [*NL. Orcades* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Relating to the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Orkney.

orcanet, **orchanet** (ôr'kâ-net), *n.* [*OF. orcanette*, *orchanette*, *F. orcanète*: see *alkanet*.] A plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*; same as *alkanet*, 2.

orcein (ôr'sê-in), *n.* [*Orcein* + *-e* + *-in*.] A nitrogenous compound (C₇H₇NO₃) formed from orcein and ammonia. It is a deep-red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved in ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See *orcein*.

orch, *n.* An erroneous form of *orc*.

orchal, *n.* An obsolete variant of *archil*.

orchard (ôr'chârd), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *orchat* (simulating Gr. *ôρχος*, a garden, orchard); < ME. *orchard*, *orchard*, *orcheyerd*, *orchegard*, etc.; < AS. *orcrod*, *oreyrd*, *orcrod*, *ortgeard*, *oregeard*, *ordgeard* (= Icel. *jurtgardi* = Sw. *örtgård* = Dan. *urtegård* = Goth. *aurtigards*), a garden, orchard; < *ort*, appar. a reduced form of *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, yard (cf. *wyrtgeard*, a garden, in which the full form *wyrt* appears: see *wort* and *yard*). The lit. sense 'herb-garden' appears also in *arbor*, ult. < L. *herba*, herb.] *1. a.* A garden.

And thereby is Salomon's *orcheyerd*, which is yet a right delectable place. *Sir R. Guylford*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 80.

For further I could say "This man's untrue,"
And knew the patterns of his foul beguiling;
Heard where his plants in others' orchards grew;
Saw how deceits were gilded in his smiling.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 171.

2. A piece of ground, usually inclosed, devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

Thy plants are an orchard of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits. *Cant.* iv, 13.

You shall see my orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of caraways, and so forth. *Shak.*, *2 Hen.* IV., v, 3, 1.

Two lovers whispering by an orchard wall.
Tennyson, *Circumstance*.

orchard-clam (ôr'chârd-klam), *n.* A round hard clam or quahog, *Venus mercenaria*. [*Local*, U. S.]

orchard-grass (ôr'chârd-grâs), *n.* A tall-growing meadow-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. See *cockfoot* and *Dactylis*, and cut in next column.

orchard-house (ôr'chârd-hous), *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or for bringing fruits to greater perfection than when grown outside, without the aid of artificial heat.

orcharding (ôr'chârd-ing), *n.* [*orchard* + *-ing*.] The cultivation of orchards.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a winter mellowing.

Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*, October.

orchardist (ôr'chârd-ist), *n.* [*orchard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates fruit in orchards: as, an experienced orchardist.

orchard-oriole (ôr'chârd-ô'ri-ôl), *n.* A bird, *Icterus spurius*, of the family *Icteridae*, which suspends its neatly woven nest from the boughs of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. It is one of the hangnests or American orioles, a near relative of the Baltimore oriole, and is sometimes called *bastard Baltimore*. It is very common in the United States in summer. The male is seven inches long and ten inches in spread of wings; the plumage is entirely black and chestnut; the female is somewhat smaller, and plain olive and yellowish. The young male at first resembles the female, and during the progress to the perfect plumage shows every gradation between the colors of the two sexes.

orchat, *n.* See *orchard*. *Milton*; *J. Philips*, *Cider*, i.

orchelt, **orchella** (ôr'kel, ôr-ke'l'î), *n.* Same as *orchil*, *archil*.

orchella-weed (ôr-ke'l'î-wêd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orchert, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchard*.

orches, *n.* Plural of *orchis*.

orchesis (ôr-kê'sis), *n.* [*Gr. ôρχισις*, dancing, a dance; < *ôρχισθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] The art of dancing or rhythmic movement of the body, especially as practised by the chorus in the ancient Greek theater; orchestie.

orchesography (ôr-kê-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Prop. *orchesiography*, < *Gr. ôρχισις*, dancing, a dance, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The theory of dancing, especially as taught in regular treatises illustrated by drawings.

orchestert, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

Orchestia (ôr-kes'ti-î), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôρχισθαι*, leap.] A genus of amphipods, typical of the family *Orchestiidae*.

orchestic (ôr-kes'tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. orchestique* = *Fr. orchestico*, < *Gr. ôρχιστικός*, pertaining to dancing, < *ôρχισθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to dancing or the art of rhythmical movement of the body; regulating or regulated by dancing: as, the *orchestic* arts.

Footie rhythm, as well as *orchestic* and musical rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI, 78.

II. n. The art of dancing; especially, among the ancient Greeks, the art which uses the rhythmical movements of the human body as a means of scenic expression; also used in the plural with the same meaning as in the singular.

The silent art of *orchestic* has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, its dactyls and anapaests, not less truly than music and poetry. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 81.

Orchestiidae (ôr-kes-ti'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orchestia* + *-idae*.] A family of gammarine amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Orchestia*. They have the upper antennae shorter than the lower, the coxae well developed, and the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single. The species are inhabitants of the littoral region, and some are known as *beach-fleas*. Also *Orchestiidae*, *Orchestidae*.

orchestra (ôr'kes-trî), *n.* [Formerly *orchester*, *orchestre*; < *F. orchestre* = *Sp. orquesta*, *orquestra* = *Pg. It. orchestra* (cf. *L. orchestra*, the place where the senate sat in the theater, also the senate itself, prop. the orchestra), < *Gr. ôρχήστρα*, a part of the stage where the chorus danced, the orchestra, < *ôρχισθαι*, dance.] *1.* The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. (*a*) In theaters, in classic times, the orchestra was a circular or semicircular level space lying between the rising tiers of seats of the auditorium and the stage. In Greek theaters this space was circular, and was allotted to the chorus, which performed its evolutions about the thymele or altar of Dionysus, which occupied the center of the orchestra. Among the Romans the orchestra corresponded nearly to the orchestra of modern play-houses, and was set apart for the seats of senators and other persons of distinction. See diagram under *diazoma*. (*b*) In a modern theater or opera-house, the place



Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).
1, the panicle; 2, the lower part of the plant; 3, a spikelet; 4, the empty glumes; 5, the lower flowering glume; 6, the palea.



Beach-flea (*Orchestia agilis*).

assigned for the orchestra-players is usually the front part of the main floor. In the opera-house at Bayreuth the orchestra is below the level of the floor, so that the players are invisible to the audience. (c) The parquet.

2. In *mod. music*, a company of performers on such instruments as are used in concerted music; a band. (In the United States band usually signifies a military band; but in England band is interchangeable with orchestra.) The historic development of the orchestra as now known did not begin until about 1600, when the independent value of instrumental music was first generally accepted. Up to that time, though many instruments had been known and used, both alone and as supports for vocal music, they had not been systematically combined, nor had concerted music been written for them. The process of experiment, selection, and improvement in construction and mutual adaptation went on steadily until nearly 1800, when the orchestra first arrived at its present proportions. The instruments now used consist of four main groups: (a) the *strings*, including violins (first and second), violas, violoncellos, and bass violas, these together constituting the largest and decidedly the most important group, which is often used entirely alone, and is then called the *string-orchestra*; (b) the *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns, basset-horns, bassoons, etc., these all being used both to enrich the effect of the strings, and in alternation with them to afford contrasts in tone-quality; (c) the *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets, cornets, trombones, euphoniums, etc., these being also used both in conjunction and in contrast with the other groups, though their decidedly greater sonority makes their introduction necessarily more rare; and (d) the *percussives*, including tympani, snare and bass drums, cymbals, bells and triangles, harps, etc., and also sometimes the piano-forte, though the latter is seldom ranked as a true orchestral instrument. The proportions of the several groups are varied somewhat both by composers and by conductors. A full orchestra is one in which all these groups are present in fairly complete form; a small orchestra is one in which some important instruments are lacking. All the above instruments, except the harp, are essentially monophonic, and the peculiar artistic importance of the orchestra is based upon the fact that every element in the total effect is produced by a solo instrument in the hands of a separate performer. The orchestra is extensively employed both in accompanying vocal music of every kind and in purely instrumental works. Its unlimited capacities for varied effect have led to the production of an extensive musical literature, in which are some of the most famous specimens of musical art. The orchestra is an indispensable factor in all extended works like operas and oratorios. The maintenance of orchestras was originally undertaken by individual princes in the several European states; but they are now either attached to opera-houses or supported by the proceeds of popular concerts.

3. In the early New England churches, the choir-gallery at the end opposite the pulpit; so called because in it were stationed the instrumentalists by whom the singing was accompanied.

orchestra (ôr'kes-tral), *n.* [= F. *orchestral*; as *orchestra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed by an orchestra; as, *orchestral music*.—**Orchestral flute, oboe**, etc., in *organ-building*, a flute, oboe, or other stop whose tones imitate those of the instruments with exceptional accuracy.

orchestrate (ôr'kes-trät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orchestrated*, ppr. *orchestrating*. [*orchestra* + *-ate*.] To compose or arrange music for an orchestra; score or instrumentate.

orchestration (ôr'kes-trä'shon), *n.* [*orchestrate* + *-ion*.] In music, the act, process, science, or result of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. As a branch of musical study it includes the structure, technique, and tone-qualities of all orchestral instruments, their artistic combination and contrast, and the method by which intended effects are indicated in notation. It is properly the chief division of instrumentation, though the latter is often made equivalent to it.

orchestret, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.
orchestic (ôr'kes'trik), *a.* [= F. *orchestrique* = Pg. *orchestrico*; as *orchestra* + *-ic*.] Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchestrian (ôr'kes'tri-qn), *n.* [*orchestra* + *-ion* as in *accordion*.] A mechanical musical instrument, essentially similar to a barrel-organ, but having many different stops, etc., which allow the imitation of a large variety of orchestral instruments and the production of quite complicated musical works. Many different names have been applied to different varieties of the instrument.

orchialgia (ôr'ki-al'ji-jî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys*, a testicle, + *âlgos*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in a testicle.

orchic (ôr'kik), *a.* [*NL. orch-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the testes.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* [*orchis*, L. *orchis* (stem erroneously assumed to be *orchid-*: see *Orchis*².)] Any plant of the natural order *Orchideae*; an orchidaceous plant.—**Almond-scented orchid**. See *Odonoglossum*.—**Spectral-flowered orchid**. See *Mastocallis*.—**Spread-eagle orchid**. See *Oncidium*.—**Violet-scented orchid**. See *Odonoglossum*.

Orchidaceae (ôr'ki-dä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Orchis*² (see *orchid*) + *-aceae*.] Same as *Orchideae*.

orchidaceous (ôr'ki-dä'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the natural order *Orchideae*.

Orchideae (ôr'kid'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), < *Orchis*² (see *orchid*) + *-eae*.] The orchis family, an order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Microspermeae*, distinguished by the one or two sessile anthers united to the pistil. It includes about 5,000 species, belonging to 348 genera, classed in 5 tribes and 27 subtribes. They are perennial herbs, some terrestrial, found both in the tropics and in colder regions, even to 68° N. lat., others epiphytes of tropical climates, reaching north to Florida. Their flowers are



Orchid (*Cattleya citrina*).

generally beautiful and fragrant, often grotesque or imitating animal forms, and have three sepals, two similar petals, and a third petal, the lip, enlarged, and commonly of singular shape or color. Their pollen is coherent in a waxy or granular mass, usually transferred to the stigma only by insect-visits, insuring cross-fertilization. They grow from short or creeping rootstocks, tubers, or thickened fibers, the epiphytic species commonly with a few lower joints of the stem thickened and persisting, forming a pseudo-bulb. They bear undivided, often fleshy, parallel-veined leaves, and one-celled capsules with a multitude of minute seeds. Any plant of the order is called an *orchid*.

orchideal (ôr'kid'ë-ül), *a.* [*orchid* + *-eal*.] In bot., same as *orchidaceous*.

orchidean (ôr'kid'ë-an), *a.* [*orchid* + *-ean*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 226.

orchidectomy (ôr'ki-ek'tô-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ôrkhis*, a testicle, + *ektomê*, a cutting out.] Castration.

orchideous (ôr'kid'ë-us), *a.* [*orchid* + *-eous*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 280.

orchiditis (ôr'ki-dî'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys* (assumed stem **ôrkhid-*), a testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

orchidocoele (ôr'kid'ô-sêl), *n.* [*Gr. ôrkhis* (assumed stem **ôrkhid-*), a testicle, + *kôlē*, tumor.] Orchidocoele.

orchidologist (ôr'ki-dol'ô-jist), *n.* [*orchidol-* + *-ist*.] One versed in orchids.

orchidology (ôr'ki-dol'ô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. ôrkhis*, the orchis (see *orchid*), + *lôgîa*, < *lôgos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

orchidoncus (ôr'ki-dong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys* (assumed stem **ôrkhid-*), a testicle, + *ônkos*, tumor.] Tumor of the testis.

orchil (ôr'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *orchel*, *orchal*, *orchall*, < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orchelil*, *orchil*, F. *orseille*, etc.: see *orchil*.] Same as *archil*.

orchilla-weed (ôr'kil'î-wêd), *n.* Same as *archil*.

orchiodynia (ôr'ki-ô-dîn'i-jî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys*, a testicle, + *ôdînê*, pain.] Pain in a testicle.

orchis¹ (ôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *orches* (-kêz). [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys*, a testicle.] In anat., the testis, testicle, or its equivalent.

orchis² (ôr'kis), *n.* [= F. *orchis*, < L. *orchis*, < Gr. *ôrkhys* (*ôrkhys*, *ôrkhys*), a plant, the orchis, so called from the shape of the roots, < *ôrkhys*, a testicle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Orchis*; also, one of numerous plants in other genera of the orchis family, *Orchideae*.

Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxiii.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Orchideae*, belonging to the tribe *Phryganeae* and the subtribe *Scapiceae*, characterized by its spurred lip, and by the two pollen-glands being inclosed in a common pouch. It includes about 80 species, mainly of the north temperate regions of the Old World, with two in the United States. They are terrestrial plants with a few long-sheathing broadly elliptical leaves, and flowers of middle size in a spike terminating the erect and unbranched stem. The common American species is *O. spectabilis*, the showy orchis, of rich woods northward, having two oblong leaves, and a few pretty racemed flowers, pink-purple with white lip. For some common British species, see *Cain-and-Abel*, *cullion*, 2, *dead-men's-fingers*, 1, *long-purple*, 1, *footstool*, *Johnny-cake*, and *hand-orchis*.—**Bird's-nest orchis**. See *Nastella*.



Flowering Plant of Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*).

Crane-fly orchis. See *Tipularia*.—**Fen-orchis**. See *Liparis*.—**Fringed orchis**, one of several American species of *Habenaria* with out-fringed lip, including white, yellow, greenish, and purple-flowered species. See cut under *Habenaria*.—**Frog-orchis**, *Habenaria viridis*.—**Greenman orchis**. Same as *man-orchis*.—**Medusa's-head orchis**, *Cirriophorum medusa*, with threadlike pendent sepals and petals.—**Musk-orchis**. See *Herniaria*.—**Rein-orchis**, any plant of the genus *Habenaria*. (See also *bee-orchis*, *dog-orchis*, *butterfly-orchis*, *fly-orchis*, *man-orchis*, *spider-orchis*.)

orchitic (ôr'kit'ik), *a.* [*orchitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with orchitis.

orchitis (ôr'ki'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhys*, testicle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the testis. Also *orchiditis*.

orchotomy (ôr'kot'ô-mi), *n.* [Prop. **orchiotomy*, < Gr. *ôrkhys*, testicle, + *tomê*, < *tômos*, *taînê*, cut.] The operation of excising a testicle; castration.

orein (ôr'sin), *n.* [*ore(hella)* + *-in*.] A peculiar coloring matter, represented by the formula $C_7H_6(OH)_2$, obtained from the orchella-weed and other lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, and its taste is sweet and nauseous. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red color, and there is formed on exposure to air a new substance called *orein*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element, and may be a mixture of several different compounds. On the addition of acetic acid orein is precipitated as a brownish-red powder. Also called *oreinol*.

oreuliform (ôr'kû-lî-fôrm), *a.* [*L. oreula*, a little tun or cask, dim. of *orca*, a tun (see *orca*²), + *forma*, form.] In bot., cask-shaped: applied to the cells of certain algae. [Rare.]

oreynine (ôr'ki-nin), *a.* Belonging or related to the genus *Oreynus*.

Oreynus (ôr'si'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *oreynus*, < Gr. *ôrkhys*, a large sea-fish of the tunny kind.] A genus of scombroid fishes of great size and economic value; the tunnies or horse-mackerel. The common tunny is *Oreynus thynnus*. See cut under *albacore*.

ord (ôrd), *n.* [Also *orde*; ME. *ord*, < AS. *ord*, a point as of a sword, apex, top, edge, line of battle, beginning, origin, chief; = OS. *ord*, point, = OFries. *ord*, point, place, = D. *oord*, a place, region, = MLG. *ort* = OHG. *ort*, a point, angle, edge, beginning, MHG. *ort*, a point, G. *ort*, a place, region, = Icel. *oddr*, a point of a weapon, = Sw. *odd*, a point, prick, = Dan. *od*, a point (> Icel. *oddi*, a point of land, = Sw. *odde*, a point, cape, = Dan. *odde*, a point of land, > E. *odd*, not even: see *odd*).] 1. A point.

This fruit is pricked with spines ord
Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

2. Beginning.

Ord and ende he hath him told,
Hu blanchefeur was thurme isold.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

ord. An abbreviation of ordinal, ordinance, ordinariness, and order.

ordain (ôr-dân'), *v. t.* [*ME. ordainen*, *ordeinen*, *ordaynen*, < OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner* = Sp. *l'g. ordenar* = It. *ordinare*, < L. *ordinare*, order: see *order*, *v.*, and *ordinate*, *v.*] 1. To set or place in proper order; arrange; prepare; make ready; hence, to construct or constitute with a view to a certain end.

William went al bi-fore as wis man & nobil,
& ordeyned anon his ost (host) in thre grete parties.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3791.

Above the croquet
That was ordain'd with that false get.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death;
he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.
Pa. vii. 13.

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God ordain'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 215.

2. To set up; establish; institute; appoint;
order.

Jeroboam ordain'd a feast in the eighth month, on the
fifteenth day of the month.
1 Ki. xii. 32.

When first this order was ordain'd, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 33.

He who ordain'd the Sabbath loves the poor!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To dispose or regulate according to will or
purpose; prescribe; give orders or directions
for; command; enact; decree: used especially
of the decrees of Providence or of fate; hence,
to destine.

"Harald," said William, "listen to my resoun,
What right that I have of Englonde the coron
After Edward's dede, if it so betide
That God haf ordeynd so I after him abide."
Rob. of Brunne, p. 68.

As it was ordain'd unto all the people of Israel by an
everlasting decree.
Tobit i. 6.

God from all eternity did by his unchangeable counsel
ordain whatever in time should come to pass.

The Irish Articles of Religion (1615), art. 11.

This mighty Rule to Time the Fates ordain.

Congress, Birth of the Muse.

What if the foot, ordain'd the dust to tread,

Or hand to toll, aspired to be the head?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 259.

4. To set apart for an office; select; appoint.
Than he had hir ordeyne a nother woman to norissh hir
sone.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 89.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

(a) To destine, set apart, etc., to a certain spiritual condition,
or to the fulfillment of a certain providential purpose;
especially in Biblical usage.

As many as were ordain'd to eternal life believed.
Acts xiii. 48.

(b) *Eccles.* to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions;
confer holy orders upon; appoint to or formally
introduce into the ministerial office: used especially
of admission to the priesthood, as distinguished from making
a deacon and consecrating a bishop. See *ordination*, 2.

If he were ordeynd-clerke.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 129.

He ordain'd twelve, that they should be with him and
that he might send them forth to preach, And to have
power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils.
Mark iii. 14, 15.

=*Syn. 3.* To destine, enact, order, prescribe, enjoin. In
regard to the making of human laws or the acts of Providence,
ordain is the most weighty and solemn word in use:
as, the Mayor and Common Council do ordain; "the powers
that be are ordain'd of God," *Rom. xiii. 1.*

ordainable (ôr-dâ'î-nâ-bl), *a.* [*ordain* + *-able*.]
Capable of being ordained, destined, or appointed.

The nature of man is ordainable to life.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 377. (Latham.)

ordainer (ôr-dâ'î-nér), *n.* [*ordain* + *-er*.] *ordainour*,
ordenour, *ordenour*, *ordoneour*, *ordinator*,
one who orders or ordains, *ordinare*, *order*,
ordain: see *ordain*. Cf. *ordinator*.] One who
ordains. (a) One who rules or regulates; ruler; com-
mander; governor; master; manager; regulator.

That he werre his warden, & al is ordainour

To is wille to will him & to the king's honour.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 409.

(b) One who decrees; especially, one of a body of bishops,
cardinals, and barons. In the reign of Edward II., in 1310, whom
the king was obliged to invest with authority to enact ordi-
nances for the government of the kingdom, the regula-
tion of the king's household, etc.

The Ordainers took their oath on the 20th of March in
the Painted Chamber; foremost among them was Arch-
bishop Winchelsea, who saw himself supported by six of
his brethren.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 251.

(c) One who institutes, founds, or creates.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt;
for, not content with his created nature, and thinking it
too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the
ordainer, not only in the attempt but in the wish and sim-
ple violation thereof.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 11.

(d) One who appoints to office, especially one who confers
holy orders; one who invests another with ministerial or
sacerdotal functions.

ordination (ôr-dân'ment), *n.* [*ordain* +
-ment.] 1. The act of ordaining, or the state
of being ordained. *Milton*.—2. Appointment;
destiny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

ordait, *n.* A Middle English form of *ordeal*.
ordailant (ôr-dâ'li-ant), *a.* [*ordait* (ML. *ordai-
lium*) + *-ant*.] Same as *ordeal*.

To approve her [Queen Emma's] innocence, praying
over-night to St. Swithun, she offered to pass blindfold be-

tween certain flow-shares red-hot, according to the Orda-
ian Law, which without harm she perform'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

ordailum (ôr-dâ'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *ordeal*.]
Same as *ordeal*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 112.

order, *n.* See *ord.* *Chaucer*.

ordeal (ôr-dê-âl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. *ordel, ordal*,
AS. *ordêl*, usually *ordâl*, *ordeal* (as defined), lit.
'judgment' (= OS. *ordêli* = OFries. *ordel*, *ordel* =
D. *ordeel* = MLG. *ordêl* = OHG. *urteil*, *urteil*,
urteil, *urteila*, *urteil*, MHG. *urteile*, *urteil*, G. *ur-
theil*, *urteil*, a judgment, decision), < *or-*, ac-
cented form of *ar-*, usually *â-* (see *a-1*), + *dêl*,
dâl, a part, deal (or rather the base of the orig.
verb), with a suffix lost in AS., but retained in
OS. and OHG.: see *or-* and *deal*.] The techni-
cal use of the word, the disappearance of *or-*
as a significant prefix, and the remoteness of the
main element *-deal* from its etym. mean-
ing, led to a separation of the word from its
actual source, and its treatment as of L. origi-
gin; hence the ordinary pron. in three sylla-
bles (as if the termination were like that of *real*,
ideal, etc.), instead of the orig. two (ôr'dêl).]
1. *n.* 1. A form of trial to determine guilt or
innocence, formerly practised in Europe, and
still in parts of the East and by various savage
tribes. It consisted in testing the effect of fire, water,
poison, etc., upon the accused. Well-known fire-ordeals in
England were the handling of red-hot irons, or the walk-
ing over heated plowshares. A common form of the wa-
ter-ordeal was the casting of the accused into water: he
was considered innocent if he sank, guilty if he floated.
The practice of "ducking witches" is a survival of this
water-ordeal, and the phrase "to go through fire and
water" probably alludes to those customs. These ordeals
were abolished in England in the reign of Henry III., but
the wager of battle remained. The ordeal of poison-water
is common in Africa; that of burning candles, in Burma;
that of eating rice, in Siam, etc.

By ordal or by ooth,

By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1046.

Such tests of truth as Ordeal and Compurgation satisfy
men's minds completely and easily.
Maine, Early Hist. of Inst., p. 48.

If from Thy ordeals heated bars

(Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,

Thy will be done! Whittier, Thy Will be Done.

2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a se-
vere test of courage, endurance, patience, etc.

The villainous ordeal of the papal custom-house.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi.

=*Syn. 2.* Proof, experiment, touchstone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Their ordeale lawes which they vsed in doubtfull cases,

when cleere and manifest proofes wanted.
Hakewill, Apology, IV. ii. § 5.

ordeal bark. See *bark* 2.—**Ordeal bean, ordeal nut**.

Same as *Calabar bean* (which see, under *bean* 1).

ordeal-root (ôr-dê-âl-rôt), *n.* The root of a
species of *Strychnos*, used in trials by ordeal by
the natives of western Africa.

ordeal-tree (ôr-dê-âl-trê), *n.* One of three poi-
sonous trees of Africa. (a) See *ordeal bark*, under
bark. (b) The *Cerbera manghas*. See *Cerbera*. (c) The
poison-tree of South Africa, *Acokanthera (Toxicophora)*
Thunbergii; its bark has been used to poison arrows. The
two last named belong to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*.

ordelfet, *n.* See *ordelfe*.

ordinary, *n.* An obsolete form of *ordinary*.

ordenet, *a.* [ME., also *ordeyne*, *ordince* (prop.
three syllables), < OF. *ordene*, < L. *ordinatus*,
ordered, ordinate, regular: see *ordinate*.] Regu-
lar; ordinate.

Ordene moeynges by places, by tymes, by doolinges, by

spaces, by qualites. *Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 12.*

ordenely, *adv.* [ME., < *ordene* + *-ly* 2.] Regu-
larly; orderly; ordinately.

Ther nis no dowte that they ne ben don ryhtfully and

ordenely to the profyt of hem.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

ordenour, **ordeynour**, *n.* Middle English

forms of *ordainer*.

order (ôr-dér), *n.* [*ME. ordre* (= D. *order*, *orde* =
MLG. *orden*, *orde* = G. *orden* = Sw. *orden* =
Dan. *ordre*), < OF. *ordre*, also *ordene*, *ordine*, F.
ordre = Sp. *orden* = Pg. *ordem* = It. *ordine* =
OHG. *ordena*, MHG. *G. orden* = Sw. *Dan. or-
den* = W. *urdd* and *urten*, *order*, etc., < L. *ordo*
(*ordin-*), a row, line, series, regular arrange-
ment, order; supposed to come, through an
adj. stem *ord-*, from the root of *oriri*, rise, in
a more orig. sense 'go'; as if lit. 'a going for-
ward'.] 1. A row; rank; line.

But soon the knights with their bright burning blades

Broke their rude troups, and orders did confound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

First lat the gunes befor us goe,

That they may break the order.
Battle of Banninnee (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

2. A rank, grade, or class of a community or
society: as, the higher or the lower orders of
the community.

In the while blys I byde at be here
Nyen ordres of angels full clere.
York Plays, p. 2.

The King commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the
priests of the second order, and the keepers of the door,
to bring forth out of the temple of the Lord all the ves-
sels that were made for Baal.
2 Ki. xxiii. 4.

Orders and degrees

Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, P. L., v. 792.

It is a custom among the lower orders to put the first
piece of money that they receive in the day to the lips and
forehead before putting it in the pocket.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 827.

The virtue of the best Pagans was perhaps of as high
an order as that of the best Christians, though it was of a
somewhat different type. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 164.*

3. Specifically—(a) The degree, rank, or sta-
tus of clergymen.

And the title that ge take ordres by telleth ge ben
announced.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 281.

(b) One of the several degrees or grades of the
clerical office. In the Roman Catholic Church these
orders are bishop, priest (presbyter), deacon, subdeacon,
acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. Originally the
first three were accounted *major orders* and the others
minor orders. Since the twelfth century the order of sub-
deacon has been advanced to the rank of a major order, and
the number of orders is generally counted as seven, the or-
ders of bishop and presbyter being regarded as one order
in so far as the sacerdotal character belongs to both. In
the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches the major
orders are those of bishop, priest, and deacon, and the
minor orders are subdeacon, reader (anagnost), and some-
times singer (psalter). The orders of bishop, priest, and
deacon are known not only as *major* or *holy orders*, but as
apostolic orders. The orders of subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist,
and doorkeeper (ostiary) existed in the Western Church
before the middle of the third century; those of subdeacon,
exorcist, reader, singer, and doorkeeper were as old as the
third or fourth century in the Eastern Church. The Angli-
can Church retains only the orders of bishop, priest, and
deacon. Major orders can be conferred by bishops only.
Chorepiscopi, abbots, and priests have sometimes, how-
ever, been authorized to confer minor orders.

They cannot abide

Vnto Church orders stricte to be tide.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(c) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican,
and other episcopal churches, the sacrament
or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics re-
ceive the power and grace for the discharge of
their several functions: specifically termed *holy
order*, or more commonly *holy orders*. The bishop
alone can administer this rite. Orders as a sacrament or
sacramental rite are limited to the major orders.

He [a certain friar] went to Amiens to be fully confirmed
in his Orders by the Bishop.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 14.

A Republican in holy orders was a strange and almost
unnatural being.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The consideration attaching to rank; honor;
dignity; state.

Trewely to take and troweliche to fyzte,
Ys the profession and the pure orde that apendeth to
knyztes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 97.

The several chairs of order look you aconr

With juice of balm, and every precious flower:

Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest,

With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 68.

These were the prime in order and in might.

Milton, P. L., i. 506.

5. (a) In *zool.*, that taxonomic group which
regularly comes next below the class and next
above the family, consisting of one or more
families, and forming a division (sometimes the
whole) of a class. Like other classificatory groups, it
has only an arbitrary or conventional taxonomic value.
Compare *superorder*, *suborder*. (b) In *bot.*, the most
important unit of classification above the ge-
nus, corresponding somewhat closely to *family*
in zoölogy. See *family*, 6. In phanerogams the
term *family* is not technical or systematic, being some-
times applied to suborders, tribes, or even genera. In
cryptogams it is made a subdivision of the order by some
authors. See *natural order*, under *natural*.
6. A number of persons of the same profes-
sion, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a
separate class in the community, or united by
some special interest.

The Archbishop

Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 26.

The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this
injustice.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—(a) A body or society of persons living by
common consent under the same religious, moral, or social
regulations; especially, a monastic society or fraternity:
as, an order of monks or friars; the Benedictine or Fran-
ciscan order.

And made an hous of monkes, to hold her ordre bet.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 282.

The Germans, another *Order* of religious or learned men, are honored amongst them: especially such of them: as live in the woods, and of the woods.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me.

Shak., R. and J., v. 2. 6.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled not an *Order* but a "Congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that *order* is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine *order*, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a "congregation" is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(b) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions*, *officers*, *commanders*, *grand officers*, and *grand commanders*, otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon*. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (1) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families; of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain): it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (2) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (3) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional — the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be *conferred* or *bestowed* upon the recipient of its distinction; the recipient is said to be *decorated* with such an order; and the word *order* is often applied to the decoration or badge. See *bath*, *garter*, *knighthood*, *star*, *thriller*, etc.

Windsor set on Barocks border,
That temple of thy noble order,
The garter of a lovely dame,
We gave ye first device and name.

Pattenham, Partheniades, xvi.

Knight of the noble *order* of Saint George,
Worthy Saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 68.

A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great *Order* of the Table Round.

Tennyson, Geraint.

The various members of the Cabinet wore upon the breasts of their coats the *orders* to which they were entitled.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 92.

7. A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

I will give thee ten shekels of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel ["an *order* of garments" in marginal note].
Judges xviii. 10.

8. Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

Though it come to my remembrance somewhat out of *order*, it shall not yet come altogether out of time, for I will now tell you a conceit which I had before forgotten to write. *Gascogne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 10.

He departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in *order*.
Acts xviii. 23.

Stand not upon the *order* of your going,
But go at once.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 122.

A mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same *order* of time in which they occurred; for which end I kept a Journal of every days Observations.

Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

Pageants on pageants, in long *order* drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 316.

9. Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts.

When Merlin hadde all things rehersed, and Blase hadde hem all written oon after a-nother in *ordre*, and by his booke haue we the knowinge ther-of.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 679.

A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any *order*, and where the light is as darkness.

Job x. 22.

I hear their drums: let's set our men in *order*,
And issue forth and bid them battle straight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 70.

And now, unweild, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic *order* laid.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 122.

For the world was built in *order*,
And the atoms march in tune.

Emerson, Monadnoc.

10. In *rhet.*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.—11. In *classical arch.*, a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style. There are five orders — Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these adjectives.) Every order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature; the column is normally divided into three parts — base, shaft, and



Doric Order — Temple of Castor and Pollux (so called), Girgenti, Sicily. *a*, entablature, consisting of cornice, frieze, and architrave; *b*, column, consisting of capital and shaft; *c*, stylobate, which in the Doric order performs the function of a base.

capital; the entablature into three parts also — architrave, frieze, and cornice. The character of an order is displayed not only in its column, but in its general form and details, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are properly Greek, the Roman renderings of them being so different from the originals as to constitute in fact distinct orders. The Corinthian, though of purely Greek origin, did not come into extensive use before Roman authority was established throughout Greek lands.

The temple on the side of the river seems to be of the greatest antiquity, and was probably built before the *orders* were invented.

Poore, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

12. In *math.*: (a) In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points. Newton introduced the term *order* as applied to plane curves. Cayley defines the *order* of a relation in *n*-dimensional space as follows: add to the conditions as many arbitrary linear conditions as are necessary to make the multiplicity of the relation equal to *n*; then the number of points satisfying these conditions is the *order* of the relation. Thus, the *order* of a plane curve is the number of points (real and imaginary) in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary right line. The *order* of a non-plane curve is the number of points in which the curve is cut by a plane. The *order* of a surface is the number of points in which the surface is cut by a right line. The *order* of a congruence is the number of points in which the congruence-lines lying in an arbitrary plane are cut by an arbitrary plane. The *order* of a complex is the number of points in which the curve enveloping the lines of the complex lying in an arbitrary plane is cut by an arbitrary plane. (b) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also *equation*.—13. Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

The same I am, ere ancient *order* was,
Or what is now received *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 10.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

14. Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

But that great command o'erways the *order*,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

15. Authority; warrant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means;
There shall be *order* for't. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 25.

We gave them no *order* to make any composition to separate you and us in this.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 282.

16. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established

rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the *order* of business; to rise to a point of *order*; the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*.
Watts.

17. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

He has come to court this may,
A' mounted in good *order*.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 80).

Any of the forementioned faculties, if wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable effects in men's understandings.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 12.

He lost the sense that handles daily life,
That keeps us all in *order*.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mall.

18. *Eccles.*, in liturgies, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the *order* of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed.—19. Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and *order*.

All things invite

To peaceful counsels, and the settled state
Of *order*.
Milton, P. L., II. 280.

Without *order* there is no living in public society, because the want thereof is the mother of confusion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

What Hume (e. g.) means by Justice is rather what I have called *Order*, . . . the observance of the actual system of rules, whether strictly legal or customary, which bind together the different members of any society into an organic whole. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 411.

'Tis hard to settle *order* once again.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

20. Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measures; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase to take *order*.

As for the money that he had promised unto the king,
he took no good *order* for it.
2 Mac. iv. 27.

I am content. Provide me soldiers, lords,

Whiles I take *order* for mine own affairs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 820.

He quickly *took* such *order* with such Lawyers that he layd them by the heels till he sent some of them prisoners for England. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 163.

Then were they remanded to the Cage again, until further *order* should be taken with them.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 157.

21. Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive *orders* to march; to disobey *orders*.

As I have given *order* to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye.
1 Cor. xvi. 1.

Give *order* that these bodies

High on a stage be placed to the view.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 388.

The magistrates of Plymouth . . . referred themselves to an *order* of the commissioners, wherein liberty is given to the Massachusetts (colony) to take course with Gorton and the lands they had possessed.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 252.

Prond his mistress' *orders* to perform.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 263.

On the 27th April, 1526, arrived four messengers from court, with *orders* for Don Rodrigo to return, and also to bring Don Hector along with him.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, III. 180.

Specifically—(a) In law, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A judgment is the formal determination of a trial; an *order* is usually the formal determination of a motion.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed.
Wharton.

(b) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an *order* on a banker for twenty pounds; pay to A. B. or order; an *order* to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer.

An *order* is a written direction from one who either has in fact, or in the writing professes to have, control over a fund or thing to another who either purports in the writing to be under obligation to obey, or who is in fact under such obligation, commanding some appropriation thereof.
Bishop.

(c) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc.: as, to give an agent an *order* for groceries; an *order* for canal stock, the work was done to *order*.

The fact is, that he seldom worked to *order*. Sale in the cloth-halls was the rule.

English Idioms (E. E. T. S.), p. clxx.

Mr. W. . . . was entrusted with the execution of large *orders*, especially in gold and Government bonds.

H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 427.

(d) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment.

In those days were pit *orders*—beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them! *Lamb, My First Play.*

Apostolic orders. See def. 3 (b).—**Attie order.** See *attic*.—**By order**, consequently. *Minsheu, 1617.*—**Caryatic order.** See *caryatic*.—**Charging order.** See *charge*.—**Circle of higher order.** See *circle*.—**Clerk in orders.** See *clerk*.—**Close order.** In *milit. tactics*, the space of about one half-pace between ranks; in the United States service, on rough ground and when marching in double time, it is increased to 32 inches. *Farrow.*—**Common order, order of course.** In *law*, those ordinary directions of the court which by long practice have come to be matters of right in proper cases. They may be entered by the party or his attorney without actual application to the court and without notice to his adversary.—**Contact of the 7th order.** See *contact*.—**Four orders.** the four orders of mendicant friars—the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Franciscan or Gray Friars, the Carmelites or White Friars, and the Augustinian or Austin Friars.

In alle the *ordres four* is noon that can
So moche of dalaunce and fair langage.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 210.

Full orders. See *to be in full orders*.—**General order.** (a) An order relating to the whole military or naval service or to the whole command, in distinction to *special orders*, relating only to individuals or to a part of the command. (b) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignees within a certain time after its arrival in port. [*U. S.*].—**Guelfic order.** See *Guelfic*.—**Heavy marching order.** See *heavy*.—**Holy orders.** (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *major orders*. See def. 3. (b) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches.—**In order** that, to the end that.—**In order to**, as a means or preparation for; with a view to; for the purpose of; followed by an infinitive or a noun as object: as, *in order to economize space*; *in order to succeed*, one must be diligent.—**Inverse order of alienation.** See *inverse*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knights*.—**Letter of orders.** a certificate given under the hand and seal of the ordaining bishop, testifying that a certain person has been rightly and canonically ordained.—**Light marching order.** See *light*.—**Major orders.** See def. 3 (b).—**Male order.** See *male*.—**Mendicant orders.** See *mendicant*.—**Military Order of Savoy.** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Savoy, in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue.—**Minor orders.** See def. 3 (b).—**Open order.** in *milit. tactics*, an interval of about three yards between ranks.—**Order for Merit.** See *merit*.—**Order in Council.** in *Eng. hist.*, an order by the sovereign with the advice of the Privy Council. The most noted were those of 1807, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decree; they declared all vessels trading with France or countries under French influence liable to seizure. These orders bore severely against the commerce of the United States, as all goods from that country destined for the continent had to be landed in England, to pay duty, and to be exported under British regulations.—**Order of a complex.** See def. 12.—**Order of a condition.** the number of simple conditions to which it is equivalent; the number by which the condition reduces the constant expressing the multiplicity of the figures satisfying the antecedent conditions.—**Order of a determinant.** the square root of the number of constituents in it.—**Order of a differential or of a differential coefficient.** the number of differentiations required to produce it.—**Order of a differential equation.** the order of the highest differential coefficient it contains.—**Order of a function.** See *function*.—**Order of Alcantara.** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1213 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter.—**Order of Alexander Nevski.** a Russian order founded in 1722 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catherine I. in 1722. The ordinary badge is a cross patté, the center being a circle of white enamel, showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel, with a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoir*.—**Order of an algebraic curve.** See *curve* and def. 12.—**Order of an algebraic equation or quantic.** its degree.—**Order of an equation of finite differences.** the order of the highest difference or enlargement it contains.—**Order of an infinite or infinitesimal.** the number of times it is requisite to multiply into itself an infinite or infinitesimal of the first order, in order to obtain such infinite or infinitesimal.—**Order of approximation.** the number of times the operation of approximation has been performed in order to obtain a given solution.—**Order of a substitution.** See *substitution*.—**Order of a surface.** See def. 12.—**Order of a transformation.** See *transformation*.—**Order of battle.** the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army or fleet, according to the circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, etc.—**Order of Calatrava.** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon.—**Order of Charles III.** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771.—**Order of Charles XIII.** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees.—**Order of Christ.** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark-red.—**Order of Civil Merit.** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit*, under *merit*.—**Order of con-**

tact of two plane curves, one less than the order of the infinitesimal which measures the distance of the curves at a distance from the point of contact measured by an infinitesimal of the first order, or the limit toward which the logarithm of the distance between the two curves divided by the logarithm of the distance from the point of contact at which that distance is measured approximates as the latter distance approximates toward zero.—**Order of Fidelity, Generosity, Glory.** See *fidelity*, etc.—**Order of Isabella the Catholic.** known as the *Royal American Order*, and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patté indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms.—**Order of Jesus.** See *Jesus*.—**Order of Leopold.** an Austrian order founded by Francis I., Emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence.—**Order of Louisa.** a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only.—**Order of Maria Louisa.** a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence.—**Order of Maria Theresa.** an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II.—**Order of Maximilian.** an order for encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria.—**Order of Medjidie.** See *Medjidie*.—**Order of Military Merit.** (a) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1880. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (b) See *merit*. (c) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Württemberg in 1759.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*.—**Order of nature.** (a) That order in which the general comes before the particulars. (b) That order in which the cause comes before the effect.—**Order of Our Lady of Montesa.** a Spanish order founded in the fourteenth century by the King of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain.—**Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.** an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus.—**Order of sailing.** the formation of a fleet ordered by the commander-in-chief.—**Order of St. Andrew.** a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia, in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltire-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but on state occasions this badge is worn pendent to a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltires, and of shields with flags and crowns.—**Order of St. Andrew in Scotland.** See *Order of the Thistle*, under *thistle*.—**Order of St. Benedict of Aviz.** a Portuguese order said to date from the twelfth century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck.—**Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear*.—**Order of St. George.** (a) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (b) A Russian order founded in 1789 by the empress Catherine II. See def. 4 (b)(3).—**Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St. James of Compostella*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red.—**Order of St. Lazarus.** an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution.—**Order of St. Louis.** a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reconstituted. No knights have been created since 1880. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored.—**Order of St. Michael.** a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1880 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black.—**Order of St. Michael and St. George.** a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended.—**Order of St. Patrick.** an order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights.—**Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian.** a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims.—**Order of St. Stanislaus.** a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia.—**Order of the Annunciation.** See *annunciation*.—**Order of the Bear.** See *bear*.—**Order of the Black Eagle.** See

eagle.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian*.—**Order of the Chrysanthemum.** an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876.—**Order of the Conception.** See *conception*.—**Order of the Cordon Jaune.** a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Nevers, for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct.—**Order of the Crescent.** See *crescent*.—**Order of the Crown.** See *crown*.—**Order of the day.** (a) In a legislative body, a matter for consideration assigned to a particular day. Such an order is privileged, and takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn and a question of privilege. Several subjects are often assigned for the same day, and hence are called *orders of the day*. *Cushing.* (b) The prevailing rule or custom.

The shooter has generally time for a fair aim—and, indeed, wild-fowl shooting can hardly be termed snap-shooting—and long shots are undoubtedly the *order of the day*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 427.

Order of the difference or enlargement of a function. the number of operations of differencing or enlarging required to produce it.—**Order of the Fan.** See *fan*.—**Order of the Fish.** See *fish*.—**Order of the Garter.** See *garter*.—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*.—**Order of the Griffin.** See *griffin*.—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** See *ghost*.—**Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *hospitalers*.—**Order of the Illuminati.** See *Illuminati*.—**Order of the Indian Empire.** See *Indian*.—**Order of the Iron Cross.** See *iron*.—**Order of the Iron Crown.** See *iron*.—**Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem* (which see, under *hospitalers*).—**Order of the Knot.** See *knot*.—**Order of the Legion of Honor.** See *legion*.—**Order of the Lion.** See *lion*.—**Order of the Palm.** See *palm*.—**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*.—**Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*, under *ghost*.—**Order of the Thistle.** See *thistle*.—**Order of the White Eagle, Elephant, Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *Order of the Cordon Jaune*.—**Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon*.—**Out of order.** (a) In confusion or disorder; as, the room is *out of order*. (b) Not in an efficient condition; as, the watch is *out of order*. (c) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules; as, the motion is *out of order*. (d) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

When any one in Sir Roger's company complains he is *out of order*, he immediately calls for some posset-drink for him.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

I have been lately much *out of order*, and confined at home, but now I go abroad again. *Gray, Letters, l. 323.*

Question of order. in a legislative body, a question relating to a violation of the rules or a breach of order in a particular proceeding. It must be decided by the chair without debate. *Cushing.*—**Sailing orders (naut.).** the final instructions given to government vessels.—**Special orders.** in *law*, those orders which are made only in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and require notice to the adversary and a hearing by the court.—**Standing orders.** in Parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case. [*Eng.*].—**Teutonic Order.** See *Teutonic*.—**The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.** See *Odd-Fellows*.—**The Order of the Martyrs.** Same as *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*.—**Third order.** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an order among the Dominicans, Carmelites, etc., composed of secular associates conforming to a certain extent to the general design of the order. The members of such orders are called *tertiaries*.—**To be in full orders.** to have been ordained both as a deacon and as a priest; to be in priest's orders.—**To be in (holy) orders.** to be a member of an episcopally ordained Christian ministry.—**To call a meeting to order.** to open a meeting, or call upon it to proceed to orderly business; said of the presiding officer. [*U. S.*].—**To call a speaker to order.** to interrupt him on the ground that he transgresses established rules of debate. See *question of order*.—**To take order.** See def. 20.—**To take orders.** to enter the Christian ministry through ordination; specifically, to enter an episcopally ordained ministry.—*Syn. 21 (c). Verdict, Report, etc. See decision.*

order (ôr'dêr), v. t. [*ME. ordenen*, < *OF. odrer*; cf. *MLG. ordêren* = *G. be-ordern* = *Sw. be-ordra* = *Dan. be-ordere*, order, direct, also *D. ordenen* = *MLG. ordenen*, *orden* = *OHG. ordinôn*, *ordenôn*, *MHG. ordenen*, *G. ordnen*, *an-ordnen* = *Sw. ordna* = *Dan. ordne*, order, arrange, also *Sw. för-ordna*, *Dan. for-ordne*, order, etc.; < *L. ordinare*, arrange, order, command, < *ordo (ordin-)*, order; see *order*, n. Cf. *ordain*, *ordinate*, from the same *L. verb.*] 1. To put in a row or rank; place in rank or position; range.

Warriors old with *order'd* spear and shield.
Milton, P. L., l. 565.

Here all things in their place remain,
As all were *order'd* ages since.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

2. To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

Whosoever are consecrated or *ordered* according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the forenamed King Edward unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or *ordered* according to the same Rites; we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and *ordered*.

Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

He did bestow
Both guests and meats, when ever in they came,
And knew them how to *order* without blame,
As him the Steward bidd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 28.



Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

He shall *order* the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the Lord continually. Lev. xxiv. 4.

The rhymes are dazled from their place,
And *order'd* words asunder fly.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

4. To dispose; adjust; regulate; direct; manage; govern; ordain; establish.

No force for that, for it is *order'd* so,
That I may leap both hedge and dyke full well.

Wyatt, The Courtier's Life, To John Poins.

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life *ordered* according to nature, and that we be hereunto ordained of God.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

Order my steps in thy word, and let not any iniquity have dominion over me.

Ps. cxix. 133.

If I know how or which way to *order* these affairs
Thus thrust disorderly into my hands,
Never believe me.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 2. 100.

She will *order* all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.

Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

5. To instruct authoritatively or imperatively; give an order or command to; command; bid; as, the general *ordered* the troops to advance; to *order* a person out of the house.

Good uncle, help to *order* several powers
To Oxford, or where'er these traitors are.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 140.

The President of Panama had strictly *ordered* that none should adventure to any of the Islands for Plantains.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 206.

6. To command to be made, done, issued, etc.; give a commission for; require to be supplied or furnished; as, to *order* goods through an agent.

That pair of checked trousers . . . he did me the favour of *ordering* from my own tailor.

Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball, I.

Another new issue of 100 millions United States notes was *ordered* on motion of Mr. Stevens.

H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 83.

To *order* about, to send to and fro on tasks or errands; assume authority over; dictate to; domineer over. — To *order* arms, in military drill, to bring the butt of a firearm to the ground, the weapon being held vertically against the right side. — To *order* up, in *echec*, to direct the dealer to take the turned-up card into his hand in place of any card he then holds. — Syn. 3. To adjust, methodize, systematize. — 4. To carry on. — 5. To bid, require, instruct.

orderable (ôr'dêr-à-bl), *a.* [*Order* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordered; biddable; obedient; docile.

The king's averseness to physick, and impatience under it, . . . was quickly removed above expectation; the king (contrary to his custom) being very *orderable* in all his sickness.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. vii 22. (Davies.)

order-book (ôr'dêr-bûk), *n.* A book in which orders are entered. Specifically — (a) A book in which the orders of customers are entered, as for the making or supplying of articles. (b) A book in the British House of Commons in which members are required to enter motions before submitting them to the House. (c) A book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the senior officer. (d) A book kept at all military headquarters, in which orders are written for the information of officers and men. Each company also keeps one. *Wilhelm.*

order-class (ôr'dêr-klâs), *n.* The number of lines of a congruence which are cut by two arbitrary lines.

orderer (ôr'dêr-êr), *n.* 1. One who arranges, disposes, or regulates; one who keeps in order, or restores to order.

You have . . . chosen me to be the judge of the late evils happened, *orderer* of the present disorders, and finally protector of this country.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

But it is no harm for Him, who is by right, and in the greatest propriety, the Supreme *Orderer* of all things, to order everything in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be ordered.

Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, iv. § 9.

2. One who gives orders; one who orders or commands; a commander, ruler, or governor.

ordering (ôr'dêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *order*, *v.*] 1. Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service to come into the house of the Lord, according to their manner, under Aaron their father, as the Lord God of Israel had commanded him.

1 Chron. xxiv. 19.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, ordination; the act of ordaining or conferring orders: as, the *ordering* of deacons; the *ordering* of priests.

The Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and *Ordering* of Priests and Deacons, lately set forth in the time of Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by authority of Parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such Consecration and *Ordering*; neither hath it anything that of itself is superstitious and ungodly.

Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxvii.

3. Arrangement; adjustment; settlement.

We need no more of your advice; the matter,
The loss, the gain, the *ordering* on 't, is all
Properly ours.

Shak., W. T., II. 1. 168.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that is to proceed from, and to express our thoughts; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.

South, Sermons, II. III.

4. Government; management; administration.

As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven; so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house.

Ecclesi. xxvi. 10.

orderless (ôr'dêr-less), *a.* [*Order* + *-less*.] Without rule, regularity, or method; disorderly.

All form is formless, *order* *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 253.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords,
Which *orderless* all form of order brake;
So then began her words, and thus she spake.

Daniel, Civil Wars, II. 81.

orderliness (ôr'dêr-li-ness), *n.* Orderly state or condition; regularity; order.

Thanks to the *orderliness* of things, dangers have their premonitions.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

orderly (ôr'dêr-li), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. ordelijk* = *MLG. ordelick* = *MLG. ordenlich*, *G. ordentlich* = *Sw. Dan. ordentlig*; as *order* + *-ly*.] 1. *a.*

1. Conformed or conforming to good order or arrangement; characterized by method or regularity, or by conformity to established order; regular; methodical; harmonious.

The children *orderly*, and mothers pale
For fright,
Long ranged on a rowe stode round about.

Surrey, Ænold, II.

As when the total kind
Of birds, in *orderly* array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden to receive
Their names of thee.

Milton, P. L., vi. 74.

Her thick brown hair was smoothly taken off her broad forehead, and put in a very *orderly* fashion under her linen cap.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, III.

This *orderly* succession of tints, gently blending into one another, is one of the greatest sources of beauty that we are acquainted with.

O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 278.

2. In accordance with established regulations; duly authorized.

As for the orders established, with the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

3. Observant of rule or discipline; not unruly; without uproar; deliberate; peaceful or proper in behavior.

He would not swear; . . . and gave such *orderly* and well-behaved reproof to all meanness that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 59.

And now what cure, what other remedy,
Can to our desperate wounds be ministered?
Men are not good but for necessity,
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred.

Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 38.

Perkin, . . . considering the delay of time, and observing their *orderly*, and not tumultuary aiming, doubted the worst.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 141.

4. *Milit.*, of or pertaining to orders, or to the communication or execution of orders; on duty; as, *orderly* drummer; *orderly* room. — **Orderly book** (*mil.*), a book kept in each troop or company in a regiment for the insertion of general or regimental orders. — **Orderly officer**, the officer of the day — that is, the officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to superintend matters of cleanliness, food, etc.; especially, the officer of the day on duty at the headquarters of an army in the field. — **Orderly room**, a room in barracks used as the office of a company. *Wilhelm.* — **Orderly sergeant**, in the United States army and marine corps, the senior sergeant of every company or guard of marines. — Syn. 1. *Orderly* implies more love of order than either *methodical* or *systematic*. — 3. Peneable, quiet, well-behaved.

II. n.; pl. orderlies (-liz). 1. A private soldier or a non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages. — 2. An attendant in a ward of a hospital whose duty it is to keep order among the patients, see to their wants, preserve cleanliness, etc. — 3. One who keeps things in order generally and preserves neatness. See the quotation. [Eng.]

But sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street *orderly*. . . . He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-goods; the guardian of reticules, pocket-books, purses, and watch-pockets; the experienced observer and detector of pick-pockets; the ever ready, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 260.

orderly (ôr'dêr-li), *adv.* [= *D. ordelijk* = *OHG. ordenlich*, *MLG. ordenliche*, *G. ordentlich* = *Dan. ordentlig*; from the *adj.*] According to due order; regularly; duly; properly; decorously.

They went all in *complex* very *orderly*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 104.

Thou thyself also walkest *orderly*, and keepest the law.

Acts xxi. 24.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 45.

Hee apprehends a leat by seeing men smile, and laughs *orderly* himself when it comes to his turn.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

ordinability (ôr'di-nà-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*Order* + *-ability*.] *ordinabilis* (t-s), ordination, *ordinabilis*, ordi-

nable; see *ordinable*.] The quality of being *ordinable*, or capable of being ordained or appointed. *Bp. Bull, Works*, I. 367.

ordinable (ôr'di-nà-bl), *a.* [*ME. ordinable*, *OF. ordinable*, *ML. ordinabilis*, *L. ordinare*, ordain, order; see *ordin*, *order*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being ranked or estimated; proportional; relative.

And every thing, though it be good, it is not of himself good, but it is good by that it is *ordinable* to the greater goodnesse.

Testament of Love, II.

2. Capable of being adjusted, fitted, prepared, ordained, or appointed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

ordinaire (ôr-di-nâr'), *n.* [*F.*: an abbreviation for *vin ordinaire*, ordinary (table) wine; see *ordinary*.] Wine, usually of a low grade, such as is customarily served at an ordinary. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 6.

ordinal (ôr-di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. ordinall*, *OF. (and F.) ordinal* = *Sp. Pg. ordinal* = *It. ordinale*, *L. ordinalis*, of order, denoting order (as a numeral), *L. ordo (ordin-)*, order; see *order*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Noting position in an order or series: an epithet designating one of that class of numerals which describe an object as occupying a certain place in a series of similar objects; first, second, third, etc., are *ordinal* numbers. — 2. In *nat. hist.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating an order, as of animals, or a family of plants; as, *ordinal* terms; a group of ordinal value; *ordinal* distinctions; *ordinal* rank.

There is not known to be a single *ordinal* form of insect extinct.

Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 49.

II. n. 1. A numeral which designates the place or position of an object in some particular series, as *first*, *second*, *third*, etc. — 2. A body of regulations. (a) Any book registering or regulating order, succession, or usage.

He hath after his *ordinall*
Assigned one in speciall.

Greene, Conf. Amant., vii.

(b) A book containing the orders and constitutions of a religious house or a college. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

As pryncesse pryncypall
To teach them theyr *ordynall*.

Skelton, Poems, Phyllip Sparowe, I. 555.

(c) In England before the Reformation, a book directing in what manner the services for the canonical hours should be said throughout the year, a directory of the daily office; also known as the *ordinaire*, *picie*, or *pice*. It contained a calendar, and gave the variations in the choir offices according to the day or season.

The *Ordinal* was a directory, or perpetual calendar, so drawn up that it told how each day's service, the year through, might easily be found.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 213.

(d) In the *Anglican Ch.* since the Reformation, a book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; a collection of officers prescribing the form and manner of conferring holy orders. The ordinal was first published in English in 1550, and was slightly changed in 1562 and 1662. Although technically a separate book, it has always since 1552 been bound with the Prayer-book.

ordinale (ôr-di-nâl'), *n.*; pl. *ordinalia* (-li-â) [*ML.*, neut. of *ordinalis*; see *ordinal*.] Same as *ordinal*, 2 (c).

ordinalism (ôr-di-nal-izm), *n.* [*Order* + *-ism*.] The quality of being ordinal. *Latham.*

ordinance (ôr-di-nans), *n.* [*ME. ordinaunce*, *ordinaunce*, *OF. ordinaunce*, *ordinaunce*, *ordonaunce*, *ordonnance*, *F. ordonnance* = *Pr. ordonansa*, *ordonnausa* = *Sp. ordonanza* = *Pg. ordonanza* = *It. ordonanza*, *L. ordinantia*, an order, decree, *L. ordinant* (t-s), ordering, ordaining; see *ordinant*. (*F. ordonnance*, *ordonnance*.)] 1. Ordering; disposition; proper arrangement; regular order; due proportion.

And marching thrise in warlike *ordinaunce*,
Thise lowed lowly to the noble myd.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 5.

The *Ordinancer* and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his [M. le Nostre's] invention.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

2. *Orderly* disposition; proper arrangement; regular order; due proportion.

I have no women sufficient certayn
The chambers for tarraye in *ordinaunce*
After my lust, and therfor wolde I fayne
That they were all swiche maner governance.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 905.

3. Order; rank; dignity; position.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats, to show bare heads . . .
When one but of my *ordinaunce* stood up
To speak of war and peace.

Shak., Cor., III. 2. 12.

4. Preparation; provision; array; arrangement.

Wel may men knowe that so gret *ordinaunce*
May no man tellen in a litle clause.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 152.

And the two brethren a-geyn their burghes and townes made gode *ordenance*, as Merlin hilde hem counselle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 55.

5†. An appliance; an appointment; an arrangement; equipment: as, *ordinance* of war; hence, specifically, cannon; ordinance. See *ordnance*.

With all her [their] *ordinance* there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

In the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the *ordinances* thereof.

1 Kt. vi. 38 (margin).

Item, amonge all wondre and straunge *ordynance* that we sawe there, bothe for see and lande, with all manner Artillery and Ingynes that may be deuysyd, pryncypally we noted .iij. peeces of artillery.

Sir R. Gylford, Pygrymage, p. 7.

Caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock
In second accent to his *ordynance*.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 4. 126.

6†. Established state or condition; regular or established mode of action; proceeding as regulated by authority.

Knowest thou the *ordinances* of heaven?

Job xxxviii. 33.

All these things change from their *ordynance*
Their natures and performed faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 3. 66.

7. Regulation by authority; a command; an appointment; an order; that which is ordained, ordered, or appointed; a rule or law established by authority; edict; decree, as of the Supreme Being or of Fate; law or statute made by human authority; authoritative regulation. In modern usage the term covers all the standing regulations adopted by a municipal corporation; or, in other words, the local laws and internal regulations passed by the governing body, and calculated to have permanent or continuous operation, as distinguished from *resolutions*, which are orders of temporary character or intended to meet a special occasion. Thus, an order forbidding fireworks for the streets is an *ordinance*; one appropriating money for celebrating a holiday is a *resolution*. Abbreviated *ord*.

His daughter Custance was wedded to Broctayn,
With William's *ordynance*, vnto the erle Alayn.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 83.

He made also diuers *Ordynances* concerning the measures of Corn, and Wine, and Cloath; and that no Cloath should any where be dy'd of any other Colour than black, but only in principal Towns and Cities.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

God's *ordynance*
Of Death is blown in every whid.

Tennyson, To J. S.

8. *Eccles.*, a religious ceremony, rite, or practice established by authority: as, the *ordinance* of baptism.

He reproved also the practice of private members making speeches in the church assemblies, to the disturbance and hindrance of the *ordynances*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 376.

9. In *arch.*, arrangement; system; order: said of a part or detail as well as of an architectural whole.

The soffits or ceilings . . . are of the same material as the walls and columnar *ordynances*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 389.

Northwest ordinance. Same as *ordinance* of 1787.—**Ordinance of Nullification.** See *nullification*.—**Ordinance of parliament**, a temporary act of parliament.—**Ordinance of 1784**, an act of the United States Congress under the Confederation, passed April 23d, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, comprising tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.—**Ordinance of 1787**, the law of Congress under the Confederation according to which was organized the Northwest Territory, west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio rivers. Its chief provisions related to the government of the territory, the rights of citizens, the formation of new States, free navigation, and especially the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes.—**Ordinance of staples.** See *staple*.—**Ordinance of the forest**, an English statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) touching matters and causes of the forest.—**Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe**, an English ordinance of 1188 levying a tax of that name. It is important as being one of the earliest attempts to tax personal property, and because local jurors were employed to determine the liability of individuals. **Self-denying Ordinance**, in *Eng. hist.*, an ordinance, passed April 3d, 1645, that members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office should vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days. = *Syn. 7. Edict, Decree*, etc. See *law*.

ordinnancet, *v. t.* [*< ordinance, n., 5.*] To arm with ordnance.

The people . . . commated him [Ulysses] in to his realme of Ithaca in a shippe of wonderful beaultie, well *ordinnanced* and manned for his defence.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 2.

ordinand (*ôr-di-nand*), *n.* [= *F. ordinand* = *Sp. Pg. ordenando* = *It. ordinando*, (*L. ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*, ordain: see *ordain*, *ordinate*.] One about to be ordained or to receive orders.

A plain alb was again the only dress prescribed to the *ordinands*, and it remained unaltered to the end of the ordination. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

ordinant (*ôr-di-nant*), *a. and n.* [= *F. ordonnant* = *Sp. Pg. ordenante* = *It. ordinante*, (*L. ordinant-*), ppr. of *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] **I. a.** Ruling; overruling; disposing; directing; ordaining.

Why, even in that was Heaven *ordinant*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 48.

II. n. One who ordains; a prelate who confers orders.

ordinarily (*ôr-di-nâ-ri-li*), *adv.* In an ordinary manner. (a) According to established rules or settled method; in accordance with an established order.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained that the temper of the inferior bodies should *ordinarily* depend vpon the superior.

Hakewill, Apology, v. § 1.

(b) Commonly; usually; in most cases.

Corn (Indian) was sold *ordinarily* at three shillings the bushel, a good cow at seven or eight pounds, and some at £5— and other thing answerable.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 25.

ordinary (*ôr-di-nâ-ri*), *a. and n.* [= *F. ordinaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. ordinario*, (*L. ordinarius*, of the usual order, usual, customary, common, *< ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*.] **I. a.** 1. Conformed to a fixed or regulated sequence or arrangement; hence, sanctioned by law or usage; established; settled; stated; regular; normal; customary.

Euen then (my priests) may you make hollyday,
And pray no more but *ordinarie* prayers.

Gaueolgne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 81.

Moreover, the porters were at every gate; it was not lawful for any to go from his *ordinary* service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them.

1 Esd. i. 16.

Lady, may it please you to bestow upon a stranger the *ordinary* grace of salutation?

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, l. 1.

2. Common in practice or use; usual; frequent; habitual.

Be patient, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 115.

Their *ordinary* drink being water, yet once a day they will warm their blouds with a draught of wine.

Sauvage, Travels, p. 14.

To be excited is not the *ordinary* state of the mind, but the extraordinary, the now and then state.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 263.

3. Common in occurrence; such as may be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; commonplace; mean; low.

Some of them hath he made high days, and hallowed them, and some of them hath he made *ordinary* days.

Ecclus. xxxiii. 9.

He has two essential parts of the courtier, pride and ignorance; marry, the rest come somewhat after the *ordinary* galleant.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get His Majesty's broad seal.

Swift.

An *ordinary* man would neither have incurred the danger of succouring Essex, nor the disgrace of assailing him.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman. *Johnson*. [Now only in vulgar use, often contracted *ornery*.]

Well, I reckon he [a cat who had suffered from an explosion] was praps the *ornierick* lookin' beast you over see.

Mark Twain, Roughing It, Ixi.

Judge ordinary. See *judge*.—**Lord ordinary**, in the Court of Session, Scotland, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*. *Imp. Dict.*—**Ordinary bible.** See *bible*.—**Ordinary care, ordinary diligence**, in *law*, such care or diligence as men of common prudence, under similar circumstances, usually exercise.—**Ordinary conveyance, dodecahedron, equation, function, mark.** See the nouns.—**Ordinary neglect, ordinary negligence.** See *negligence*.—**Ordinary ray**, in double refraction. See *refraction*.—**Ordinary seaman**, a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties and to be rated as an able seaman.—**Ordinary tablet**, a gambling-house.

Exposing the dangerous mischiefs that the dicing houses, commonly called *ordinaire tables*, &c., do dayly breed within the bowels of the famous cite of London.

G. Whetstone, cited in Post. Decam., II. 240. (*Nares*.)

Ordinary time, in *milit. tactics* in the United States, quick time, which is 110 steps or 86 yards a minute, or 2 miles 1613 yards an hour. *Wilhelm.* = *Syn. 1* and *2. Regular*, etc. (see *normal*), wonted.—**3. Vulgar**, etc. (see *common*) homely.

II. n.; pl. ordinaries (-riz). 1. One possessing immediate jurisdiction in his own right and not by special deputation. Specifically—(a) In *eccles. law*, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastical or his deputy, in his capacity as an ex officio ecclesiastical judge; also, the bishop's deputy in other ecclesiastical matters, including formerly the administration of estates.

They be not few which have licences, . . . some of the pope, and some of their *ordinaries*.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 41.

Every Minister so repelling any [from the Holy Communion] . . . shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the *Ordinary*.

Book of Common Prayer, Rubric in Communion Office.

In spiritual causes, a lay person may be no *ordinary*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

If the *ordinary* claimed the incriminated clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 399.

(b) An English diocesan officer, entitled the *ordinary* of *assize and sessions*, appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, perform other religious services for them, and assist in preparing them for death.

The *Ordinary* is paid for setting the Psalm, and the Parish-Priest for reading the Ceremony.
Congreve, Way of the World, III. 18.

2. A judge empowered to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. Specifically—(a) In the Court of Session in Scotland, one of the five judges, sitting in separate courts, who form the Outer House. Appeals may be taken from their decision to the Inner House. (b) In some of the United States, a judge of a court of probate.

3. The established or due sequence; the appointed or fixed form; in the Roman Catholic missal and in other Latin liturgies, the established sequence or order for saying mass; the service of the mass (with exclusion of the canon) as preëminent; the *ordo*. In the medieval English liturgical books the Latin title was *Ordinarium et Canon Missæ*, the ordinary and canon of the mass; in the Roman missal and in general Latin use the title is *Ordo Missæ*, the order of the mass, and the *Canon Missæ*, canon of the mass, is entered as a new title. Hence some writers call only that part of the mass which precedes the canon the *ordinary* or *ordo*.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole realm.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. i. 23. (*Davies*.)

4†. Rule; guide.

They be right hangmen, to murder whosoever desireth for that doctrine, that God hath given to be the *ordinary* of our faith and living.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 169.

5. Something regular and customary; something in common use.—6. A usual or customary meal; hence, a regular meal provided at an eating-house for every one, as distinguished from dishes specially ordered; a table d'hôte.

We have had a merry and a lusty *ordynary*,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouching reckoning.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I. 2.

We had in our boate a very good *ordynary*, and excellent company.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

When I was a young man about this town, I frequented the *ordynary* of the Black-horse in Holborn.

Steele, Tatler, No. 185.

7. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for a meal.

He doth, besides, bring me the names of all the young gentlemen in the city that use *ordinaries* or taverns, talking (to my thinking) only as the freedom of their youth teach them without any further ends, for dangerous and seditious spirits.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 3.

The place or *ordynary* where he uses to eat.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

She noticed a small inn or *ordynary*, where a card nailed to the door-post announced that a dinner was to be had inside at a cheap rate.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 397.

8. The average; the mass; the common run.

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*

Of nature's sale-work.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 42.

9. In *her.*, a very common bearing, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes by one of the heraldic lines, wavy, nebule, or the like. See *line*, 12. The ordinaries are the oldest bearings, and in general the oldest escutcheons are those which are charged only with the ordinaries, or with these primarily, other charges having been added. The bearings most generally admitted as ordinaries are the eight following: bar, bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire; but most writers add one, some two, and others a greater number, namely one or more of the following: bend sinister, inescutcheon, quarter or franc-quarter, pile, bordure. By some writers also the subordinaries and ordinaries are considered together under one head. The ordinaries are often called *honorable ordinaries*, to distinguish them from the subordinaries.

Bends, chevrons, and bars are three of the somewhat numerous *ordinaries*, so called from their frequent use.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 97, note 2.

10. In the navy: (a) The establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. (b) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers: as, a ship in *ordinary* (one laid up under the direction of the officers of a navy-yard or dockyard).—**Court of ordinary**, the name given in Georgia to a court having general probate jurisdiction.—**Court of the ordinary.** See *court*.—**Honorable ordinary.** See *def. 9.*—**In ordinary.** (a) In actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving: as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

I think my Eagle is so justly styled Jove's servant in ordinary.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

(b) See def. 10 (b).—**Lord of appeal in ordinary.** See *lord*.—**Ordinary of arms, in her.,** a book or table of reference in which heraldic bearings or achievements, or both, are arranged in alphabetical or other regular order with the names of persons who bear them attached: the reverse of an *armory*.—**Ordinary of the mass.** See def. 3.

Abbreviated *ord.*

ordinaryship (ôr'di-nâ-rî-ship), *n.* [*< ordinary + ship.*] The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary. *Fuller.*

ordinate (ôr'di-nât), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. ordinat (also ordene, q. v.) = It. ordinato, < L. ordinatus, well-ordered, appointed, ordained, pp. of ordinare, order, ordain: see ordain, order, n.*] **I. a.** 1. Regular.

For he that stondest clere and ordinate,
And proude happis wüftheth underlilde.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, l. 1. (Halliwell.)

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Hay, Works of Creation.*

2t. Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

A wedded man, in his estaat,
Lyveth a lyf blisful and ordinaat.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 40.

3. In *entom.*, placed in one or more regular rows: as, *ordinate* spines, punctures, spots, etc.—**Ordinate eyes,** eyes arranged in definite order, as the simple eyes of a spider.

II. n. In *analyt. geom.*, a line used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See *abscissa*, and *Cartesian coordinates* (under *Cartesian*).—**Applique ordinate.** See *applique*.

ordinate (ôr'di-nât), *v. t.* [*< L. ordinatus, pp. of ordinare, ordain, order, etc.: see order, v.*] 1. To ordain; appoint.

With full consent this man did ordinate
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 22.

2. To direct; dispose.

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordaineth all their [thy spiritual enemies'] motions to his own holy purposes. *Hp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, iii. § 3.*

ordinately (ôr'di-nât-lî), *adv.* Regularly; accordingly to an established order; in order.

I wyll ordinately treate of the two partes of a publike weale.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 2.

ordination (ôr'di-nâ'shôn), *n.* [*< OF. ordination, also ordinaison, F. ordination = Sp. ordination = Pg. ordenação = It. ordinazione, < L. ordinatio(n-), a setting in order, ordering, ordainment, ordinance, rule, < ordinare, order, ordain: see ordain.*] 1. Disposition as in ranks or rows; formal arrangement; array.

Cyrus . . . disposing his troops, like his armies, in regular ordination.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. The act of admitting to holy orders, or to the Christian ministry; the rite of conferring holy orders or investing with ministerial or sacerdotal power and authority. In episcopal churches, including the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church, ordination consists in imposition of hands by a bishop upon the candidate, thus admitting him to one of the holy orders, and conferring on him the powers of that order and authority to perform its functions. The act of elevation to the episcopate is in strict technical use called *consecration*, not *ordination*. *Ordination* in its wider sense includes admission to the minor orders, which are usually conferred in the Roman Catholic Church by a bishop, but can be bestowed by an abbot, the act of admission consisting in the tradition (delivery) of the instruments. In Presbyterian churches the power of ordination rests with the presbytery, who appoint one or more of their number to conduct the ordination ceremonies, which include laying on of hands. In Congregational and Baptist churches ordination is customarily performed by the pastors of other churches (of the same denomination), but is regarded as necessary only for the preservation of church order; and the service is regarded as conferring no special religious authority. See *institution*, *induction*, *installation*.

As for Ordination, what is it but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3t. Arrangement of parts so as to form a consistent whole; organization; prearrangement; constitution.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by ordination. *Perkins.*

4. Assignment of proper place in an order or series; hence, suitable relation; due proportion.

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

5. Appointment; enactment; decree; ordinance.

They worship their own gods according to their own ordination.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 630.

By the holy and wise ordination of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.
Sp. Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Ps. cxviii. 22.

ordinative (ôr'di-nâ-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. It. ordinativo, < LL. ordinativus*, signifying or indicating order, < *L. ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordinate, order, v.*] Directory; administrative.

Episcopal power and precedence . . . immediately succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 259. (Davies.)

ordinato-liturate (ôr'di-nâ'tô-lit'û-rât), *a.* [*< L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *lituratus*, blurred: see *ordinate* and *liturate.*] Having rows of litura or indeterminate spots, etc.

ordinato-maculate (ôr'di-nâ'tô-mak'û-lât), *a.* [*< L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *maculatus*, spotted: see *ordinate* and *maculate.*] Having rows of macula or spots.

ordinato-punctate (ôr'di-nâ'tô-punk'tât), *a.* [*< L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *punctatus*, punctate: see *ordinate* and *punctate.*] Having rows of punctures.

ordinator (ôr'di-nâ-tor), *n.* [= *OF. ordina-teur, < L. ordinator, < ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordinate, v.* Cf. *ordainer.*] A director; a ruler. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 424.*

ordinee (ôr'di-nê'), *n.* [*< F. *ordiné, < L. ordinatus*, ordained: see *ordinate.*] A person ordained; one on whom holy orders have been conferred.

The abbot may choose a monk for ordination as priest or deacon; but the *ordinee* is to rank in the house from the date of his admission. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 705.*

ordines, *n.* Plural of *ordo*.

ordnance (ôr'd'nans), *n.* [An old form of *ordnance*: see *ordnance*, 5. (*< F. ordnance.*)] Cannon or great guns collectively, including mortars and howitzers; artillery. As a technical term, it designates all heavy pieces fired from carriages. Modern ordnance may be divided into two classes, *smooth-bore* and *rifled*. The former are all muzzle-loaders; the latter are subdivided into *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*. Most guns of modern construction are breech-loading rifled arms. Classified according to the material used, cannon are *bronze*, *cast iron*, *wrought iron*, *steel*, or *mixed cast* (*wrought-iron and steel*) guns, according to the method of construction, they are called *solid* or *built-up* guns. The most modern type of heavy gun is an all-steel built-up breech-loading gun, with a Krupp or interrupted-screw ferreture. Formerly sometimes used in the plural.

Behold the ordnance on their carriages
With fatal mouths gaped on girded Hartleury.
Shak., Hen. V., Prolog. l. 26.

He built nine or ten forts and planted ordnances upon them. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 2.*

Board of ordnance. (a) Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper (usually members of Parliament), which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipment, etc. The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterward dissolved. (b) A board composed of United States ordnance-officers distinguished for their attainments in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance, its construction and use, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance. This board is designated by the Secretary of War, and is advisory to the chief of ordnance of the army.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Department of the Navy*, under *department*.—**Master of the ordnance.** See *master*.—**Ordnance corps.** See *department*.—**Ordnance department.** See *department*.—**Ordnance storekeeper.** *Ordnance stores*, a general phrase including everything pertaining to the manufacture, equipment and service of ordnance or artillery. It comprises all projectiles and explosives, pyrotechnic stores, gun-carriages, caissons, limbers, mortar-beds, cavalry and artillery magazines, battery-wagons, and all machines for mechanical maneuvers and for transportation, tools and materials for fabrication, repair, or preservation, all small-arms, accoutrements, and equipments for artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores," covers everything in the form of a weapon that is used in war, together with all the materials and appliances necessary for their construction, repair, preservation, and use. **Ordnance survey,** the survey of Great Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties; and rivers, roads, houses, etc., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{62,500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 12.5 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 41.7 feet; for parishes (or cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{25,000}$ of the linear measurement, equal to 2.544 inches to a mile, or very nearly 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, $\frac{1}{62,500}$ of the linear measurement, for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be levied and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed. **Rifled ordnance.** See *rifled cannon*, under *cannon*.

ordnance-office (ôr'd'nans-of'is), *n.* The headquarters of the chief of ordnance of the United States army; the bureau of administration of the ordnance department of the army.

ordnance-officer (ôr'd'nans-of'i-sér), *n.* The line-officer third in rank on a United States man-of-war. He has general charge and supervision of the guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc., but not of the drill.

ordnance-sergeant (ôr'd'nans-sâr'jént), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer whose duty it is to receive, preserve, and issue all ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores at a military post or station, under the regulations of the War Department.

ordo (ôr'dô), *n.*; pl. *ordines* (ôr'di-nêz). [*L.*, order: see *order, n.*] 1. In *pross.*, a colon or series.—2. In some Latin school-books, especially texts of poets, a rearrangement of the Latin words in English order.—3. *Eccles.*: (a) A directory or book of rubrics. (b) An office or service with its rubrics.—**Ordo missæ**, the ordinary or order of the mass. See *ordinary, n.*, 3.

ordonnance (ôr'dô-nans), *n.* [*< F. ordonnance*: see *ordnance*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Ordering; coördination; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art; ordnance.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of . . . difficult performance. *Dryden, Plutarch.*

Language, by the mere collocation and *ordonnance* of inexpressive articulate sounds, can inform them with the spiritual Philosophy of the Pauline epistles, the living thunder of a Demosthenes, or the material picturesqueness of a Russell. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.*

2. An ordinance; a law. Specifically, in *French law*: (a) A partial code embodying rules of law upon a particular subject, such as constituted a considerable portion of the civil and commercial legislation during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. (b) An order of court.

ordonnant (ôr'dô-nant), *a.* [*< F. ordonnant*, pp. of *ordonner*, arrange, ordain: see *ordain*, *n.*] Relating to or implying ordnance. *Coleridge.*

Ordovician (ôr'dô-vîsh'ian), *a.* [Named from the *Ordovices*, an ancient British (North Welsh) tribe.] An epithet applied by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks not capable of exact separation from those underlying or overlying them, either stratigraphically or paleontologically, but which have been the subject of much discussion among English geologists. They form a part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, more or less of the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick, the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, the Siluro-Cambrian of some authors, the second fauna of Barrande, etc. As limited in Wales, according to H. B. Woodward, the Ordovician may be said to extend from the base of the Arenig series to the base of the Llandovery. Graptolites and trilobites are the most abundant fossils, and there is a large amount of intercalated volcanic material. The name Ordovician does not appear in the text-book of geology recently issued by the director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, nor has it any place in American Silurian geology as worked out by the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, nor can the strata thus named in England be strictly paralleled with any one or more divisions of the Silurian as established in the United States.

ordure (ôr'dûr), *n.* [*< ME. ordure, < OF. (and F.) ordure (= It. ordura)*, filth, excrement, *< ord = It. orrido*, foul, dirty, nasty, *< L. horridus*, horrid: see *horrid*.] Dung; excrement; feces.

Alas, alas, so noble a creature
As is a man, shal dreden swich ordure.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 385.

As gardeners do with ordure hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate.
Shak., Hen. V., il. 4. 39.

ordurous (ôr'dû-rus), *a.* [*< ordure + -ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. *Drayton, Pastoral Eclogue, viii.*

ore (ôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aur*; *< ME. ore, or, < AS. ær*, also *ær*, ore, brass, copper, bronze (cf. *æra, ore, ær, a mine*) = *OS. *ær* (in adj. *ær* = *G. ærn*, of brass) = *OHG. MHG. ær*, brass, = *lecl. æir*, brass (cf. *Sw. ære* = *Dan. øre*, a copper coin, *AS. æra*: see *ora, ære*) = *Goth. ær* (*ær* = *ær*), brass, copper coin, money, = *L. æs*, copper ore, bronze (see *æs*): cf. *Skt. aya*, metal.] 1. A metalliferous mineral or rock, especially one which is of sufficient value to be mined. A mixture of a native metal with rock or veinstone is not usually called ore, however, it being understood that in an ore proper the metal is in a mineralized condition—that is, exists in combination with some mineralizer, as sulphur or oxygen. The ore and veinstone together constitute the mass of the metalliferous deposit, vein or lode. The ore as mined is usually more or less mixed with veinstone, and from this it is separated, as completely as may be convenient or possible, by dressing. It then usually goes to the smelter, who, by means of a more or less complicated series of operations, frees it from the worthless material which still remains mechanically mixed with it, and also sets it free from its chemical combination with the substances by which it is mineralized.

2. Metal; sometimes, specifically, a precious metal, as gold.

To draw apart the body he hath kill'd;
O'er whom his very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure: he weeps for what is done.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. 25.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fossil or graven in metal.
Milton, P. L., xi. 570.

Bell-metal ore. See *bell-metal*.—**Clinton ore**, a peculiar form of iron ore occurring in the Clinton group, in the United States, at numerous points, from Wisconsin through Canada into New York and down the eastern slope of the Appalachian range. It is a hematite, but often takes the form of small flattened grains or disks: hence occasionally called *flattened ore*. It is quite frequently more or less pulverulent, staining the hands deep red, and hence called *dye-stone ore*. The Clinton ore is of great economical importance, but has the defect of containing considerable phosphoric acid. Also called *fossil ore*.—**Coral ore.** See *coral*.—**Float-ore.** Same as *float-mineral*.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold* (which see, under *gold*).—**Gray, horse-flesh, morass, etc., ore.** See the qualifying words.—**Mock ore, blende.**—**Peacock ore.** Same as *crucescite*.—**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*. (See also *kidney-ore, needle-ore*.)

ore², *n.* A Middle English form of *oar*¹.
ore³, *n.* [ME., also *are*, < AS. *ār*, grace, favor, honor, = OS. *āra* = OFries. *ār* = D. *eer* = MLG. *ēre* = OHG. *ēra*, MHG. *ēre*, G. *ehre* = Icel. *ara* = Sw. *ära* = Dan. *ære*, honor.] 1. Favor; grace; mercy; clemency; protection.

Leeman, thy grace, and, sweete bryd, thyn ore.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 540.

They schall cry & syke sore,
And say, "lord, mercy, thyn ore!"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

2. Honor; glory.

ore⁴ (*ör*), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *ware*² in like sense.] A seaweed, especially *Fucus vesiculosus* or *Laminaria digitata*. Compare *ore-weed*.

ore⁵ (*ör*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fine wool. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

öre (*öre*), *n.* [Dan., = Sw. *öre*; AS. *ōra* (< ODan.). Cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark: see *ore¹*.] A modern unit of value in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the hundredth part of the crown (Danish *krone*, Swedish *krona*), and worth about one fourth of a United States cent; also, the coin corresponding to it.

oread (*ō-rē-ad*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄρεϊας* (*ōreïas*), a mountain nymph, prop. adj., of a mountain, < *ὄρος*, a mountain.] In *Gr. myth.*, a mountain nymph.

She . . . like a wood-nymph light,
Oread or *Dryad*, or of *Delia's* train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton, P. L., ix. 387.*

Sunbeams upon distant hills
Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet *oreades* sporting visibly. *Wordsworth.*

orectic (*ō-rek'tik*), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀρεκτικός*, of or pertaining to appetite (*ὀρεκτικόν*, the appetites), < *ὄρεξις*, propension, appetite, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive. *Fallows*.—2. Pertaining to the will. *Monbodo*, Ancient Metaphysics, II. vii., ix.

oreclifer, *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρελifer*, *orelifer*, *n.*] 1. Ore lying under ground.—2. Right or claim to ore from ownership of the land in which it is found.

Oreclifer is a libertine whereby a man claimeth the Ore found in his soil.

New Exposition of Terms of Law. (Minsheu, 1617.)

ore-deposit (*ō-rē-pōz'it*), *n.* Any natural occurrence of ore or of economically valuable metalliferous material, whatever may be its form or extent: a metalliferous deposit. Both *ore-deposit* and *metalliferous deposit* have been used by authors with essentially the same meaning. Either designation includes veins, whether "fissure" or "true," "scattered" or "massive": flat masses, sheets, or blankets; pipe-veins, pockets, impregnations, and carbonaceous; irregularly disseminated and eruptive masses; stratified deposits—in short, any one of the numerous varieties of form in which the ore of the various metals, or more rarely the metals themselves, are presented in nature, or are revealed by mining explorations.

Oregon grape. See *Berberis*.

Oregonian (*ō-rē-gō-ni-an*), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρεγιαν* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oregon, one of the United States, on the Pacific slope.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Oregon.

ore-hearth (*ō-rē-hārth*), *n.* A small rectangular blast-furnace used in lead-smelting in the north

of England and in Scotland. The hearth is made of cast-iron. The so-called "American ore-hearth" is not very different in form from the English. It has been experimented with in various parts of Germany.

oreide (*ō-rē-id*), *n.* Same as *oroide*.

oreillere (*ō-rā-lyär'*), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillere*, *oreillere*, an ear-piece, < *oreille*, ear: see *oreillette*.] An ear-piece of a helmet. See *ear-piece*.

oreillette (*ō-rā-lyet'*), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillette*, < L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear: see *auricle*, *ear*.] 1. In medieval costume, a part of the head-dress covering the ears, or worn in front of the ears. (a) A part of the crespine, projecting in this way. (b) An arrangement of braids of the hair.



a. Oreillette (def. a) in head-piece with movable and adjustable face-guard; 16th century.

2. An ear-piece of a helmet. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.*
orellin (*ō-rel'in*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄρελιν*], the specific element in *Bixa Orellana*, + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter contained together with bixin in annatto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Orenburg gum. [So called from *Orenburg* in Russia.] A resinous substance which exudes from the trunk of the European larch in Russia while in the process of combustion. It is wholly soluble in water.

Oreodaphne (*ō-rē-ō-daf'nē*), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck and Martius, 1833), < *Gr.* *ὄρος* (*ōre-*), mountain, + *δάφνη*, laurel.] A genus of aromatic trees of the order *Laurineae* and the tribe *Perseaeeae*, now included in the genus *Ocotea* as a section distinguished by a less enlarged berry loosely inclosed in the cup-shaped perianth.

Oreodon (*ō-rē-ō-don*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρος*, mountain, + *ὄδων* (*ōdon-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Oreodontidae*, named by Leidy in 1851 from remains occurring in the Miocene of North America.—2. [*i. e.*] A species of this genus; one of the so-called ruminating hogs.

oreodont (*ō-rē-ō-dont*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodontidae (*ō-rē-ō-don'ti-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon* (*-t*) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Oreodon*. They are related to the *Amphotheriidae* and *Dichobunidae*, and constitute one of several ancestral types intermediate in character between the existing deer and deer-like ruminants and the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyls, as swine. The teeth are in uninterrupted series in both jaws, with enlarged upper canines and caniniform lower first premolars. The family has been divided into *Oreodontinae* and *Agriocharinae*.

oreodontine (*ō-rē-ō-don'tin*), *a.* Same as *oreodont*.

oreodontoid (*ō-rē-ō-don'toid*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodontioidea (*ō-rē-ō-don-toi'dē-ō*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon* (*-t*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of oreodont mammals conterminous with the family *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodoxa (*ō-rē-ō-dok'shā*), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1804), < *Gr.* *ὄρος*, mountain, + *δόξα*, glory.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceae* and the subtribe *Oncospermeae*, characterized by the petals being united at the base in the pistillate flowers. There are 6 species, of tropical America, all handsome trees, with tall, smooth, robust trunk. In some very tall, terminated by a crown of pinnately divided leaves, with small white flowers and small violet fruit on the slender drooping branches of a large spadix. *O. regia*, a tree of 90 feet, is found sparingly as far north as Florida. See *cabbage-tree*, 1.

oreographic (*ō-rē-ō-graf'ik*), *a.* Same as *oro-graphic*.

oreography (*ō-rē-ō-graf'i*), *n.* Same as *orography*.

Oreophasine (*ō-rē-ō-fā-sī'nē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreophasis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cracidae*, typified by the genus *Oreophasis*, having the pelvis narrow behind, the head with a bony tubercle, and the nostrils feathered; the mountain curassows.

oreophasine (*ō-rē-ō-fā'sin*), *a.* Pertaining to the *Oreophasine*, or having their characters.

Oreophasis (*ō-rē-ō-fā'sis*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *φάσις*, a river in Colchis, with ref. to the Phasian bird, *φασιανός*, the pheasant: see *pheasant*.] The only genus of *Oreophasine*. There is but one species, *O. arbianus*, almost as large as a turkey, inhabiting the wooded parts of Guatemala at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Oreortyx (*ō-rē-ōr'tiks*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *ὄρυξ*, a quail: see *Oryx*.] A beau-

tiful genus of American partridges, of the subfamily *Oryzinae* or *Odontophorinae*, having the head adorned with a long arrowy crest composed of two slender keeled plumes; the mountain quails. There is but one species, *O. picta*, the plumed partridge or mountain quail, about 1½ inches long and 1¼ in extent of wings, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Oregon, California, and Nevada. In most of its range it is one of two leading gallinaceous game-birds, the other being the valley quail, *Lophortyx californica*. The eggs in this genus are spotted like those of grouse, not white, and there are other indications of relationship



Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*).

with grouse. The bird's plumage is olive-brown and bluish-slate, varied with black, white, and chestnut. Also written *Oreortyx*.

Oreoscoptes (*ō-rē-ō-skop'tēz*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρος* (*ōre-*), a mountain, + *σκοπτός*, a mimic, mocker, < *σκοπεῖν*, mock, jeer, scoff at.] A peculiar genus of *Mimidae*, comprising a single species, *O. montanus*, which inhabits the western United States and Territories; the mountain mocking-bird. The wing is more pointed than in other *Mimidae*, and about as long as the tail. The adults are speckled be-



Mountain Mocking-bird (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).

low. The bird is about 8 inches long (the wing and tail each about 4), of a grayish or brownish ash-color above, and white below with dusky spots, the wings and tail being fuscous marked with white spots. It is abundant in sage-brush, whence it is also called *sage-thrasher*. Also written *Oreoscoptes*.

Oreotrochilus (*ō-rē-ō-trok'i-lus*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *τροχίλος*, a wagtail, sand-piper: see *Trochilus*.] A genus of *Trochilidae* or humming-birds; the mountain-hummers. The species live at great heights, at or near the snow-line. There are several very beautiful species, as *O. exilis* of Bolivia, *O. leucopleurus* of the Andes, and *O. pichincha* and *O. chinborazo*, respectively of the mountains whose names they bear.

oreweed (*ō-rē-wēd*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄρε* + *weed*.] Sea-weed; sea-wrack, used as manure on the coasts of Cornwall and of Scotland, etc. *J. Ray, English Words* (ed. 1691), p. 108.

orewood (*ō-rē-wūd*), *n.* [A corruption of *oreweed*.] Same as *oreweed*.

Those broad-leaved black weeds which are called *orewood*, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore. *Markham, Farewell to Husbandry. (Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant-names.)*

orexis (*ō-rek'sis*), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ὄρεξις*, desire, appetite, propension, < *ὄρεγναι*, reach, reach out, stretch after, yearn for, desire.] In *med.*, a desire or appetite.

orey, *a.* See *ory*.

orif, *n.* [ME., < AS. *orf*, cattle, stock.] Cattle.

Into the berils they forth kachee
Here *orf*, for that they wolden lachee.
Gower. (Halliwell.)

orfe (*ōrf*), *n.* [= F. *orfe*, *orphe* = Sp. *orfo*, < L. *orphus*, < *Gr.* *ὄρφος*, a kind of perch.] The golden variety of the ide. It has been introduced both into the United States and into England. Also called *alund*.

orfevert, *n.* [*OF.* *orfevert*, F. *orfevert*, < L. *auri faber*, a worker in gold: *auri*, gen. of *aurum*, gold; *faber*, a worker: see *fever*.] A goldsmith. *York Plays*, p. xxi.

orgildt, *n.* [AS. **orfild*, < *orf*, cattle, + *gild*, a payment.] In *Saxon law*, a restitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in plegio, or bound by the engagement called frank-pledge; specifically, a payment for restoring of property taken away.

orfrayst, *n.* [Also *orfreys*, and in later form as *sing.* (from *orfrays* regarded as a plural) **orfray*, *orfhrey*, *orfrey*, *orfrei*, etc.; < ME. *orfrayes*, *orfare*, < OF. *orfrays*, *orfrayz*, *orfreis*, *orfrois*, F. *orfrei* = Pr. *aufres* = OSp. *orofres*, < ML. **auriphrygia*, *aurifrigia*, *aurifrygium*, also, after OF., *aurifrista*, *aurifrasius*, etc., also *auriphrygiatus*: see *auriphrygia*, *auriphrygiate*.] 1. Embroidered work.

Of orfrays fresh was hir gerlond.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 869.

Hir croupure was of orfare;
And als clere golde hir byrdill it schone;
One aythir syde hange bellis three.

Thomas of Erreseldoune (Child's Ballads, l. 99).

2. Same as *orfhrey*, 2.

And the Orfrayes sett fulle of gret Perl and precious
Stones, fulle nobly wroughte. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 233.

orfrayt, *n.* [< OF. *orfraye*, a corrupt form of *offraye*, *ophraye*, for **osfraye*, an osprey, < L. *ossifragus*, osprey: see *osprey*, *ossifrage*.] Same as *osprey*.

Moreover, these *orfraies*, or ospreies (the *Haliartos*, are not thought to be a several kind of eagles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and engendered of divers sorts. And their young *aspraies* bee counted a kind of *ossifragi*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 3.

orfrayst, *orfreyst*, *n.* See *orfrayst*.

orgal (ôr'gal), *n.* Same as *argoll*.

orgament, *orgamyt*, *n.* [Corrupt forms of *organy*, *Organnum*.] Same as *organ*.

organ (ôr'gan), *n.* [< ME. *organ*, *orgon*, < AS. *organo*, f., or *organa*, m., a musical instrument, *organ*, m., a song, canticle (c. g., the paternoster); ME. also *orgle* = D. *orgel* = MLG. *organ*, *orgen*, *orgel* = OLG. *organā*, *orgina*, *orgelā*, *orglā*, MHG. *orgene*, *orgon*, *orgel*, *orgel*, G. *orgel* = Icel. *organ* = Sw. Dan. *orgel* = OF. *orgue*, *orgre*, *orgue*, F. *orgue* = Pr. *orgue* = Sp. *organo* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an organ (wind-instrument); = D. *orgaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *organ* = OF. *organe*, *organum*, *orgue*, F. *organe* = Sp. *organo* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an instrument or organ (as of speech, etc.), < L. *organum*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an instrument, implement, tool, also an organ of sense or apprehension, an organ of the body, also a musical instrument, an organ, < **ἔργον*, work: see *work*.] 1. An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some action is performed or end accomplished.

His be the praise that this atchev'ment wrought,
Who made my hand the organ of his might.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 33.

My lord, I will be ruled;
The rather, if you could devise it so
That I might be the organ.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 71.

Fortune, as an *organ* of virtue and merit, deserveth the consideration. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 324.

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions: as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, faction, cause, denomination, or person: as, a Republican *organ*; a party *organ*.

I wish to notice some objections . . . which have been lately urged . . . in the columns of the London "Leader," the able *organ* of a very respectable and influential class in England. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, etc., p. 98.

3. In *biol.*, one of the parts or members of an organized body, as an animal or a plant, which has some specific function, by means of which some vital activity is manifested or some vital process is carried on: as, the *organs* of digestion, circulation, respiration, reproduction, locomotion; the *organ* of vision or of hearing; the vocal *organs*.

It is just so high as it is, and moves with its own organs.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7. 40.

What is agreeable to some is not to others; what touches smoothly my *organ* may grate upon yours.

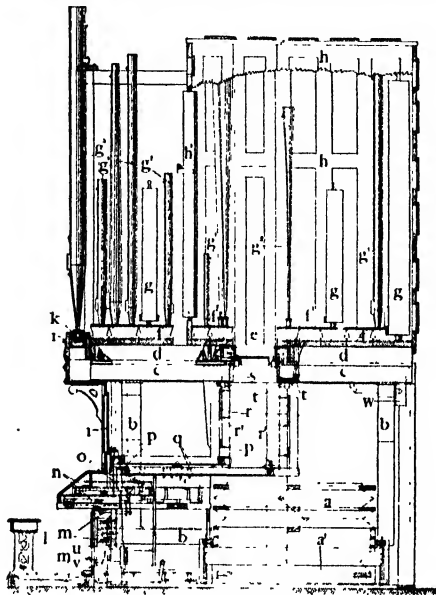
Gentleman Instructed, p. 367. (Davies.)

4. The vocal organs collectively; the voice: now rare except in a somewhat technical or cant application with reference to the musical use of the voice.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 4. 38.

5. In *phren.*, any part of the brain supposed to have a particular office or function in determining the character of the individual, and to be indicated by one of the areas of cerebral surface recognized by phrenologists: as, the *organ* of acquisitiveness, of alimentiveness, of inhabitiveness, etc.—6. The largest, the most complicated, and the noblest of musical instruments, consisting of one or many sets of pipes sounded by means of compressed air, the whole instrument being under the control of a single player; a pipe-organ, as distinguished from a reed-organ. Historically, the principle of sounding a pipe pneumatically has been known from the earliest times. The combination of pipes or whistles into graduated series, so as to produce the tones of some sort of scale, appears in the primitive Pan's-pipe and in the Chinese cheng, both of which are blown by the breath, the latter being perhaps



Section of a two manual Organ.

a, reservoir-bellows; *a'*, feeders; *b*, wind-trunk; *c*, wind-boxes; *d*, wind-chests or sound-boards; *e*, pallet-box, containing key valves; *f*, upper boards, forming top of wind-chest; *g*, rack-boards, which support pipes; *g'*, wood pipes; *g''*, metal flue-pipes; *g'''*, reed-pipes; *h*, front pipes, ornamental; *h'*, metal box, broken out to show interior; *h''*, swell-shade or shutter, which opens or closes front of swell-box; *i*, case; *j*, front-pipe groove-board; *j'*, bench; *m*, pedal key; *n*, pedal-complex-mechanism; *n'*, manual keys and complex-mechanism; *o*, stickers, wooden rods which transmit motion from keys by thrust; *p*, squares, which transmit motion after manner of a bell-crank to pass corners; *q*, true keys, which transmit motion by tension; *r*, roller-boards, which support rollers; *r'*, rollers, which are equivalents of rack-shaft; *s*, key-pallets, which control supply of wind to pipes; *t*, draw-stop valves and mechanism; *u*, swell pedal, which controls swell-shades; *v*, combination-pedals, which move a group of stops by a single impulse of the foot; *w*, tremulant.

the actual prototype of the modern organ. Instruments of this general class seem to have been used in Europe from the first Christian centuries, having some apparatus for furnishing compressed air and a set of pipes the sounding of which was variously controlled. Soon after the tenth century great improvements were made, affecting every part of the mechanism. The process of mechanical development has been continuous ever since, and is still going on. The original impetus to this steady progress is due to the fact that the pipe-organ has been recognized ever since the fourth or fifth century as preeminently the church musical instrument. Until the sixteenth century no other instrument commanded the careful study of educated musicians. Its application to purely concert uses is comparatively recent. The modern pipe-organ consists essentially of three mechanical systems: the *wind-supply*, the compressed air used being technically called *wind*; the *pipework*, including the entire sound-producing apparatus; and the *action*, the mechanism by which the player controls the whole. The *wind-supply* includes two or more *feeders*, oblique bellows which are operated either by hand or by a water, gas, steam, or electric motor or engine; a *storage-bellows*, horizontal bellows into which the feeders open, and in which the air is kept at a uniform pressure by means of weights; *wind-trunks*, distributing the compressed air to the several parts of the instrument; and *wind-chests*, boxes directly under the pipes, in which are the valves for admitting the air to particular pipes or sets of pipes. Occasionally certain *solo* pipes are supplied with air from a special storage-bellows in which the tension is made greater by extra weights; such pipes are said to be on *extra* or *heavy* wind. The *pipework* includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes, made either of metal or of wood, arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, at least one pipe being usually provided in each set for each digital of the keyboard. In general, all pipes are either *flue-pipes*, which are either open at the upper end or plugged, or *reed-pipes*, the former producing tones through the impact of a stream of air upon the sharp edge or lip of a mouth in the side of the pipe, and the latter producing tones by the vibration of a tongue or reed placed over or in an orifice through which the air passes. (See *pipe*.) The pipes in a given set or stop are alike, except in size and pitch. The four principal qualities of tone produced are the *true organ-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of broad scale; the *flute-tone*, given by stopped wooden flue-pipes; the *string-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of narrow scale; and the *reed-tone*, given by reed-pipes of various shape and material. A stop

whose tones correspond exactly with the normal pitch of the digitals with which the several pipes are connected is called an *eight-foot stop*; one whose tones are uniformly an octave lower is called a *sixteen-foot stop*; while those whose tones are uniformly one or two octaves higher are called *four-foot* and *two-foot stops* respectively. Stops whose tones are different from the normal pitch of the digitals used, or from their upper or lower octaves, are called *mutation stops*, in distinction from the above *foundation stops*. Stops that have more than one pipe to the digital are called *mixture stops* or *mixtures*. It is customary to group together several stops of different construction, tone-quality, and pitch upon a single wind-chest, and such a group of stops constitutes a *partial organ*. Usually from two to five such groups of stops or partial organs are introduced, such as the *great organ*, the chief and most sonorous of all; the *swell-organ*, so called because shut up in a tight box one side of which consists of shutters which may be opened or shut so as to let out or muffle the sound; the *choir-organ*, specially intended for accompanying either voices or other stops of the organ itself; the *solo-organ*, providing stops of very conspicuous power and individuality; and the *pedal organ*, including deep-toned stops played from a keyboard for the feet, and supplying the fundamental tones of the harmony. The number, order, power, and quality of the stops placed in these several partial organs vary widely. Each is complete in itself, having its own wind-chest and keyboard, so that it can be used independently of the others; but by means of couplers any pair may be played conjointly from a single keyboard. (See *coupler*.) The *action* includes one keyboard for each partial organ, a stop-knob for each stop, a knob or piston for each coupler, a swell-pedal, combination pedals, etc. Keyboards for the hands are called *manuals*, and those for the feet *pedals*, each being made up of the manual white and black digitals or keys. The manuals usually have a compass of nearly or about five octaves, beginning on the second C below middle C, while the pedals have about half this compass, beginning an octave lower. The manuals are placed above each other in a desk-like case; when there are two, the lower belongs to the great organ, and the upper to the swell-organ; when there are three, the lowest belongs to the choir-organ. The stop knobs, bearing the names of the stops, are placed on both sides of the manuals, and are grouped according to the partial organs to which they belong. When a stop is to be used, its knob is pulled forward, or "drawn." Frequently *combination pedals* or *pistons* are provided, by which several knobs may be drawn or retired at once. Sometimes, also, a *crescendo pedal* is introduced, by which the entire resources of the instrument may be gradually called into action. The keyboards may be combined in various ways by means of couplers. The digitals of the keyboards are connected with the valves in the wind-chests by a complicated series of stickers, squares, rollers, trackers, etc., which are almost entirely made of wood. In large organs the friction of the key-action is so great that a pneumatic or electric action is employed, in which the digitals merely make connections so that compressed air or electricity may do the work. The stop-knobs are connected with the wind-chests by similar systems of levers, rods, squares, etc., which are also often pneumatically or electrically manipulated. When a digital on one of the keyboards is depressed, a valve is opened from the wind-chest belonging to that keyboard, admitting the compressed air to a groove or channel over which stand all the pipes belonging to the digital; only those pipes, however, are sounded that belong to the stops whose stop knobs happen to be drawn. The opening and closing of the shutters of the *swell-box* is manipulated through a special *swell pedal*. Various other mechanical accessories are often added, such as the *tremulant*, a device by which an oscillating tension is given to the air in one of the wind-trunks, the *pedal-check*, the *bellows-signal*, etc. The history of organ music until the sixteenth century was coincident with that of vocal music, for which it merely afforded a basis; but since that time it has had a remarkable independent development, particularly in the works of J. S. Bach. The organ has been much used in conjunction with choral music to enhance broad harmonic effects; and lately it has been also applied to the elaborate imitation of orchestral music. It remains the distinctively church instrument, although it is often found in concert-halls and in opera-houses. Formerly the instrument was often spoken of as a *pair of organs*, or simply *organs*.

His voice was merrier than the merry organ

On masee days that in the church goon.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 32.

The chieff church of this city is curiously carved within and without, furnished with a *pair of organs*, and a most magnificent font, all of copper.

Erchyn, *Diary*, Sept. 17, 1641.

In 1501 the complete expression is met with, "one *peyre* of *orgynys*"; and it continued in use up to the time of Pepys, who wrote his "Diary" in the second half of the 17th century.

Grove, *Dict. Music*, II. 587.

7. One of the independent groups of stops of which a pipe-organ is made up; a partial organ, such as the *great organ*, the *swell-organ*, etc., described above.—8. A harmonium or reed-organ.—9. Some other musical instrument, as a pipe or harp.

There is much music, excellent voice, in this little organ (a recorder), yet cannot you make it speak. "Blood! do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?"

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 385.

Accessory genital organs. See *genital*.—**American organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**A pair of organs.** See *def. 6*, and *pair*, 5.—**Barrel organ.** See *barrel-organ*.—**Cabinet organ.** See *cabinet*.—**Chair organ.** See *chair-organ*.—**Choir organ.** See *choir-organ*.—**Cibarial cup-shaped, Cuvierian organs.** See the adjectives.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ of Corti*.—**Echo-organ.** one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ; so called because it is placed at a distance from the main part of the instrument, and is used for echo-like effects. Its action is almost always electric.

Electric organ. (a) The apparatus by means of which an electric fish (ray, eel, or catfish) gives a shock. (b) A

pipe-organ the action of which is manipulated with the help of electricity. — **Enharmonic, euharmonic organ.** See the adjectives. — **Expressive organ,** either a harmonium (see *reed-organ*), or the same as *swell-organ*. — **Full organ,** in *organ-playing*, the entire power of the instrument. — **Grand organ.** Same as *full organ* or *great organ*. — **Great organ,** the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, its keyboard, wind-chest, and pipes being central with reference to the others. — **Hand organ.** See *hand-organ*. — **Hydraulic organ,** a pipe-organ the supply of compressed air for which is gathered by means of some hydraulic device. The term is especially applied to the organs of the ancient Romans, of the construction of which little is known: in this sense sometimes loosely used as opposed to *pneumatic organ*. — **Intertentacular organ of Parre, intromittent organ.** See the adjectives. — **Jacobson's organ,** a cul-de-sac or diverticular canal in the lower part of the nasal cavity of most vertebrates, shut off from the nasal fossa, but communicating with the buccal cavity by the ducts of Stenson. Its walls are variously branched, bearing branches of the olfactory nerve. — **Leydigian organs.** See *Leydigian*. — **Metamorphosis of organs.** See *metamorphosis*. — **Mouth organ.** See *mouth-organ*. — **Organ coral.** See *coral*. — **Organ music,** music written for the organ or performed on the organ. — **Organ of Bojanus,** the renal organ or nephridium of mollusks. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 478. See cuts under *Lamelli-branchiata*. — **Organ of Corti,** an epithelial structure on the floor of the cochlear canal of mammals, which appears to be the means by which sound-vibrations produce nervous impulses in the cochlear nerve. It consists of a peculiar modification of the lining epithelium of the basilar membrane within the membranous cochlea, the chief structural elements of which are the rods of Corti and the hair-cells. The rods of Corti are long, narrow, rigid columnar cells, rising from a conical base and arranged in an inner and an outer row; they incline toward each other and interlock by their heads, forming thus the arch of Corti. Adjoining the inner acoustic rods there is a single row, and externally to the outer rods four to six (in man) rows of acoustic hair-cells: these are long columns, inclined with the rods, attached to the basilar membrane, and terminating in a rounded extremity furnished with a curved row of short, stiff, terminal, hair-like filaments. The outer hair-cells are covered by the reticular membrane. The whole organ, finally, is covered by the tectorial membrane. — **Organ of Giraldès,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the male, connected with the vas aberrans and consisting of a number of convoluted tubules embedded in cellular tissue close to the head of the epididymis; the paraplidyms. — **Organ of Rosenmüller,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the female; the parovarium. — **Organ school,** either a school where the art of organ-playing is taught, or an instruction-book for organ-players. — **Organs of the lateral line, in fish.** See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*. — **Organ tablature,** tablature intended for the recording of organ music. See *tablature*. — **Organ tone,** a quality of musical tone which is characteristic of the pipe-organ; such a tone as is given by the stop in a pipe organ called the *open diapason*. — **Palpal organs.** See *palpal*. — **Parlor-organ.** See *reed-organ*. — **Partial organ,** one of the distinct groups of stops into which a pipe-organ is divided, having its own wind-chest and its own keyboard. See def. 6. — **Pedal organ.** See def. 6 and *pedal*. — **Pipe-organ,** an organ with pipes; a church organ: opposed to *reed-organ*. See def. 6. — **Pneumatic organ,** an organ the action of which is manipulated by means of pneumatic contrivances. See *hydraulic organ*, above. — **Portable organ,** an organ that can be carried about from place to place: first used to describe small pipe-organs, but now applied mostly to reed-organs. — **Positive organ.** (a) A pipe-organ that is fixed or stationary: opposed to *portative organ*. (b) Same as *choir-organ*. — **Reed organ.** See *reed-organ*. — **Sars's organ,** a little ciliated patch on the arm of the lophophore of some polyzoons. — **Solo-organ,** one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ. — **Swell-organ,** one of the partial organs of a pipe-organ.

organ¹ (ôr'gan), v. t. [Cf. AS. *organian*, *organian*, sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; < *organ¹*, n.] To furnish with organs; organize. *Bp. Manningham*. [Rare.]

organ² (ôr'gan), n. [A contracted form of *organ¹*. Cf. *organy*.] Same as *organ*.

A good wife once a bed of organs set;
The pigs came in, and eat up every whitt;
The good man said, Wife, you've your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on organs play.
Wits' Recreations, p. 86. (Nares.)

organ-albumin (ôr'gan-al-bû'min), n. The albumin which constitutes a part of the solid tissues.

organ-bench (ôr'gan-bench), n. The wooden bench or seat on which an organ-player sits.

organ-blower (ôr'gan-blô'er), n. One who blows the bellows of an organ; also, a motor or engine for blowing an organ.

organ-builder (ôr'gan-bil'dér), n. One whose occupation is the construction of pipe-organs.

organdie, organdy (ôr'gan-di), n. [Cf. *organ-dî*, book-muslin.] A muslin of great fineness and translucency, used for women's dresses. It is sold both plain and figured with printed flowers, etc.

organer¹ (ôr'gan-ër), n. [ME., < *organ¹* + -er¹.] An organist.

organ-fish (ôr'gan-fish), n. A drumfish of the genus *Pogonias*.

organ-grinder (ôr'gan-grin'dér), n. A strolling musician who "grinds" out music from a barrel-organ.

organ-gun (ôr'gan-gun), n. A firearm in which a number of chambers, each containing a charge, are set side by side, like the pipes of an organ.

In one variety the chambers are moved sidewise by a ratchet, and come severally opposite a barrel, through which the charge is fired. It is the French *orgue à serpentin*, the German *Todten-organ* (death-organ).

organ-harmonium (ôr'gan-hâr-mô'ni-um), n. A harmonium or reed-organ of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

organic (ôr-gau'ik), a. and n. [= F. *organique* = Sp. *orgánico* = Pg. It. *organico* (cf. D. G. *organisch* = Dan. Sw. *organisk*), < L. *organicus*, < Gr. *ôrganikos*, of or pertaining to organs, serving as organs, < *ôrganon*, an organ: see *organ¹*.] I. a. 1. Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or means; instrumental.

He (Satan), glad
Of her attention gain'd, with serpent-tongue
Organic, or impulse of vocal art,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.
Milton, P. L., ix. 580.

The animal system is not *organic* merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions, according to the natural meaning of that term, conveyed by the nerves of the several senses. It is *organic* also to wants, and to impulses for the satisfaction of those wants.
T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 85.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

In the knowledge of *organic* functions, how full soever it may be, we shall not find the adequate explanation of social phenomena.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 189.

When the mind is cheered by happy thoughts, the *organic* processes are promoted.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 472.

3. Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. See *inorganic*.

The term *organic*, as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course *organic* in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred—at any rate for a certain time—and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product; but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality.
H. A. Nicholson.

4. In *chem.*, formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. See *chemistry* and *inorganic*.—5. Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coördination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

No *organic* law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration.
Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 117.

Christianity stands in *organic* connection with the Old Testament religion, both being parts of a gradually developing system.
G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 6.

Every drama represents in *organic* sequence the five stages of which a complete action consists and which are essential to it.
A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, Int., p. xi.

Intelligence is not only *organic*, but it stands at the apex of organization.

J. Watson, *Schelling's Transcendental Idealism*, p. 139.

6. In *philol.*, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous.—7. Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

A simple and truthful consideration of his official duty under the *organic* Act by which the Territory was organized.
G. T. Curtis, *Buchanan*, II. 202.

8t. In *music*, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments.—**Organic acid**, acid of which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid. Carbonic acid and its derivative acids are sometimes classed with the inorganic and sometimes with the organic acids.—**Organic activity**, an activity dependent on a special instrument or organ.—**Organic analysis**, in *chem.*, the analysis of organic substances; the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them.—**Organic base**, in *chem.*, a nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloid*.—**Organic body**, a body composed of dissimilar parts.—**Organic chemistry**. See *chemistry*.—**Organic description of curves**. See *curve*.—**Organic disease**, a disease in which there is appreciable anatomical alteration in the structures involved: opposed to *functional disease*, in which any alterations produced are too fine to be visible.—**Organic geometry**. See *geometry*.—**Organic law**, in *politics*, a system of laws forming part of the fundamental constitution of a state; specifically, a written constitution.—**Organic molecules**. See *molecule*.—**Organic music**, an old name for instrumental music.—**Organic product**, that in which everything is interchangeably means and end.—**Organic radical**, in *chem.*, a group of elements containing carbon, which takes part in chemical reactions like an element, not being readily decomposed by them.—**Organic remains**, fossil remains of a plant or an animal.—**Organic theory**, an explanation by means of a hypothesis of development, especially peaceful development, from an inward determination to a determinate end.

II.† n. The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

A system of logical precepts consists of two parts, the *matic* and *organick*. . . . The other [the second] converses about the organs themselves with which the understanding entreats of themes, and according to its capacity attains to the knowledge of them.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

organical (ôr-gan'i-kal), a. [< *organic* + -al.] Same as *organic*.

organically (ôr-gan'i-kal-i), adv. In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts; by or through organization.

organicalness (ôr-gan'i-kal-nes), n. The state of being organic.

organicism (ôr-gan'i-sizm), n. [< *organic* + -ism.] In *pathol.*, the doctrine of the localization of disease; the theory which refers all disease to material lesions of organs.

organiet, n. See *organy¹*, *organy²*.

organific (ôr-gan'if'ik), a. [< L. *organum*, organ, + -ficus, making; see -fic.] Forming organs or an organized structure; constituting an organism; formative; acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge*.

organifier (ôr-gan'i-fi-ër), n. [< *organify* + -er.] In collodion dry-plate photographic processes, a weak solution, generally five to ten grains to the ounce of water, of organic matter, such as gelatin, albumen, coffee, gum arabic, or morphia, used to organify the sensitized plate. See *organify*.

Some again employ an *organifier* of tannin.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 576.

organify (ôr-gan'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *organified*, ppr. *organifying*. [< L. *organum*, organ, + -ficare, make; see -fy.] In *photog.*, to add organic matter to; impregnate with organic matter: said of a dry plate prepared according to one of the old collodion processes. The plate, after sensitization in the silver-bath, was washed to remove the free silver, and then flowed with the organifier or preservative, the object of which was at once to hold open the pores of the collodion, to improve the keeping qualities of the plate, and to increase its sensitiveness. See *organifier*.

The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is *organified*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 264.

organisability, organisation, etc. See *organizability, etc.*

organisata (ôr'gan-i-sâ'tij), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *organisatus*, *organizatus*, organized: see *organizate*.] Those things which are organized as animals and plants; any or all organisms. *De Jussieu*.

organism (ôr'gan-izm), n. [= F. *organisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *organismo* = G. *organismus*, < NL. *organismus*; as *organ¹* + -ism.] 1. Organic structure; organization. [Rare.]

Suffrage and proper *organism* combined are sufficient to counteract the tendency of government to oppress and abuse of power.
Cathoun, *Works*, I. 2.

2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, a of which partake of a common life.

Every *organism* has not only an inherited and gradual modified structure which is one of the determinants of its history, it has also a history of incident, that is on transient conditions, which may lead two similar *organisms* along divergent paths, and determine them to different manifestations.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 5.
Germs of microscopic *organisms* exist abundantly on the surface of all fruits.

Pasteur, *On Fermentation* (trans.), p. 1.

3. Anything that is organized or organic.

The social *organism* is not a mere physiological *organism*.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 15.

The universe is not a machine but an *organism*, with indwelling principle of life. *J. Fiske*, *Idea of God*, p. 11.

organismal (ôr-gan-iz'mal), a. [< *organism* + -al.] Of or pertaining to or produced by living organisms: as, *organismal* fermentation.

In 1852 Naudin argued for the formation of new species in nature in a similar way to that of varieties under cultivation, further attaching great importance to an assumed "principle of finality," apparently a kind of *organism* fate.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV.

organist (ôr'gan-ist), n. [In ME. *organister* (cf. *gonyster*); = F. *organiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *organista*, < ML. *organista*, one who plays on a musical instrument (cf. *organizare*, play on a musical instrument), < L. *organum*, a musical instrument, organ: see *organ¹*.] 1. One who plays on an organ, especially a pipe-organ; specifically, in modern churches, the regular officer

charged with playing the organ and often with the management of all the music of the service.

Over his keys, the musing organist,
Beginning doubtfully and far away,
First lets his fingers wander as they list.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

2†. In *medieval music*, a singer who sang some other part than the cantus firmus or melody. Also *organizer*.—3. In *ornith.*, a West Indian tanager, *Euphonia musica*: so called from its musical powers. The name is also given to other tanagers of this genus.

organist, *n.* [ME. *organyster*; as *organist* + *-er*.] An organist. Prompt. Parv., p. 369.

organistic (ôr-ga-nis'tik), *a.* [*< organist* + *-ic*.] In *music*, of or pertaining to an organ.

organistrum (ôr-ga-nis'trum), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, organ, + suffix *-istrum*.] A large variety of hurdy-gurdy.

organity (ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [*< organ* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of possessing organs; organization. [Rare.]

Many put out their force informative
In their ethereal corporeity,
Devoid of heterogeneity.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

organizability (ôr-gan-i-ză-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< organize* + *-ity*; see *-bility*.] The property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue: as, the *organizability* of fibrin. Also spelled *organisability*.

organizable (ôr-gan-i-ză-bl), *a.* [*< organize* + *-able*.] Capable of being organized; susceptible of organization. Also spelled *organisable*.

The superior types of organic substances, ending in organizable protoplasm.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 483.

organizatet, *a.* [*< NL. organizatus, organisatus*, pp. of *organizare*; see *organize*.] Provided with or acting through organs; organized.

Death our spirits doth release
From this distinguish'd organize sense.

Dr. H. More, Preexistence of the Soul, st. 21. (Davies.)

organization (ôr-gan-i-ză'shun), *n.* [= F. *organisation* = Sp. *organización* = Pg. *organisação* = It. *organizzazione*; as *organize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of organizing, or the process of disposing or arranging constituent or interdependent parts into an organic whole. (a) The process of rendering organic, in any sense.

Socially, as well as individually, *organization* is indispensable to growth; beyond a certain point there cannot be further growth without further organization.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 65.

(b) The process of arranging or systematizing; specifically, the process of combining parts into a coordinated whole: as, the *organization* of an expedition.

Philosophy, with him [Hegel], lies quite out of the range of common sense—which is merely the organization of sensible experiences.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 124.

2. That which is organized; a regularly constituted whole or aggregate; an organism, or a systematized and regulated whole; any body which has a definite constitution: often used specifically of an organized body of persons, as a literary society, club, corporation, etc.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

The body is a healthful and beautiful organization only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 199.

A moribund organization, to which few known writers belong, and before which dry-as-dust papers are semi-occasionally read.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 843.

3. Organic structure or constitution; arrangement, disposition, or collocation of interdependent parts or organs; constitution in general: as, animal organization; the organization of society; the organization of the church or of a legislature. Specifically, the physical constitution of an animal or vegetable body or of one of its parts: used absolutely, the physical or mental constitution of a human being: often used with special reference to the activities or functions which depend upon such organic structure: as, a fine, delicate, or susceptible organization.

The man whose moral organization is under due control never acts on mere feeling, but invariably submits it to reflection.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 79.

The lowest living things are not, properly speaking, organisms at all; for they have no distinctions of parts—no traces of organization.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 481.

The habits of command formed by a long period of almost universal empire, and by the aristocratic organization of the city, contributed to the elevation, and also to the pride, of the national character.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 182.

I was of a peculiarly sensitive organization; my nerves shivered to every touch, like harp-strings.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 60.

General discriminative power probably implies from the first a fine organization of the brain as a whole.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Also spelled *organisation*.

organize (ôr-gan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *organized*, ppr. *organizing*. [= F. *organiser* = Sp. *organizar* = Pg. *organisar* = It. *organizzare*, *< NL. organizare*, *organize* (cf. ML. *organizare*, play on the organ), *< L. organum*, organ; see *organ*.] 1. trans. 1. To render organic; give an organic structure to; construct or modify so as to exhibit or subserve vital processes: commonly in the past participle.

Those nobler faculties of the soul organized matter could never produce.

Ray.

"Organized beings," says the physiologist, "are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts." "An organized product of nature," says the great metaphysician, "is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means."

Whevell.

2. In general, to form into a whole consisting of interdependent parts; coördinate the parts of; systematize; arrange according to a uniform plan or for a given purpose; provide with a definite structure or constitution; order.

So completely, however, is a society organized upon the same system as an individual being that we may almost say there is something more than an analogy between them.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Don Galvez went himself to Havannah to organize and command a great expedition against Pensacola.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xlv.

In the field where the western abutment of the old bridge may still be seen, about half a mile from this spot, the first organized resistance was made to British arms.

Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

3. In *music*, to sing or arrange in parts: as, to organize the halleluiah. [Rare.] = *syn.* 2. To constitute, construct.

II. intrans. To assume an organic structure or a definite formation or constitution, as a number of individuals; become coördinated or systematically arranged or ordered.

The men organize, and, as Chorus of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 187.

Also spelled *organise*.

organizer (ôr-gan-i-zêr), *n.* 1. One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.—2†. Same as *organist*.

Also spelled *organiser*.

organ-ling (ôr-gan-ling), *n.* [*< organ* + *ling*.] Same as *orgel*.

organ-loft (ôr-gan-lôft), *n.* The loft or gallery where an organ stands. Also called *music-loft*.

organochordium (ôr-gan-ô-kôr'di-um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *χορδή*, a string, chord.] A musical instrument combining the mechanisms of the pianoforte and of the pipe-organ: it was suggested by G. F. Vogler.

organogenesis (ôr-gan-ô-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *γενεσις*, origin; see *genesis*.] Same as *organogeny*.

organogenetic (ôr-gan-ô-jen'et'ik), *a.* [*< organogenesis*, after *γενεσις*.] Same as *organogenic*.

organogenic (ôr-gan-ô-jen'ik), *a.* [As *organogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to organogeny; organogenetic.

organogeny (ôr-gan-ô-jen'ij), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, organ, + *γενεσις*, producing; see *-geny*.] The history of the development of organs of living bodies, and of the systems and apparatus composed of these organs. Also *organogenesis*.

The development of the flower as a whole, or, as it is termed, the *organogeny* of the flower.

Beasey, Botany, p. 428.

organographic (ôr-gan-ô-graf'ik), *a.* [*< organograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organography.

organographical (ôr-gan-ô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< organographic* + *-al*.] Same as *organographic*.

organographist (ôr-gan-ô-graf'ist), *n.* [*< organograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

organography (ôr-gan-ô-graf'i), *n.* [= F. *organographie*, *< Gr. ôrganon*, organ, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] 1. In *biol.*, the study of organs and their relations; a description of the organs of plants and animals; descriptive organology.—2. In *music*, the scientific description of musical instruments.

organoleptic (ôr-gan-ô-lep'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *ληπτικός*, *< λαμβάνειν*, *λῆψις*, take.] 1. Making an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the or-

gans of touch, taste, and smell.—2. Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. *Dun-glison*.

organologic (ôr-gan-ô-loj'ik), *a.* [*< organology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to organology.

organological (ôr-gan-ô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< organologic* + *-al*.] Same as *organologic*.

organologist (ôr-ga-nol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< organology* + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one skilled in organology.

organology (ôr-ga-nol'ô-ji), *n.* [= F. *organologie*, *< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. A branch of biology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals and plants with reference to structure and function.—2. Phrenology.—3. The study of structure or organization.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style.

Dr. Quincey, Style, I.

4. In *music*, the science of musical instruments.

organometallic (ôr-gan-ô-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*< organ(ic)* + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen.

organon (ôr-gū-non), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an instrument, organ; see *organ*.] Cf. *organum*.] 1†. An organ; an instrument.

Employing all his wits in vain expense,
Abusing all his organs of sense.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, viii. 210.

O thou great God, ravish my earthly spirit!
That for the time a more than human skill
May feed the organs of all my sense.

Peele, David and Bethsabe, st. 15.

2. An instrument of thought. Originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics; thence given as a title to the logical treatises of Aristotle.

The *organon* of Descartes is doubt.

Vetlich, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xxi.

Hence—3. A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation. Bacon's work on this subject was called by him the "Novum Organum." Kant uses the term to denote the particular rules for acquiring the knowledge of a given class of objects.

I never could detect . . . that he did not just as rigorously observe . . . the peculiar logic of the law as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other organon than legal logic in his life.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 259.

The theory of judicial evidence is constantly misstated or misconceived even in this country [England], and the English law on the subject is too often described as being that which it is its chief distinction not to be—that is, as an *Organon*, as a sort of contrivance for the discovery of truth which English lawyers have patented.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 302.

Also *organum*.

organonomic (ôr-gan-ô-nom'ik), *a.* [*< organonomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organonomy.

organonomy (ôr-ga-non'ô-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *νόμος*, law.] The doctrine of the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic life; the body of organonomic laws.

organonym (ôr-gan-ô-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, the tenable technical name of any organ. [Rare.]

organonymal (ôr-ga-non'i-nal), *a.* [*< organonym-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to organonymy. *Coues*.

organonymic (ôr-ga-nô-nim'ik), *a.* [*< organonym-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organonymy; organonymal: as, *organonymic* terms. *Wilder*.

organonymy (ôr-ga-non'i-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, any system of scientific names of organs; the nomenclature of organs; organonyms collectively.

The terms . . . are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes *organonymy*.

Huck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 515.

organophonic (ôr-gū-nô-fon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *φωνή*, voice; see *phonic*.] In *music*, noting a kind of vocal music in which the tones of various instruments are imitated.

organophyly (ôr-ga-nof'i-li), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *φύλη*, a tribe.] The tribal history of organs. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

organoplastic (ôr-gan-ô-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-ic*. Cf. *plastic*.] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the

tissues of the organs of animals and plants: as, *organoplastic cells*.

organoplasty (ôr'gan-ô-plas-tî), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon, organ, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form, mold, + -y.*] In *biol.*, the origination or development of the tissues of organs in plants and animals.

organoscopy (ôr'gan-ô-skô-pî), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrganon, organ, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] Phrenology.

organ-piano (ôr'gan-pi-an'ô), *n.* Same as *metopiano*.

organ-pipe (ôr'gan-pîp), *n.* [*< ME. organ-pype.*] 1. A pipe of a pipe-organ. See *pipe*.

And the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper. *Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 98.*

Near gilded organ-pipes, her hair
Wound with white roses, slept St. Cecily.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, the throat; the windpipe; hence, the voice.—3. In *costume*, a large piping; a rounded flute.—**Organ-pipe coral.** See *coral*.

organ-point (ôr'gan-pôint), *n.* In *music*, a single tone, usually the tonic or the dominant, held or sustained by one of the voice-parts while the other parts progress freely without reference to the sustained tone, except at the beginning and end of the passage. It is a favorite effect in the climaxes of contrapuntal compositions. When an organ-point occurs in any other than the lowest voice, it is said to be *inverted*. Also *pedal-point*, *pedal harmony*, *pedal*.

organ-rest (ôr'gan-rest), *n.* In *her.*, same as *clarion*. *J. Gibbons.*

organ-screen (ôr'gan-skrên), *n.* *Eccles.*, an ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a



Organ-screen

Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

church organ, usually a secondary organ, smaller than the great organ, is placed in cathedrals. In English churches it is often placed at the western termination of the choir, in the normal position of the rood-loft; it is often found, however, as invariably in French cathedrals, on one side of the choir.

organ-seat (ôr'gan-set), *n.* Same as *organ-bench*.

organ-stop (ôr'gan-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See *organ* and *stop*.

organum (ôr'gan-num), *n.* [*L., LL., < Gr. ôrganon, an instrument, organ, etc.: see organon, organ.*] 1. Same as *organon*.—2. In *music*: (a) An organ. (b) Same as *diaphony*, 2.

organy (ôr'ga-nî), *n.*; pl. *organies* (-nîz). [*Also organie; < ME. *organge, orgonge, < OF. organie, organ (musical instrument), an extended form of organie, organ: see organ.*] An organ; instrument; means.

Youth and love
Were th' vnresisted *organyes* to seduce you.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Of gerils and of gloria laus gretly me dremed,
And how osanna by *orgonye* olde folke songen.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 9.

organy² (ôr'ga-nî), *n.* [*Also organie; a var. of organ², organ.*] Same as *organ*.

Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Dill, Sage, Baulme, etc.

Touchstone of Complexions (1575), p. 66. (*Davies.*)
The storke having a bunch of *orgamy*
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.

Heywood, Trola Britanica (1609). (*Nares.*)

organzine (ôr'gan-zîn), *n.* [*< F. organsin, OF. organsin, organin = Pg. organsim, < It. organzino, organzine.*] 1. A silk thread made of several singles twisted together; thrown silk. The warp of the best silk textiles is made of it.—2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

organzine (ôr'gan-zîn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *organzined*, ppr. *organzing*. [*< organzine, n.*] In *silk-making*, to twist single threads together, forming thrown silk or organzine. *Brande and Cox.*

orgasm (ôr'gazm), *n.* [= *F. orgasme = Sp. Pg. It. orgasmo, < Gr. *ôργασμός, swelling, excitement, < ôργάνω, swell, be excited; cf. ôργή, passion, impulse, propension; akin to ôργίζω, stretch after, desire; see orexis.*] 1. Immoderate excitement or action.

With the ravenous *orgasm* upon you, it seems impertinent to interpose a religious sentiment.

Lamb, Grace before Meat.

His friend started at the disordered appearance of the bard (Gray), whose *orgasm* had disturbed his very air and countenance.

I. D.Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 189.

2. In *med.*, a state of excitement in an organ: applied chiefly to the acme of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

orgastic (ôr'gas'tik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting orgasm; turgid, as an organ.

orgeat (ôr'zhat), *n.* [*< F. orgeat, < orge, < L. hordeum, barley: see Hordeum.*] A syrup made from almonds (originally barley), sugar, and orange-flower water. It is much used by confectioners, and medicinally as a mild demulcent and an agreeable vehicle for stronger remedies.

orgeis (ôr'jô-is), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; no obvious connection with *organ-ling*.] A large kind of ling. Also called *organ-ling*.

orgelt, *n.* See *orgul*.

orgiastic (ôr'ji-as'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ôργιαστικός, of or pertaining to orgies, < ôργια, orgies: see orgy.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, Phrygians, etc., especially those in honor of Bacchus or of Cybele; characterized by or consisting in wild, unnatural, impure, or cruel revelry; frantically enthusiastic: as, *orgiastic rites; orgiastic worship*. See *orgy*.

The religion of the Greeks in the region of Ida as well as at Kyzikus was more *orgiastic* than the native worship of Greece Proper, just as that of Laupaeus, Priapus, and Panium was more licentious. *Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 338.*

orgic (ôr'jik), *a.* [*< org-y + -ic.*] Orgiastic. [*Rare.*]

They (Egyptian pilgrims) landed at every town along the river to perform *orgic* dances. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 91.*

orglet, *n.* [*ME.: see organ.*] Same as *organ*.

orgont, **orgonet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *organ*.

orgonyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *organ*.

orguilette (ôr'gi-net'), *n.* [A French-like spelling, *< organ + -ette.*] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of one or more sets of reeds with an exhaust-bellows. The orifices to the reeds are covered with a movable strip of paper in which holes are cut at intervals, so that, when a crank is turned and the bellows put in operation, the paper is revolved from one roller to another, and the air is admitted to the reeds through the holes. The melodic and harmonic effects depend upon the position and size of the holes. The tone is light and pleasant, and the music produced is often accurate and effective.

orgult, **orgelt**, *n.* [*ME., also orguil, orgel, orhel, pride (cf., in comp., orgel-môd, orgel-pride, pride), partly < AS. orgol (in deriv. orgel-), pride, partly < OF. orgoill, orgoel, orguel, orgueil, F. orgueil = Pr. orgueth, orgueth, orguail, orguill, orgult = Sp. orgullo = Pg. orgulho = It. orgoglio, pride; the Rom. forms prob. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. urgilo, excessively, oppressively; appar. < ur- (= OHG. ur-), out, + -gel, of unknown origin.*] Pride.

Worldes riches wucheth *orgel* on mannes heorte.
Old Eng. Hom., ii. 43. 17.

orgulous, *a.* [*Also orgueilleus; < ME. orgulous, orgelous, < OF. orgueilleus, orguillus, orgoillos, orgoillus, F. orgueilleux (= Pr. orguethos, erguethos, orgoillos = Sp. orgulloso = Pg. orgu-*

those = It. orgoglioso; cf. AS. orgellic), proud, < orgoill, orgoel, orguel, orgueil, pride: see orgul.]

1. Proud; haughty.

Wherto repaired thys cruel geant,
Called Guedon, that so *orgulous* was,
Gret, thikke, longe, stronge, meruelous to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 2955.

In Troy there lies the scene. From isles of Greece
The princes *orgulous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., i. 2.

2. Ostentatious; showy.

His atyre was *orgulous*.
Romance of Rich., quoted by Stevens. (Nares.)

3. Swollen; augmented; excessive; hence, threatening; dangerous.

But they wist nat how to passe y^e ryuer of Derne,
whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne times, and especially rather in Sommer than in Winter.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cii.

orgulously, *adv.* [*ME., < orgulous + -ly.*] In an orgulous manner; proudly; haughtily.

Off a fers behold [with a fierce look], *orgulously* wrought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 3543.

orgy (ôr'ji), *n.*; pl. *orgies* (-jîz). [*< F. orgies = Sp. orgias = Pg. orgias = It. orgie, < L. orgia, pl., < Gr. ôργια, pl., secret rites, prob. < *ôργειν, do, perform; cf. êργον, work, performance. Connection with ôργή, passion (see orgasm), is not probable. The singular is not used in L. or Gr., and is rare in mod. use (E. and F.).*] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the deities of classical mythology, as the mysteries of Ceres; particularly, the revels at the festivals in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with boisterous songs and dancing (see *bacchante* and *maenad*): generally plural in this sense.

Pentheus and Orpheus were torn to pieces by the frantic women at his *orgies*. *Bacon, Fable of Dionysus.*

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 118. (Latham.)

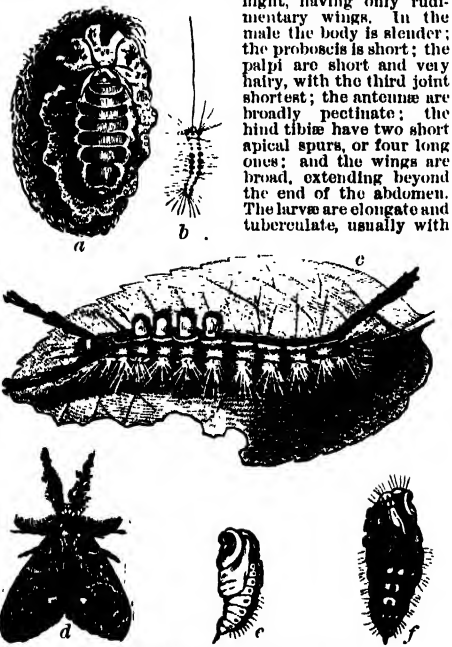
Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a nocturnal carousal; drunken revelry.

Amid the *orgies* of weary and satiated profligacy arose first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and aggressive scepticism. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.*

Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
Than ought they fable of the quiet Gods.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

= *Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch, etc. See carousal.*

orgyia (ôr'jî-î), *n.*; pl. *orgyias* (-î-î). [*NL., < Gr. ôργυια, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom, < ôργειν, stretch out: see orexis.*] 1. An ancient Greek measure of length, equivalent to about 6 feet. *Encyc. Brit., II. 387.—2. [cap.]* A genus of arctiid moths of the restricted family *Liparidae*, the males of which fly by day with a vaporing kind of motion, and hence are called *vaporers* or *vaporer-moths*. They are also known as *tussock-moths*, from the long tufts of hair with which the caterpillars are furnished. The females are incapable of flight, having only rudimentary wings. In the male the body is slender; the proboscis is short; the palpi are short and very hairy, with the third joint shortest; the antennae are broadly pectinate; the hind tibiae have two short apical spurs, or four long ones; and the wings are broad, extending beyond the end of the abdomen. The larvae are elongate and tuberculate, usually with

White-marked Tussock-moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

a, wingless female upon her egg-mass; b, newly hatched larva or caterpillar, hanging by a thread; c, mature caterpillar on a leaf; d, winged male moth; e, male pupa; f, female pupa. (All natural size.)

two long pencils of hair on the prothoracic and anal segments; they spin a slight cocoon above-ground. The genus is represented in all the Old World countries, and has some North American members. The male of *O. antiqua*, the common vaporier, is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore wings. *O. camosa* is the reed tussock-moth. *O. fuscelina* is the dark tussock-moth. *O. leucostigma*, the white-marked tussock-moth, is very troublesome in the streets of many cities of the United States, injuring shade-trees. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Oribates (ô-rib'â-têz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ôreibâtes*, mountain-ranging, < *ôpos*, a mountain, + *baivew*, go.] A genus of beetle-mites, typical of the family *Oribatidae*, having the cephalothorax with lamellar appendages, the vertex with bristly hairs, and the middle claw larger than the others. There are probably many more species than have thus far been determined. *O. oroscorus* is a useful mite, which feeds on the eggs of the cankerworm-moth in the United States. Also *Oribates*.

Oribatidae (or-i-bat'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oribates* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate acarids, typified by the genus *Oribates*. They are known as beetle-mites, from the hard horny integument, and also as wood-mites. The ocelli are almost obsolete, the mandibles chelate, the short palpi four-jointed, and the legs five-jointed, all ambulatory. None is parasitic at any age, or specially injurious, and some are beneficial. About 12 genera are described. The *Oribatidae* are sometimes divided into 2 subfamilies, *Pterogasterinae* or *Oribatinae* proper, and *Opo-terogasterinae*, the latter containing 9 genera.

oribi, *n.* Same as *ouribi*.

orichalc (or-i-kalk), *n.* [Formerly also *orichalche*; = *F. orichalque* = Sp. Pg. It. *oricalco*, < L. *orichalcum* (also erroneously *aurichalcum*, simulating *aurum*, gold), < Gr. *ôreibâtes*, rarely *ôreibâtes*, yellow copper ore, brass, lit. 'mountain-copper,' < *ôpos*, mountain, + *chalkos*, copper; see *chalcitis*.] The equivalent in English of the Greek *ôreibâtes*, the name of a metallic alloy or metal of brilliant luster, mentioned by Greek authors of a very early date, and considered by them as worthy to be classed with gold and silver in respect of value. Plato, while often speaking of it, admits that orichalc was no longer to be had in his time; and some (Aristotle, it is said, among them) deny that any such metal ever existed. The word passed into Latin under the form of *orichalcum*, and later that of *aurichalcum*. Although sometimes used as the name of brass (as by Strabo, who, with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in those days, describes the method of manufacturing that metal and calls the alloy *orichalcum*), it had in general—even down to the middle ages—a more or less uncertain meaning, standing sometimes for an entirely ideal and very precious substance and sometimes for an ordinary metal or alloy (as copper or bronze), but having a peculiar value on account of the manner in which it was made, or the locality whence it came.

The metal was of rare and passing price; Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, Nor costly *Orichalche* from strange Phenice, But such as could both Phœbus arrows ward, And th' huyling darts of heaven beating hard. *Spenser*, *Mulopotmos*, l. 78.

orichalceous (or-i-kal'shius), *a.* [< *orichalc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to orichalc; having a luster or color between that of gold and that of brass.

orichalcum (or-i-kal'kum), *n.* Same as *orichalc*. **oriel** (ô-ri-el), *n.* [Formerly also *orial*; < ME. *oryel*, *oriel*, *oryall*, < OF. *oriel*, < ML. *oriolum*, a small room, a recess, a porch; perhaps orig. a gilded room, for L. **aureolum*, neut. of *aureolus*, of gold, golden, gilded, < *aureus*, of

gold; see *aurole*, *aureous*, and cf. *oriole*.] A portico, recess, or small room forming a projection from a room or building, as a hall or chapel, in the form of a large bay or recessed window, and often more richly furnished or more private than the rest of the room or building, formerly used as a boudoir, closet, and separate apartment for various purposes. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi octagonal, or rectangular, etc., and is supported on brackets, corbels, or corbeling. When such a projecting feature rests upon the ground, or directly upon the foundation of the building, it is called a *bay-window*, or a *bay-window*. Also called *oriel-window*.

Sure I am that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an *oriel*. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, VI. 285.

At St. Alban's was an *Oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary. *Fosbrooke*, *Brit. Monachism*, xxxix.

And thro' the topmost *Oriel's* colored flame Two godlike faces gazed below. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

All in an *oriel* on the summer side, Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream They met. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

A small church too strikes us, with its windows projecting like *oriel*, one of them indeed rising from the ground. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 49.

orieneyt (ô-ri-en-si), *n.* [< *orien(t)* + *-eyt*.] Brightness or strength of color.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *orieneyt*. *Evelyn*, III. iv. 12.

orient (ô-ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orient*, *n.* < OF. *orient*, *F. orient* = Sp. Pg. It. *orient*, < L. *orien(t)-s*, rising; as a noun (see *sol*, sun), the quarter where the sun rises, the east, day; pp. of *oriri*, rise, = Gr. *ôri* in *ôriphân*, rise, = Skt. *√ ar*, rise.] *I. a. 1.* Rising, as the sun; ascending; arising.

Let us fear lest the Sunne for ever hide himselfe, and turn his *orient* steps from our Ingrateful Horizon, Justly condemn'd to be eternally benighted. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st, With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 175.

The songs, the stirring air, The life re-*orient* out of dust. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cxvi.

2. Eastern. Also *oriental*.

Now morning from her *orient* chamber came, And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill. *Keats*, *Imit. of Spenser*.

3. Resembling the dawn in brilliancy, brightness, or purity of coloring; bright; shining; pellucid; especially, as applied to pearls, of a delicate speckless texture, and clear, almost translucent, white color with subdued iridescence; opposed to *occidental*.

If he should take an *Orient* stone, it is for the propertie or beaute thereof. *Guarara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 362.

These unjust and insolent positions I would not mention, were it not thereby to make the countenance of truth more *orient*. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, viii. 2.

I would not hear of blacks, I was so light, But chose a colour *orient* like my mind. *Middleton*, *Massinger*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, II. 1.

Is your pearl *orient*, sir? *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, I. 1. Thick with sparkling *orient* gems The portal shone, infinite on earth. *Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 507.

II. *n. 1.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; opposed to *occident*.

Morn in the white wake of the morning star Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold. *Tennyson*, *Princess*.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the East; Eastern countries; specifically [*cap.*], the region to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe; a vague term, including Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, etc.

They conquered manye regnes grete In the *Orient*. *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 324.

3. The peculiar luster of a pearl; a delicate speckless texture, with pellucid color and subdued iridescence, as in pearls of the first water.

A pearl of the first water should possess, in jewellers language, a perfect "skin" and a fine *orient*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 446.

4. A pearl possessing such qualities; a pearl of the first water.

Prof. Teufelsdröckh's Book . . . is indeed . . . a very Sea of Thought, . . . wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orient*. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, l. 2.

Orient equinoctial, that part of the eastern horizon which is cut by the equinoctial circle.—**Orient estival**,

the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Cancer.—**Orient hibernal**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Capricorn.

orient (ô-ri-ent), *v. t.* [< *F. orienter* = Sp. Pg. *orientar* = It. *orientare*, < ML. **orientare*, set toward the east, set with regard to the cardinal points, < L. *orien(t)-s*, the east; see *orient*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. To define the position of in respect to the east; ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass; hence, to find the bearings of, in general; figuratively, to adjust or correct by referring to first principles or recognized facts or truths; take one's proper bearings mentally.—2. To place or arrange so as to face the east—that is, with its length from west to east; specifically, of a church, to place so that the chief altar is at the east end—that is, to place with the long axis east and west, the apse being toward the east, and the chief entrance at the west end; or, of a corpse, to place with the feet toward the east.

The coffins were of plank or stone, and were not *oriented*. *Science*, III. 469.

Hence—3. To place or arrange, as a building, in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass: as, the episcopal cathedral of New York will be *oriented* north and south.

oriental (ô-ri-en'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *oriental*, < OF. *oriental*, *F. oriental* = Sp. Pg. *oriental* = It. *orientale*, < L. *orientalis*, of or belonging to the orient or east, < *orien(t)-s*, the east; see *orient*.] *I. a. 1.* Of the orient or east; situated in or proceeding from the east; eastern: as, *oriental* seas or countries. Also *orient*.

Strait to the East The Spirit flies, and in Aurora's cheeks The best of *Oriental* sweetness seeks. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, l. 51.

We may note the Posture and Position of the Corps, which among the Christians hath always been to turn the Feet to the East, with the Head to the West; that so they may be ready to meet the Lord, whom the Ancients did believe should appear in the *oriental* part of Heaven. *Durand*, quoted in *Bonnie's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 47.

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold; . . . conceiving the bodies . . . to receive . . . some appropriate influence from his [the sun's] ascending and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

2. Of superior quality; precious; valuable; possessing orient qualities: applied to gems as a mark of excellence; opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable kinds. The word *oriental* is also frequently applied as an epithet to the names of certain stones to which the stone so described has no relation except that of color or some other resemblance: thus, *oriental emerald* is not emerald, but sapphire of a greenish yellow color; *oriental topaz* is not topaz, but sapphire of a yellow color, or yellow mixed with red; and so on. *Oriental* is also applied to several superior or prized varieties of the domestic pigeon.

For of a perle, fyne, *oriental*, Hire while coroune was inaked al. *Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Good Women*, l. 221.

Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds *oriental*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as "*oriental* jade." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the East, or Eastern, especially Asiatic, countries; hence, exuberant; profuse; sumptuous; gorgeous; magnificent.

His services were rewarded with *Oriental* munificence; and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

I know not, for he spoke not, only shower'd His *oriental* gifts on every one, And most on Edith. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

4. In *astrol.*, rising between the fourth house and the mid-heaven: applied to the planets. *Tilly*, *Introduct. to Astrol.*, App., p. 344.—**Oriental amethyst**, cashew-nut, elemi, etc. See the nouns.—**Oriental pearl essence**. See *essence*.—**Oriental plane-tree**. See *plane tree*, *Platanus*, and *chinar-tree*.—**Oriental region**, in *zoogeog.*, a division of the earth's surface with reference to the distribution of animals and plants, comprising all of continental Asia not included in the Palearctic region, and the islands zoologically related thereto.—**Oriental shagreen**. See *shagreen*.—**Oriental sore**. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

orientalise, *v. t.* See *orientalize*. **orientalism** (ô-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* [= *F. orientalisme* = Pg. *orientalismo*; as *oriental* + *-ism*.]

1. A characteristic of Eastern nations, as a mode of thought or expression, or a custom; also, such characteristics collectively; Eastern character or characteristics.

Dragons are a sure mark of *Orientalism*. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, Diss. I.



Oriel, Castle of Heidelberg, Baden.

2. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature. *Quarterly Rev.*

orientalist (ô-ri-en-tal-ist), *n.* [= *F. orientaliste* = *Sp. Pg. orientalista*; as *oriental* + *-ist*.]

1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Oriental.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parabases?

Le Clerc, Comment on Job xlii. 14. (*Latham*.)

2. [*cap.*] One who is versed in the languages and literature of the East: opposed to *Occidental*.

There is not so much difference between the literary and popular dialects of Arabic as some European *Orientalists* have supposed. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 268.

orientality (ô-ri-en-tal-i-ti), *n.* [*< oriental* + *-ity*.] The quality of being oriental, or of rising in the east.

Whose [the sun's] revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

orientalize (ô-ri-en-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orientalized*, ppr. *orientalizing*. [*< F. orientaliser*; as *oriental* + *-ize*.] To render oriental; impart an oriental character to; conform to Oriental manners or character. Also spelled *orientalise*.

Constantine . . . transferred the seat of his government to Byzantium, and thus fixed the policy . . . of *orientalizing* and dividing the empire.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 2.

orientally (ô-ri-en-tal-i), *adv.* 1. In the orient or east.—2. In accordance with Eastern characteristics or customs.

orientate (ô-ri-en-tât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orientated*, ppr. *orientating*. [*< ML. *orientatus*, pp. of **orientare*, set toward the east: see *orient*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to turn toward the east; cause to assume an easterly direction or aspect; orient; specifically, to place (a church) with its altar-end toward the east. See *orient*, *v.*, 2.—2. To determine or ascertain the position of, especially with reference to the east; determine or fix the position or bearings of; figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally.—3. To place, as a crystal, in such a position as to show clearly the true relation of the several parts.

II. intrans. 1. To assume an easterly direction; turn or veer toward the east; specifically (*eccles.*), to be so constructed that the end nearest the altar or high altar (ecclesiastically accounted the eastern end) is directed toward a certain point of the compass; especially, to be so placed that the conventional eastern end is directed toward the geographical east.

The only two instances . . . in which it [orientation] is departed from [in the Eastern Church] are those of Haghius Georgios . . . in Crete, which *orientates* north, and of the Asumatol . . . in the Morea, which *orientates* south.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 222.

2. To worship toward the east; especially, to celebrate the eucharist in the eastward position—that is, facing the altar. See *eastward*, *a.*

orientation (ô-ri-en-ta'shon), *n.* [*< F. orientation*, *< ML. *orientatione*; as **orientare*, orient: see *orientate*, *orient*, *v.*] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned toward the east. Specifically—(a) The position of worshippers facing toward the east, or, in Christian worship, toward that end of a church which is known as the eastern end; especially (*eccles.*), that position of a priest celebrating the eucharist in which he faces the altar; the eastward position.

Where among the lower races sun-worship begins to consolidate itself in systematic ritual, the *orientation* of the worshipper and the temple becomes usual and distinct.

E. B. Tylor, *Prin. Culture*, II. 384.

(b) Such a position of a corpse in a grave that the head is toward the west and the feet toward the east.

The same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation*.

E. B. Tylor, *Prin. Culture*, II. 382.

(c) The construction or position of a church so that it has that end which contains the chancel or sanctuary in the direction of the east.

The very ancient practice of *orientation* in the building of churches can hardly be set aside as "a High Church piece of pedantry." Allusion to worship towards the east may be found in the early liturgies and Church fathers; and in this country, at least, *orientation* has been practised from the first introduction of Christianity into these islands down to the present time, with the interruption of the Great Rebellion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 469.

(d) Hence, the position of a building or of any object with reference to any point of the compass.

The later builders of Thebes appear to have had no notion of *orientation*, but to have placed their buildings and tombs so as to avoid regularity, and facing in every conceivable direction.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 96.

(e) In *crystal*, the position of a crystal—of its faces, cleavage-planes, optic axes or axes of elasticity, etc.—defined with reference to certain assumed directions, especially those of the crystallographic axes.

2. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. Hence—3. The act of taking one's mental bearings; ascertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, or with reference to new ideas, new studies, etc., as if by determining the points of the compass.

But let a man venture into an unfamiliar field, or where his results are not continually checked by experience, and all history shows that the most masculine intellect will oftentimes lose his *orientation* and waste his efforts in directions which bring him no nearer to his goal, or even carry him entirely astray. *C. S. Peirce*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 4.

4. The process of determining direction or relative position in general.

Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive *orientation*.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 610.

5. In *crystal*, the process of placing a crystal in proper position so as to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes.—6. In *zool.*, the faculty or instinct by which birds and other animals find their way home after being carried to a distance. It is well illustrated by homing pigeons. (See *homing*.) A striking instance of orientation is also afforded by swallows. Thus, a swallow nesting in New England for example, and wintering in Panama, can return to the rafters in the barn where its nest was the previous year. All the regular and periodical migrations of birds imply the faculty of orientation.

orientator (ô-ri-en-tâ-tor), *n.* [*< orientate* + *-or*.] An instrument used for determining the position of a church so that its chancel may point to the east.

orientness (ô-ri-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; luster; brightness: specifically applied to diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 269.

orifacial (or-i-fâ-shal), *a.* [*< L. os (or-), mouth*, + *facies*, face: see *facial*.] Noting the angle defined below.—**Orifacial angle**, in *cranium*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane of the lower surfaces of the upper teeth.

orifice (or-i-feks), *n.* [*An erroneous form of orifice* (apparently simulating *artifex* with regard to *artifice*).] An opening; aperture; orifice.

All my entrails bathed
In blood that straineth from their *orifex*.
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, II. iii. 4.
And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifex* for a point as subtle
As Ariadne's broken wool to enter.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2. 151.

orifice (or-i-fis), *n.* [Formerly also *orifis*; *< F. orifice* = *Sp. Pg. orificio* = *It. orificio, orificio*, *< L. orificium*, an opening, lit. the making of a mouth, *< L. os (or-), mouth*, + *facere*, make.] An opening; a mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; a vent.

Let me see the wound:
This herb will stay the current, being bound
Fast to the *orifice*.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 2.

With hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide.
Their mouths
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 577.

Anal aortic, atrial, cardiac, esophageal, etc., orifice. See the adjective.

oriflamb, oriflambet, n. See *oriflamme*.

oriflamme (or-i-flam), *n.* [Formerly also *oriflamb, oriflambe* (and *auriflamme*, after *ML. auriflamma*); *< F. oriflamme*, *< ML. auriflamma*, *< L. aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame: see *or* and *flame*.] 1. The banner of St. Denis, supposed to have been a plain red gonfalon—that is, a banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. It was preserved in the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, and in war was carried before the king of France as a consecrated flag (compare *church banner*, under *church*), and as the special royal ensign.

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret that daye bare the *oriflambe*, a special relique that the Frenshe Kynges use to bere before them in alle battayles.

Fabyan, *Chron.*, II., an. 1355.

Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre.

Macaulay, *Battle of Ivry*.

2. In *her.*, a blue flag or banner charged with three golden fleurs-de-lis.

orig. An abbreviation of *original* and *originally*.
origan (or-i-gan), *n.* [Formerly also *organ*, and *organy*, *organie* (see *organ* 2, *organy* 2); *< ME. origane, origon*, *< (OF. and F.) organ* = *It. organo* (cf. *AS. organe*), *< L. organum, organon, organus*, *< Gr. ὀργανον, ὀργανος*, also *ὀργάνον, ὀργεῖον*, marjoram, the latter forms appar. simulating a compound of ὄρος (*ôpet-*), mountain, + γάρβαι, be delighted, be glad, γάρβος, bright-

ness.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*; marjoram; wild marjoram; also, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

Sowe *origon* whenne day and nyght is longe
Yliche, and water it till it be spronge.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

Bathing her selfe in *origane* and thyme.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ii. 40.

Origanum (ô-rig'a-num), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< Gr. ὀρίανον*, marjoram: see *organ*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureieae* and the subtribe *Menthoidae*, known by the usually two-flowered clusters crowded in heads with conspicuous involucre bracts. There are about 80 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby or herbaceous perennials, with small undivided leaves, and globose or cylindrical heads of flowers with their bracts often enlarged and colored.

O. vulgare, the wild marjoram, is gently tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, but at present little used. See *marjoram*, also *ditany*, 3, and *hop-marjoram*.—**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil.

Origenism (or-i-jen-izm), *n.* [*< Origen* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The opinions held by or attributed to the Greek father Origen of Alexandria (born about A. D. 185, died about 253). The main characteristics of Origen's teaching were its union of philosophical speculation with Christian doctrine and its mystical and allegorizing interpretation of Scripture. He insisted especially on the unity of all creation; he regarded Scripture as having generally a threefold sense, literal, moral, and mystical; he held the essential divinity and eternity of each person of the Trinity, but maintained that the Son is inferior to the Father and the Holy Ghost to the Son; he was the first to formulate the orthodox doctrine of eternal generation; he rejected prayer to Christ, though he defended prayer in the name of Christ; he regarded all sin as proceeding from a voluntary and moral self-determination to evil; he held that the human soul of Christ preexisted with other human souls; that the soul came into the body as a penalty for sin in a preexistent state; and he believed in a further moral progress and development after the present life, and defended as a probable opinion the restoration and final salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

Origenist (or-i-jen-ist), *n.* [*< Origen* (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Origen of Alexandria; one who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—2. A member of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Origenistic (or-i-jen-ist'ik), *a.* [*< Origenist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to, held by, or characteristic of Origen or the Origenists, or their opinions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 796.

origine (or-i-jin), *n.* [*< OF. origine*, also *orine, ourine*, *F. origine* = *Sp. origen* = *Pg. origem* = *It. origine*, *< L. origo (origin-)*, beginning, source, birth, origin, *< oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] 1. Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

The *origine* and commencement of his grief
Sprung from neglected love.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1. 185.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas: the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs.

Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, I. ii.

2. That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source: as, the *origins* of a nation.

These great Orbs, thus radically bright,
Primitive Founts, and *Origins* of Light.

Prior, *Solomon*, i.

3. Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; ex-traction; birth.

Their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his *origin*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4. 26.

How convenient it would be to many of our great men and great families of doubtful *origin*, could they have the privilege of the heroes of yore, who, whenever their *origin* was involved in obscurity, modestly announced themselves descended from a god.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 106.

4. In *math.*, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in *analyt. geom.*, the point from which the coördinates are measured.—5. In *anat.*: (a) The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two



Upper Part of Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), with flower *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit

ends or attachments of a muscle; the part or place whence a muscle usually acts: opposed to *insertion*. (b) The root or beginning of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord. Cranial nerves have two origins—the apparent or superficial origin, at the point where they leave the brain, and the real or deep origin, the groups of ganglion-cells to which their roots can be traced.—**Certificate of origin.** See *certificate*.—**Domicile of origin.** See *domicile*.—**Origin of a vector.** the position of the point displaced by a vector.—**Origin of species.** See *species*.—**Pedal origin.** See *pedal*.

originate, *v.* [*< origin, n. Cf. originate.*] **I. trans.** To give rise to; originate; initiate.

II. intrans. To arise; originate.

This proverb *originated* whilst England and Wales were at deadly feud.
Fuller, Worthies, Cardigan, III. 520.

originable (ô-rij'i-na-bl), *a.* [*< origin(ate) + -able.*] Capable of being originated.

original (ô-rij'i-nal), *a. and n.* [*< ME. original, < OF. (and F.) original, original = Sp. Pg. original = It. originale, < LL. originalis, primitive, original, < L. origo (origin-), beginning, source, origin: see origin.*] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to the origin or beginning; initial; primal; first in order; preceding all others: as, the *original* state in which man was created; the *original* edition of a book.

Thus made no reason well forsake
That thilke sinne *original*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Concerning the *original* Language of Spain, it was, without any controversy, the Basque or Cantabrian.
Howell, Letters, II. 59.

The *original* question was, Whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?
Stillingsfleet.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the first or earliest stage or state of anything; first or earlier as opposed to later; primeval; primitive; pristine.

His form had yet not lost
All her *original* brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd. *Milton, P. L., I. 502.*

3. Having the power to initiate or suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; creative, as author, artist, philosopher, etc.: as, an *original* genius.

He [Henryson] had studied Chaucer with the ardour and insight of an *original* mind.
T. H. Ward, English Poets, I. 137.

4. Produced directly by an author, artist, or authority; not copied, imitated, translated; or transcribed: as, the *original* document; the *original* Greek text; the *original* painting.

In the author's *original* copy there were not so many changes as appear in the book. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.*

Afterwards dishonestly reprinted as an *original* article.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

Hence—**5.** Fresh; novel; new; striking; never before thought of or used: as, an *original* idea or plan; an *original* invention.

Abbreviated orig.
Original bills in equity. See *bills*.—**Original certainty,** the certainty of an intuitive or self-evident truth.—**Original charter, invoice, jurisdiction, key.** See the nouns.—**Original line, plane, or point, in persp.,** a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.—**Original package, position.** See the nouns.—**Original qualities,** primary qualities, in the sense given to that term by Locke; qualities which are in the things themselves, whether they are perceived or not.—**Original seceders.** See *seceder*.—**Original sin.** See *sin*.—**Original writ, in law,** a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, which was the beginning or foundation of an action at common law. Also applied to legal process for reviewing errors and some other purposes. The term is used in contradistinction to *meane process* or *judicial writ*.—**Syn. 1. Original, Native, Indigenous, Aboriginal.** The *original* inhabitants of a country are those who were there first, whether native or not. The *native* inhabitants of a country are those who were born there, as opposed to immigrants or those foreign-born. *Indigenous* sounds somewhat strange as applied to races, because the actual origination of a race in a given region is rarely asserted or discussed; the word is often used literally of vegetable products *native* to a region, and sometimes metaphorically of feelings *native* to man: as such it is opposed to *exotic*: as, the potato is believed to be *indigenous*, or *native*, to Peru. *Aboriginal* is used of human beings; the *aboriginal* inhabitants of a country are those that are found occupying the country by civilized discoverers: the North American Indians were the *aborigines* or *aboriginal* inhabitants of the country, but are believed to have been preceded by a race not themselves *indigenous*, nor perhaps the *original* occupants of the soil. See *primary*.—**3. Inventive, creative.**

II. n. 1. Origin; source; starting-point; first issue; beginning.

It hath its *original* from much grief, from study and perturbation of the brain. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 131.*

Some of our people that are dead took the *original* of their death here. *Mourt's Journal, In Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 349.*

Hence—**2.** Parentage; ancestry; pedigree; descent; derivation; extraction; birth.

This same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension;
We are their parents and *original*.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 117.

Where our *original* is known, we are the less confident; among strangers we trust fortune. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

She is really a good sort of woman, in spite of her low *original*.
Smollett.

3. That from which anything is derived; source of being or existence; cause; occasion.

O glotony, full of cursedness;
O cause first of our confusoun,
O *original* of our dampnacion,
Till Crist had bought us with his blood agayn!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 38.

External material things, as the objects of sensation, and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection, are to me the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 4.

4. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed: as, the dhote of India is supposed to have been the *original* of the dog.—**5.** Earliest condition; primal or primitive state; pristine condition, resources, etc.

Fish will returne an honest gaine, besides all other advantages, her treasures having yet never bene opened, nor her *originals* wasted, consumed, nor abused.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 187.

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail *original* and faded bliss,
Faded so soon.
Milton, P. L., II. 375.

6. First form; archetype; that which is copied, imitated, transcribed, or translated. Specifically—**(a)** A person portrayed; a person as distinguished from his portrait, or from any work for which he serves as model or artistic motive.

But here, sir, here is the picture— . . . There, sir (flings it to him), and be assured I throw the *original* from my heart as easily.
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV. 2.

(b) A work of art as first produced, and contradistinguished from a replica or duplicate made by the artist himself, and from a copy, mechanical reproduction, or imitation. **(c)** A writing, document, or literary production, as distinguished from a transcription, paraphrase, modernization, or translation; also, the language in which a work was first composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original*.
Milton.

Compare this translation with the *original*, [the reader] will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only with the same elegance, but with the same short turn of expression.
Addison, Spectator, No. 220.

7. A person who produces a novel and unique impression; a person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person; an oddity.

A man may be an *original*. *Wyerley, Plain Dealer.*
Mr. Doggett, the greatest *original* in low comedy that has ever yet appeared. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 16.

originality (ô-rij'i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. originalité = Sp. originalidad = Pg. originalidade = It. originalità, < ML. *originalitas (-is), < LL. originalis, original: see origin.*] The quality or state of being original. **(a)** The quality of being first-hand; authenticity; genuineness: as, the *originality* of a painting. **(b)** The quality of being novel, new, or fresh; novelty; newness; freshness. **(c)** The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; distinct intellectual individuality.

What we call *originality* seems not so much anything peculiar, much less anything odd, but that quality in a man which touches human nature at most points of its circumference, which reinvigorates the consciousness of our own powers by recalling and confirming our own unvalued sensations and perceptions, gives classic shape to our own amorphous imaginings, and adequate utterance to our own stammering conceptions or emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 203.

originally (ô-rij'i-nal-i), *adv.* **1.** At first; at the origin; at an early period.

For what *originally* others writ
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Our club consisted *originally* of fifteen.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

2. From the beginning or origin; from the first.

We have all naturally an equal right to the throne: we are all *originally* equal.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. As first author, creator, or inventor; hence, in a novel or characteristically individual manner.

originalness (ô-rij'i-nal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being original. *Johnson.*

originant (ô-rij'i-nant), *a.* [*< ML. *originant (-is), ppr. of *originare, begin, originate: see originate.*] Tending to originate; original. *R. Williams.*

originary (ô-rij'i-nā-ri), *a.* [= *F. originaire = Sp. Pg. It. originario, < LL. originarius, original, native, < L. origo (origin-), origin: see origin.*] **1.** Primitive; original.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Without *originary* title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.
New Princeton Rev., I. 34.

2. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way requires a certain degree of warmth. *G. Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

originate (ô-rij'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and ppr. *originated*, ppr. *originating*. [*< ML. *originatus, ppr. of *originare (> It. originare = Sp. Pg. originar), begin, originate, < L. origo (origin-), origin: see origin.*] **I. trans. 1.** To give rise or origin to; supply or constitute the beginning or commencement of; initiate; set going; bring to pass; bring into existence; occasion; cause; create, artistically or intellectually; produce; invent.

The superior class, besides minor distinctions that arise locally, *originates* everywhere a supplementary class of personal adherents who are mostly also warriors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 238.

2. To designate or describe as taking (its) beginning; derive; deduce.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 9. (*Latham.*)

II. intrans. To arise; take (its) rise; find a starting-point or source; begin.

In the genus *Verbascum*, hybrids are supposed to have often *originated* in a state of nature.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 76.

origination (ô-rij-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *It. originazione, < L. origination(-is), source (sc. of words, etymology), < (ML.) *originare, begin, < origo (origin-), beginning, source, origin: see origin.*] **1.** The act of bringing into existence; creation; production; invention; causation.—**2.** The act of arising or beginning or coming into existence; derivation or commencement of being or existence; beginning; first stage or state.

A rare instance or two of the *origination* of fever and ague in this [New England] neighborhood may be found in recent medical records.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 207.

3. Starting-point; point of derivation or departure.

The nerves at their *origination* from the brain are supposed to be of much more vivid perception than they are at their extremities.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

4. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This cruce is propagated by animal parents, to wit butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.
Ray.

originative (ô-rij'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< originate + -ive.*] Having power to originate or bring into existence; creative; inventive.

originatively (ô-rij'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate.

originator (ô-rij'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. originador = It. originatore, < ML. *originator, < *originare, begin: see origination.*] One who originates.

originous (ô-rij'i-nus), *a.* [*< origin + -ous.*] Same as *original*, 2.

What, wisps [of straw on the legs] on your wedding-day, you! this is right
Originous Clay, and 'Clay o' Kibborn too!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. 2.

original (ô-rij'i-nal), *n.* [= *F. original* (Cuvier); supposed to be of Amer. Ind. origin.] The American moose, *Alces americana*, one of whose former technical names was *Cervus original*.

It were to be wished that Naturalists who are acquainted with the reindeer and elk of Europe, and who may hereafter visit the northern parts of America, would examine well the animals called there by the names of grey and black moose, caribou, *original* and elk.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 88.

orillion, orillon (ô-rij'yon), *n.* [*< F. orillon, orillon, almonds of the ears, mumps, in fort. orillion, < oreille, ear: see oreillette.*] In fort., a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

oriloget, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orinalt, *n.* An obsolete form of *urinal*.

orinasal (ô-ri-nā-zal), *a. and n.* [*< L. os (or-), the mouth, + nasus, the nose: see nasal.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to both the nose and the mouth.

II. n. See the quotation.

If the nasal passage is left open at all, the vowel is "nasalized," and as it resonates partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an *orinasal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 383.

oriot, *n.* An obsolete form of *oriole*.

oriole (ô-ri-ol), *n.* [*< OF. oriol = Fr. auriole = Sp. oriol = Pg. oriole (NL. Oriolus), oriole, lit.*

golden, < *L. aureolus*, golden, gilded: see *aureole*, and cf. *oriel*. The *F. loriot*, OF. *loriot*, *lorion*, are variant forms, with the attracted def. article *le*, *P.*] 1. A bird of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*, so called from its rich yellow color



European Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

massed with black; also, any bird of the family *Oriolidae*. The common Indian oriole is *O. kundoo*, and many similar birds are found in the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

2. Any American hangnest of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Icterinae*, as the Baltimore oriole and orchard-oriole. These birds belong to an entirely different family from orioles properly so called,



Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*).

and indeed to a different series of passerine birds, and they are exclusively American. They are sometimes distinguished as *American orioles*. The species are numerous, mostly of beautiful yellow or orange and black coloration. See *orchard-oriole*.

The oriole drifting, like a flake of fire
Rent by a whirlwind from a blazing spire.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Hooded oriole. See *hooded*.

oriole-tanager (ō-ri-ōl-tan'ā-jēr), *n.* A tanager of the genus *Tachyphonus*.

Oriolidae (ō-ri-ōl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oriolus* + *-ida*.] A family of corviform oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Oriolus*; the Old World orioles or golden thrushes: so called from the characteristic yellow color of the plumage. The *Oriolidae* are almost exclusively a tropical family of Old World birds, related to the crows. They are especially numerous in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, only one occurring in Europe. There are about 40 species, of several genera besides *Oriolus*. The family is divisible into two subfamilies, *Oriolinae* and *Ptilonorhynchinae*, or orioles proper and bower-birds.

Oriolus (ō-ri-ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *oriol*, oriole: see *oriole*.] A genus of orioles: formerly applied with little discrimination to many yellow birds of both hemispheres, now restricted to



The Constellation Orion.

Oriolus galbula and closely related species, typical of the *Oriolidae*. See first cut under *oriole*. **Orion** (ō-ri-ōn), *n.* [L. *Orion*, < Gr. *Ὠρίων*, the constellation Orion, in myth. a hunter of this name transferred to the sky.] 1. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt or Girdle of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's staff*, *Our Lady's wand*, the *Yard-wand*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula. See cut in preceding column.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?
Job xxxviii. 31.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Guérin in 1843.

Oriskany sandstone. See *sandstone*.

orismologic (ō-ris-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [cf. *orismology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orismology.

orismological (ō-ris-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [cf. *orismologic* + *-al*.] Same as *orismologic*.

orismology (or-is-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. "horismology, the form *orismology* being due to *F. orismologie*, prop. *horismologie*, < Gr. *Ὠρισμός*, a bounding, defining (< *Ὠρίσκειν*, bound: see *horizon*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography applied to scientific nomenclature and terminology.

orison (or'i-zōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oraison*, *oraison*; < ME. *orison*, *oresun*, *oreisoun*, *oreisun*, *urcison*, < AF. *oreison*, *urcison*, *oraison*, OF. *oraison*, *F. oraison*, speech, prayer, oration, < L. *oratio*(-n-), speech, prayer, oration: see *oration*.] A prayer.

When the gode man was come to the awter, he turned to the peple, and seide, "Feire lordes, now may ye se that some of yow be gode men, when thorough youre prayers and *orisons* oure lordes hath shewed this grete myracle."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 98.

Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. l. 88.

Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.
Milton, P. L., v. 145.

orizont, *n.* A Middle English form of *horizon*.

orizaba-root, *n.* See *jalap*.

ork¹, *n.* See *orc*.

ork², *n.* [cf. *L. orca* (> OF. *orce*), a butt, tun: see *orca*.] A pitcher. [Rare.]

One bad them fill an orke of Bacchus water.
Histories of Albino and Bellama (1638). (Nares.)

orkynt, *n.* [For **orkin* (†), < *ork²*.] A pitcher. [Rare.]

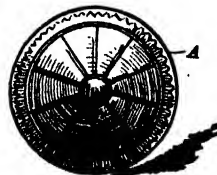
They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte or vessell for an *orkyn* dooe knooke vpon it with their knuocle.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 91.

orlaget, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*, *horology*.

orle (ōrl), *n.* [cf. OF. *orle*, *ourle*, *F. orle* = Sp. *Pg. orla*, a hem, = It. *orlo*, a hem, border, < ML. *orlus*, *m., orla*, *f.*, for **orulus*, *m., *orula*, *f.*, dim. of *L. ora*, border, margin, coast.] 1. In *her.*: (a) A bearing, usually considered as a subordinary, like a border but not reaching the edge of the escutcheon, so that the field is seen outside of it as well as within. It is usually half the width of the border. It may be considered as an inescutcheon voided of the field, and in some early treatises is called a *false escutcheon*. (b) A band of small objects taking the form of an orle: as, an orle of mullets. It is more commonly blazoned in *orle* (which see, below). (c) A circlet set upon a helmet, which supports the crest and is often used in modern heraldry without the helmet, furnishing the only support or base for the crest. It is supposed to be a bourrelet of silk, twisted of the two tinctures, the principal metal and the principal color of the escutcheon. 2. The rim of a shield; especially, the metal rim of a shield composed of wood, osier, or the like, and visible as a projecting rim on its face. 3. In *arch.*, same as *orlet*.—In *orle*, placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else: said of a number of small bearings, always eight in number unless their number is otherwise stated.



Argent, an Orle vert.



Buckler of 16th or 17th century.
A, the orle (def. a).

Orleanism (ōr'lē-an-izm), *n.* [cf. *F. Orleanisme*; as *Orlean-s* + *-ism*.] The political principles or ambitions of the Orleanists; adherence to the dynastic claims of the Orleanists.

Orleanist (ōr'lē-an-ist), *n.* and *a.* [cf. *F. Orleaniste*; as *Orlean-s* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* In *French politics*, an adherent of the princes of the Orleans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830-48).

II. *a.* Favorable to the Orleans family and their dynastic claims.

The price of the surrender of an Orleanist alliance with the Queen was the promise of England to support a Bourbon alliance.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 117.

orleget, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.
orlegeri, *n.* [cf. *orlege* + *-er*. Cf. *horologer*.] A horologer.

orlet (ōr'let), *n.* [cf. OF. *orlet*, *ourlet*, dim. of *orle*, *ourle*, a border: see *orle*.] 1. A boss, stud, or some similar protuberance.—2. Specifically, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. Also *orle*. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft, it is called a *clinchure*.

orloget, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlop (ōr'lop), *n.* [Formerly *orlope*, *orelop*, and *overlope*; < D. *overloop*, an orlop, deck of a ship, lit. a running over, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *over* and *leap*, *lopel*, and cf. *overleap*.] *Naut.*, the deck below the berth-deck in a ship, where the cables were formerly coiled.

Ormazd, **Ormuzd** (ōr'mazd, -muzd), *n.* [Pers. *Ormazd*, *Ormuzd*, OPers. *Auramazda*, < Zend *Ahuro-Mazdao* (= Skt. **Aura-Medhas*), Ahura-Mazda, wise lord.] In the Zoroastrian religion of ancient Persia, the spirit of good: opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit of evil. He is life and light, the representative of order, law, and purity. He wages an unceasing warfare with *Ahriman*. Also *Oromasdes*, *Oromazdes*.

ormer (ōr'mēr), *n.* [cf. *F. ormier*, an ormer, ear-shell, sea-ear, < ML. *auris maris*, sea-ear, equiv. to *F. oreille de mer*, 'sea-ear': *oreille*, ear; *de*, of; *mer*, sea: see *auricle*, *de²*, *mere¹*.] An ear-shell or sea-ear; an abalone or haliotid; a large marine shell of the family *Haliotidae*: formerly a local English (Channel Islands) name of *H. tuberculata*, more fully called *Guernsey ormer*, or *Guernsey ear-shell*, which is abundant there and is used as food. See cut under *abalone*.

ormolu (ōr'mō-lū), *n.* [Also, as *F.*, or *moulu*; < *F. or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold': *or*, gold; *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, < *L. molere*, grind: see *or³* and *mill¹*.] 1. Gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, brass, or the like. Hence—2. Gilded bronze prepared for metal mountings of elegant furniture and similar decorative purposes.—3. Fine brass, sometimes colored and treated with lacquer to give it brilliancy: used for imitation jewelry, chandeliers, and similar fine metal-work.

ormolu-varnish (ōr'mō-lū-vär' nish), *n.* An imitation gold-varnish. E. H. Knight.

ormonde (ōr'mund), *n.* One of certain Irish silver coins, collectively called *Ormonde money*, rudely struck, chiefly from plate, and issued in July, 1643, by the authority of Charles I. Pieces of the value of 6s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d. (figured in cut), 4d., 3d.,



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ormonde. (Size of the original.)

and 2d. were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish vicereignty of the Duke of Ormonde; but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.

Ormosia (ōr-mō-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Jackson, 1810), so called from the shape of the pods; < Gr. *ὄσμος*, a chain, necklace.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosae* and the tribe *Sophoreae*, having the style involute at the apex, the stigma introrsely lateral, and a compressed two-valved wingless pod. There are about 21 species, natives of tropical America and Asia. They bear pinnate leaves with rigid leaflets, white, lilac, or dark-purple flowers in terminal panicles, and shining scarlet or bicolored seeds, with tough curving stalks. From the use made of the seeds, the species, especially *O. daniacarpa*, are called *necklace-tree*. See *bead-tree*, 2, *coral bean* (under *bean*), and *necklace-tree*.

orn (ōrn), *v. t.* [cf. ME. *ornen*, *ornen*, < OF. *ornier*, *F. orner* = Sp. *Pg. ornar* = It. *ornare*, adorn, < L. *ornare*, fit out, equip, adorn, ornament. Cf. *adorn*, *ornament*, etc.] To ornament; adorn.

And I loon saigh the hooli cite Jerusalem newe comynge
down fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf owned to hir
husbonde. *Wyclif, Rev. xxi. 2.*

God stered vp prophetes, and orned his chirohe with
great glory. *Joye, Expos. of Daniel, Argument, ii.*

ornament (ôr-nâ-men't), *n.* [*ME. ornament, ornament, ornement; OF. ornament, F. ornement* = *Sp. Pg. It. ornamento, < L. ornamentum, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment, < ornare, equip, adorn: see orn.*] 1. Any accessory, adjunct, or trapping that serves for use or for both use and adornment, or such accessories, adjuncts, or trappings collectively; hence, equipment, vesture, dress, attire, etc. Thus, in the Catholicon Anglieum (1483), the ornaments of the bed (ornamenta lecti) are enumerated as the pillow, bolster, bedclothes, etc.; and in ecclesiastical usage all accessories used in divine worship, as the holy vessels, the fittings of the altar and chancel, the vestments of the clergy and choir, the font, coronae, etc., are called ornaments.

There in was a Vessel of Gold, fulle of Manna, and
Clothinges and Ornements and the Tabernacle of Aaron.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire?
Jer. ii. 32.

The golden ornaments that were before the temple.
1 Mac. i. 22.

Come, tailor, let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.*

2. Something added as an embellishment; that which embellishes or adorns; whatever lends or is intended to lend grace or beauty to that to which it is added or belongs, as a jewel, a rhetorical embellishment, etc.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Pet. iii. 4.*

God bless my ladies! are they all in love,
That every one her own hath garnished
With such bedecking ornaments of praise?
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 78.

3. An honorary distinction; a decoration; a mark of honor.

Approved oft in perils manifold,
Which he atchiev'd to his great ornament.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 39.

Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss;
Or whether that such cowards ought to wear
This ornament of knighthood [the garb], yea, or no.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 29.

4. One who adds luster to one's sphere or surroundings: as, he is an ornament of his profession.

Gracious Lavinia, Rome's rich ornament.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 52.

5. Embellishment or adornments collectively or in the abstract; adornment; ornamentation; decoration: as, a thing suitable for either use or ornament.

So it is not with me as with that Muse,
Stirr'd by a painted beauty to his verse,
Who heaven itself for ornament doth use.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad came mantling o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton, P. L., v. 280.*

6. Outward appearance; mere display.

The world is still deceived with ornament.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 74.

Key ornament. Same as *frete*, 2.—**Kimberidge-coal ornaments,** jewelry for the person, necklaces, etc., often found in tumuli in the north of England, composed of the material known as Kimberidge shale, associated with pieces of bone and similar materials, and often very delicately formed. They vary in epoch from a purely Celtic to a Roman-British period.—**Ornaments rubric,** the rubric immediately preceding Morning Prayer in the present English Book of Common Prayer (1662). It directs that "such Ornaments of the Church, and the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministrations, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." Controversy as to the lawful ritual of the Church of England has centered for many years around the question whether the ornaments rubric is still in force. The decisions of the ecclesiastical and law courts on the subject have varied, and have not succeeded in putting an end to the controversy or in enforcing uniformity of usage.—**Syn.** Embellishment, adornment. See *adorn*.

ornament (ôr-nâ-men't), *v. t.* [*F. ornamenter, OF. ornamenter = Sp. Pg. ornamentar; from the noun.*] To adorn; deck; embellish: as, to ornament a building with sculpture or painting.

= *Syn. Adorn, Ornament, Decorate, etc. See adorn.*

ornamental (ôr-nâ-men'tal), *a. and n.* [= *F. ornamental = It. ornamentale; as ornament + -al.*] 1. *a.* Of the nature of an ornament; serving as an ornament; of or pertaining to ornament or decoration; adding or lending beauty, grace, or attractiveness: as, ornamental appendages; neither useful nor ornamental.

—**Ornamental counterpoint,** in music, counterpoint of a florid or irregular character: opposed to *strict* or *simple counterpoint*.—**Ornamental note,** in music. See *accidental note*, under *note*.

II. † n. An accessory; an embellishment; an adornment.

In the time of the aforesaid William Helworth, the Cathedral of Lichfield was in the vertical height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essentials) beautified in the ornaments thereof. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 65.*

ornamentalist (ôr-nâ-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*ornamental + -ist.*] One who is versed in ornamentation; an artist who devotes himself especially to executing details of ornament.

The few Mantuan sculptors known after his day were ornamentals in marble or stucco.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 223.

ornamentally (ôr-nâ-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an ornamental manner; by way of ornament or embellishment; as regards ornamentation.

ornamentation (ôr-nâ-men-tâ'shôn), *n.* [*ornament + -ation.*] 1. The act or process of ornamenting or of producing ornament.—2.

Ornament in general; the whole mass of ornament applied to an object or used in combination: as, the ornamentation of a building.—3. In zoöl., the colors, markings, hairs, spines, etc., on the surface of an animal. It is sometimes distinguished from *sculpture*, but properly includes it. The characters of the ornamentation are generally only of specific value (though they may add in distinguishing groups), owing to the fact that similar ornaments are often found in related species. See cut under *Milvina*.

ornamenter (ôr-nâ-men-tér), *n.* [*ornament + -er.*] One who ornaments or decorates; a decorator.

ornamentist (ôr-nâ-men-tist), *n.* [*ornament + -ist.*] An ornament; a decorator. *Encyc. Brit., X. 668.*

ornate (ôr-nât'), *v. t.* [*L. ornatus, pp. of ornare (> It. ornare = Sp. Pg. ornar = F. orner), equip, adorn: see orn.*] To adorn; ornament.

To ornate our language with using words in their proper signification. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.*

ornate (ôr-nât'), *a.* [*L. ornatus, pp. see the verb.*] 1. Ornamented; artistically finished; ornamental; of an ornamental character: especially applied to an elaborate literary style.

For lack of ornate speche I wold woo. *Court of Love, l. 34.*

His less ornate and less mechanical poems. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 45.*

Dionysius . . . admits that Demosthenes does at times depart from simplicity—that his style is sometimes elaborately ornate and remote from the ordinary usage. *Encyc. Brit., VII. 72.*

2. Adorned; decorated.

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarasus. *Milton, S. A., l. 712.*

ornately (ôr-nât'li), *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ornateness (ôr-nât'nes), *n.* The state of being ornate or adorned.

ornature (ôr-nâ-tür), *n.* [*OF. ornature = It. ornatura, < L. ornatura, ornament, trimming, < L. ornare, adorn: see orn, ornate.*] 1. The act of ornamenting; ornamentation; adornment; the process of rendering more polished or bringing to perfection; refinement.

Wherein [the time of Queen Elizabeth] John Jewell, B. of Sarum, John Fox, and sundrie learned and excellent writers, have fully accomplished the ornature of the same [the English tongue]. *Holinshead, Descrip. of Britain, vi.*

2. That which is added or used for embellishment; ornament; decoration.

A mushroom for all your other ornatures!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

ordernt, orndorn, *n. pl.* See *undern*.

orneoscopic (ôr-nê-ô-skô-pik), *n.* [Also, improperly, *orniscopies*; < *Gr. orneoskopikos, < orneoskopia, divination by observation of the flight of birds, < orneor, a bird, + skopia, < σκοπεῖν, view. Cf. ornithoscopy.*] Divination by observation of the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopy*. *Bailey, 1727.*

orneoscopist (ôr-nê-ô-skô-pist), *n.* [Also *orneoscopist*; < *orneoscopy + -ist.*] One who divines by observing the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopist*. *Bailey, 1727.*

orning, *n.* [*ME. orning; verbal n. of orn, v.*] Adornment. *Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii. 3.*

ornis (ôr-nis), *n.* [A strained use of *Gr. ornis, a bird.*] An avifauna; the fauna of a region in so far as it is composed of birds: as, the *ornis* of South America; a rich and varied *ornis*. *P. L. Slater.*

orniscopic (ôr-ni-skô-pik), *n.* See *orneoscopy*.

orniscopist (ôr-ni-skô-pist), *n.* See *orneoscopy*.

orniscopy (ôr-ni-skô-pi), *n.* Same as *ornithoscopy*.

ornith. An abbreviation of *ornithology*.

ornithic (ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ornythikos, of or belonging to birds, < ornis (ornith-), sometimes ornyth-, a bird; akin to AS. earn, E. earn, an eagle: see earn.*] Of or pertaining to birds; characteristic of birds; avian; bird-like; ornithological: as, an *ornithic* character; *ornithic* structure.

ornithichnite (ôr-ni-thik'nit), *n.* [*NL. ornythichnites, < Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + ichnos, a track, + -ite.*] In *geol.*, one of the footmarks, at first supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles (ornithosaurs), occurring abundantly in the Triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere. They are now believed to have been made by dinosaurian reptiles.

Ornithichnites (ôr-ni-thik-ni'téz), *n.* [*NL.: see ornithichnite.*] A hypothetical genus, based by Hitchcock upon tracks called *ornithichnites* occurring in the sandstone of Connecticut. The supposititious species of the genus were divided into two groups called *Pachydactylus*, with 3 species, and *Leptodactylus*, with 5 species. *Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 315 (1896).*

ornithichnology (ôr-ni-thik-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + ichnos, a track, + -logia, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The study of ornithichnites or supposed fossil bird-tracks.

Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, . . . I should call it *ornithichnology*.

Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 315.

Ornithion, Ornithium (ôr-nith'i-on, -um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ornythion, dim. of ornyx, a bird: see ornithic.*] A notable genus of *Tyrannidae*, having the bill of parine shape without rictal vibrissae; the beardless flycatchers. There are several species, as *O. imberbe*, a very diminutive flycatcher found in Texas and Mexico, of a dull grayish color and about 4½ inches long.

ornithobiographical (ôr-ni-thô-bi-ô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*ornithobiography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to ornithological biography, or to the life-history of birds: as, a mass of *ornithobiographical* material. *Coues.*

ornithobiography (ôr-ni-thô-bi-ô-graf-i), *n.* [*< Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + F. biography.*] Ornithological biography; the life-history of birds.

ornithocephalous (ôr-ni-thô-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + κεφαλή, head.*] Shaped like a bird's head: applied to parts of certain shells.

ornithocoprolite (ôr-ni-thô-kop'rô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + κόπρος, dung, + λίθος, stone: see coprolite.*] Fossil bird-dung; an avian coprolite.

ornithocopros (ôr-ni-thô-kop'ros), *n.* [*< Gr. ornyx (ornith-), bird, + κόπρος, dung: see coprolite.*] Bird-dung; guano.

Ornithodelphia (ôr-ni-thô-del'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + δελφίς, womb.*] The lowest one of three subclasses of the class *Mammalia*, represented by the monotremes or oviparous mammals, and coterminous with the order *Monotremata*: so called from the ornithic character of the reproductive or urogenital organs.

These mammals lay eggs, like birds; the separate oviducts open into a cloaca common to the genital, urinary, and digestive organs; the vasa deferentia of the male open also into the cloaca; and the testes are abdominal. The mammary glands are nippleless.

The sternum has a peculiar tau-bone or T-shaped interclavicle (see cut under *interclavicle*), and the coracoids articulate with the sternum. The superior transverse commissure of the brain has no well-defined psalterial fibers, and the septum is much reduced in size. The *Ornithodelphia* are also called *Prototheria*.

ornithodelphian (ôr-ni-thô-del'fi-an), *a. and n.* [*< Ornithodelphia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Ornithodelphic or ornithodelphous; prototherian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithodelphia*; a monotreme or protothere.

ornithodelphic (ôr-ni-thô-del'fik), *a.* [*Ornithodelphia + -ic.*] Same as *ornithodelphous*.

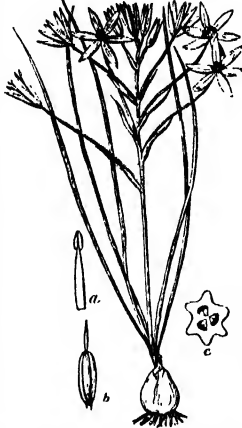
ornithodelphous (ôr-ni-thô-del'fus), *a.* [*< Ornithodelphia + -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*, or having their characters.

Ornithogaea (ôr-ni-thô-jê-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ornyx (ornith-), a bird, + γαῖα, earth.*] In *zoögeog.*, New Zealand, as a zoological division of the earth's land-surface, corresponding to the New Zealand subregion of Wallace. It is characterized by the lack of indigenous mammals, excepting two species of bats, the former presence of the gigantic struthious birds of the families *Diornithidae* and *Palapterygidae*, and the existence of *Apterygidae* and many other peculiar birds.

Ornithogean (ôr-ni-thô-jê-an), *a.* [*< Ornithogaea + -an.*] Of or pertaining to *Ornithogaea*.

—**Ornithogean realm.** Same as *Ornithogaea*.

Ornithogalum (ôr-ni-thôg'â-lum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), cf. *L. ornithogale*, < Gr. *ôρνιθόγαλον*, also *ôρνιθον γάλα*, a plant, the star-of-Bethlehem, a fanciful name, lit. 'birds' milk': *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird; *γάλα*, milk: see *galazy*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceae* and the tribe *Scilleae*, known by the spreading distinct perianth segments and flattened filaments. There are about 80 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and the Orient, mainly in temperate climates. They bear long narrow radical leaves from a coated bulb, and an unbranched leafless flower-stalk, with a raceme or corymb of showy white flowers, sometimes yellowish or reddish, each segment often marked with a broad green stripe. See *star-of-Bethlehem*, French or Prussian asparagus (under *asparagus*), and *Heaven's-clock-lady*.



1 flowering Plant of *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *a*, a stamen; *b*, the pistil; *c*, the ovary, transverse section.

ornithoid (ôr-ni-thôid), *a.* [*Gr. ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *îdôç*, form.] Somewhat ornithic; avian to some extent; resembling or related to birds.

I attach the *Typopus* to the *ornithoid* lizards.

Hitchcock, *Ichthyology of New England*, p. 105.

ornitholite (ôr-nith'ô-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bird; the fossilized remains of a bird. The oldest fossil known to be that of a bird is Jurassic. See *cut* under *Archaeopteryx*.

ornitholitic (ôr-ni-thô-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ôρνιθ* (*ôρνιθ*) + *-ίτις*.] Of or pertaining to ornitholites.

ornithologic (ôr-ni-thô-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. ornithologique* = *Sp. ornitológico* = *Pg. ornithológico*, < NL. *ornithologicus*, < *ornithologia*, < *ornithology*: see *ornithology*.] Same as *ornithological*.

ornithological (ôr-ni-thô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ornithologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologically (ôr-ni-thô-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ornithology; from an ornithological point of view; by means of ornithology.

ornithologist (ôr-ni-thô-lô-jist), *n.* [= *F. ornithologiste*; as *ornithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornithology or makes a special study of birds.

ornithology (ôr-ni-thô-lô-jî), *n.* [= *F. ornithologie* = *Sp. ornithologia* = *Pg. ornithologia* = *It. ornithologia*, < NL. *ornithologia*, < Gr. as if **ôρνιθολογία*, < *ôρνιθολογος*, speaking or treating of birds, < *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to birds; the scientific study or knowledge of birds. Ornithology is commonly said to date from the time of Aristotle. It received a great impetus about the middle of the sixteenth century from the writings of Gesner, Belon, and Aldrovand. The foundation of modern scientific ornithology was laid toward the end of the seventeenth century by Willughby and Ray. Tenable technical names in modern ornithology date from the tenth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnaeus, 1758. *Fict. ornithology* is the study of living birds, as distinguished from *class. ornithology*, or the technical study of the dead bodies of birds for purposes of classification and nomenclature. Abbreviated *ornith*.

ornithomancy (ôr-ni-thô-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. F. ornithomancie*, *ornithomance* = *Pg. ornithomancia* = *It. ornithomanzia*, < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *μαντρία*, divination.] Divination by means of birds; ornithoscopy; augury. *De Quincey*, *Modern Superstition*.

ornithomantic (ôr-ni-thô-man'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ornithomancie* (-*mant*-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ornithomancy; ornithoscopic; augural.

ornithon (ôr-ni-thon), *n.* [*L. ornithon*, < Gr. *ôρνιθον*, a house or yard for poultry (and for other birds), < *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird: see *ornithic*.] A building in which birds are kept; an aviary.

Ornithopappi (ôr-ni-thô-pap'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *πάπιος*, a little bird so named.] An order of Jurassic birds represented by the genus *Archaeopteryx*, and contemporaneous with the subelass *Saurura*: correlated with *Pteropappi* (or *Odontolema*) and with *Dromcopappi* (or *Odontoleca*). See *cut* under *Archaeopteryx*.

ornithopappic (ôr-ni-thô-pap'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Ornithopappi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithopappi*; *saururan*, as a bird.

ornithophilous (ôr-ni-thôf'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, bird-loving; specifically, in bot., bird-fertilized: applied to flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma and fertilization accomplished by the agency of birds. The birds that take part in this process are usually humming-birds, and the flowers are ordinarily large and brilliantly colored, as the blossoms of the trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), sage (*Salvia splendens*), etc.

Ornithophilous - i. e. bird-fertilized - flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous.

Gray, *Structural Botany*, p. 217.

ornithopod (ôr-ni-thô-pod), *a. and n.* [*Gr. NL. *ornithopos* (-*pod*-), < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *πούς* (*pod*-) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having feet like those of a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ornithopoda*: as, an *ornithopod* reptile. Also *ornithopodous*.

II. n. An ornithic dinosaur; a member of the *Ornithopoda*.

Ornithopoda (ôr-ni-thôp'ô-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ornithopos*: see *ornithopod*.] An order of *Dinosauria*, containing extinct herbivorous dinosaurs whose hind feet most nearly approached those of birds in structure and function. They were digitigrade, with the fore feet five-toed, the hind feet three- or four-toed; they walked on their hind legs and tail, and used their small fore feet as paws. The bones of the hind limbs were hollow, the vertebrae solid, a postpubis was present, and the premaxillaries were toothless. The leading family is *Iguanodontidae*; others are *Hadrosauridae* and *Hypsilophodontidae*.

ornithopodous (ôr-ni-thôp'ô-dus), *a.* [As *ornithopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *ornithopod*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 1, 41.

Ornithopteridæ (ôr-ni-thôp-ter'i-dô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bird-like reptiles or birds, represented by the genus *Ornithopterus*.

ornithopterous (ôr-ni-thôp'te-rus), *a.* [*Gr. NL. ornithopterus*, < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *πτερόν* = *E. feather*.] Having wings or fore limbs like those of a bird; bird-winged.

Ornithopterus (ôr-ni-thôp'te-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithopterous*.] A genus of Mesozoic *Sauropsida*, referred to the order *Pterosauria*, but differing from all other pterodactyls in having only two joints in the ulnar digit, and supposed to belong to the class *Aves*.

Ornithopus (ôr-ni-thôp'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *πούς* (*pod*-) = *E. foot*.] *1.* A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. — *2.* A genus of plants (Linnaeus, 1737) of the order *Leguminosae*, the tribe *Hedysarea*, and the subtribe *Coronilleae*, known by the obtuse keel. There are about 7 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are tender hairy herbs, with pinnate leaves of many little leaflets, long-stalked heads of minute flowers, and long, narrow, curving pods. The plants of the genus, especially *O. perparulus*, are called *bird's-foot*. See *bird's-foot*.

Ornithorhynchidæ (ôr-ni-thô-ring'ki-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monotrematous ornithodelphian oviparous mammals, represented by the genus *Ornithorhynchus*. Only one genus and species is known. See *Ornithorhynchus*.

ornithorhynchous (ôr-ni-thô-ring'kus), *a.* [*Gr. NL. Ornithorhynchus*, < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *ρύγχος*, snout, beak, bill.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

Ornithorhynchus (ôr-ni-thô-ring'kus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithorhynchous*.] *1.* The typical and only genus of the family *Ornithorhynchidæ*. There is but one species, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, or *O. paradoxus*, the duck billed platypus, duckbill, duck-mole, or water-mole, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania, of aquatic habits, living in burrows in the banks of rivers, laying eggs, and feeding on insects, mollusks, and worms. The fur is thick and soft, of a glossy dark-brown color. The fact that the animal is oviparous (though not generally credited till 1884) has long been known, and the egg was figured many years ago. The eggs are about 3 inch long by 1 inch broad, white, with a flexible shell or pod, like a "soft-shelled" hen's egg. See *cut* under *duckbill* and *interdactile*.

2. [*L. c.*] An animal of this genus; a duckbill.

ornithosaur (ôr-ni-thô-sâr), *n.* [*Gr. ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *σαῖρος*, a lizard.] Same as *ornithosaurian*.

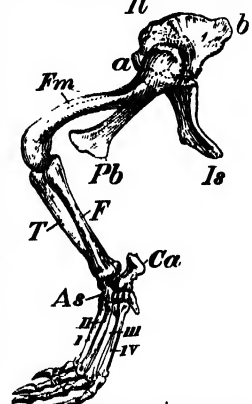
Ornithosauria (ôr-ni-thô-sâr'i-â), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ornithosaur*.] An order of fossil saurians or reptiles having ornithic or avian characters; more frequently called *Pterosauria*. Also called *Saurornia*. *H. G. Seeley*.

ornithosaurian (ôr-ni-thô-sâr'i-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Being a saurian of ornithic affinities; pertaining to the *Ornithosauria*, or having their characters; pterosaurian; pterodactyl.

II. n. An ornithosaur; a member of the *Ornithosauria*, as a pterosaurian or pterodactyl.

Ornithoscelida (ôr-ni-thô-sel'i-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *σκέλος*, a leg, + *-ida*.]

A remarkable order of extinct reptiles presenting many characters intermediate between those of *Reptilia* and *Aves*, the ornithic modification being especially well marked in the pelvic arch and limb, whence the name. The ilium extends far in advance of the acetabulum, and is expansive, widely arching over the pelvic cavity as in birds. The slender prolonged ischia, in some genera, are ornithic in character, and in *Hypsilophodon* at least, unite in a median ventral symphysis. The pubes in some genera are as slender and elongated as in a typical bird. The tibia has a great cnemial crest and a ridge for the fibula, and its distal end is as in a bird, with a fossa to receive the ascending process of the astragalus. The distal end of the fibula is smaller than the proximal, though not so much reduced as in birds. The astragalus, similar to that of a bird, remained distinct in many genera; but in some, as *Compsognathus*, *Ornithomimus*, and *Euskelosaurus*, it seems to have ankylized with the tibia. The genera of *Ornithoscelida* are numerous, ranging throughout the Mesozoic period; the animals are mostly of large size, some of them, as the *iguanodon*, being among the largest terrestrial animals known. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of one of the *Ornithoscelida*, as *Iguanodon* or *Hypsilophodon*. (Compare *cut* under *Dromaeus*.)

II. Ilium, with *a*, anterior, and *b*, posterior, processes; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *Ca*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum; *I, II, III, IV, V*, digits. The distal end of the fibula is smaller than the proximal, though not so much reduced as in birds. The astragalus, similar to that of a bird, remained distinct in many genera; but in some, as *Compsognathus*, *Ornithomimus*, and *Euskelosaurus*, it seems to have ankylized with the tibia. The genera of *Ornithoscelida* are numerous, ranging throughout the Mesozoic period; the animals are mostly of large size, some of them, as the *iguanodon*, being among the largest terrestrial animals known. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.

ornithoscelidan (ôr-ni-thô-sel'i-dan), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Ornithoscelida* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Ornithoscelida*, or having their characters. *Huxley*.

II. n. A member of the *Ornithoscelida*.

ornithoscopist (ôr-ni-thô-skô-pist), *n.* [*Gr. ornithoscopy* + *-ist*.] One who studies or practises ornithoscopy; an augur.

ornithoscopy (ôr-ni-thô-skô-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ôρνιθσκοπία* (also *ôρνεισκοπία*; see *orneoscopes*), < *ôρνιθσκοπέω* (also *ôρνεισκοπέω*), observing the flight of birds, < *ôρνιθσκοπεῖν* (also *ôρνεισκοπεῖν*), observe the flight of birds, < *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), bird, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or observation of birds with reference to divination; ornithomancy; augury. *De Quincey*, *Modern Superstition*.

ornithotomical (ôr-ni-thô-tom'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ornithotomy* + *-ical*.] Relating to ornithotomy, or the dissection of birds.

ornithotomist (ôr-ni-thô-tô-mist), *n.* [*Gr. ornithotomy* + *-ist*.] One who practises the dissection of birds, or is versed in the anatomy of birds.

ornithotomy (ôr-ni-thô-tô-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *τέμνω*, cut.] The art or practice of dissecting birds; the anatomy of birds; the science of the anatomical structure of birds.

Ornithura (ôr-ni-thû'rê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ôρνις* (*ôρνιθ*), a bird, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *ornithic*, a primary division of birds, comprising all those in which the bony tail is short and terminated by a pygostyle: opposed to *Saurura*, or lizard-tailed birds. The division includes all known birds excepting *Archaeopteryx*, and is also called *Eurhupidura*. [Little used.]

ornithurous (ôr-ni-thû-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ornithura*.

Ornus (ôr-nus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < *L. ornus*, the mountain-ash.] A former genus of plants containing the flowering ash, now classed as *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash*, 1, and *Fraxinus*.

oro-anal (ô-rô-â-nal), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. os* (or-), mouth, + *anus*, anus.] *1.* Being or representing mouth and anus in one, as an orifice in some crinoids. *H. A. Nicholson*, *Zoöl.*, p. 204. — *2.* Extending in the direction of the mouth and the anus, as a line or plane of the body: as, the *oro-anal* axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 434.

Orobanchaceæ (ôr-ô-bang-kâ-sê-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orobancha* + *-aceæ*.] The broom-rape family, an order of parasitic gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with minute albuminous seeds. It contains about 150 species in 11 genera, of which *Orobancha* is the type. They are leafless herbs of brown, yellow, purple, and other colors, but never green, with dry

flowers in a dense spike or scattered in the axils of dry scales; in one, white and solitary. They are small plants, thickened or fleshy at the base, and parasitic on roots.

Orobanche (or-ô-bang'kê), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *orobanche*, < Gr. *ὀροβάνχη*, broom-rape, chokeweed, or dodder, < *ὀρος*, = L. *erum*, vetch, + *ἄνθη*, thistle, choke.] A genus of parasitic plants, type of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, distinguished by its two-lipped flowers and unequally four-cleft calyx; the broom-rape. There are nearly 150 species, widely scattered throughout the Old World, chiefly in north temperate regions. Their stems are generally unbranched and clad with acute scales, the flowers in a terminal spike, the parasitic roots often traceable into those of the foster-plant, and the whole of a tawny, reddish, violet, or bluish color. *O. major*, the great broom-rape, growing 14 or 2 feet high, lives chiefly on broom, whence the name. *O. corymbiflora* is the clove-scented broom-rape, growing on species of *Galium*. *O. minor*, found on clover, is sparingly introduced in the Atlantic United States. See *broom-rape* and *herb-bane*.



Flowering Plant of *Orobanche minor*, parasitic on the root of white clover. *a*, a flower.

Orobanchæ (or-ô-bang'kê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1807), < *Orobanche* + *-æ*.] Same as *Orobanchaceæ*.

Orobates, *n.* See *Oribates*.

Orobis (or-ô-bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὀροβίς* = L. *erum*, vetch; see *Erum*.] A former genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, now mostly united with *Lathyrus*, a few species belonging to *Vicia*. See *bitter-vetch* and *heath-pea*.

orographic (or-ô-graf'ik), *a.* [< *orograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orography. The orographic features of a country are those which connect themselves with the range, extent, and structure of its mountain chains and of its larger topographical features. Also *oreographic*.

orographical (or-ô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *orographic* + *-al*.] Same as *orographic*.

orographically (or-ô-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to orography.

orography (ô-ro-gra-fi), *n.* [Also *oreography*; = F. *orographie* = Pg. *oreografia*, < Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That division of physical geography or physiography which has to do with the relations and development of the mountain-chains of the regions described. It is topography in its broadest and most general sense, the mountain-ranges not being separable in a general discussion from the valleys and table-lands.

Orohippus (or-ô-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidae*, based upon remains from the Eocene of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet. There are several species, all of very small size, only about as large as a fox.—2. [*i. e.*] A species of the above genus.

oroide (ô-rô-id), *n.* [< F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] An alloy of copper, tin, and other metals resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, etc. The term is also used adjectively: as, *oroide* jewelry. Also called *oroide*.

orolingual (ô-rô-ling'gwai), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (or-), mouth, + *lingua*, tongue; see *lingual*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the tongue.

orologer, *n.* An obsolete form of *horologe*.

orological (or-ô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *orology* + *-al*.] Pertaining to orology or a description of mountains.

orologist (ô-rô-lô-jist), *n.* [< *orologe* + *-ist*.] An obsolete form of *horologist*. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III. 305.

orologist (ô-rô-lô-jist), *n.* [< *orology* + *-ist*.] A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

orology (ô-rô-lô-jî), *n.* [= F. *orologie*, < Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] The scientific description of mountains.

Oromasdes, Oromazdes, *n.* Same as *Ormazd*.

oronasal (ô-rô-nâ-zal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (or-), mouth, + *nasus*, nose; see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose.

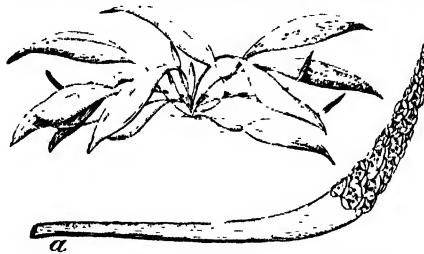
oronger, *n.* A Middle English form of *orange*.

Orontiacæ (ô-ron-ti-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. Brown, 1810), < *Orontium* + *-acæ*.] A group of araceous plants, typified by the genus *Oro-*

tium, by some treated as an order, by others as a tribe, and varying in scope according to different authors. See *Araceæ* and *Orontium*.

orontiad (ô-ron'ti-ad), *n.* A plant of the group *Orontiacæ*. *Jandley*.

Orontium (ô-ron'shim), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), said to be < Gr. **ὀρόντιον* (Wittstein; not found in Gr. dictionaries), some plant so called, appar. < *ὀρόντις*, L. *Orontes*, a river in Syria.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, belonging to the suborder *Pothoideæ* and the tribe *Symplocarpeæ*, allied to the skunk-cabbage. It is chiefly distinguished by the remote sheathing spathe and one-celled ovary. There



Flowering Plant of Goldenclub (*Orontium aquaticum*). *a*, the spathe.

is but one species, *O. aquaticum*, the goldenclub, which grows on the margins of ponds and rivers of the United States near the Atlantic. It bears velvety dark-green elliptical leaves, floating or raised on stout stalks from a rootstock descending into the mud. Its small flowers are crowded on a long curving spathe, rising 6 to 12 inches from the water, colored successively yellow, white, and green.

oropharyngeal (ô-rô-fa-rin'jê-al), *a.* [< *oropharynx* (-pharyng-) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

oropharynx (ô-rô-far'ingks), *n.*; *pl.* *oropharynges* (-far'ingjêz). [NL., < L. *os* (or-), the mouth, + Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the throat.] The pharynx proper, directly continuous with the cavity of the mouth; distinguished from *nasopharynx*. See *ent* under *mouth*.

Orortyx (ô-rôr'tiks), *n.* Same as *Oreortyx*.

Oroscoptes (ô-rô-skop'têz), *n.* See *Oreoscoptes*.

orotund (ô-rô-tund), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ore rotundo*, with a round mouth; *or*, abl. of *os*, mouth; *rotundus*, round; see *rotund*.] In elocution, characterized by strength, fullness, richness, and clearness; open, mellow, rich, and musical; applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

orpedt, *a.* [Also (Se.) *orpid*; < ME. *orped*, *orpid*, bold, < AS. *orped*, grown up, stout, active, bold.] Bold; brave; valiant.

The guode knigt and orped.

Ayentle of Inuut (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

An *orped* knight in many a stede.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, iii.

So was he greved with the werre that his peple was but small; but tho were *orped* knyghtes, and the beste of all the hoste for to endure and suffer trauelle of armes.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), iii. 439.

He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*, and also noble in knyght hood, wyse in counsayll, & dredde to much destenye.

Fabyan, *Chron*, I. xxxv.

orpedlyt, *adv.* [< ME. *orpedly*, < AS. *orpedlice*, boldly, < *orped*, bold; see *orped*.] Boldly; bravely; stoutly.

He hypped ouer on hys ax, & *orpedly* stryde,

Bremly brothe on a bent.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2232.

orphalinet (ôr-fa-lin), *n.* and *a.* See *Orpheus*.

orphan (ôr-fan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orphane*, *orfeus*, *orfine*, *orphe*, *orfe* = Sp. *huérfano* = Pg. *orfo*, *orpha* = It. *orfano*, < ML. *orphanus*, < Gr. *ὀρφανός*, without parents, fatherless, bereft, deprived, destitute; later *ὀρφός* = L. *orbus*, bereft; see *orb*.] 1. *a.* 1. Bereft of parents; fatherless, motherless, or without either father or mother; bereaved; said of a child or a young and dependent person.

This king, left orphan both of father and mother.

Sir P. Sidney

Enoch Arden, a rough sailor's lad,

Made orphan by a whiter shipwreck.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. Not under control or protection analogous to that of a parent; unprotected; unassisted.

A virgin tragedy, an orphan Muse.

Pope, *Prod. to Satires*, I. 56.

3. Of or belonging to a child bereft of either parent or of both parents.

The tender orphan hands

Felt at my heart and seem'd to charm from thence

The wrath I nursed against the world.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

II. n. A child bereaved of one parent or of both parents, generally the latter.

And saith he will not leaue them orphanes, as fatherlesse children, but will come again to them himself.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 173.

A weeping country joins a widow's tear;

The helpless poor mix with the orphan's cry.

Burns, *Death of Sir James Hunter Blair*.

Orphans' Court, the name given to courts of general probate jurisdiction in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

orphan (ôr-fan), *v. t.* [< *orphan*, *a.*] To reduce to the state of being an orphan; bereave of parents.

For this orphaned world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision.

Warburton, *Sermon*.

orphanage (ôr-fan-âj), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being an orphan.—2. An institution or home for orphans.—3. Orphans collectively.

In London the share of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxxii.

orphan-asylum (ôr-fan-â-si-lum), *n.* An asylum or home for destitute orphan children.

orphancy (ôr-fan-si), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-cy*.] The state of being an orphan; orphanhood.

Yet did not thy *Orphanie* nor my Widowhood deprive us of the delightful prospect which the bill of honour doth yield.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

orphanet (ôr-fan-et), *n.* [< **orphanet*, *orfenet* (found only as a surname), dim. of *orphanic*, *orphan*; see *orphan* and *-et*.] A young or little orphan.

Calling her maids this orphanet to see.

Drayton, *Moses*, I.

orphanhood (ôr-fan-hud), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-hood*.] The state of being an orphan.

orphanism (ôr-fan-izm), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being an orphan. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

orphanotrophism (ôr-fa-not-rô-fizm), *n.* [< *orphanotroph-y* + *-ism*.] The care and support of orphans. *C. Mather*. [Rare.]

orphanotrophy (ôr-fa-not-rô-fi), *n.* [< L. *orphanotrophium*, an orphan-asylum, < Gr. *ὀρφανοτροφία*, an orphan-asylum, < *ὀρφανός*, orphan, + *τρέφειν*, nourish, bring up.] 1. A supporting or the support of orphans.—2. A hospital for orphans. *Bailey*. [Rare in both uses.]

orphanry (ôr-fan-ri), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ry*.] An orphan-house; an orphanage or home for orphans. [Rare.]

orphant (ôr-fant), *n.* [A corrupt form of *orphan*, with excrecent *t*, as in *tyrant* for *tyran*, etc., *peasant*, etc.] An orphan.

He ne'r provok'd the silly orphans' cries,

Nor fill'd with tears the woeful widowes eyes.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

orpharion (ôr-fa-ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *Ὀρφέις*, Orpheus; see *Orpheic*.] A large variety of lute, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, having six to nine pairs of metal strings. It was played by means of a plectrum. Also *orpheoreon*.

Set the cornet with the flute,

The orpharion to the lute

Tuning the tabor and the pipe to the sweet violins.

Drayton, *Eclogues*, iii.

Orphean (ôr-fe-an), *a.* [< L. *Orpheus*, < Gr. *Ὀρφεύς*, < *Ὀρφέις*, Orpheus; see *Orpheic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious: as, *Orphean* strains.

With other notes than to the Orphean lyre,

I sing of Chaos and eternal Night.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 17.

2. In *ornith.*, singing sweetly; melodious: specifically applied to a warbler, *Sylvia orpheus*.

orphelinet (ôr-fe-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *orphelinic*; < ME. *orphelin*, < OF. *orphelin*, *orfein*, *orfeus*, *orfeus*, F. *orphelin*, dim. of *orphane*, < ML. *orphanus*, orphan; see *orphan*.] 1. *n.* An orphan.

The ladies sowned for the deathea of theyr husbandes,

and orphelines wepte and rent theyr haires for the losse of theyr parentes.

Hall, *Hen. V.*, an. 3.

II. a. Orphaned; bereaved.

When thou were *orphelin* of father and mother.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 3.

orpheoreon (ôr-fê-ô-rê-on), *n.* See *Orpheus*.

Orphic (ôr-fik), *a.* [< L. *Orpheus*, < Gr. *Ὀρφέις*, of Orpheus, < *Ὀρφέις*, Orpheus; see *def.*] Of or pertaining or relating to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, who had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre, descended

living into Hades to bring back to life his wife Eurydice, and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian maenads; Orphean: as, the *Orphic* poems. A considerable body of literature is extant bearing the name of Orpheus, but only a few fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B. C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic mysteries, both connected with the cult of Bacchus, and concerning themselves with the philosophy of life and death in nature.

Language is a perpetual *Orphic* song.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

Orphism (ôr'fizm), *n.* [*< Orph(ic) + -ism.*] The mystical system of life and worship embodied in the Orphic poems and practised and inculcated in the Orphic mysteries. See *Orphic*.

This close connexion of *Orphism* with the Eleusian Mysteries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 128.

Orphize (ôr'fiz), *v. i.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *Orphized*, *ppr.* *Orphizing*. [*< Orph(ic) + -ize.*] To conform to or resemble Orphic doctrines and worship.

The *Orphizing* mystic cultus of Phyla.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 128.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* [*See orfrays.*] 1. A kind of embroidery in gold. See *orphrey-work*.—2. An ornamental band or border on certain ecclesiastical vestments, especially chasubles



Cope with embroidered orphreys and hood; Italian, 16th century. *a, a.* orphreys.

and copes, usually done in orphrey-work. The apparel of the amice, if done in orphrey-work, is sometimes called the *orphrey of the amice*. See *amice*¹, 2, *chasuble*, and *cope*¹, 2.

The *orphreys* [of the cope] were two bands, some eight inches in breadth, of another material than the cope itself, and reaching all down from the neck on both sides in front, as the vestment shows itself on the wearer's person. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II. 30.

orphreyed (ôr'frid), *a.* [*< orphrey + -ed*.] Ornamented with embroidery or orphrey-work.

orphrey-work (ôr'fri-wérk), *n.* Gold embroidery; hence, rich embroidery of any sort.

orpiment (ôr'pi-mént), *n.* [*< ME. orpiment, < OF. orpiment, F. orpiment = Pr. auripigment, auripigment = Sp. orpimente = Pg. ourpimento = It. orpimento, < L. auripigmentum, orpiment, < aurum, gold, + pigmentum, pigment: see aurum, or³, and pigment.*] Arsenic trisulphid, As₂S₃. It is found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in soft, foliated masses, having a bright-yellow color and brilliant luster. The orpiment, or king's yellow, of commerce is prepared by heating a mixture of arsenious oxide and sulphur, and is a mixture of arsenic sulphid and arsenious oxide. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is an arsenic disulphid (As₂S₂). Orpiment is used in dyeing to reduce indigo by its affinity for oxygen, and in leather-manufacture together with potash and lime to prepare a paste employed for removing the hair from skins.

The first spirit quiksilver called is;

The second orpiment.

Chaucer, Prof. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 270.

orpine, orpin (ôr'pin), *n.* [*< ME. orpin, orpyn, orpine, orpyne, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, < OF. orpin, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers); an abbr. form of orpiment: see orpiment.*] 1. In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.—2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers. It was formerly, and to some extent is still, used as astringent in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, it is called *live-for-ever*.

Cool Violets, and Orpine growing still.

Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 193.

On the eve of this saint [St. John], as well as upon that of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, *orpin*, white lillies, and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers.

Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 663.

Boy enough to crawl

For latter *orpine* round the southern wall.

Browning, Sordello.

Evergreen orpine. Same as *herb of friendship* (which see, under *herb*).

ORT (ôr), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart. *Halliwel*.

orra (ôr'ô), *a.* [*Also orrow, ora; origin uncertain. Cf. orrels.*] 1. Odd; not matched; not appropriated; left over; occasional; incidental: as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time.

As night at e'en a merry core

O' randle, gangrel bodies

In Pottle Nancy's held the splore,

To drink their *orra* duddles.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake: as, an *orra* man.—3. Base; low; mean; worthless: as, to keep *orra* company. [*Scotch* in all uses.]

orrach, *n.* See *orach*.

orrels (ôr'elz), *n. pl.* [*< OSw. urral, refuse, Sw. urral, choice, selection, residue, < ur- (= AS. ur-) + vala, choice: see wale*².] What is left over; refuse. [*Scotch.*]

orrery (ôr'ô-ri), *n.*; *pl. orreries* (-riz). [*So called, by Sir Richard Steele, after the Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of this machine was made by a workman, after an original borrowed from George Graham, who invented it.*] A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are also called *planetariums* and *cosmoscopes*.

orrice, *n.* See *orris*².

orris¹ (ôr'is), *n.* [*Contr. of orfrays.*] 1. A name given to laces of varied design in gold and silver.

One Silver *Orrice* a quarter of a Yard deep; A large Parcel of Black and Silver Fringe; One dark colour (loth Gown and Petticoat with 2 Silver *Orrices*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 167.

2. Galloon and gimp used in upholstery. [*Trade-name.*]—**Orris pattern**, a peculiar pattern or design for gold lace.

orris² (ôr'is), *n.* [*Short for orris-root.*] A plant from which orris-root is obtained. Also *orrice*.

orris-pea (ôr'is-pô), *n.* A little ball of dried orris-root used to maintain the discharge of issues. See *issue-pea*.

orris-root (ôr'is-rôt), *n.* [*Prob. a corruption of iris-root.*] The root of several European species of *Iris*, chiefly *I. florentina*. See *Iris*, 8.—**Oil of orris-root**. See *oil*.

orseduet, orsedewt (ôr'sô-dû), *n.* [*< OF. or, gold, + sedue, pp. of seduire, mislead: see seduce.*] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold; Mannheim gold; Dutch metal.

orselle (ôr-sâl'), *n.* [*F.: see orchil, archil.*] A peculiar coloring matter derived from *Rocella tinctoria* and other lichens, used in the preparation of test-papers for chemical operations. See *litmus*, and *test-paper* (under *paper*). The principles in those plants from which coloring matters are prepared are themselves colorless, but yield coloring substances by reaction with water, air, and ammonia. They are generally acids, or acid anhydrides. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

orsellin (ôr-sâ'lin), *n.* [*< orselle + -in*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing; the sodium-sulphonate salt of beta-naphthol-azo-naphthalene. It yields a fast and full red, but is not very brilliant. Also called *roccellin*, *rubidin*, *rauracienne*.

orsellate (ôr'sel-ât), *n.* [*< orsellin + -ate*.] The generic name for any salt composed of orsellin acid and a base: as, *orsellate* of baryta.

orsellic (ôr-sel'ik), *a.* [*< orsellin + -ic.*] Same as *lecanoric*.—**Orsellin acid.** Same as *orselle*.

ort (ôr), *n.* [*< ME. ort, < AS. as if *orūt (= MD. oruete, oruete = MLG. I.G. ort), what is left after eating, < or-, out, + etan, eat: see or- and cat.*] A fragment; a scrap; a piece of refuse: usually in the plural.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 985.

Hang thee, thou parasite, thou son of crumbs

And *orts*!

I wouldn't give a fiddlestick's end for all the Constitutions in creation. They take the best of everything, and leave us only the *orts* and hog-wash.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 7.

ort (ôr), *v. t.* [*< ort, n.*] To turn away from with disgust; refuse. [*Scotch.*]

The lasses now-a-days *ort* nane o' God's creatures.

Jamieson.

ortalant, ortalont, n. Obsolete variants of *ortalan*.

Ortalida (ôr-tal'i-dê), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *Ortalus*, 1.

Ortalidæ (ôr-tal'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Shuckard, 1840), *< Ortalis + -idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Ortalus*. The front is bristly only above, the auxiliary vein ends acutely in the costa, the legs are not long, and the horny ovipositor is telescopic. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members resemble the *Trypetidæ*. Thirty-five genera occur in North America.

Ortalus (ôr'ta-lis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ôrtalis, a young bird.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of guans of the family *Cracidae*, and the subfamily *Penelopinae*. The head is crested, with bare places on its sides and on the chin, but no wattles; the tarsal are naked and scutellate before and behind; the wings are short, rounded, and concavo-convex; the tail is very long and ample, fan-shaped, with twelve broad graduated feathers. The plumage is greenish. *O. vetula* is a Mexican species, a variety of which occurs in Texas and is known as the *Texan guan*, or *chachalaca* (which see). Usually called *Ortalida*, after Merrem, 1786. See cut under *guan*.

2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ortalidæ*, founded by Fallén in 1810, containing robust dark-colored flies found on the leaves of bushes vibrating their wings in the sunshine.

Orthagoriscidæ (ôr'tha-gô-ris'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Orthagoriscus + -idæ.*] A family of gymnodont fishes, named from the genus *Orthagoriscus*: same as *Molidæ*.

Orthagoriscini (ôr'tha-gô-ris'i-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Orthagoriscus + -ini.*] In Bonaparte's system of classification, a subfamily of *Molidæ* with the skeleton entirely cartilaginous and the fins covered with continuous skin, represented only by the genus *Ranzania*.

Orthagoriscus (ôr'tha-gô-ris'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ôrtagoriskos, a sucking pig.*] The typical genus of *Orthagoriscidæ*: same as *Mola*. Bloch and Schneider. Also *Orthogoriscus*.

Orthalicidæ (ôr'tha-lis'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Orthalius + -idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Orthalius*. They have a spiral turreted shell, posterior included mantle, a peculiarly modified jaw composed of a median triangular piece and lateral oblique imbricated plates adherent above but free below, and teeth differentiated. Two species of *Orthalius* are found in Florida, chiefly in wooded country.

Orthalicus (ôr'thal'i-kus), *n.* [*NL.* (Beck, 1837).] The typical genus of the family *Orthalicidæ*.

orthaxial (ôr-thak'si-âl), *a.* [*< Gr. ôrtâx, straight, + L. axis, axis.*] Having a straight vertebral axis: applied to a primitive form of the vertebral axis in certain fishes, in which its posterior end is not bent upward or curved in any other direction. *J. A. Ryder*.

Orthezia (ôr-thô'zi-ÿ), *n.* [*NL.* (Amyot and Serville, 1843), syn. of *Dorthezia*, named after *Dorthea*, a French physician (1759-94).] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Coccidae*. The adult female insect, the form usually met with, is long and oval in shape, covered with a lamulated white secretion, elongated behind and having a sac which contains the eggs. The antennæ are eight-jointed; there are no tarsal digitules; the genital-anal ring is enlarged and six-haired. One species has been recognized in the United States; several others are European.

orthian (ôr'thi-an), *a.* [*< Gr. ôrtios, straight up, high-pitched, < ôrtios, straight, upright.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, noting a melody or style in which many high tones were used.

orthite (ôr'thit), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrtios, straight, + -ite*².] A variety of allanite.

orthius (ôr'thi-us), *n.*; *pl. orthii* (-i). [*< Gr. ôrtios: see def.*] In *anc. pros.*, a great foot, consisting of three tetrasemic longs, the first of which forms the arsis, while the other two constitute the thesis: thus, $\underline{\text{—}} \underline{\text{—}} | \underline{\text{—}} \underline{\text{—}}$. See *semantus*.

ortho- [*L.*, etc., *< Gr. ôrtho-*, combining form of *ôrtios*, straight, upright, right, correct, etc.] An element in many words of Greek origin, its presence bringing in the sense of 'straight,' 'upright,' 'right,' 'correct.' In *chem.*, specifically—(a) As a prefix of benzene derivatives it denotes a substitution of hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring which are adjacent to each other. (b) As applied to acids it notes those in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is equal to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical, and applied to salts it notes those formed from ortho-acids. Where the ortho-acid has not been isolated, the acid in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is nearest to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical is sometimes called an ortho-acid.

ortho-axis (ôr'thō-ak'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrtios, straight, + L. axis, axis.*] Same as *orthodiago-*

nal axis—that is, the lateral axis of a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles to the vertical axis.

orthocephalic (ôr-thô-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< orthocephal-* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or characterized by orthocephaly.

orthocephaly (ôr-thô-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *kephalê*, head.] The character of a skull whose vertical index is above 70 and not above 75; the character of a skull with an intermediate cephalic index.

orthoceran (ôr-thos'g-ran), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Orthoceras*. *Science*, III, 127.

Orthoceras (ôr-thos'g-ras), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gr. orthoceros*, straight-horned), *< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *kephalê*, horn.] The typical genus of *Orthoceratidae*, having the shell straight or but slightly curved. The species are very numerous, ranging from the Silurian to the Liassic. Also *Orthoceratites*, *Orthoceras*.

Orthocerata (ôr-thô-se-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] Same as *Orthoceratidae*.

Orthoceratidae (ôr-thô-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Orthoceras* (-cerat-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil tentaculiferous tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Orthoceras*. They have a straight or scarcely curved chambered shell, with a central siphuncle and sometimes contracted aperture. Over 300 species have been described, from North America, Europe, and Australia. They are among the most profusely and widely distributed shells of the old rocks. They attained greater size than any other fossil of the time, some fragments having been found which indicate a length of 6 feet.

orthoceratite (ôr-thô-ser'a-tit), *n.* [NL. *< Orthoceratites*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Orthoceras* or the family *Orthoceratidae*. Also *orthoceratoid*.

Orthoceratites (ôr-thô-ser'a-tit'ēz), *n.* [NL., as *Orthoceras* (-cerat-) + *-ites*.] Same as *Orthoceras*.

orthoceratitic (ôr-thô-ser'a-tit'ik), *a.* [*< orthoceratite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling orthoceratites; orthoceran: opposed to *cyrtoceratitic*.

orthoceratoid (ôr-thô-ser'a-toid), *a. and n.* [*< orthoceratite* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Same as *orthoceratitic*.

II. n. Same as *orthoceratite*.

Orthocerus (ôr-thos'g-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] *1.* In *conch.*, same as *Orthoceras*.—*2.* In *entom.*, a genus of the coleopterous family *Colydidae*, founded by Latreille in 1796, containing four European species, one of which, *O. clavicornis*, extends into Siberia.

orthochromatic (ôr-thô-krô-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, correct, + *chroma*, color: see *chromatic*.] In *photog.*, correct in the relations or in the rendering of colors—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the deepness of greens, yellows, and reds and the brightness of blues and violets. The epithet notes any process by means of which this end may be attained, or any plate, chemical, etc., used in such a process. Ordinary photographic dry plates in which a trace of such agents as eosin or chlorophyl is incorporated possess the orthochromatic property, which is greatly enhanced if the exposure is made through a transparent screen tinted to correspond with the prevalent color in the scene or picture, as green for a landscape, or yellow for a painting characterized by draperies of that hue. Also expressed by *isochromatic*, an epithet implying equality of exposure to obtain similar results from opposed colors, contrary to the usual photographic experience.

orthochromatize (ôr-thô-krô-mā-tiz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. orthochromatized, ppr. orthochromatizing.* [*< orthochromatic* (ic) + *-ize*.] In *photog.*, to render orthochromatic, as a plate; bring into conformity with the conditions necessary to obtain a correct rendering of color-values.

orthoclase (ôr-thô-klāz), *n.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, right, + *klasis*, fracture: see *clastic*.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also massive. It has two perfect cleavages, at right angles to each other (whence the name). It varies much in color, from white to yellow, red, and green. Adularia, including most moonstone, is a crystallized variety, transparent or nearly so, characteristic especially of the crystalline rocks of the Alps; valencianite, from Valencia, Mexico, is similar to it. Sanidine is a glassy variety, usually containing more or less soda; it is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as trachyte, phonolite, etc.; rhyacolite, from Monte Somma, Vesuvius, is similar. Loxoclase is a variety from Hammond, New York, and murehloneite one from Exeter, England, the latter showing golden-yellow reflections on a surface nearly parallel to the orthopinacoid. Orthoclase is an essential constituent of granite and some other crystalline rocks, and often occurs in large masses in granite veins, and is then quarried and used in making pottery. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really the related triclinic species microcline. The name *anorthoclase* has been given to some kinds of triclinic feldspar containing considerable potash, which are more closely related to albite than to microcline in optical characters. See *feldspar*. Also called *ortho-*

orthoclastic (ôr-thô-klas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, right, + *klasis*, verbal adj. of *klavō*, break.] Characterized by cleavages at right angles to one another: said of certain species of the feldspar group, particularly orthoclase; pertaining to such species, or specifically to orthoclase.

Orthocœla (ôr-thô-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *cœla*, hollow.] One of three orders into which the rhabdocœlous turbellarians are sometimes divided.

orthocœlic (ôr-thô-sē'lik), *a.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *cœlia*, the belly, the intestines.] Arranged in straight or parallel folds: applied to the intestines of birds when they are thus disposed, in distinction from *cyclocœlic*.

orthodiagonal (ôr-thô-di-ag'o-nal), *n. and a.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *diagonos*, diagonal: see *diagonal*.] *I. n.* In *crystal*, the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis; also, the plane which includes the two axes named.

II. a. Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthodiagonal.

orthodomatic (ôr-thô-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< orthodome* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to or in the direction of an orthodome.

orthodome (ôr-thô-dōm), *n.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *dōmos*, *dōma*, a house: see *dome*.] *5.* In *crystal*, a dome, in the monoclinic system, parallel to that lateral axis which is at right angles to the vertical axis. It is properly a hemidome, since a given form includes but two planes. See *dome*, 5.

orthodox (ôr-thô-doks), *a.* [= *F. orthodoxe* = *Sp. ortodoxo* = *Pg. ortodoxo* = *It. ortodosso*, *< Ll. orthodoxus*, *< LGr. orthodōxos*, having a right opinion, *< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, right, correct, + *dōxa*, opinion: see *dogma*, *doxology*.] *1.* Holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, or correct opinions, especially in regard to religious or theological doctrines; sound in opinion or doctrine; specifically, conforming to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds: applied to persons or doctrines. That which seems to one part of the Christian church orthodox may be held by another to be heterodox. Thus, the Roman Catholic Church regards Protestant churches as heterodox, again, the Reformed churches sometimes deny the title *orthodox* to one another; and generally those who hold to the Unitarian faith deny the epithet *orthodox* to the Unitarians and Universalists. *Orthodox* is not usually denied to those who are charged with having added articles to the ecumenical faith of Christendom, but only to those who are charged with denying a part of that faith. Thus, the Roman Catholic is not ordinarily refused by Protestants the right to the epithet *orthodox*; nor are Unitarians denied the right to that epithet by those of Unitarian belief. *Orthodox* is the common epithet of the Greek Church (of which the full official title is "the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church"), as *Catholic* is of the Roman Church. [The word is employed locally in New England to designate the Unitarian Congregational churches as distinguished from those of the same order which hold the Unitarian or Universalist faith, as in the phrase "the *Orthodox* Church." It is also used to distinguish the Unitarian Quakers from those whose belief is or tends toward Unitarianism.]

'Tis the *Orthodox* Tenet, that there never was any remission of sins but by the blood of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning of the World.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, Works, III, 182.

Orthodox, *orthodox*.

Who believe in John Knox,

Let me sound an alarm to your conscience.

Burns, *The Kirk's Alarm*.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church.

The *Orthodox* population in Cattaro and all the coasts thereof is always a large minority, and in some places it actually outnumbers the Latins.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 198.

Orthodox school, in *polit. econ.* See *political*, = *Syn. 1. Orthodox*. *Evangelical* (See the definitions of these terms.) It is natural for all who care about their doctrinal beliefs to claim the titles that indicate correctness of belief. Hence *orthodox* is a part of the name of the Greek Church; to the Roman Catholic *orthodox* means faithful to the tenets of the Roman Church; in the doctrinal contests of America *orthodox* has generally meant Calvinistic, especially as opposed to Unitarianism and Universalism; in England it has as generally meant High-Church, as opposed to Low-church or *evangelical*. *Evangelical*, meaning in harmony with the Gospel, has been claimed somewhat similarly and for a like reason, but has been especially applied to those who emphasize the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ alone.

orthodoxal (ôr-thô-dok-sal), *a.* [*< orthodox* + *-al*.] *Orthodox*.

Our opinions and practices herein are of late turned quite against all other Protestants, and that which is to them *orthodoxal* to us become scandalous and punishable by statute.

Milton, *Civil Power*.

orthodoxality (ôr-thô-dok-sal'i-ti), *n.* [*< orthodoxal* + *-ity*.] *Orthodoxy*. *Cudworth*.

orthodoxally (ôr-thô-dok-sal-i), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly.

In plane English, more warily, more judiciously, more *orthodoxally* than twice their number of divines have done in many a prolix volume.

Milton, *Civil Power*.

orthodoxastical (ôr-thô-dok-sas'ti-kal), *a.* [*< LGr. orthodōxastikos*, *< orthodōxastēs*, having a right opinion, *< orthodōxos*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] Same as *orthodox*.

But also hath excommunicated them as hereticks which appear here to be more *orthodoxastical* Christians than they themselves.

Pope, *Martyrs*, p. 258.

orthodoxical (ôr-thô-dok-si-kal), *a.* [*< orthodox* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

orthodoxly (ôr-thô-doks-i), *adv.* With soundness of faith; in a manner conformed to the teachings and practice of those who hold the orthodox or true faith.

You err most *orthodoxly*, sweet Sir Kit.

W. Cartwright, *The Ordinary*, III, 5.

A primitive old lady . . . *orthodoxly* crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

A. J. C. Hare, *Russia*, IV.

orthodoxness (ôr-thô-doks-nes), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

orthodoxy (ôr-thô-dok-si), *n.* [= *F. orthodoxie* = *Sp. ortodoxia* = *Pg. ortodoxia* = *It. ortodosia*, *< ML. orthodoxia* = *Ar. ortodoksi*, *< LGr. orthodōxia*, correctness of opinion, *< orthodōxos*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] The character of being orthodox; correctness of opinion; soundness of doctrine, especially in theology; specifically, in *theol.*, conformity to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds, or to the Greek Church, called *Orthodox*.—**Feast of Orthodoxy**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on *Orthodoxy Sunday* in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Iconoclasts. It was instituted A. D. 842 or 843, on the restoration of icons at Constantinople under the regency of the empress Theodora.—**Orthodoxy Sunday**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the first Sunday in Lent. On this Sunday anthems are solemnly read against various heresies.

orthodromic (ôr-thô-drom'ik), *a.* [*< orthodrom-* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

orthodromics (ôr-thô-drom'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of orthodromic*: see *-ics*.] The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

orthodromy (ôr-thô-dro-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. orthodromos*, running straight forward (cf. *orthodromos*, run straight forward), *< orthôcephal-*, straight, + *dromos*, run.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

orthoëpic (ôr-thô-ep'ik), *a.* [*< orthoëp-* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orthoëpy.

It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of orthoëpic mutations.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxi.

orthoëpical (ôr-thô-ep'i-kal), *a.* [*< orthoëpic* + *-al*.] Same as *orthoëpic*.

orthoëpically (ôr-thô-ep'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an orthoëpic manner; with correct pronunciation.

orthoëpist (ôr-thô-ep'ist), *n.* [= *F. orthoëpiste* = *It. ortoepista*: as *orthoëp-* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in orthoëpy; one who writes on orthoëpy.

orthoëpistic (ôr-thô-ep'is'tik), *a.* [*< orthoëpist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an orthoëpist or to orthoëpists.

Attempting to show that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthoëpist fancy to pronounce it.

A. J. Ellis, quoted in J. Hadley's *Essays*, p. 254.

orthoëpy (ôr-thô-ep-i or ôr-thô'ep-i), *n.* [= *F. orthoëpie* = *It. ortoeppa*, *< Gr. orthoëpia*, correct speaking or pronunciation, *< orthoëpiv*, speak or pronounce correctly, *< orthôcephal-*, right, correct, + *epos*, a word: see *epic*.] *1.* The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—*2.* That part of grammar (often included under *orthography*) which treats of pronunciation. More recently called *phonology*.

orthogamy (ôr-thog'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.*, direct or immediate fertilization, without the intervention of any mediate agency.

orthognathic (ôr-thog-nath'ik), *a.* [As *orthognathous* + *-ic*.] Same as *orthognathous*.

orthognathism (ôr-thog-nā-thizm), *n.* [As *orthognathous* + *-ism*.] The orthognathous state or condition; the character of being orthognathous. Also *orthognathus*.

This [a small craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of . . . *orthognathism*.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 420.

orthognathous (ôr-thog-nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. orthognathus*, *< Gr. orthôcephal-*, straight, + *gnathos*, the jaw.] Straight-jawed; having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so, in consequence of the

shortness of the jaws which constitutes orthognathism. The facial angle of an orthognathous skull is large (by whichever method it is measured), the term being more or less definitely employed as the opposite of *prognathous* or *prognathous*, where the angle is small, or as the mean between *prognathous* and *hyperorthognathic* or *orthognathous*, where the angle is excessively large. The facial angles that have been chiefly used in the definition of these terms are known as Camper's, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier's, Jaquet's, and Cloquet's (which see, under *craniometry*). A more recent facial angle is that included between the nasio-alveolar line and a line drawn through the supra-auricular point and the inferior margin of the orbit; when this is between 88° and 90°, the skull is said to be orthognathous. The same character is also defined by means of the gnathic or alveolar index, those skulls with a gnathic index below 98 being orthognathous; between 98 and 103, mesognathous; and above 103, prognathous.

orthognathous (ôr-thog'nâ-thi), *n.* [As *orthognathous* + *-y*.] Same as *orthognathism*.

orthogon (ôr-thô-gon), *n.* [L. *orthogonius*, < Gr. *ὀρθόγωνος*, right-angled, < *ὀρθός*, right, + *γωνία*, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

orthogonal (ôr-thog'ô-nal), *a.* [L. *orthogon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles. — 2. Right-angled. — **Orthogonal axes.** See *axis*. — **Orthogonal projection.** See *projection*. — **Orthogonal substitution or transformation.** One which transforms from one set of three mutually perpendicular coordinates to another. — **Orthogonal trajectory.** A curve cutting all the surfaces or plane curves of a family of such loci at right angles.

orthogonally (ôr-thog'ô-nal-i), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

orthograph (ôr-thô-graf), *n.* [L. *orthographia*, straight, + *γράφω*, write (see *orthography*).] An orthographic projection; specifically, an orthographic drawing exhibiting a structure in external or internal elevation. The internal orthograph is usually called a *vertical section*, and sometimes a *sciagraph*.

orthographer (ôr-thô-gra-fēr), *n.* [L. *orthographia* + *-er*.] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells words correctly, according to approved usage.

orthographic (ôr-thô-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *orthographique* = Sp. *ortográfico* = Pg. *ortográfico* = It. *ortografico*, < NL. *orthographicus*, < L. *orthographia*, < Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation of a building): see *orthography*.] 1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words: as, an *orthographic error*; *orthographic reform*. — 2. In *geom.*, pertaining to right lines or angles. — **Orthographic projection.** See *projection*.

orthographical (ôr-thô-graf'ik-al), *a.* [L. *orthographia* + *-al*.] Same as *orthographic*.

orthographically (ôr-thô-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an orthographic manner. (a) According to the rules of proper spelling or the customary forms of words. (b) In the manner of orthographic projection.

orthographist (ôr-thô-gra-fist), *n.* [L. *orthographia* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

orthographize (ôr-thô-gra-fiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orthographized*, ppr. *orthographizing*. [L. *orthographia* + *-ize*.] To write or spell correctly. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

orthography (ôr-thô-gra-fi), *n.* [Early mod. E. *orthographie*, *ortografie*; < F. *orthographie* = Sp. *ortografía* = Pg. *ortografia* = It. *ortografia* = G. *Orthographie* = Sw. *Dan. ortografi*, orthography, spelling, < L. *orthographia*, M.L. also *orthografia*, < Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation or front view of a building), < **ὀρθογράφος* (> LL. *orthographus*), writing correctly, an orthographer, < *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; the way in which words are customarily written; spelling: as, the *orthography* of a word.

Such rackers of orthography, as to speak doubt, fine, when he should say doubt, dict, when he should pronounce debt—d, e, h, t, not d, e, t; he clepteth a calf, canf; half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abbreviated. This is abominable, which he would call abominable: it insinuateth me of insanity. *Shak.*, L. L., v. 1. 2. [In the following passage it is used erroneously, in burlesque:

He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turned orthography (that is, orthographer), his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 3. 20.]

2. The branch of language-study which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.

Orthographic—that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians.

Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 77.

3. In *musical notation*, the art or practice of representing tones and effects by the proper characters, according to accepted usage.—4. In *draftsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like.

Orthography, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels.

Evelyn, *Architects and Architecture*.

orthology (ôr-thol'ô-ji), *n.* [L. *orthologia*, exactness of language, < *ὀρθολογία*, speak correctly, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *λέγειν*, speak.] The right description of things.

The natural and . . . homogeneal parts of grammar be two: *orthology* and *orthography*; . . . the first of them, *orthology*, . . . the right imposition of names; . . . the second of them, *orthography*, . . . the rare invention of letters. *Fotherby*, *Atheomastix* (1622), p. 346.

orthometric (ôr-thô-met'rik), *a.* [L. *orthometria*, right, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *metric*.] In *crystal*, pertaining to the three systems in which the axes are at right angles with each other. See *crystallography*.

orthometry (ôr-thom'et-ri), *n.* [L. *orthometria*, right, correct, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *metric*.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

orthomorphic (ôr-thô-môr'fik), *a.* [L. *orthomorphia*, correct, + *μορφή*, form.] In *math.*, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally.

Orthoneura (ôr-thô-nû'râ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, including very numerous genera and families, contrasted under this name with *Chastoneura*.

orthoneural (ôr-thô-nû'ral), *a.* [L. *Orthoneura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Orthoneura*, or having their characters.

orthoneurous (ôr-thô-nû'rus), *a.* [L. *Orthoneura* + *-ous*.] Same as *orthoneural*.

Orthonychia (ôr-thô-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychidae*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-ida*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Orthonyx*, having the carotid artery sinistral and superficial. *O. Salvin*.

Orthonychinae (ôr-thô-ni-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychinae*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inae*.] The *Orthonychinae* regarded as a subfamily of *Menuridae* or of *Certhiidae*. *G. R. Gray*. **orthonychine** (ôr-thô-nis-in), *a.* [L. *Orthonyx* + *-ine*.] Having the characters of the genus *Orthonyx*; pertaining to the *Orthonychinae* or *Orthonycidae*.

Orthonyx (ôr-thô-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *ὄνυξ* (*ονυχ-*), claw: see *onyx*.] A remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds; the spinetails. It long remained of uncertain position, having been referred to the *Certhiidae* or creepers, to the *Menuridae* or lyre-birds, to the *Timeliidae* or babblers, and finally it was made type of a family *Orthonychinae*. In the type species, *O. spinicauda* or *temminckii*, the shafts of the tail-feathers are prolonged beyond the webs. *O. spaldingii* is another species.

orthopædia (ôr-thô-pē-di'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *παῖς* (*παῖδ-*), a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at any age.

orthopædic, orthopedic (ôr-thô-pē'dik or -ped'ik), *a.* [L. *orthopædia* + *-ic*.] Relating to orthopædia, or the art of curing deformities. — **Orthopædic surgery**, surgery directed to the remedying of distortions.

orthopædical, orthopedical (ôr-thô-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* [L. *orthopædia* + *-al*.] Same as *orthopædic*.

orthopædics, orthopedics (ôr-thô-pē'diks), *n.* [Pl. of *orthopædic*: see *-ics*.] Orthopædic surgery; orthopædia.

orthopædist, orthopedist (ôr-thô-pē-dist), *n.* [L. *orthopædia* + *-ist*.] One who practises orthopædia; one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

orthopædy, orthopedy (ôr-thô-pē-di), *n.* Same as *orthopædia*.

orthophonía (ôr-thô-fô-ni'ā), *n.* [NL.: see *orthophony*.] Normal voice.

orthophony (ôr-thô-fô-ni), *n.* [L. *orthophonia*, straight, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

orthophoria (ôr-thô-fô-ri'ā), *n.* [L. *orthophoria*, straight, + *φέρω*, carry, = E. *bear*.] The tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

orthophyre (ôr-thô-fir), *n.* [L. *orthophyre* + *(por)phyr(y)*.] Orthoclase porphyry.

orthopinacoid (ôr-thô-pin'a-koid), *n.* [L. *orthopinus*, straight, + *πίναξ* (*πινάξ*), a board, plank, + *-eidos*, form. Cf. *pinacoid*.] In *crystal*, a plane of a monoclinic crystal which is parallel to the vertical axis and the lateral axis perpendicular to it. See *pinacoid*.

orthopinacoidal (ôr-thô-pin'a-koi'dal), *a.* [L. *orthopinacoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthopinacoid.

Prismatic, ortho- and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. II. 299.

orthopnic (ôr-thop'nik), *n.* [Irreg. < *orthopnea* + *-ic*.] A person affected with orthopnea; one who can breathe in an upright position only.

Pro ratione victus, as they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind; so let this *orthopnic*, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 505.

orthopnea (ôr-thop-nē'), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια*, a kind of asthma which admits of breathing only in an upright posture, < *ὀρθόπνοος*, breathing only when upright, < *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *πνέω*, breathe.] Dyspnea, as in some cases of heart-disease in which respiration can be effected only in an erect sitting or standing posture.

orthopraxis (ôr-thô-prak'sis), *n.* [L. *orthopraxis*, straight, + *πράξις*, a doing: see *praxis*.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

orthopraxy (ôr-thô-prak-si), *n.* [L. *orthopraxis*, straight, + *πράξις*, a doing: see *praxis*.] 1. Correct practice, action, or procedure.

What then constitutes grammatical orthopraxy? *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 88.

2. Same as *orthopraxis*.

orthoprism (ôr-thô-prizm), *n.* [L. *orthoprism*, straight, + *πρίσμα*, prism.] In *crystal*, a prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the orthopinacoid.

orthopter (ôr-thô-ptēr), *n.* An orthopterous insect; an orthopteran or orthopteron; any member of the *Orthoptera*.

Orthoptera (ôr-thô-ptē-râ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806) (F. *Orthoptères*, Olivier, 1789), neut. pl. of *orthopterus*, straight-winged: see *orthopterous*.] An order of the class *Insecta* proposed by Olivier in 1789 for certain straight-winged insects which Linnaeus had placed in *Hemiptera*, and to which De Geer in 1773 had restricted the order *Hemiptera*, placing the true bugs in a new order *Dermaptera*. The order as now understood contains insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete and wings are almost always present, of which the hinder pair are dilated, folded from the base, and of membranous texture, while the fore pair are more or less coriaceous, usually narrow and straight (but variable in this respect), and thickly veined. These insects are active and capable of feeding in all stages from birth to death. Seven families—or, as some consider, tribes or superfamilies—are now recognized. These are the *Blattellidae*, or cockroaches; *Mantidae*, or praying-insects; *Phaneropteridae*, or walking-sticks; *Gryllidae*, or crickets; *Acrididae*, or long-horned grasshoppers or katydids; and *Locustidae*, or short-horned grasshoppers or true locusts, including the migratory species. (See *locust* for an explanation of the fact that the *Locustidae* are not locusts.) The *Orthoptera* are in the main herbivorous, but the *Mantidae* are carnivorous, and some of the *Blattellidae* are omnivorous. They are found all over the world, but most numerous in the tropics, where among them are the largest known representatives of the whole insect class. All the known species are terrestrial or arboreal, no aquatic forms having been discovered; and according to their habitual mode of progression the families have been grouped by Westwood as *Cursoria*, *Raptoria*, *Ambulatoria*, and *Saltatoria*. The *Orthoptera* are among the earliest forms of insect life to appear in geologic time, and the *Blattellidae* in particular are very numerous in some geological formations. The main characters used in classifying the *Orthoptera* are derived from the modifications of the genitalia, mouth-parts, and antennae. See cuts under *Blattellidae*, *Gryllidae*, *Insecta*, *katydid*, *locust*, and *Mantis*.

orthopteral (ôr-thô-ptēr-al), *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

orthopteran (ôr-thô-ptēr-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

II. *n.* An insect of the order *Orthoptera*.

orthopterist (ôr-thô-ptēr-ist), *n.* [NL. *Orthoptera* + *-ist*.] One who studies or collects *Orthoptera*.

orthopterological (ôr-thô-ptēr-ol'ô-j-i-kal), *a.* [L. *orthopterologia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orthopterology, or the study of *Orthoptera*.

orthopterologist (ôr-thô-ptēr-ol'ô-j-i-st), *n.* [L. *orthopterologia* + *-ist*.] One who makes a speciality of the study of *Orthoptera*; an orthopterist.

orthopterology (ôr-thô-ptēr-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [NL. *Orthoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see

-ology. That branch of entomology which relates to *Orthoptera*.

orthopteron (ôr-thop'te-rôn), *n.* One of the *Orthoptera*. [Rare.]

orthopterous (ôr-thop'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. orthopterus, < Gr. ὀρθόπτερος, having straight (upright) wings or feathers, < ὀρθός, straight, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather.*] Straight-winged; having wings that lie straight when folded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*.

orthoptic (ôr-thop'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ὀπτικός, of seeing: see optic.*] Relating to orthogonal intersections of tangents.—**Orthoptic locus**, the locus of points where two tangents to a curve cut each other at right angles.

orthopyramid (ôr-thô-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πυραμῖς, pyramid.*] In *crystal*, a pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the orthodomies: it is strictly a hemipyramid, since the form includes only four planes.

Orthorhapha (ôr-thor'a-fā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ῥαφή, a seam.*] A suborder of dipterous insects or true flies, including those forms which escape from pupa through a T-shaped orifice, or rarely through a transverse rent between the seventh and eighth abdominal rings: distinguished from *Cyclorhapha*. It includes all the midges and gnats, the horse-flies, robber-flies, bee-flies, and others.

orthorhaphous (ôr-thor'a-fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Orthorhapha*.

orthorhombic (ôr-thô-rom'bik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + ῥόμβος, a rhomb.*] 1. Rectangular and rhombic.—2. In *crystal*, noting the system of crystallography which is characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles; belonging to this system: as, sulphur is *orthorhombic*. Also called *trimetric*. See *crystallography*.

orthoscope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] 1. An instrument for holding water around the eye, so that the refraction of the cornea is eliminated and the iris can be examined.—2. In *craniom.*, an instrument for drawing projections of skulls.

orthoscopic (ôr-thō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, correct, + σκοπεῖν, view, + -ic.*] 1. Seeing correctly; having normal vision.—2. Constructed so as to present surrounding objects correctly to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece or ocular.—3. Presented in its normal appearance to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* image. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 273.—**Orthoscopic lens**. See *lens*.

orthose (ôr'thōs), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + -ose.*] Same as *ortholase*.

Orthosia (ôr-thō-si-i), *n.* [*< NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight.*] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Orthosidae*, containing numerous species, of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America.

Orthosidae (ôr-thō-si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Guenée, 1841, as Orthosidae), < Orthosis + -idae.*] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Orthosia*, as defined by Guenée, having 19 genera, some of them important and wide-spread. The antennae in the male are pubescent or ciliate, in the female with isolated cilia; the palpi are almost always slender; the proboscis is short or medium; the legs are moderate and rarely spined; the abdomen is often depressed; the wings are entire and more or less pointed at the apex, with two plain median spots, the reniform one often tinged with blackish below; the median vein of the lower wings is trifid; and the upper wings in repose entirely cover the lower, and cross each other on the lower border. The larvae have 16 legs; they are cylindrical and velvety, with a globose head, and no prominences or tubercles; they live on the leaves of trees and plants, and hide during the day. The pupae are smooth and glistening, and contained in underground loose ovoid cocoons of silk and earth.

orthosilicate (ôr-thō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + E. silicate.*] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO.SiO_2$) is the mineral willemite: it is often called a *unisilicate*, since it has an oxygen ratio of 1:1.

orthosilicic (ôr'thō-si-lis'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight (see ortho-), + E. silicic.*] A word used only in the following phrase.—**Orthosilicic acid**, H_4SiO_4 , a hypothetical acid which has never been isolated and is known only in its salts, the orthosilicates or unisilicates, which occur as minerals.

Orthospermæ (ôr-thō-spér'mē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, erect, + σπέρμα, seed.*] A series of cucurbitaceous plants having the ovule usually erect or ascending. It embraces 2 tribes (the *Abobraceæ* and *Cyclanthaceæ*), 8 genera, and about 138 species. *Echinocypsis* belongs to this series.

orthospermous (ôr-thō-spér'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + σπέρμα, seed.*] In *bot.*, having the seed straight.

orthostade (ôr'thō-stād), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθοστάδιον, also ὀρθοστάδιος, < ὀρθός, straight, upright, + στάδιος, standing, standing upright: see stadium.*] In *anc. costume*, a long and ample tunic with straight or vertical folds.

orthostichous (ôr'thō-sti-kus), *a.* [*< orthostichy + -ous.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting orthostichely; straight-ranked.

orthostichy (ôr'thō-sti-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + στίχος, a row or line.*] In *bot.*, a vertical rank; an arrangement of members at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide, as the vertical ranks of leaves on a stem.

When the leaves are arranged alternately on an axis so that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or *orthostichy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 116.

orthostyle (ôr'thō-stil), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + στυλός, pillar, column: see style.*] In *arch.*, a straight range of columns, as one of the sides of a peristyle: also used attributively. [Rare.]

orthosymmetric (ôr'thō-si-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, right, + συμμετρία, symmetry: see symmetric.*] Having right symmetry. See *symmetry*.—**Orthosymmetric determinant**. See *determinant*.

orthosymmetrical (ôr-thō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< orthosymmetric + -al.*] Same as *orthosymmetric*.

Orthotheciceæ (ôr'thō-the-si'ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Orthothecium + -eæ.*] A tribe of bryaceae mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthothecium*. They are generally large, widely spreading, and caespitose plants, forming wide yellow mats with erect or complanate branches, and smooth leaves with narrowly rhomboidal or linear areolation which is large and quadrate at the basal angles. The capsule is erect and symmetrical, with double peristome.

Orthothecium (ôr'thō-the'si-un), *n.* [*< NL. (Schimper), < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + θεκή, a case: see theca.*] A small genus of mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthotheciceæ*, having eight-ranked close leaves, long-pediceolate, suberect, oval or oblong capsules, and double peristome, the teeth of which are narrowly lanceolate, yellowish, and distinctly articulate. There are three North American species.

orthotomic (ôr-thō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *orthotomous* + -ic.] Cutting at right angles.—**Orthotomic circle**, a circle cutting three given circles at right angles.—**Orthotomic coordinates**. See *coordinate*.

orthotomous (ôr-thō-tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθότομος, divided evenly, < ὀρθός, straight, + τέμνω, τεινέω, cut.*] Same as *orthotomic*.

Orthotomus (ôr-thō-tō-mus), *n.* [*< NL.: see orthotomous.*] A genus of grass-warblers or malurine warblers founded by Horsfield in 1820; the tailor-birds. There are 10 or 12 species, ranging over the Oriental region. The type of the genus is *O. sepium*



Tailor-bird of Java (*Orthotomus sepium*).

of Java, Sumatra, and other islands. In the longest-known species, *O. longicauda* or *O. aitoria*, the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. This form is often separated under the generic name *Sutoria* (which see). Also called *Edula*.

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθότονος, having the proper accent, < ὀρθός, straight, correct, + τόνος, accent: see tone.*] 1. *a.* Retaining or acquiring an accent in certain positions or combinations, but unaccented in others: especially noting proclitics and enclitics when accented.

II. *n.* A word or form, usually enclitic or proclitic, when exceptionally retaining or acquiring an accent. Thus, the English articles, usually proclitics, are orthotones when emphasized: as, I did not say a man, I said the man.

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *v. t.; pret. and pp. orthotoned, ppr. orthotoning. [*< orthotone, a.*] To accent (a word usually unaccented).*

orthotonesis (ôr'thō-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὀρθότονησις, the use of the full accent, < ὀρθότονος, write with the proper accent, < ὀρθός, having the proper accent: see orthotome.*] Accentuation, under certain conditions, of a word or form usually or in other combinations unaccented; especially, accentuation of a proclitic or an enclitic: opposed to *enclisis*.

Thus the compound [Irish] verb *ad-cobrain* is accented (in *orthotonesis*) *ad-cobrain*, whereas the same compound, used as a verbal noun (infinitive), takes the accent on *ad*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI, 217.

orthotonic (ôr'thō-ton'ik), *a.* [*< orthotone + -ic.*] Same as *orthotome*.

In all other positions the verb is *orthotonic* i. e. the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI, 218.

orthotonus (ôr-thō-tō-nus), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τένειν, stretch (> τένος, tension).*] Tonic spasm in which the body is held straight.

orthotriene (ôr'thō-tri'ēn), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τρίαζα, a trident.*] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triene whose three cladi or prongs project at right angles with the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, trifurcate or with three secondary rays at one end, and those rays at right angles with the shaft. *Sollas*.

Orthotrichaceæ (ôr'thō-trik'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Orthotrichum + -eæ.*] A tribe of mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotrichum*, characterized by having tufted plants with leaves of close texture, a mitriform, often hairy calyptra, and a simple or double peristome, the outer row of eight ligeminate or sixteen geminate, flat, short, entire or perforate teeth, the inner of eight or sixteen simple filiform cilia or lanceolate segments.

Orthotrichum (ôr-thō-tri-kum), *n.* [*< NL. (Hedwig, 1801), so called in allusion to the hairs on the calyptra; < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τρίς (τρίχ-), a hair. Cf. ὀρθότριχες, have the hair stand on end.*] A large genus of bryaceae mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthotrichaceæ*. They are perennial plants, growing in tufts on trees or rocks, with usually erect stems covered with crowded leaves, and a generally immersed capsule with peristome of sixteen teeth and calyptra usually covered with straight hairs, from which latter peculiarly they are called *bristle-mosses*. There are nearly 40 North American species.

orthotropal (ôr'thō-trō-pāl), *a.* [*< orthotropous + -al.*] Orthotropous.

orthotropic (ôr'thō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*< orthotropous + -ic.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to or exhibiting orthotropism; growing vertically.

The primary shoot of the seedling [of ivy] is, like that of *Tropeolum*, at first *orthotropic* and radial. *Vines, Physiology of Plants*, p. 425.

orthotropism (ôr'thō-trō-piz'm), *n.* [*< orthotropous + -ism.*] In *bot.*, vertical growth: a term proposed by Sachs for the habit of those organs of plants which grow more or less nearly vertically, either upward or downward, as iris-leaves, the majority of physiologically radial organs, etc. Compare *plagiotropism*.

Since the light is equally intense on all sides of the shoot, it exerts no directive influence. *Orthotropism* is then mainly due to negative geotropism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 61.

orthotropous (ôr'thō-trō-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τροπέω, turn: see trope.*] In *bot.*, growing vertically or straight: applied specifically to an ovule in which the chalazal base is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule being straight and symmetrical. The ovules of the *Polygonaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, etc., are examples. Better *atropal* (which see). Also applied to an embryo in which the radicle is directed to the hilum or to the micropyle close to the hilum, as in an anatropous ovule. In the latter sense the same as *homotropous*.

orthotypous (ôr'thō-ti-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + τύπος, form, type.*] In *mineral.*, having a perpendicular cleavage.

orthros (ôr'thros), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀρθρός, dawn, morning, eccl. office at dawn.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the canonical hours, corresponding to the



Orthotropous Ovule. Flower of *Tagetes angustata*, cut longitudinally and showing the ovule.

Western lauds, but confounded by some Western writers, through a mistaken inference from the meaning of the word ('dawn'), with *matins*. Orthros is a more elaborate office than lauds.

Orthrosanthus (ôr-thrô-san'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Sweet, 1828), irreg. < Gr. *ôphros*, dawn, + *ânthos*, flower.] A plant-genus of the *Iridaceae*, tribe *Sisyrinchieae*, marked by a short woody rootstock, oblong spathes with one to many short-pediceled flowers from each, the filaments free or slightly united at the base. There are 7 species, South American and Australian. They are erect herbs, the grass-like or rigid leaves mostly radical. The plants of the genus are called *morning-flower*, especially the Australian *O. multiflorus*, a pretty plant with sky-blue flowers.

ortive (ôr'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ortive* = Sp. Pg. It. *ortivo*, < LL. *ortivus*, of or belonging to rising, < L. *oriri*, pp. *ortus*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the rising of a star; orient; eastern.

ortolan (ôr'tô-lan), *n.* [< F. *ortolan*, < It. *ortolano*, an ortolan, a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, a gardener, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortulan*.] 1. A gardener.

Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*. *State Papers* (1580), VI. 534. (Trench.)

2. The garden-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidae*, inhabiting parts of Europe and Africa, highly esteemed as a table delicacy. It is a true bunting, closely related to the reed-bunting, the girl, the yellowhammer, and the corn-bunting. The male



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

is about 6½ inches long, with flesh-colored bill and feet, brown eyes, the head and neck greenish-gray and spotted with dusky, the throat, orbits, and maxillary streak yellowish, the upper parts reddish-gray with blackish spots. The birds are in such demand by epicures that great numbers are caught alive and fattened in confinement for the table, being fed with grain in darkened rooms.

Not one that temperance advances,
't'wasn't to the throat with *ortolans*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vii. 62.

3. Some small bird like or likened to or mistaken for the ortolan. (a) The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird of the United States, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, belonging to the family *Icteridae*: so called in the fall, when both sexes are of a yellowish color and not distantly resemble the true ortolan, being of about the same size, very fat and delicate in flesh, and in great repute for the table: *reed-bird*, however, is the usual name at this season in most parts of the United States. See *ent* under *bobolink*. (b) The sora or sora rail, *Porzana carolina*, a wading bird of the family *Rallidae*, which thrives in the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States early in the fall, at the same time that the reed-birds are in season, and is likewise in great demand for the table. See *ent* under *Porzana*.

ortyan (ôr'ti-gan), *n.* [< *Ortyx* (*Ortyx*) + *-an*.] A button-quail or hemipod; a three-toed quail-like bird of the genus *Turnix*, *Hemipodius*, or *Ortyx*. See *Turnixidae* and *Hemipodii*.

Ortygine (ôr'ti-jî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ortyx* (*Ortyx*) + *-ina*.] An American subfamily of *Tetraonidae* or of *Perdidae*, named from the genus *Ortyx*. It contains all the American partridges or quails of small size, with naked nostrils and shanks, no spurs, and often a slight tooth of the beak. Also called *Odontophorine* and *Ortygidae*. See *ent* under *Ortyx* and *quail*.

ortygine (ôr'ti-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ortygine*; odontophorine.

Ortygometra (ôr'ti-gô-mê'trî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrtynqmetra*, some bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps a rail or crane, < *ôrtynq* (*ôrtynq*), a quail (see *Ortyx*), + *metra*, mother.] 1. [l. c.] The land-rail or corn-crake, or one of sundry related birds.—2. A genus of rails, including all the short-billed rails, like *Porzana maruettii* of Europe, or the Carolina rail, *P. carolina*.

Ortyx (ôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrtynq* (*ôrtynq*), a quail.] An American genus of *Ortygine* or *Odontophorine*, having a slight soft crest and variegated coloration; the colins or bob-whites. The common partridge or quail, the only one which in-

habits the United States at large east of the Mississippi, is *O. virginiana*, probably the best-known game-bird of the country. A variety of this, *O. v. floridana*, is found in Florida, and another variety, *O. v. texana*, in Texas. There are several Mexican species, as *O. graysoni* and *O. ridgwayi*; the latter also occurs over the Arizona border. But, with such exceptions, the partridges or quails of the southwest belong to other genera, as *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*. The genus *Ortyx* is often called *Colinus*. See *ent* under *quail*.

orval (ôr'val), *n.* [< F. *orvale*, clary, < or, gold, + *valoir*, worth: see *value*.] The herb orpine.

orvet (ôr'vet), *n.* [Perhaps one of the numerous variants of *oubit*.] Same as *blindworm*.

orvietan (ôr-vî-â'tan), *n.* [< F. *orvietan*, < It. *orvietano*, < *Orvieta*, a city in Italy. A charlatan of this place made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or electuary believed to be an antidote or counter-poison.

Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xiii, note.

Orvieta (ôr-vî-â'tô), *n.* [< *Orvieta* (see *def.*)] A still white wine produced near Orvieta in central Italy. It is the most esteemed wine of the region about Rome.

ory (ôr'i), *a.* [< *ore* + *-y*.] Bearing or containing ore; as, *ory* matters. Also spelled *ory*.

-ory. [= F. *-oire* = Sp. Pg. It. *-orio*, < L. *-orius*, *-oria*, *-orium*, neut., a common termination of adjectives associated with nouns of agent in -or (see *-or*); in neut. *-orium*, a formative of nouns denoting a place or instrument.] A termination of adjectives and nouns of Latin origin, as in *auditory*, *preparatory*, etc.

orval, *n.* A Middle English form of *oriel*.

orycterope (ô-rik'tê-rôp), *n.* An animal of the genus *Orycteropus*; an aardvark. See *ent* under *aardvark*.

Orycteropidae (ô-rik'tê-rôp'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* + *-ida*.] Same as *Orycteropodidae*.

Orycteropodidae (ôr-ik'tê-rô-pôd'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* (-pod-) + *-ida*.] A family of edentate mammals of the order *Bruta* or *Edentata* and the suborder *Fodientia*, represented by the single Ethiopian genus *Orycteropus*; the aardvarks, ground-hogs, or ground-pigs. The body is stout, the tail stout and moderately long, and the head long with conic tapering snout and high ears. There are 8 or 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, all alike of a peculiarly composite character; the fore teeth are four-toothed, having no hallux; and the hind feet are five-toothed and plantigrade. The animals are confined to Africa, and characteristic of the Ethiopian region. They feed on insects, especially termites or white ants, and their flesh is edible, though highly seasoned with formic acid.

Orycteropodoid (ô-rik'tê-rôp'ô-dôid), *a.* [< NL. *Orycteropus* + Gr. *ôidos*, form: see *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Orycteropus*. *Sir R. Owen*.

Orycteropus (ôr-ik'tê-rô-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrtynq*, a digger, + *pus* (*pus*) = F. *foot*.] The only genus of *Orycteropodidae*. There are two species, *O. capensis*, the common or Cape aardvark, widely distributed in southern Africa, and *O. arthipicus*, found in Nubia and adjacent regions. The latter is quite hairy, in comparison with the nakedness of the former. Each animal measures about 6 feet in total length. See *ent* under *aardvark*.

Oryctes (ô-rik'têz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ôrtynq*, a digger, < *ôrtynq*, dig.] A large and wide-spread genus of scarabæoid beetles, of large size, with prominent horns in both sexes. *O. nasicornis* is a common European species, found in tan-ners' refuse used about hotbeds in Germany. None are North American.

oryctics (ô-rik'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ôrtynq*, of digging, < *ôrtynq*, dug out, < *ôrtynq*, a digger: see *Oryctes*.] Same as *oryctology*.

He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in *Oryctes*, which he expects will soon supersede all the present studies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. 8, XLIII. 57.

oryctognostic (ô-rik'tog-nôs'tik), *a.* [< *oryctog*, after *gnostic*.] Relating or pertaining to the science of oryctognosy.

oryctognostically (ô-rik'tog-nôs'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to oryctognosy.

oryctognosy (ôr-ik'tog'nô-sî), *n.* [= F. *oryctognosie*, < Gr. *ôrtynq*, dug, dug out, fossil (see *oryctes*), + *gnôsis*, knowledge.] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy. This term was formerly used to some extent by writers in English on geological and mineralogical topics, but rarely except in translating from French or German, the word being considered the equivalent of the French *oryctognosie* and the German *Oryctognosie*, with the corresponding adjective form *oryctognostic*. These words, as well as *oryctography*, were somewhat extensively used by

Continental geologists, in the early part of the nineteenth century, with a meaning nearly equivalent to what is now comprehended under the terms *mineralogy* and *lithology*; and this also included more or less, according to the usage of various authors, of economical and mining or "applied" geology. The terms corresponding to *oryctography* and *oryctognosy* have been dropped from the Continental languages for fully fifty years, and the use of the words in English became correspondingly rare. Also *oryctology*.

oryctographic (ô-rik'tô-graf'ik), *a.* [< *oryctograph* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to oryctography.

oryctographical (ô-rik'tô-graf'ik-al), *a.* [< *oryctographic* + *-al*.] Same as *oryctographic*.

oryctography (ôr-ik'tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ôrtynq*, fossil, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *oryctognosy*.

oryctological (ô-rik'tô-loj'ik-al), *a.* [< *oryctology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology.

oryctologist (ôr-ik'tô-lô-jîst), *n.* [< *oryctology* + *-ist*.] One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology.

oryctology (ôr-ik'tô-lô-jî), *n.* [< Gr. *ôrtynq*, fossil, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic: formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils (paleontology).

oryctoöological (ô-rik'tô-zô-lô-jî-kal), *a.* [< *oryctoöology* + *-ic*.] Same as *paleontological*.

oryctoöology (ô-rik'tô-zô-lô-jî), *n.* [< Gr. *ôrtynq*, fossil, + E. *zoology*.] Same as *paleontology*.

oryellet, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *alder*.

Orygine (ôr-i-jî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryx* (*Oryx*) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of antelopes, of which the genus *Oryx* is the type. Besides this genus, the group includes *Addax* and *Agoceros* (of H. Smith and of Turner, or *Hippotragus* of Sundevall). It is also called *Hippotragine*.

orygine (ôr-i-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Orygine*.

oryx (ôr'iks), *n.* [NL., < L. *oryx*, < Gr. *ôrtynq* (*ôrtynq*), a gazel or antelope, so called from its pointed horns, < *ôrtynq*, *ôrtynq*, a pickaxe, < *ôrtynq*, dig.] 1. An old name of some North African antelope, very likely the algazel: now definitely applied to several species of the genus *Oryx*.—

2. [cap.] A genus of orygine antelopes with long horns in both sexes, without suborbital or inguinal glands, and of large size, with thick neck, high withers, and bushy tail. The horns are sometimes three feet long, perfectly straight or gently curved, annulated for some distance from the base, then smooth and tapering to a sharp point. The beisa antelope, *O. beisa*, is one of the best-known, supposed by some to have furnished the original of the unicorn of the ancients, the long horns seen in profile appearing as one. It inhabits North Africa, where is also found *O. leucorox*, the algazel. The South African representative is *O. capensis* or *O. gazella*, the well-known gemabok of the Dutch colonists. See *ent* under *gemabok*.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) The red and black cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope, a kind of weaver-bird, *Emberiza oryx* of Linnæus, now *Ploceus* (*Pyramcelana*) *oryx*. Hence—(b) [*cap.*] A genus of weaver-birds. Lesson, 1831.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidae*. Guérin.

Oryza (ô-rî-zâ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ôrtynq*, *ôrtynq*, rice.] A genus of grain-bearing grasses including the cultivated rice, type of the tribe *Oryzæ*, known by the perfect flowers, six stamens, and four glumes, the upper keeled and flattened. There are about 20 closely allied species, natives of eastern India, in watery places. They bear long flat leaves and a narrow terminal panicle of one-flowered spikelets, followed by the oblong nutritious grain. See *rice*, and *mountain-rice*, 1.

Oryzæ (ô-rî-zê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1835), < *Oryza* + *-æ*.] A tribe of grasses of the order *Gramineæ*, characterized by the two glumes, or four with the lower two minute, and the rachis not jointed to the inflorescence. It includes 8 genera, of which *Oryza* is the type.

oryzivorous (ôr-i-ziv'ô-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ôrtynq*, rice, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon rice.

Oryzomys (ô-rî-zô-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrtynq*, rice, + *mys*, a mouse.] An American genus of sigmodontine murine rodents. There is but one species, *O. palustris*, the well-known rice-field mouse of the southern United States, resembling a small house-rat. It is of somewhat aquatic habits, and does much damage in the rice-fields, where it abounds. S. F. Baird, 1857.

Oryzopsis (ôr-i-zôp'sis), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *ôrtynq*, rice, + *ôpus*, appearance.] A genus of grasses of the subtribe *Stipeæ* and the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by the rigid obovoid fruit-bearing glume; the mountain-rice. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and sub-tropical America. They are turf-grasses, sometimes tall, with rigid flat or roundish leaves, and a loose terminal panicle of rather large greenish one-flowered spikelets. See *bunch grass*, and *mountain-rice*, 2.

Oryzoryctes (ō-rī-zō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1870), < Gr. *ὄρυζα*, rice, + *ὀρυκτός*, a digger: see *Oryctes*.] A genus of small mole-like insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Oryzoryctinae* of *Cenettidae*, more properly ranged with *Geogale* in a subfamily *Geogalinae* of *Potamogalidae*: so named from burrowing in rice-fields. There are 2 species, *O. hova* and *O. tetradactylus*. Also written, incorrectly, *Orizoryctes* and *Oryzoryctes*.

Oryzoryctinae (ō-rī-zō-rik-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryzoryctes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of small insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, framed for the reception of the genera *Microgale* and *Oryzoryctes*.

os¹ (os), *n.*; *pl. ossa* (os's). [L. *os* (oss-), sometimes *ossum*, *ossu*, *pl. ossa*, also *ossua*, a bone; cf. Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone.] Bone; a bone.—**Os bullae**. Same as *bulla*, 6. Also called *tympanic bulla*.—**Os calcis**, the bone of the heel: same as *calcaneum* or *findale*.—**Os capitatum**. Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os centrale**, a bone of the carpus, interposed between the bones of the proximal and distal rows, in reptiles and amphibia, and some mammals.—**Os cloacae**, the bone of the cloaca; an azygous median bone in relation with the cloaca and ischio-public symphysis of various lower vertebrates, as among *Sauria* and *Batrachia*.—**Os cordis**, the bone of the heart, an ossification in the septum of the heart of some animals, as the ox.—**Os corone**, in *vet. surg.*, the coronary bone, small patern, or middle phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*.—**Os coxae**, the hip-bone or haunch-bone; the innominate bone. See *innominatum*, 1.—**Os falcatum**, the falcatiform carpal vesicle of *Talpinae*; the falcate accessory bone of the wrist of moles.—**Os furcatum. Same as *furcatum*.—**Os hamatum**, the ulnariform bone.—**Os humeri**, the humerus.—**Os hyoides**, or **os hyoideum**, the U-shaped bone or tongue-bone.—**Os incus**, a name given by Teichmüller to the anomalous human interparietal bone.—**Os incisivum**, the premaxilla.—**Os innominatum. Same as *innominatum*, 1.—**Os lacrymale**. Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os linguae**, or **os linguale**, the hyoid bone.—**Os lunare**. Same as *lunare*.—**Os magnum**. Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os marsupiale**, in marsupial animals, a propulsive bone developed in the abdominal muscles in relation with the pouch and its contents.—**Os mastoideum**, the mastoid.—**Os mirabilia**, the penis-bone.—**Os odontoidum**, the odontoid bone of many reptiles—a bone which when ankylosed with the second cervical vertebra, as is usual in higher vertebrates, becomes the odontoid process of the axis.—**Os orbiculare**, a minute ossification at the tip of the long process of the incus.—**Os pedicellatum**. Same as *os quadratum*.—**Os pedis**, in *vet. surg.*, the coffin-bone or distal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*.—**Os penis**, the penis bone, an ossification of the fibrous septum of the penis of many animals, as the dog.—**Os planum**, the smooth surface of the ethmoid bone, forming part of the inner wall of the orbit; the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Os priapi**, the os penis.—**Os pubis**. Same as *pubis*.—**Os quadratum**, the suspensorium of the lower jaw in birds. Also called *hypotympanic*.—**Ossa suprasternalia**, two small ossifications sometimes found above the manubrium of the breast-bone; the episternal bones.—**Ossa suturaria**, bones of the (cranial) sutures: another name for Wormian bones.—**Ossa Wormiana**, Wormian bones; irregular bones developed, sometimes in great numbers, in certain sutures of the skull.—**Os sepiæ**, the bone of a sepiæ or squid; cartilagineous: cuttle. See *calamary*, *sepioid*.—**Os subfraginis**, in *vet. surg.*, the large pasteri or proximal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *solidungulate*.—**Os tarsale**. Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os transversale**, the cross-bone or pessulus of the syrinx of a bird. See *pessulus*.—**Os transversum**, a peculiar bone of the skull of certain reptiles. See cut under *Ophidia*.—**Os tribasiale**, the united occipital and sphenoid bones.—**Os triquetrum**, a three-cornered bone; a Wormian bone.—**Os unguis**, the nail-like bone; the human lacrymal bone.****

os² (os), *n.*; *pl. ora* (ō'ri). [L. *os* (or-), mouth: see *oral*.] A mouth; a passage or orifice into any place: an anatomical term; specifically, the mouth of the womb.—**Angulus oris**. See *angulus*.—**Os tines**, in *anat.*, same as *os uteri*.—**Os uteri**, the orifice of the uterus.—**Os uteri externum**, the lower end of the cervical canal; the os tines. Also simply *os uteri*.—**Os uteri internum**, the upper end of the cervical canal.

os³ (os), *n.* [Sw. *ås*, *pl. åsar*.] In *geol.*, a Swedish term for certain elongated ridges of detrital material, generally considered to be of glacial origin, or in some not yet clearly explained way connected with the former presence of ice in the region where they occur. Some of these ridges in Sweden are over a hundred miles in length, and so regular in form that they are not infrequently used as roads. In Scotland they are called *kames*, in Ireland *eskers*. See *eskar*.

Os, in *chem.*, the symbol for *osmium*.

O. S. An abbreviation (a) of *old style*; (b) of *Old Saxon*; (c) of *old series*.

Osage orange. See *Maclura*.

osannat, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hosanna*.

osannet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hosanna*.

Osborne beds or series. See *series*.

Oscan (os'kun), *n.* and *a.* [L. *Osci*, *pl. of Oscus* (adj. *Oscus*), OL. *Opuscu*, *Oscus*, whence also *L. Opicus*, *Oscan*: see *defcs*.] 1. *n.* 1. One of an Italic race occupying a great part of southern Italy in ancient times.—2. A language, akin

to the Latin and Umbrian, spoken in Samnium, Campania, etc. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language; as, the *Oscan* cities; the *Oscan* language; an *Oscan* inscription.

oscheal (os'kē-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ὀσχη*, the serotum, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the serotum.

oscheitis (os'kē-i'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσχη*, the serotum, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the serotum.

oschecele (os'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσχεον*, *ὀσχη*, the serotum, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] A tumor of the serotum; a serotol hernia.

oscheoplasty (os'kē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσχεον*, the serotum, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form.] Plastic surgery of the serotum.

oscillancy (os'i-lan-si), *n.* [L. *oscillan(t)-s*, ppr. of *oscillare*, swing (see *oscillate*), + *-cy*.] A swinging or oscillating state or condition; the state of swinging to and fro. Bailey, 1727.

Oscillaria (os-i-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bosc), < L. *oscillum*, a swing; see *oscillate*.] A genus of confervoid algae, typical of the order *Oscillariaceae*. They grow in dense slimy tufts attached to other algae or various other floating bodies, and have the filaments generally embedded in structureless jelly. They live in stagnant water or on damp ground, a few species even occurring in thermal or mineral springs, and exhibit an oscillating or wavy motion, whence the name. Also called *Oscillatoria*.

Oscillariaceae (os-i-lā-ri-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillaria* + *-aceae*.] An order of confervoid algae, typified by the genus *Oscillaria*, forming dense felted masses of delicate blue-green threads in running or more abundantly in stagnant fresh water, rarely in salt water, and sometimes in thermal springs. The only certainly known method of multiplication is by means of hormogones. Also called *Oscillariaceae*.

oscillate (os'i-lāt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *oscillated*, *ppr. oscillating*. [L. *oscillatus*, ppr. of *oscillare* (> It. *oscillare* = Pg. *oscillare* = Sp. *oscilar* = F. *osciller*), swing, < *oscillum*, a swing, usually identified with *oscillum*, a little face or mask hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, mouth, face: see *os*.] 1. To swing; move backward and forward; vibrate, as a pendulum.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly definite time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I, 201.

Hence—2. To vary or fluctuate; waver.

His [the Nabob's] weak and unprincipled mind oscillated between servility and insolence. Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

His [Tyndall's] position . . . obliges him to oscillate between materialism and pantheism, and to present a strange aspect of inconsistency. Darwin, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 190.

Oscillating blower, cylinder engine. See the nouns.—**Oscillating bob**. Same as *balance-bob*.—**Oscillating machine**. Same as *cradle printing-machine* (which see, under *cradle*).—**Oscillating piston**. See *piston*. = *Syn.* 2. *Vacillate*, *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

II. trans. To cause to swing or move backward and forward; cause to vibrate or swing to and fro.

The cam, which oscillates the valve, has two V-shaped recesses. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XIII, 3.

oscillation (os-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oscillation* = Sp. *oscilacion* = Pg. *oscillação* = It. *oscillazione*, < L. *oscillatio* (u-), a swinging, < *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] 1. The act of oscillating; a kind of vibration in which a body of sensible size swings backward and forward, not by virtue of its own elasticity merely; a swinging like that of a pendulum.

If we give to a pendulum at rest a slight impulse, or a strong impulse, the oscillations will be respectively small or large; but for the same pendulum the duration of each oscillation will be always the same. Blasserna, *Sound*, p. 2.

2. Variation or fluctuation, in general; wavering.

In this human world there is a wide margin for oscillation. Theodore Parker, *Ten Sermons, Justice and her Consolence*.

3. Same as *vibration* in the technical acoustical sense. [Rare.]—4. In *music*, same as *beat*, 7 (a), or *beating*, 5. [Rare.]—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation**. See *amplitude*.—**Angular oscillation**, *gyration*.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum**. See *axis*.—**Center of oscillation**. See *center*.—**Forced oscillations**, oscillations imparted to a body by an intermittent or oscillatory force, and having a different period from those the body might have without such a force. Thus, a pendulum of given construction, at a place where gravity has a given intensity, will oscillate in a certain time, if left to itself. But by imparting an oscillatory motion to its support, it may be forced to perform oscillations of a widely different period. = *Syn.* *Swaying*, etc. See *vibration*.

oscillative (os'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *oscillate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to oscillate; vibratory. Is. Taylor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

oscillator (os'i-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *oscillator*, < L. *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] 1. One who or that which oscillates.—2. One of the *Oscillatoria*.—3. In *mach.*, any oscillating machine or part of a machine, as the oscillating shuttle of a sewing-machine, or the mechanism by which a power-hammer is vibrated or tilted.—4. A motor in which the piston oscillates in the cylinder over a minute range at high speed. In combination with a dynamo it is used to obtain currents of high frequency.

Oscillatoria (os'i-lā-tō-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Vaucher), < L. *oscillare*, oscillate: see *oscillate*.] Same as *Oscillaria*.

Oscillariaceae (os'i-lā-tō-ri-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillaria* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Oscillariaceae*.

oscillatory (os'i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *oscillatoire* = Sp. *oscilatorio* = Pg. *oscilatorio*; as *oscillate* + *-ory*.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating: as, an *oscillatory* movement.

The great tidal wave, which travels around the earth, is an oscillatory wave, and not a wave of translation. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 180.

Oscillatory combination, in *mineral.*, the formation of an apparent crystalline surface by the combination of two different planes occurring alternately in successive narrow lines.

oscine (os'in), *a.* and *n.* [Short for *oscine*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*: applied to those *Passeres* which are acromyodian and to their type of structure: as, an *oscine* bird; an *oscine* syrinx. Also *oscine*, *oscineum*.

II. *n.* An oscine bird; a member of the *Oscines*.

Oscines (os'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *osceus* (osceus-), a singing bird, esp. in auspices, a divining bird, < *obs*, ob-, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*, 2, *chant*.] A suborder of birds of the order *Passeres*, the *Passeres acromyodi*, a group of singing birds, characterized by having several distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles of the syrinx inserted into the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings, constituting a complex and effective musical apparatus. The side of the tarsus is usually covered with a horny plate, meeting its fellow in a sharp ridge behind, and the primaries are nine, or ten in number, the first one being short or spurious. The *Oscines* are regarded as the highest or most perfectly developed representatives of the class of birds; they constitute the great majority of *Passeres*, the non-oscine *Passeres* forming another suborder. As originally used by Merrem in his classification of birds (1813), *Oscines* formed one of two divisions of that author's *Hymenopteres*, and was divided into *Oscines contritres*, equivalent to the modern *fringilline* and *tanagra* birds, and *Oscines tenditres*, embracing a great variety of tennirostral, dentirostral, and cultrirostral birds, together with some, such as *Todus* and *Coracias*, now excluded from *Oscines*. See cut under *nightingale*.

oscinian (o-sin'i-an), *a.* [< *Oscines* + *-ian*.] Same as *oscine*. A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 41.

Oscinidæ (o-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscines* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Oscinidae*, named by Fallen in 1820 from the genus *Oscinis*.

oscinine (os'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oscines* + *-ine*.] Same as *oscine*.

Oscinis (os'i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), appar. irreg. < L. *osceus* (gen. *osceus*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] A genus of dipterous insects, made the type of the family *Oscinidae*, or placed in the family *Chloropidae*. It is composed of small or very small dark-colored flies, distinguished from *Chloropidae* by the extension of the marginal vein to the end of the fourth longitudinal vein, and from *Siphonella* by its shorter scutellum and impressed lower face. The larvae are mostly leaf-miners, and the flies are usually captured in grasses. Many European and American species are described. *O. frut* or *O. vastator* is very destructive to grain in Europe, and *O. brassicae* and *O. trifolii* respectively damage cabbage and clover in the United States.

oscitancy (os'i-tan-si), *n.* [< *oscitant* (t) + *-cy*.] 1. The act of gaping or yawning.—2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness; stupidity.

Natural oscitancy inherent in the tribe.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*.

oscitant (os'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *oscitant*, < L. *oscitant* (s), ppr. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, gape, yawn: see *oscitate*.] 1. Yawning; gaping.—2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. Decay of Christian *Pcty*.

oscitantly (os'i-tant-li), *adv.* In an oscitant manner; yawningly; drowsily.

oscitate (os'i-tāt), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *oscitated*, *ppr. oscitating*. [< L. *oscitatus*, pp. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, open the mouth wide, gape, yawn, < *os*, the mouth, + *ciere*, put in motion: see *cite*, 1.] To yawn; gape with sleepiness. *Imp. Dict.*

oscitation (os-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. oscitatio* (*n.*), a gaping, < *oscitare*, gape: see *oscitate*.] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

My treatise on *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.

Addison, Tatler, No. 68.

oscnode (osk'nōd), *n.* [*L. osc(ulari)*, kiss (see *oscultate*), + *nodus*, node: see *node*.] 1. A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation. *Cayley*.—2. A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order. *Salmon*.

oscula, *n.* Plural of *osculum*.

osculant (os'kū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. osculan(t)-s*, ppr. of *osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Kissing. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *biol.*, touching or intermediate between two or more groups; inosculant; intergrading: said of genera, families, etc., which connect or link others together.—3. Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

II. n. In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantities all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential quantities.

oscular (os'kū-lār), *a.* [*NL. oscularis*, < *osculum*, *q. v.*] 1. In *math.*, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.—2. Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge. *Sollas*.—**Oscular line**, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a right line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane, this plane having a contact with the surface of more than the first order in every plane section.

oscularis (os'kū-lār'is), *n.*; pl. *osculares* (-rēz). [*NL.*: see *oscular*.] The orbicularis oris, or sphincter of the lips; the kissing-muscle. Also called *basiator*. See first cut under *muscle*.

osculary (os'kū-lār'i), *n.* [*ML. oscularium* (?), < *L. osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] Same as *osculatory*.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.

Latimer, Sermon, an. 28 Hen. VIII.

osculate (os'kū-lūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *osculated*, ppr. *osculating*. [*L. osculatus*, pp. of *osculari*, kiss, < *osculum*, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, a mouth: see *os²*, *oral*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To salute with a kiss; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have a higher contact with; touch as closely as possible. Thus, a plane or a circle is said to *osculate* a curve when it has three coincident points in common with the curve—that is, it occupies such a position (and in the case of the circle has such a size) that as it is brought up into this position three points of intersection with the curve run into one. A sphere is said to *osculate* a tortuous curve when it has four coincident points in common with the curve. In these cases, to *osculate* means to have the greatest number of coincident and successive points common to a fixed locus which is compatible with the general character of the locus which osculates; and some geometers restrict the word to this meaning. This meaning is also extended to time: thus, the *osculating* elements of a planet are those elliptic elements which would satisfy three exact observations made at times infinitely little removed from a given epoch. But *osculate* is also used loosely to mean merely that the loci in question have three or more coincident points in common. A tangent line or -plane is never said to *osculate* a curve or surface unless it has more than ordinary contact with it.

II. intrans. 1. To kiss one another; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have, as two loci, three or more coincident and successive points in common. See I, 2.—3. In *nat. hist.*, to share the characters of another group. *Horn*.—**Osculating circle**. See *circle*.—**Osculating elements of a planet**, at any instant, the elliptic elements which best satisfy its motion at times infinitely near to that instant.—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve**. See *helix*.—**Osculating plane**, the plane passing through, and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space.—**Osculating plane of a non-plane curve**, the plane which osculates the curve, and within which at least three consecutive points of the curve lie.

osculation (os'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. osculation* = *Sp. osculacion* = *Port. osculação* = *It. osculazione*, < *L. osculatio* (*n.*), a kissing, in med. use a mutual contact of blood-vessels, < *osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] 1. A kiss.

As for the *osculations* which took place between Mrs. Pendennis and her new-found young friend, Miss Charlotte Baynes, they were perfectly ridiculous.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, the contact between a curve and another which osculates it. See *oscultate*.—**Point of osculation**. (a) The point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature. (b) A point of undulation where a right line has four or more coincident points in common with a curve.

osculatorium (os'kū-lā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osculatoria* (-i). [*ML.*, < *L. osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] An osculatory or pax.

osculatory (os'kū-lā-tō'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ML. *osculatorius*, neut. *osculatorium*, in eccl. use (see II), < *L. osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing.

That kissing nonsense begins between the two ladies. . . . To this *osculatory* party enters . . . Philip Firmin. Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, osculating. See *oscultate*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. n.; pl. *osculatories* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet in former times kissed by priest and congregation in the mass: same as *pax*.

osculatrix (os'kū-lā-triks), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of **osculator*, a kisser, < *osculari*, kiss: see *oscultate*.] The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve.

oscula (os'kūl), *n.* [*L. osculum*, a little mouth, dim. of *os*, mouth: see *os²*.] 1. A small bilabiate aperture.—2. In *zool.*, same as *osculum*.

osculiferous (os'kū-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*L. osculum*, a little mouth, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] 1. Bearing oscula, stomata, mouths, or some similar openings.—2. Provided with an oscula, as a part of a sponge: distinguished from *poriferous*.

osculum (os'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *oscula* (-lā). [*L.*, a little mouth: see *oscula*.] 1. In sponges, a mouth or principal exhalant aperture; one of the orifices by which water is expelled. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—2. One of the suckers, bothria, or fossettes on the head of a tapeworm, by means of which the animal attaches itself to its host.—3. A pax: apparently an erroneous abbreviation for *osculatorium*.—**False osculum**, in sponges, a secondary or derivative osculum, specifically called a *pseudostome*.

—**ose**. See *ous*.

osedt, *n.* A corrupt Middle English contraction of *worsted*.

oselt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ouzel*.

osella (ō-sel'ē), *n.*; pl. *oselle* (-ē). [*It. osella*, said to be < *uccello*, a bird, because the medal (*osella*) was used

as a substitute for a present of birds which it had been customary for the doge to make.] A medal struck annually by the doges of Venice, from 1521 till the end of the republic, for presentation to various persons in the republic. It was generally made in silver (occasionally in gold), and bore a variety of types as well as the name of the doge and the year of his reign. —**Osella muranese**, a glass disk, cup, or other object inclosing one of the medals in the substance of the glass: a present frequently made to persons visiting Murano or Venice.

Osiandrian (ō-si-an'dri-an), *n.* [*Osiander* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of Andreas Osiander, a Lutheran theologian (1498–1552), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ.

osier (ō'zhēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ozier*, < *ME. *osier*, *osyer*, *osyere*, *osyzer*, *osere*, < *OF. osier*, *ozier*, *ousier*, *m.*, *ostere*, *oziere*, *osere*, *f.*, *F. osier*, *m.*, dial. *osière*, *ousière*, *f.*, also *oisie* = *Bret. ozil*, *ozil*, < *ML. *osaria*, also, after *OF.*, *oseria*, *oserius*, *ozilium*, *osier*, pl. *osaria*, *ausaria*, *osierbeds*, perhaps < *Gr. olcos* or *olcos*, also *olcovon*, *olciva*, a kind of osier; akin to *iréa*, withy, = *F. withe*, withy.] 1. One of various species of willow (*Salix*) whose tough flexible branches are employed for wickerwork, withes, etc. The white or common basket-osier of Europe (adventive in America) is *Salix viminalis*, also called *velvet osier*. Other important kinds are the (Norfolk) brown osier, *S. triandra*; varieties of the rose or purple willow, *S. purpurea*, sometimes called *red* or *green osier*; and the golden osier (*S. alba*, var. *vitellina*), with bright-yellow branches. The American black willow, *S. nigra*, is also available as an osier-tree, and many other willows are more or less so used. The growing of osiers and their use in manufactures is in Europe a considerable industry.

An osier growing by a brook. *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, vi.

The staff of a man's broken fortune bows his head to the ground, and sinks like an osier under the violence of a mighty tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 763.

Red osier, in England, *Salix purpurea*; in the United States, a species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, sending up osier-like annual shoots.

II. a. Made or consisting of willow or other shoots or twigs.

osier-ait (ō'zhēr-āt), *n.* A small island for growing osiers.

osier-bed (ō'zhēr-bed), *n.* Same as *osier-holt*.

osiered (ō'zhēr'd), *a.* [*osier* + *-ed²*.] 1. Covered or adorned with osiers. *Collins*.—2. Covered with woven or plaited work of osier.

Garlands of every green, and every scent,
From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-rent,
In baskets of bright osier'd gold were brought.

Keats, Lamia, II.

osier-holt (ō'zhēr-hōlt), *n.* A place where willows for basketwork are cultivated. Also *osier-bed*.

osier-peeler (ō'zhēr-pē'lēr), *n.* A machine, consisting usually of a pair of rollers, plain, serrated, elastic, or reciprocating, for stripping the bark from the willow wands used in basket-making.

osier (ō'zhēr-i), *n.*; pl. *osieries* (-iz). [*OF. oserie*, *oseriee*, *ouserie* (also *oseraie*, *oserey*, *oseraie*, *F. oseraie*), an osiery, < *osier*, *osier*: see *osier*.] A place where osiers are grown.

Osirian (ō-sī'ri-an), *a.* [*Osiris* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Osiris. Also *Osiride* and *Osiridean*.

Osiride (ō-sī'rid), *a.* [*Osiris* + *-ide²*.] Same as *Osirian*.—**Osiride** (or *Osiridean*) column, in *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a type of column in which a standing figure



Osiride Columns in the Ramesseum or Memnonium, Thebes, Egypt.

of Osiris is placed before a square pier. It differs from the classical caryatid in that the pier, and not the figure, supports the entablature.

Osiridean (ō-sī'rid'g-an), *a.* [*Osiride* + *-an*.] Same as *Osirian*.

Osirify (ō-sī'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Osirified*, ppr. *Osirifying*. [*Osiris* + *-fy*.] To deify or identify with Osiris.

Osiris (ō-sī'ris), *n.* [*L. Osiris*, < *Gr. *Ousiris*, < *Egypt. Hesi*.] 1. A principal Egyptian god, personifying the power of good and the sunlight, united in history and in worship in a sacred triad with Isis as his wife and Horus as their child. He is son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth. His antagonist is Set, the deity of evil or darkness, by whom he is slain; but he is avenged by Horus, and reigns in the lower world. With him was formally identified every departed soul in its nether abode, to be protected by him in the necessary conflict with the genius of evil. The worship of Osiris was extended, at about the beginning of the Christian era, over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. In art Osiris is usually represented as a mummy, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, often flanked by ostrich-plumes. The accompanying cut represents a bronze figurine in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Smith*, 1854.

osite (os'it), *n.* [Irreg. for **ossite*, < *L. os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ite²*.] Sombrero guano: so called as consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. *Leidy*.

oslant, prep. *phr.* as *adv.* An obsolete form of *aslant*.

Osmanli (os-man'li), *a.* and *n.* [*Turk. 'Osmanli*, < *Osman*, Ar. *Othman* (> *E. Othman*, *Ottoman*), Osman, or Othman (reigned 1288–1326), who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia.] 1. *a.* Relating to the empire of Turkey.

II. n. (a) A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey. (b) A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottoman*¹. [Provincials who are not of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmans*.]



Obverse.



Reverse.

Osella. (Size of the original.)



Osiris.

Osmanthus (os-man'thus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *ὄσμη*, odor, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the gamopetalous order *Oleaceae* and the tribe *Oleinae*, known by the imbricated corolla-lobes, and thick, hard, woody endocarp. There are about 8 species, natives of North America, eastern Asia, and the Pacific. They bear opposite evergreen undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary clusters, followed by woody or stony roundish drupes. The highly fragrant flowers of *O. fragrans*, an evergreen shrub of China and Japan, afford a perfume oil, and are used by the Chinese to scent tea. *O. americanus*, of the southeastern United States, is called *devil-wood*.

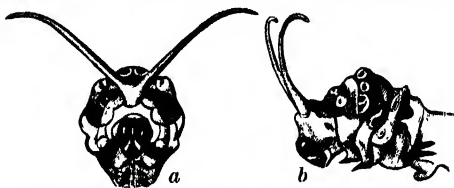
osmate (os'māt), *n.* [*osm*(ic) + *-ate*¹.] In chem., a salt of osmic acid.

osmaterium, *n.* See *osmeterium*.

osmazomet (os'mā-zōm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὄσμη*, odor (see *osmium*), + *ζωμός*, broth, soup, prob. < *ζῆν*, boil.] That part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains the flavoring principle.

Osmroides (os-mē-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Osmorus*, the smelt, + Gr. *ῥόδος*, form.] A genus of fossil fishes occurring in the chalk, and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearlyside.

osmeterium (os-mē-tē-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osmeteria* (-i). [NL., also *osmaterium*; irreg. < Gr. *ὄσμη*, odor, + *-τήριον*, a formative suffix.] In entom., any organ devoted to the production of a scent



Head and Thoracic Segments of Larva of *Papilio crephlophora*, showing osmeteria. a, front view; b, side view. (Natural size.)

or odor; specifically, a forked process found on the first segment behind the head of certain butterfly-larvæ. Scent-vesicles can be protruded from the ends of the fork, emitting a disgusting odor, which is supposed to repel ichneumon-flies and other enemies.

Osmia (os'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ὄσμη*, odor: see *osmium*.] A genus of mason-bees of the family *Apidae* and the subfamily *Dasygastrinae*, founded by Panzer in 1806. Their habits are very diverse, but they mainly agree in forming the partitions of their cells of mud, a point which distinguishes them from the carpenter-bees and upholsterer-bees (*Xylocopa* and *Megachile*). They are mostly of small size and metallic colors; the antennæ are simple and similar in both sexes; the maxillary palpi are four-jointed; and the abdomen is globose. They are highly organized insects of remarkable instincts. The species are numerous. *O. bicornis* is an abundant British species known as *horned bee*. See *mason-bee*.

osmic (os'mik), *a.* [*osmium* + *-ic*.] In chem., pertaining to or obtained from osmium: as, *osmic acid* (H_2OsO_4).

osmidrosis (os-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄσμη*, smell, odor, + *ῥωσσις*, sweat, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] The secretion of strongly smelling perspiration. Also called *bromidrosis*.

osmious (os'mi-us), *a.* [*osmium* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to osmium; specifically, noting an oxid of osmium.

osmiridium (os-mi-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *osmium* + *iridium*.] Same as *iridosmium*.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄσμη*, ὀδμή, smell, odor, < *ὀσν*, smell: see *odor*.] Chemical symbol, Os; atomic weight, 190.8. One of the metals of the platinum group. It does not occur native, but has been found to constitute a part of the native platinum of all the platinumiferous regions (South America, California, Australia, Russia), in the form of iridosmium, an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium. The specific gravity of the artificially obtained metal has been found to be 22.477; hence it is the heaviest of those bodies. It has never been fused. Its crystalline form is either that of the cube or that of a very obtuse rhombohedron. The crystals are of a bluish-white color, with a violet luster, and are harder than glass. Osmium is not used in the arts, except in the form of iridosmium, of which material the tips of gold pens are made.

osmodysporia (os'mō-dis-fō-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *ὄσμη*, smell, odor, + *δυσπεία*, pain hard to be borne: see *dysphoria*.] Intolerance of certain odors.

osmogene (os'mō-jēn), *n.* [*osm*(ose), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] An apparatus to carry out the process of osmosis. Osmogenes consist substantially of cells separated by partitions of parchment-paper, which causes endosmotic and exosmotic action as explained under *osmose*. The differences in construction do not affect the principle of action. See *colloid* and *crystalloid*. Also called *osmotic*.

osmometer (os-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*osm*(ose), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.—2. An instru-

ment for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmometric (os-mō-met'rik), *a.* [*osmometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osmometry.

osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), *n.* [*osmometer* + *-y*.] 1. The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.—2. The measuring of the intensity of odors.—3. The measuring of the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmonosology (os'mō-nō-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*osm*(ose), + *νόσος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

osmonosus (os-mon'ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄσμη*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disorder of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhiza (os-mō-rī-zā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1821), < Gr. *ὄσμη*, odor, + *ρίζα*, root.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Umbellifera*, the tribe *Ammineae*, and the subtribe *Scandiceneae*, known by the numerous obscure oil-tubes and prominently ridged fruit. There are 6 species, of North America, the Andes, Himalayas, and northeastern



Sweet Cicely (*Osmorrhiza longistylis*). 1, umbel; 2, root and one of the leaves; 3, an umbellet with the involucre; 4, the fruit.

Asia. They bear loose compound umbels of white flowers, and dissected fern-like leaves. Their thick and anise-scented roots are often edible.

osmose (os'mōs), *n.* [*osmosis*, < Gr. *ὄσμος*, impulsion, pushing, < *ὀσν*, thrust, push, impel.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It is a kind of diffusion (see *diffusion*), and includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*—the former being distinguished either as the tendency of the outer fluid to pass through into the inner, or as the action of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other. When two saline solutions differing in strength and composition are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment-paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that after a time the height of the liquid is not the same on both sides. These phenomena are explained by the unequal molecular attraction exerted between the capillary apertures in the porous diaphragm and the different liquids experimented upon.

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *osmose*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *exosmosis*.] The diffusion of fluids through membranes. See *osmose*.

osmotic (os-mō-sit'ik), *a.* [*osmose* + *-ite*² + *-ic*.] Same as *osmotic*. *Johns Hopkins Biol. Lab.*, III. 40.

osmotic (os-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*osmose* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by osmose: as, *osmotic force*.

II. *n.* Same as *osmogene*.

osmotically (os-mot'i-kāl-i), *adv.* By osmosis; diffusively.

osmund¹ (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < ME. *osmunde*, < (OF. and F.) *osmonde* = It. *osmonda*, *osmundula*, < ML. *osmundula*, also dim. *osmundula*, and, as if two words, *os mundi*, the water-fern, St. Christopher's herb, *osmund*.] A fern of the genus *Osmunda*. Also called *water-fern*, *St. Christopher's herb*, and *herb-christopher*.

osmund² (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < late ME. *osmunde*; origin not clear.] A bloom of iron produced in an osmund furnace. See *furnace*.

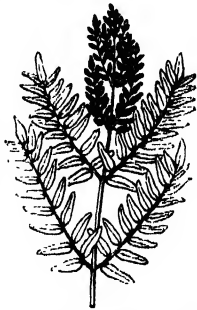
And for the most crafty thyng how ye shall make your hokes of steele & of osmonde, some for the dubbe and some for the flete & the gronde.
Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge, fol. 2, back.

One crayer laden with *osmunda*, and with diuers other marchandise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 170.

Osmonda, a word used in some statutes for the Oar of which Iron is made.
E. Phillips, 1706.

Osmunda (os-mun'dā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *osmundā*, *osmund*: see *osmund*¹.]

A genus of handsome ferns, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, and typical of the order *Osmundaceae*. The fronds are tall and upright, growing in large crowns from a thickened rootstock, and are once or twice pinnate. The fertile fronds or the fertile parts of the fronds are destitute of chlorophyll, very much contracted, and bear on the margins of the narrow rachis-like divisions the naked pedicelled sporangia, which are globular, thin, and reticulated, and open by a longitudinal slit into two halves. The spores are green. Six species are known, of which three are found in North America, *O. regalis* being the royal fern or osmund royal, also called *bog-onion*, *buckhorn-brake*, *ditch-fern*, and *king-fern*. The root of this, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also employed as a tonic and styptic. *O. cinnamomea* is the cinnamon-fern.



Osmunda regalis. Part of a frond with upper pinnae changed into a panicle of sporangia. (Much reduced.)

Osmundaceae (os-mun-dā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Martius, 1835), < *Osmunda* + *-aceae*.] An order or suborder of ferns, typified by the genus *Osmunda*. The sporangia are naked, globose, mostly pedicelled, reticulated, without annulus or with only mere traces of it near the apex, opening by a longitudinal slit into two valves. It embraces 2 genera, *Osmunda* with 6 species, and *Todea* with 4 species. Also *Osmundineae*.

osmundaceous (os-mun-dā'shi-us), *a.* [*osmunda* + *-aceous*.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling the genus *Osmunda* or the order *Osmundaceae*.

Osmundineae (os-mun-din'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Osmunda* + *-in* + *-eae*.] Same as *Osmundaceae*.

osnaburg (os'nā-būrg), *n.* [So called because first manufactured at *Osnaburg* in Germany.] A coarse cloth made of flax and tow.

oso-berry (ō'sō-ber'i), *n.* [*osm*(ose) + *-berry*¹.] A shrub or small tree of western North America, *Nuttallia cerasiformis*. It has greenish-white flowers in racemes, blooming very early, followed by blue-black drupes with thin bitter pulp.

osphradial (os-frā'di-āl), *a.* [*osphradium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the osphradium: as, the *osphradial* nerve or ganglion. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc.* Brit., XVI. 645.

osphradium (os-frā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *osphradia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφράδιον*, an olfactory (medicine), dim. of *ὀσφρα*, smell; cf. *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell, *ὀσφρ*, smell, *ὀσφρ*, smell: see *osmium*.] The so-called olfactory organ of mollusks; a patch or tract of specially modified epithelium of the body-wall at the base of the ctenidium, supplied with a special nerve, supposed to smell, taste, or otherwise test the water which the animal breathes, thus functioning as a special sense-organ.

osphresiological (os-frē'si-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*osphresiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osphresiology. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 500.

osphresiology (os-frē-si-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*osm*(ose), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the sense of smell; also, a treatise on smelling and odors.

Osphromenidae (os-fro-men'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Osphromenus* + *-idae*.] A family of anabantoid acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Osphromenus*, having the mouth contracted and no palatine teeth. These fishes are related to the clubbing perches, *Anabantidae*, and like them have labyrinthine pharyngeals constituting a branchial apparatus which enables them to breathe air for a time. The second pair of superior pharyngeal bones are present, and the fourth are greatly elongated. In the older systems and that of Bonaparte the family corresponded to the Cuvierian "fishes with labyrinthine pharyngeals." It includes the gouramy and related fresh-water fishes of India.

Osphromenus (os-fro-mē-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, ppr. of *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell: see *osphradium*.] A genus of labyrinthine acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Osphromenidae*. It contains the gouramy, *O. albas* or *O. gouramy*.

osphyomyelitis (os'fi-ō-mī-e-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *ὀσφρ*, the loin, + NL. *myelitis*.] In pathology, lumbar myelitis.

ospray, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

osprey (os'prā), *n.* [Formerly also *ospry*; also *ospring*, *ospringer* (appar. simulating spring); < late ME. *ospray* for **osfray*, < OF. **osfray*, or-

ostaget, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostage*.

Ostariophysi (os-tā'ri-ō-fī'si), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. ὀσάριον, a little bone (dim. of ὀστέον, a bone), + φάρα, bladder.*] Those fishes which have a chain of osselets between the air-bladder and the brain, including the characinoidei, eventornath, gymnotoid, and nematognath types. *Sagenehl.*

ostariophysial (os-tā'ri-ō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ostariophysi.

ostariophytum (os-tā'ri-ō-fī-tum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀσάριον, a little bone, + φυτόν, a plant.*] In *bot.*, a plant which bears a drupe. [Rare.]

ostaylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostel*.

osteal (os'tē-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον, bone; cf. L. os (oss-), bone; see ost.*] Bony; osseous; ossiform.

ostedet, *prep. phr.* A Middle English form of *instead*.

osteine (os'tē-in), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + -ine.* Cf. *Gr. ὀστέος, of bone, < ὀστέον, bone.*] Same as *ossein*.

osteoic (os-tē-ō'ik), *a.* [*< osteitis + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with osteitis. Also *ostitic*.

osteitis (os-tē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + -itis.*] Inflammation of bone. Also *ostitis*.

Portions of bone removed by operation are spongy, and appear to have undergone a process of rarefying *osteoitis*. *Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 990.

Osteitis deformans, osteitis with new formation of bone.

ostel, osteler. Middle English forms of *hostel, hosteler*.

ostelment, *n.* An obsolete form of *hustlement*.

ostend (os-tend'), *v.* [*< L. ostendere, show, exhibit, lit. stretch out before, < obs., for ob, before, + tendere, stretch; see tend.* Cf. *contend, extend, intend, etc.*] *I. trans.* To show; exhibit; manifest.

Mercy to mean offenders we'll ostend,
Not unto such that dare usurp our crown.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

II. intrans. To show itself; be exhibited or manifested.

The time was when his affection ostended in excess towards her.
By. Hall, Count, Adonijah Defeated.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ostensible + -ity (see -bility).*] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ostensible (os-ten'si-bl), *a.* [*< F. ostensible = Sp. ostensible = Pg. ostensível = It. ostensibile, < ML. ostensibilis, that can be shown or seen, < L. ostendere, pp. ostensus, ostentus, show, exhibit; see ostend.*] 1. Put forth or held out as real, actual, or intended; apparent; professed; as, a person's ostensible reason or motive for doing something.

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the ostensible history of her life in the Luxembourg. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. II.*

Her ostensible work
Was washing clothes, out in the open air
At the cistern by Cistello.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 156.

That enlargement of the oligarchy which occurred under Servius Tullius had for its ostensible motive the imposing on plebeians of obligations which up to that time had been borne exclusively by patricians.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 500.

2t. Capable of being shown; that may be shown; proper or intended to be shown.—**Ostensible partner**, in *law*, a partner whose name is made known, and who appears to the world, as such, as distinguished from a secret or dormant partner; also used in distinction from one so known who is really not such, called a *nominal partner*. = **Syn.** 1. *Ostensible, Colorable, Specious, Plausible.* The first three of these words are drawn from that which is addressed to the eye, *plausible* from that which is addressed to the ear. *Ostensible* is, literally, that may be or is held out as true, real, actual, or intended, but may or may not be so: thus, a person's ostensible motive for some action is the motive that appears to the observer, and is held out to him as the real motive, which it may or may not be. *Colorable* suggests the possibility of giving the color or aspect of one thing to another, especially of giving the appearance of truth or justice; it has a bad sense, but approaches a good one in the following: "All his [James I. of Scotland's] acquisitions, however fatal to the persons who suffered, might excite murmurs and apprehensions, but afforded no colorable pretext for a general rebellion." (*Robertson*, quoted in *Crabbe*, p. 218). The word is much the least often used of the four. *Specious* is superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view but easily proved unsound. *Plausible* is applied to that which pleases the ear or the superficial judgment, but will not bear severe examination. *Ostensible* reasons; *colorable* claims; *specious* means; *plausible* explanations.

Epimenides was the ostensible director, but Solon concerted with him the various improvements in jurisprudence.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 477.

Much the most specious objection to free systems is that they have been observed in the long run to develop a tendency to some mode of injustice.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 102.

No doubt it is a plausible view, since there is evidently a ground of Natural Religion which is common to the

Christian and Sceptic, that here a religion might be founded which should be influential in modern life and yet should avoid the arrogance of calling itself new.

J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 132.

ostensibly (os-ten'si-blī), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; as shown or pretended; professedly.

But from the official documents it is clear that their intercourse, though ostensibly amicable, was in reality hostile.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Unwise resistance . . . is too frequently the primary source of the mischief ostensibly arising from the opposite policy.

Gladstone, Night of Right, p. 202.

ostensio (os-ten'si-ō), *n.* [ML., *< L. ostensio, a showing; see ostension.*] A tax paid in ancient times by merchants, etc., for leave to expose or display their goods for sale in markets.

ostension (os-ten'shon), *n.* [= F. ostension = Sp. ostension = It. ostrusione, < L. ostensio(n-), a showing, < L. ostendere, pp. ostentus, ostensus, show, exhibit; see ostend.] *Recler*, the exposition of the sacrament or host. See *exposition*.

ostensive (os-ten'siv), *a.* [*< F. ostensif = Sp. Pg. It. ostensivo, < L. as if *ostensivus, < ostendere, pp. ostentus, ostensus, show; see ostend, ostension.*] 1. Showing; hctokening. *Johnson*.

—2. Setting forth a general principle by virtue of which a proposition must be true. The old logicians supposed all strict proof to be either of this nature or else apagogic.

The proposition is reduced to the principle which they term a probation *ostensive*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 223.

Ostensive demonstration. See *demonstration*. — **Ostensive proof**, direct proof, without use of the reductio ad absurdum. — **Ostensive reduction** of syllogisms, direct reduction by conversions and transposition of premises. See *reduction*.

ostensively (os-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In appearance; ostensibly.

In dirty hue, with naked feet,
In rags and tatters stroll the street;
Ostensively exceeding wise.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

She had made up her mind to ignore, ostensively if not also from conviction, his pretensions to relationship with her.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 241.

ostensori, *n.* [F. ostenseur: see *ostensorium*.] Same as *monstrance*.

ostensorium (os-ten-sō'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *ostensori*.] Same as *monstrance*.

The priest who carried the wafer, with an attendant priest at each elbow to support his gorgeous robes, walked under the canopy, and held the ostensorium up in an imposing manner as high as his head.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 371.

ostensory (os-ten'sō-ri), *n.* [pl. *ostensories* (-riz).] = F. ostensorio = It. ostensorio, < ML. ostensorium, < L. ostendere, pp. ostentus, ostensus, show; see ostend.] Same as *monstrance*.

ostent (os-ten't'), *n.* [*< L. ostentus (ostentu-), a showing, show, parade, sign, proof; in def. 3, < ostentum, a prodigy, wonder, lit. a thing shown, neut. of ostentus, pp.; < ostendere, show; see ostend. Cf. portent.*] 1. The act of showing, or an act which shows; hence, manifestation; indication; display; profession.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship and such fair ostents of love
As shall conveniently become you there.
Shak., M. of V., II. 8. 44.

That [verse] is the author's epitaph and tomb,
Which, when ambitious pyles, till ostenta of pride,
To dust shall fall . . .
Feltham, On Randolph.

A scornful he
Of God and goodness, atheist in ostent,
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.
Courper, Task, VI. 486.

2. Aspect; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandeur.
Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 205.

3. That which is pointed out as strange or alarming; a sign; portent; wonder; prodigy.

I shall now expulse these dogges fates sent to our rhodes;
Who bring ostents of destitute, and blacke their threatening
fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, VIII.

Which myraculous ostent, passing the ordinary course
of natural causes, was sent of God, no doubt to fore-
show the great and terrible persecution which afterward
fell.
Foote, Martyrs, p. 806.

Latinus, frightened with this dire ostent,
For counsel to his father Faunus went.
Dryden, Æneid, VII. 121.

ostent (os-ten't'), *r. t.* [*< OF. ostentare = Sp. Pg. ostentar = It. ostentare, < L. ostentare, freq. of ostendere, show, display; see ostend.*] To show; make a display of; flourish.

There be some that . . . can ostent or shewe a highe
grautie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 14.

Malice not only discovers, but ostenteth her devilish ef-
fects.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 415.

ostentate (os'ten-tāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. ostentated, ppr. ostentating.* [*< L. ostentatus, pp. of ostentare, show, display; see ostent.*] To make a conspicuous or ambitious display of; display. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is so open hearted and simple but they either conceal their defects, or ostentate their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artific. Handsomeness, p. 169.

The viburnums ostentate their cymes of fruit.
The American, XII. 264.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. ostentation = Sp. ostentacion = Pg. ostentação = It. ostentazione, < L. ostentatio(n-), a showing, display, esp. idle or vain display, < ostentare, show, display; see ostent, ostentate.] 1t. Display; especially, public display.

Of every new fraud fashion
This is the place to make mozte ostentation,
To shew the bravery of our gay attire.
Times Whistle (E. T. S.), p. 15.

You are come
And have prevented
The ostentation of our love, which, left unshown,
Is often left unloved.
Shak., A. and C., III. 6. 52.

2t. A sight or spectacle; show; ceremony.

The king would have me present the princess, sweet
chuck, with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pa-
geant, or antique, or firework.
Shak., I. L. L., V. 1. 118.

3. Ambitious display; pretentious parade; vain show; display intended to excite admiration or applause.

They which do not good but for valne glorie and ostentation shall be damned.
Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

Open ostentation and loud vainglory is more tolerable
than this obliquity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 34.

A Third Fault in his Sentiments is an unnecessary Os-
tentation of Learning.
Addison, Spectator, No. 297.

The style is agreeable, clear, and manly, and, when it
rises into eloquence, rises without effort or ostentation.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

= **Syn.** 3. *Show, Display, Parade, Ostentation, flourish, dash.* *Show* is the most general word for the purpose exhibition of that which might have been kept private; as such, it includes the others. *Ostentation* is always bad; the others may be good in certain relations. *Parade* and *display* are more suggestive of the simple act, *ostentation* of the spirit, as, to make a parade of one's learning; it was ostentation that led the Pharisees to make a parade or display of their charities and prayers. *Parade* is a matter of vanity; *ostentation*, of vanity, pride, or ambition.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 187.

To his [Land's] love of this clerical display may be traced
one reason for the strong opposition he met with.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 324.

He loves to make parade of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

Nor did her aims from ostentation fall,
Or proud desire of praise; the soul gave all.
Dryden, Eleonora, I. 28.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* [*< ostentati(on) + -ous.*] 1t. Making public display.

Your modesty . . . is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

2. Characterized by ostentation; making display or vain show from vanity or pride.

He spread the little gold he had in the most ostentatious manner.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

Frederic aspired to the style of royalty. *Ostentatious* and profuse, negligent of his true interests and of his high duties, . . . he added nothing to the real weight of the state which he governed.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

True courage is not ostentatious; men who wish to in-
spire terror seem thereby to confess themselves cowards.
Emerson, Courage.

3. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as, ostentatious ornaments.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but
not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his
days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

= **Syn.** *Dashing, flaunting.* See *ostentation*.

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with great display; boastfully; in a way intended to attract notice.

James [II.] with great folly, identified himself *ostentatiously* with the enemies of his country.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā'shus-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

ostentator (os'ten-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. ostentateur = Sp. Pg. ostentador = It. ostentatore, < L. ostentator, one who makes a display or parade, < ostentare, display; see ostentate.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood.*

ostentful (os-ten'tful), *a.* [*< ostent + -ful.*] Portentous; ominous.

All these [signs] together are indeed *ostentful*.

Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

ostentive (os-ten'tiv), *a.* [*L.* as if **ostentivus*, *< ostendere*, pp. *ostentus*, show: see *ostend*. Cf. *ostensive*.] Ostentatious. *Stirling*, Doomsday, Sixth Hour.

ostentous (os-ten'tus), *a.* [*< ostent + -ous*.] Ostentatious; making a show. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

osteoblast (os'tē-ō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A cell concerned in the formation of bone. Osteoblasts seem to be connective-tissue cells in active multiplication and of undifferentiated form. They become inclosed in the osseous intercellular substance which they produce, and, assuming the characteristic form, constitute the bone-cells of the fully formed bones. Also called *osteoplast*.

osteoblastic (os'tē-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< osteoblast + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteoblasts; having the character of an osteoblast: as, *osteoblastic cells*; an *osteoblastic process*.

osteocarcinoma (os'tē-ō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *osteocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer: see *carcinoma*.] 1. Carcinoma of bone.—2. Ossifying carcinoma.

Osteocephalus (os'tē-ō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fossil stegocephalous amphibians of elongate form, having the head shielded with bony plates.

osteocondritis (os'tē-ō-kon-dri'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis*. Cf. *chondritis*.] Inflammation of cartilage and adjacent bone.

osteocondroma (os'tē-ō-kon-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *osteocondromata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *N.L. chondroma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and cartilaginous tissue.

osteoclasia (os'tē-ō-klā'si-a), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture.] 1. The dissolution or resorption of osseous tissue; the destruction of bone. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 565.—2. In *surg.*, the fracturing, especially the refracturing, of a bone to remedy deformity.

osteoclast (os'tē-ō-klāst), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλάω*, break.] 1. In *surg.*, an apparatus for fracturing bones in order to correct deformities.—2. A large multinucleated cell supposed to be concerned in the absorption of bone-tissue. Originally *osteoclast* (*Kölliker*). Also called *giant cell*, *myeloplax*, and *myeloplax*.

The medullary surface of the interior of the bone was thickly covered with *osteoclasts*. *Medical News*, LIII. 454.

osteoclastic (os'tē-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [*< osteoclast + -ic*.] Absorbing or breaking down bone; having the alleged character or quality of an osteoclast. See *osteoclast*, 2.

osteocolla (os'tē-ō-kol'ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.—2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

osteocomma (os'tē-ō-kom'ā), *n.*; pl. *osteocommata* (-ā-tā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόμμα* a piece: see *comma*.] A bone-segment: one of a segmented series of bones, as a vertebra. Also called *ostemere*.

osteoscope (os'tē-ō-kōp), *n.* [*< L.L. osteocopus*, *< Gr. ὀστέοσκος* (sc. *ὀδόν*), a pain that racks the bones, *< ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόπτειν*, strike.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunglison*.

osteoscopic (os'tē-ō-kop'ik), *a.* [*< osteoscope + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteoscope; constituting or consisting in osteoscope: as, *osteoscopic pains*.

osteodentinal (os'tē-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [*< osteodentine + -al*.] Having the character or properties of osteodentine; pertaining or relating to osteodentine.

osteodentine (os'tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *E. dentine*.] One of the varieties of dentine, resembling bone; that modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachalot and some other cetaceans, also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

osteodermatous (os'tē-ō-dēr-mā-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *δέρμα* (-r), skin.] Having a bony skin or ossified integument.

osteodermous (os'tē-ō-dēr-mus), *a.* Same as *osteodermatous*.

Osteodesmacea (os'tē-ō-des-mā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *δεσμός*, a bond, band, + *-acea*.] The lantern-shells: same as *Anatinnidae*.

osteodynia (os'tē-ō-din'i-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in a bone, especially persistent pain.

osteogen (os'tē-ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστεογενής*, produced by the bone (in neut. *τὸ ὀστεογενές*, marrow), *< ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The substance of which the osteogenic fibers are composed.

osteogenesis (os'tē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *γένεσις*, generation, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone; osteogeny; ossification. It consists essentially in the deposition of bone-earth in membrane or cartilage by means of osteoblasts, with the result of converting such tissues into bone, or of replacing them by bone. The tissue thus subject to ossification may be simply changed into bone, or it may be absorbed, and bone substituted in its stead. The conversion of membrane into bone is known as *intramembraneous osteogenesis*; the substitution of bone for cartilage is called *intracartilaginous osteogenesis*.

osteogenesy (os'tē-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* Same as *osteogenesis*.

osteogenetic (os'tē-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< osteogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to osteogenesis; osteogenic; ossific: as, an *osteogenetic process*; an *osteogenetic theory*.—**Osteogenetic cells**, osteoblasts.

osteogenic (os'tē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*As osteogen, osteogen-y*, + *-ic*.] Bone-producing.—**Osteogenic fibers**, fibers of the osteogenic layer similar to white connective-tissue fibers, but straighter and less distinctly fibrillated.—**Osteogenic layer** or **tissue**, the deeper part of the perichondrium or periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue. It is composed of osteogenic fibers and osteoblasts embedded in a homogeneous substance, with blood-vessels.

osteogeny (os'tē-ō-jē-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενία*, *< -γενής*, producing: see *-geny*. Cf. *osteogen*.] Same as *osteogenesis*.

Osteoglossidae (os'tē-ō-glos'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, *< Osteoglossum + -idae*.] A family of physostomous or isospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Osteoglossum*, having the skin of the head ossified, and the scales of the body hard, like bony mosaic. There are long anal and dorsal fins placed far back, and the caudal is small. The mouth is of great size, with small teeth. They are large pike-like fishes of tropical fresh waters. Only 6 species are known, among them the arapaima, the largest of fresh-water fishes. The family is restricted in Cope's system to forms with three pairs of branchiostyles and three upper pharyngeals. In Gill's it includes only those *Osteoglossidae* which have the body moderately elongated, the head moderate, with rudimentary interopercular and subopercular bones, and a pair of barbels on the lower jaw; there are only 3 species, of South America, Borneo, Sumatra, and Queensland.

osteoglossoid (os'tē-ō-glos'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Osteoglossum + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the *Osteoglossidae*, or pertaining to the *Osteoglossoidae*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Osteoglossidae*.

Osteoglossoidae (os'tē-ō-glo-soi'dē-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*: see *osteoglossoid*.] A superfamily of fishes; the *Osteoglossidae* in the widest sense.

Osteoglossum (os'tē-ō-glos'um), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The typical genus of *Osteoglossidae*, having the abdomen truncate, a broad tongue-like bone, and two barbels on the lower jaw. There are 3 species, South American, East Indian, and Australian. Also called *Ischnosoma*.

osteographer (os'tē-ōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< osteograph-y + -er*.] A descriptive osteologist.

osteography (os'tē-ōg'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Description of bones; descriptive osteology.

osteoid (os'tē-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀστεοειδής*, contr. *ὀστεώδης*, like bone, *< ὀστέον*, bone, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bone; bony; osseous.—**Osteoid cancer**, malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur.

osteolar, *n.* See *ostiolar*.

osteole, *n.* See *ostiole*.

Osteolepis (os'tē-ōl'e-pis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *λεπίς*, a scale: see *lepis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a cartilaginous endoskeleton, an enameled and sculptured bony exoskeleton, two anal and two dorsal fins alternating in position with one another, and an extremely heterocercal tail.

osteolite (os'tē-ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *λίθος*, stone.] An earthy kind of calcium phosphate, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau in Prussia and at Amberg in Bavaria.

osteologer (os'tē-ōl'ō-jēr), *n.* [*< osteology + -er*.] An osteologist.

osteologic (os'tē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< osteology + -ic*.] Pertaining or relating to osteology.

osteological (os'tē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< osteologic + -al*.] Same as *osteologic*.

osteologically (os'tē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to osteology; as regards the bony system.

osteologist (os'tē-ōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< osteology + -ist*.] One who is versed in osteology; an osteological anatomist.

osteology (os'tē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστεολογία*, the science which treats of the bones, *< ὀστέον*, bone, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of bone or of bones.

osteoma (os'tē-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *osteomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ωμα*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of bony tissue.

osteomalacia (os'tē-ō-mā-lā'si-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, also *osteomalakia*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacic*.] In *pathol.*, a disease, most frequent in women, but also occurring in men, in which there is progressive disappearance of the earthy salts from the bones, which in consequence become soft and misshapen. Also called *malacosteon*, and *mollities ossium*.

osteomalacial (os'tē-ō-mā-lā'shal), *a.* [*< osteomalacia + -al*.] Affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure: as, an *osteomalacial bone*.

osteomalacic (os'tē-ō-mā-las'ik), *a.* [*< osteomalacia + -ic*.] Pertaining to osteomalacia.

osteomancy (os'tē-ō-man-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of bones. *Selden*, Illustrations on Drayton's Polyblion, vi.

osteomere (os'tē-ō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *μέρος*, part.] Same as *osteoconna*.

osteometrical (os'tē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< osteometry + -ic-al*.] Pertaining or relating to osteometry.

osteometry (os'tē-ōm'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, a bone, + *μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, measure.] That part of zoömetry or anthropometry which has to do with the relative proportions or differences of the skeleton or its individual parts.

osteomyelitis (os'tē-ō-mi-e-lī'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< osteomyelon + -itis*.] Inflammation of the bone-marrow.

osteomyelon (os'tē-ō-mi'e-lon), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, a bone, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Bone-marrow.

osteonecrosis (os'tē-ō-ne-kro'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *N.L. necrosis*, q. v.] Necrosis of bone.

osteopathy (os'tē-ōp'ā-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] A theory of disease and a method of cure advocated by Dr. A. T. Still. It rests upon the supposition that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton (due generally to accident), which, by mechanical pressure on the adjacent nerves and vessels, interferes with their action and the circulation of the blood. As a remedy a form of massage is used.

osteoperiostitis (os'tē-ō-per'i-ō-si-tī'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, a bone, + *N.L. periostitis*, q. v.] Periostitis involving the bone to a marked extent.

osteophlebitis (os'tē-ō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, a bone, + *φλέψ* (φλέβ-), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

osteophyte (os'tē-ō-fīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *φυτόν*, a growth, tumor, *< φέρειν*, grow.] An abnormal bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth.

Three inches behind the coronal suture a small osteophyte was found, situated in the left line of attachment of the longitudinal sinus. *Lancet*, No. 3425, p. 788.

osteophytic (os'tē-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*< osteophyte + -ic*.] Pertaining to an osteophyte; of the nature of an osteophyte.

In the particular case exhibited there was a large osteophytic mass at the lower margin of the orbit. *Lancet*, No. 3460, p. 1282.

osteoplast (os'tē-ō-plast), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *osteoblast*.

osteoplastic (os'tē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< osteoplast-y + -ic*.] 1. Pertaining to osteoplasty.—2. Pertaining to the formation of bone.

osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-tī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-y*.] A plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; the transplanting of bone to make good a loss by disease, accident, or operation.

osteoporosis (os'tē-ō-pō-rō'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ὀστέον*, a bone, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] Mor-

bid absorption of bone proceeding from the Haversian canals, so that it becomes abnormally porous.

osteosathrosis (os'tē-op-sath-i-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, a bone, + *sathrōs*, friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, < *ψάω*, crumble away, vanish.] Fragility of the bones.

Osteopterygii (os-tē-op-tē-rj'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *πτερυγία* (*pterygia*), wing.] In Macleay's classification of fishes, one of five orders, including all fishes with branchiae free externally: thus almost equivalent to the class of true teleostomous fishes.

osteopterygious (os-tē-op-tē-rj'i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Osteopterygii*, or having their characters.

osteosarcoma (os'tē-ō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl. osteosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue.

osteosarcomatous (os'tē-ō-sār-kom'a-tus), *a.* [*osteosarcoma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by osteosarcoma: as, *osteosarcomatous* tumors.

osteosclerosis (os'tē-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + NL. *sclerosis*.] The excessive formation of bone-tissue in the Haversian canals and other spaces of bone, so that it becomes denser.

Osteospermum (os'tē-ō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calendulaceae*, distinguished by the thick, hard, and wingless achenia of the ray-flowers, the disk-flowers being frequently all sterile. The species number 38, all South African; they are mostly shrubs or shrubby plants, the small or middle-sized yellow heads solitary at the ends of the branches or loosely panicle. The genus name is sometimes translated *boneseed* for common use. *O. eptanotum*, a spiny bush, and *O. moniliferum*, the jungle-sunflower (which see, under *monilifer*), have sometimes been cultivated in Europe.

osteostomous (os-tē-ōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*ostēon*, bone, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a bony mouth—that is, ossified jaws.

osteotheca (os'tē-ō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. osteothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *θήκη*, box.] A reliquary for the bones of a saint.

osteotome (os'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*ostēon*, bone, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut.] In *surg.*, a saw-like instrument for cutting bones, specifically one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to permit delivery.

osteotomy (os-tē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*ostēon*, bone, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of or incision into a bone.

Osteozoa (os'tē-ō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Osteozoa*.

osteozoan (os'tē-ō-zō'an), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Having bones, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoa*.

II. n. A member of the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoa*; a vertebrate.

Osteozoa (os'tē-ō-zō'ā-rj'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *ζῷον*, animal.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification, the first branch of animals, or the *Vertebrata*, divided into two subbranches, allantoïdian and anallantoïdian, with classes mammals, birds, and reptiles of the first of these subbranches, and batrachians and fishes of the second. Also *Osteozoa*.

osteria (os-te-rē'ā), *n.* [*It. osteria*, an inn, hostelry: see *hostelry*.] An inn; a tavern: especially in Italy.

Thy master, that lodges here in my *osteria*, is a rare man of art; they say he's a witch.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 2.

Have not I
Known him, a common rogue, come fiddling in
To the *osteria*?
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 3.

osteset, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostess*.

ostia, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiarus (os-ti-ā'ri-us), *n.*; *pl. ostiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *ostiarus*.] Same as *ostiarus*.

The Bishop . . . then washes the feet of all the Priests, beginning from the *ostiarus* to the *Oeconomus*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 877.

ostiarus (os'ti-ā'ri), *n.*; *pl. ostiarii* (-ri). [1 and 2. = *F. ostiaire* = Sp. *Pg. It. ostiario*, < L. *ostiarus*, a doorkeeper, L.L. eccl. a sexton, prop. adj., of a door, < *ostium*, a door, < *os*, mouth: see *os*, oral, etc. Cf. *usher*, ult. < L. *ostiarus*, a doorkeeper. 3. < ML. **ostiarium* (†), the mouth of a river, neut. of *ostiarus*, adj.: see above.] 1. In the early church and in the Rom.

Cath. Ch., the doorkeeper of a church. The office of ostiarus is the lowest of the minor orders in the Western Church. It is as old as the third century in the Western Church, and as the fourth century in the Eastern Church. In the primitive church the duties of this office seem to have been discharged by deacons.

The office of an acolythite, of an exorcist, of an ostiarus, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. The porter of a monastery.—3. A mouth of a river.

We are carried into the dark lake, like the Egyptian river into the sea, by seven principal *ostiarus*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 4.

Ostinops (os'ti-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, of bone, equiv. to *ostion* (see *ostion*), + *ὄψ*, face.] A remarkable genus of South American caciops, of the family *Icteridae* and the subfamily *Cassidina*. The base of the bill mounts on the forehead, forming a frontal shield; the bill is lengthened



Japan (*Ostinops decumanus*).

and compressed, and the occiput is crested. There are about 8 species, such as *O. decumanus*, the jupon of Brazil, which is black, and *O. viridis*, which is green, like the rest of the genus. *Ostinops* was named by Cabanis in 1851.

ostiola, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiolar (os'ti-ō-lār), *a.* [*ostium* + *-ar*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to any ostiole: as, the *ostiolar* filaments of certain lichens; the *ostiolar* canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bugs. Also spelled *osticolar*.

ostiolate (os'ti-ō-lāt), *a.* [*ostium* + *-ate*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furnished with an ostiole or small orifice.

ostiole (os'ti-ō-lē), *n.* [*L. ostium*, a little door: see *ostium*.] A small opening or entrance; a little ostium. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, the orifice or aperture in the apex of the conceptacles of certain algae, the perithecia of many fungi, the anther-cells of certain phanerogams, etc., through which the spores, pollen-grains, etc., are discharged: same as *porus*. (b) In *zool.*, one of the openings on the under side of the thorax of many heteropterous insects, through which a fluid of disagreeable odor may be discharged. Also spelled *osticle*.

ostium (os'ti-ō-lum), *n.*; *pl. ostiola* (-lā). [L., a little door or opening, dim. of *ostium*, a door, opening, orifice: see *ostium*, *ostuary*.] A small opening; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, same as *ostiole*.

ostitic (os'tit'ik), *a.* [*ostitis* + *-ic*.] Same as *ostitic*.

ostitis (os'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostēon*, bone, + *-itis*.] Same as *ostitis*.

ostium (os'ti-um), *n.*; *pl. ostia* (-ī). [L., a door, mouth, entrance; cf. *os*, mouth.] An opening or entrance; a mouth; an os. Specifically—(a) In *human anat.*, either opening, uterine or abdominal, of a Fallopian tube or oviduct. These are called respectively *ostium uterinum* and *ostium abdominale*. (b) In *icht.*, the constricted communication between the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebral ventricle in some sharks. W. K. Parker. — *Gastric ostium*, in sponges, the mouth by which a radial tube opens into the paragastric.

ostler, ostleress. See *hostler, hostleress*.

ostler, *n.* An obsolete form of *hostler*.

Ostmen (ōst'men), *n. pl.* [*Dan. ost*, east, + *mand*, man.] East men: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. Lord Lytton.

Ostracea (os-trā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ostrakeos*, earthen, of clay (said of vessels), taken as 'testaceous', < *ostrakon*, a shell, test, as of mussels, tortoises, snails, etc.: see *ostracize*, *ostrac*.] The oyster family; the *Ostridae*.

ostracean (os-trā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [As *ostraceus* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Resembling an oyster; of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*. Also *ostraceous*, *ostraceous*.

II. n. A member of the *Ostracea*; an oyster. Also *ostracine*.

ostraceous (os-trā'shi-us), *a.* [*Gr. ostrakeos*, taken as 'testaceous': see *Ostracea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracidae (os-tras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell, + *-idae*.] The oyster family. See *Ostridae*.

ostracine (os'trā-sin), *a. and n.* Same as *ostracine*.

Ostracion (os-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, dim. of *ostrakon*, a shell: see *ostracize*, *ostrac*.] 1. A genus of fishes with an exoskeleton of juxtaposed hexagonal plates forming a hard shell of bone, typical of the family *Ostraciontidae*. They are known as *cow-fishes*, *trunk-fishes*, and *coffer-fishes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.—2. [*i. c.*] A fish of this genus; an ostraciont.

ostraciont (os-trā'si-ont), *a. and n.* [*Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*).] **I. a.** Pertaining to ostracions, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the genus *Ostracion* or of the family *Ostraciontidae*.

Ostraciontidae (os-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*) + *-idae*.] A family of ostracoderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Ostracion*; the trunk-fishes. They have the body enclosed in an angulated box formed by hard polygonal scutes joined edge to edge, distinct teeth in both jaws, dorsal and anal fins opposite each other, and no ventral fins. About 25 species are known, inhabiting tropical seas. Also called *Cataphracti*.

ostracise, *v. t.* See *ostracize*.

ostracism (os'trā-sizm), *n.* [= *F. ostracisme* = Sp. *Pg. It. ostracismo* = G. *ostracismus*, < NL. *ostracismus*, < Gr. *ostrakismos*, ostracism, < *ostrakon*, ostracize: see *ostracize*.] 1. A political measure employed under restrictions of law among the ancient Athenians, by which citizens whose presence seemed embarrassing to the state were banished by public vote for a term of ten years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It has its name from the tablet of earthenware (*ostrakon*) on which every voter wrote the name of the person he desired to ostracize. Ostracism was practised in some other democratic states of Greece, as Argos and Megara, but the method of its administration, except in Athens, remains obscure. Compare *petalism*. Hence—2. Banishment in general; expulsion; separation: as, social *ostracism* (banishment from good society).

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism* and departs.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

ostracite (os'trā-sit), *n.* [*Gr. ostrakitis*, < *ostrakon*, a shell: see *ostracize*.] A fossil oyster or some similar shell; a fossil referred to an old genus *Ostracites*.

ostracize (os'trā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostracized*, ppr. *ostracizing*. [*Gr. ostrakizein*, banish by vote, < *ostrakon*, a potsherd or tablet used in voting, a tile, an earthen vessel, the shell of a mussel, oyster, snail, etc., akin to *ostrakon*, an oyster: see *ostrac*.] 1. To exile by ostracism; banish by popular vote, as persons dreaded for their influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. See *ostracism*, 1. Hence—2. To banish from society; put under the ban; exclude from public or private favor.

The democratic stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did *ostracize*.
Marvell, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

It is a potent support and ally to a brave man standing single, or with a few, for the right, and out-voted and ostracized, to know that better men in other parts of the country appreciate the service, and will rightly report him to his own and the next age.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

Also spelled *ostracise*.
Ostracoda (os-trā-kō'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, like potsherds (like a shell), < *ostrakon*, a potsherd, a shell, + *-oda*, form.] Same as *Ostracopoda*.

ostracode (os'trā-kōd), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Ostracoda*.

ostracoderm (os'trā-kō-dēm), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ostrakodermos*, having a bony skin, < *ostrakon*, a shell, + *derma*, skin.] **I. a.** Having a bony skin like a coat of mail; ostraciont, as a fish; pertaining to the *Ostracodermi*. Also *ostracodermal*, *ostracodermous*.

II. n. An ostraciont fish, as a member of the *Ostracodermi*; a plectognath of the suborder *Ostracodermi*.

ostracodermal (os'trā-kō-dēr'māl), *a.* [*Ostracoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

Ostracodermata (os'trā-kō-dēr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] An old name of shell-fish, corresponding to the testaceous mollusks of modern zoologists.

ostracodermatous (os'trā-kō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* [*NL. *ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] Having a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.

Ostracodermi (os'trā-kō-dēr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracodermus*: see *ostracoderm*.] A sub-

order of plectognath fishes, represented only by the ostracodonts or trunk-fishes, having the body covered with a solid coat of mail, no spinous dorsal fin, and teeth in the jaws. It contains only the family *Ostracodontidae*, thus contrasted with the *Sclerodermi* and the *Gymnodontes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.

ostracodermous (os'tră-kô-dér'mus), *a.* [*As ostracoderm* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

ostracodous (os'tră-kô-dus), *a.* [*As ostracode* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracode*.

Ostracopoda (os-tra-kop'ô-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστράκον*, a shell, + *πόδι* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.]

An order of entomostracous crustaceans, related to the *Cladocera* (*Daphniaceae*) and *Phyllopoda*. It is characterized by a large, hard, and often calcified bivalve shell, or hinged shell-like valves, consisting of two unequal lateral parts of an unsymmetrical carapace, movably joined together and often peculiarly ornamented; a rudimentary abdomen; a very small shell-gland; the body not ringed, ending in a bifid tail; very few thoracic appendages (generally two or three), not foliaceous, but cylindrical, like the legs of higher crustaceans; branchiae attached to the oral appendages; eyes, when present, median and coalesced or lateral and separate; and antennules and antennae large and subserving locomotion. The *Ostracopoda* are mostly minute fresh-water crustaceans, swimming very actively by means of their antennae; some carry their eggs about with them like ordinary *Crustacea*, but most attach them to foreign substances, as aquatic plants. These crustaceans are common in all geologic strata from the earlier Paleozoic formations, and appear to have undergone little modification. There are several families and a number of genera, such as *Cypris* and *Cythere*. Also called *Ostracoda* and *Ostrapoda*. See cuts under *Cypris* and *Cythereida*.

ostracostean (os-tra-kos'tē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, or having their characters; placoderm.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Ostracostei*; a placoderm.

Ostracostei (os-tra-kos'tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of ostracosteus*; see *ostracosteus*.] A group of extinct placodermoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk incased in a strong armor composed of many large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. Also called *Placodermata*.

ostracosteous (os-tra-kos'tē-us), *a.* [*< NL. ostracosteus*, < Gr. *ὀστράκον*, a shell, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] Covered with shell-like plates of bone; ostracostean; placodermatous.

ostralegus (os-tral'e-gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ὀστρεον* (*L. ostrea*), an oyster, + *λέγω*, pick out.] An old book-name of the oyster-catcher, now called *Hematopus ostralegus* or *ostrilegus*. Also *ostralega*.

Ostrapoda (os-trap'ô-dî), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostracopoda*.

Ostrea (os'trē-î), *n.* [NL., < *L. ostrea*, rarely *ostreum*, < Gr. *ὀστρεον*, an oyster; see *oyster*.]



A Jurassic Oyster (*Ostrea marshi*).

The typical and leading genus of the oyster family, *Ostreidae*, having the shell inequilateral and inequivalve, with one valve flatter than the other. There are upward of 200 species, besides many natural and artificial varieties. The genus extends back to the Carboniferous, and there are more species extinct than extant. The common edible oyster of Europe is *O. edulis*; that of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *O. virginica*. See also cuts under *ciborium* and *integropalliate*.

ostreaceous (os-trē-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. **ostreaceus*, < *L. ostrea*, an oyster; see *Ostrea*.] Same as *ostreacean*.

This distinction of two inferior vehicles or tunicles of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body (styled in Plato *το σαρκοειδές*, the crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body), is not a mere fragment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity. Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 790.

ostreiculture (os'trē-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. ostrea*, oyster, + *cultura*, culture.] Oyster-culture; the artificial breeding and cultivation of oysters. Also *ostreaculture*.

ostreiculturist (os'trē-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*< ostreiculture* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates oysters, or is engaged in the industry of propagating these bivalves.

The theory of hybridization advocated by some *ostreiculturists*. The *American*, V. 88.

Ostreidae (os-trē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostrea* + *-idae*.] A family of monomyarian bivalve mollusks, the oysters, typified by the genus *Ostrea*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) In Woodward's and older systems, a large group including all forms with the mantle quite open, a very small

foot or none, an inequivalve shell, free or adherent to foreign bodies, resting on one valve, with central beaks, internal ligament, single adductor muscle, and obscure pallial line. Thus it included not only the *Ostreidae* proper, but also *Anomidae*, *Placynidae*, *Pectinidae*, *Linnidae*, and *Spondylidae*. (b) Now restricted to oysters which have the mantle-margin double and finely fringed, nearly equal gills united to one another behind, and the mantle lobes forming a complete branchial chamber. The shell is irregular, being both inequivalve and inequilateral, attached by the left valve, and the ligament-cavity is triangular or elongated. In structure the shell is subnacreous, and laminated with prismatic cellular substance. Thus limited, the *Ostreidae* contain only the oysters and closely related bivalves, of which there are many species, extinct and extant. Pearl-oysters belong to a different though related family, *Aviculidae*.

ostreiform (os'trē-i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. ostrea*, an oyster, + *forma*, form.] Oyster-like; resembling an oyster in form; ostraceous.

ostreophagist (os-trē-of'ă-jist), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀστρεον*, an oyster, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ιστής*.] An oyster-eater; one who or that which eats or feeds upon oysters.

ostrich (os'trich), *n.* [Formerly also *ostridge*, *austridge*, *estridge*; < ME. *ostriche*, *ostryche*, *ostrice*, *oystliche*, < OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, *ostruche*, F. *autruche* = Pr. *ostruz* = Sp. *avestruz* = Pg. *abestruz*, < LL. *avis struthio*(*n.*), also simply *struthio*(*n.*) (the native word *avis*, bird, being added to the foreign name of the bird), < Gr. *στρουθιον*, an ostrich, earlier *στρουθοκάμηλος* (> *L. struthiocamelus* for *struthio camelus* or **struthocamelus*), an ostrich, lit. 'camel-bird', so called with ref. to its long neck, < *στρουθός*, a bird, esp. a sparrow; cf. *ὁ μέγας στρουθός*, lit. 'the great bird', *στρουθός κατάγαιος*, 'ground-bird', *στρουθός χειρᾶς*, 'land-bird', *στρουθός λιβαϊκός*, 'Libyan bird', *στρουθός Ἀράβιος*, 'Arabian bird', or simply *στρουθός*, all applied to the ostrich. From the LL. *struthio* are also AS. *strūta* = OHG. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strauz*; also, after MHG., MLG. *strūs* = D. *struis* = Sw. *struts* = Dan. *struds*; also It. *struzzo*, dim. *struzzolo*, = OF. *strucion* (> ML. reflex *strucio*(*n.*) and ME. *strucion*), ostrich.] A very large rutile bird of the genus *Struthio*. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*)



A Male Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

lutea) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is chiefly for these plumes, which are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration, that the bird is hunted and also reared in domestication. The legs are extremely strong, the thighs are naked, and the tarsal are covered with scales. There are only two toes, the first and second being wanting. The pubic bones are united—a conformation occurring in no other bird. The wings are of small size and incapable of being used as organs of flight: the birds can run with extraordinary speed, distancing the fleetest horse. The food consists of grass, grain, and other substances of a vegetable nature. Ostriches are polygamous, every male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging three pounds each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The

eggs appear to be hatched mainly by incubation, both parents relieving each other in the task, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is often considered as a distinct species under the name of *S. australis*. Three South American birds of the genus *Rhea* are popularly known as the *American ostrich*, though they are not very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing in having three-toed feet and in many other respects. The best-known of the three is *R. americana*, the *nanahu* or *nanahuari* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. darwini*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller, and belongs to a different subgenus (*Ptilonemia*). The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill; it is perhaps only a variety of the first.

The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness. Lam. iv. 3.

They ride on swift horses, . . . nor are they esteemed of if not of sufficient speed to overtake an *Ostridge*.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 108.

ostrich-board (os'trich-bôrd), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, waincoat.

ostrich-farm (os'trich-färm), *n.* A place where ostriches are kept and reared for the commercial value of their feathers.

ostrich-farming (os'trich-fär'ming), *n.* The occupation of keeping and rearing ostriches for the sake of their feathers; the conduct of an ostrich-farm.

ostrich-feather (os'trich-fēr'hēr), *n.* One of the long curly plumes of the ostrich, used for ornamental purposes; an ostrich-plume.

ostrich-fern (os'trich-fēr'n), *n.* The fern *Onoclea Struthiopteris* (*Struthiopteris Germanica* of earlier authors). See cut under *Onoclea*.

ostrich-plume (os'trich-plüm), *n.* 1. A plume of an ostrich; an ostrich-feather; specifically, one of the quill-feathers of the wings or tail.—2. A name of *Aglaophenia struthionides*, one of the plurimarian hydromedusae. See *Aglaophenia*.

Ostridae (os'tri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostreidae*.

ostridge, *n.* An obsolete form of *ostrich*.

ostriferous (os-trif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. ostrifer*, oyster-bearing, < *ostrea*, oyster, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os'trô-goth), *n.* [*< LL. Ostrogothi*, *pl.*, < OHG. *ostar*, east, + LL. *Gothi*, Goths; see *Goth*.] A person of the more easterly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths (see *Goth*). They established a monarchy in Italy in 493, which was overthrown in 555. Also called *East Goth*.

Ostrogothic (os'trô-goth'ik), *a.* [*< Ostrogoth* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

ostryt, *n.* Same as *hostryt*.

Ostrya (os'tri-î), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), < Gr. *ὀστρία*, also *ὀστρίς*, some tree with hard wood; cf. *ὀστράκον*, a shell.] A genus of apetalous trees, the hop-hornbeams, of the order *Cupulifera*, or oak family, and the tribe *Coryleae*, known by the cone-like fruit of flattish-inflated membranaceous bracts inclosing small sessile bony nuts. There are 6 species, natives of the north temperate zone, in the Old World and North and Central America. They bear alternate leaves and small catkins without



Branches of Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginica*).

1, male, and 2, female inflorescence. a, male flower; b, fruit.

floral envelopes, the tubular bracts in fruit becoming bladder sacs. See *hop-hornbeam*, *ironwood*, and *leverwood*.

Oswego tea. See *tea*.

Osyrideae (os-i-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1802), < *Osyris* + *-ideae*.] A tribe of plants, of the apetalous order *Santalaceae*, distinguished by the coalescence of the perianth-tube with the ovary or disk. It includes about 20 genera, *Osyris* being the type.

Osyris (os'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < *L. osyris*, < Gr. *ὀσυρίς*, a plant, identified by Sprengel with *Osyris alba*, by others with *Linaria vulgaris*; supposed to refer, like Gr. *ὀσπύρις*, an Egyptian plant, to the Egyptian god Osiris: see

Osyris. A genus of smooth shrubs, of the order *Santalaceae*, type of the tribe *Osyrideae*, known by its alternate leaves, distinct anthers, undivided disk, and dioecious flowers. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of southern Europe, Africa, and eastern India. They bear small flowers and roundish drupes—in the typical European plant, *O. alba*, on erect broom-like branches with narrow dry leaves, in the others on spreading branches with broad fleshy leaves. *O. alba* has been called *gardenia*, *poet's cassia*, etc. *O. compressa* of South Africa, which furnishes a valuable tan for fine leather, is now referred to the genus *Colpocoon*.

ot¹. [F. *-ot*, a var. of *-et*: see *-et¹*.] A diminutive suffix equivalent to *-et*. It occurs in *bal-lot*, *billot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not felt as an English formative.

-ot². See *-ote*.

O. T. An abbreviation of *Old Testament*.

otacoustic (ō-tā-kōs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ὠτακουστικός, a listener (see *otacustic*), < ὠτακουστικός, listen, < ὠς (ōr-), ear, + ακούω, hear, < ακουστικός, pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] **I. a.** Assisting the sense of hearing: as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

II. n. An instrument to facilitate hearing; especially, an ear-trumpet.

It [a hare] is supplied with a bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustic* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

otacousticant (ō-tā-kōs'ti-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *otacoustic*.] Same as *otacoustic*.

Here, to my great content, I did try the use of the *Ota-cousticum*, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my ear, and there I did plainly hear the dancing of the oars of the boats in the Thames to Arundel gallery window, which, without it, I could not in the least do.

Pepyr, Diary, III. 415.

otacusti, *n.* [LL. *otacustes*, < Gr. ὠτακουστικός, a listener, a spy: see *otacoustic*.] A scout; a spy. *Holland.*

Otaheite apple, gooseberry, myrtle, salep, walnut. See *apple*, etc.

otalgia (ō-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠτάλγία, ear-ache, < ὠς (ōr-), ear, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the ear; earache.

otalgic (ō-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *otalgia* + *-ic*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to earache.

II. n. A remedy for earache.

otalgy (ō-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *otalgia*.

Otaria (ō-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠτάριον, large-eared, < ὠς (ōr-), ear: see *ear¹*.] The typical genus of *Otariidae*. See *cut* under *otary*. *Peron, 1807.*

Otariidae (ot-ā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-idae*.] A family of marine pinniped carnivorous mammals, of the order *Ferae* and the suborder *Pinnipedia*, typified by the genus *Otaria*; the otaries or eared seals. They have small but evident external ears. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths, and the latter are flexible forward. The digits of the fore flippers are clawless and rapidly graduated in length; those of the hind flippers are of equal lengths and provided with long flaps of skin, and the second, third, and fourth bear claws. The incisors are 6 above and 4 below, the former notched. The skull has strong salient mastoid processes distinct from the auditory bullae, all-sphenoid canals, and postorbital processes. Otaries are found on most sea-coasts and islands, excepting those of the North Atlantic. There are several good genera besides *Otaria*, as *Zalophus*, *Eumetopias*, *Arctocephalus*, and *Callorhinus*. The several species are known as sea-elephants, sea-lions, and sea-bears, and most of them furnish valuable pelts. *Callorhinus ursinus*, the sea-bear of the North Pacific, furnishes the material for sealskin garments. See *cut* under *fur-seal*.

Otariinae (ō-tā'ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-inae*.] The eared seals rated as a subfamily.

otarine (ot'ā-rin), *a.* Pertaining or relating to otaries or eared seals: distinguished from *phocine*, and from *rosmarine* or *trichechine*.

otarioid (ō-tā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Otaria*, *otary*, + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of or having characteristics of the *Otariidae*; relating to otaries.

II. n. An otary or eared seal.

otary (ō'tā-ri), *n.*; *pl. otaries* (-riz). [< NL.



Otary (*Otaria forsteri*).

[Otaria.] An eared seal; a seal of the family *Otariidae*.

-ote. [F. *-ote* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ota*, < L. *-ota*, *-otes*, < Gr. ὠτός, a patial suffix.] A suffix, of Greek origin, indicating country or nativity. It occurs in *Cypriote*, *Candiote*, *Epirote*, *Suliot*, etc. It occurs also as *-ot*, as in *Cypriot*, *Epirot*, etc., and in *patriot*.

othelcosis (ō-thel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠθελος, ulceration, < ἔλκος, a wound, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] Ulceration of the ear.

othematoma, othematoma (ō-thē-mā-tō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠθμα, ear, + NL. *hamatoma*: see *hematoma*.] Effusion of blood beneath the perichondrium of the pinna of the ear. Also called *hamatoma auris*, and, from its frequency in the insane, *insane ear*.

othoscope (ō'thē-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ὠθιν, push, thrust, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

other¹ (ŏTH'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *other*, < AS. *ōther* (in inflexion often syncopeated *ōthr*) = OS. *ōthar*, *ōthar*, *ōthar*, *āthar*, *andar* = OFries. *other*, *oder*, or, also *ander* = MD. D. *ander* = MLG. LG. *ander* = OHG. *andar*, *ander*, MHG. G. *ander* = Icel. *annarr* = Sw. *annan* = Dan. *anden* = Goth. *anþar*, *other*, second, different, = L. *alter* (for **anter*—assimilated to *alius*, *other*: see *else*) (> It. *altro* = Sp. *otro* = Pg. *outro* = Fr. *autre*, *autre* = OF. *altre*, *autre*, F. *autre*), *other*, = OBulg. *vŭtorŭ* = Bohem. *iteryj* = Pol. *wtory* = Russ. *vtorno*, second, = Lith. *antras* = Lett. *ōtrs* = OPruss. *antars* = Skt. *antara*, *anyatarā*, *other*; with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter* = Gr. *-τερος*, etc., from a base seen in (OBulg. *onŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *on* = Russ. *onŭ*, he, that, = Skt. *anya*, **ana*, that.) **I. a.** 1. Second: as, every *other* day; every *other* week.

Nice, I have so grette a pynce
For love that everych other day I faste.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1160.

Ac specialliche and propereche of the rote of anarice
gnoth out manye smale rottes. The thyth wel grent dyche
liche zennes [sins]. The nerste is gauling (insury). The
other thyethe [theft]. The thridde robberye.

Agende of Lucey (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

In particular,—(a) Second of two: hence with singular substantives only, and regularly preceded by *the*. The antecedent correlative to the *other* is *one* or the *one*. In these combinations a possessive pronoun may take the place of the. Also used absolutely without repetition of the noun referred to.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Mat. v. 39.*

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton, P. L., viii. 450.

My other dearer life in life.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When the Christians in Alhama beheld their enemies
retreating on one side, and their friends advancing on the
other, they uttered shouts of joy and hymns of thanksgiv-
ing.

Irving, Granada, p. 56.

The matter of the Declaration of Indulgence exasperated
one-half of (the king's) subjects, and the manner the other
half.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(b) Second of a pair; hence, left (as opposed to right).

Him behind a wicked flag did stalko,

In ragged robes and filthy disaray;

Her other leg was lame, that she not walke,

But on a staffe her feeble steps did stay.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

(c) Second of two opposites; opposite; contrary: as, the other side of the street.

On the other side of this plain, the Pilgrims came to a
place where stood an old Monument hard by the high-
way-side.

Rungius, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

Let us be thankful that those old apes [male dancers]
have almost vanished off the stage, and left it in posses-
sion of the beauteous bouders of the other sex.

Thackeray, Philip, iv.

(d) Second in order of thought, though first or previous
in order of fact; hence, next preceding, or (taken substan-
tively) that which immediately preceded.

He put it by three, every time gentler than other.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 230.

Why do you mock God so often, and pretend every year
to repent, and yet are every year as bad, if not worse than
other?

Stillington, Sermons, II. iii.

2. Additional; further; hence, besides this (or
these, that or those): with or without a clause
with *than* or *but* following, expressed or under-
stood.

For alle other Nactouns, thei seyn, ben bat blynde in
conynge and worchynge, in comparisoun to hem.

Mundeville, Travels, p. 219.

Other tales they had, as that Minerva killed there a fire
breathing beast.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 324.

Come on, my noble Hearts, this is the Mine we come
for; and they who think there is any other are Fools.

Raleigh, quoted in Howell's Letters, ii. 61.

But for other Buildings, there is nothing now left in it
except a Church. *Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 19.*

Heaven be their resource who have no other but the
charity of this world.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Monk.

Art no other sanction needs
Than beauty for its own fair sake.

Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

3. Different from this (the person or thing in
view or under consideration or just specified);
belonging to a class, category, or sort outside
of, or apart and distinct in identity or charac-
ter from (that which has been mentioned or is
implied); not the same: used with or without a
definitive or indefinite word (*the*, *that*, *an*, *any*,
some, etc.) preceding, and often followed (as a
comparative) by a clause with *than*: frequently
used also as correlative to *this*, *one*, or *some* pre-
ceding: as, he was occupied with *other* reflec-
tions; *this* man I know, the *other* man I never
saw before; *some* men seek wealth, *other* men
seek fame. When preceded by *an*, *the*, or *that*, the two
words were formerly often written together—*an other* as
another (a usage now invariable), the *other* as *thother*, *that*
(*thet*) *other* as *thetother* (whence *tother*).

"Thurh me men gon," than spak that *othir* syde,
"Unto the mortal strokis of the spere."

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 134.

Than Arthur asked yef he wolde declare *any othir* wise
to theire vndirstondinge, and he seide "Nay."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

Let one eye his watches keep,
Whilst the *othir* eye doth sleep.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 1.

Fast we found, fast shup,
The dismal gates, and barbedoed strong;
But, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise *other* than the sound of dance or song;
Torment, and loud lament, and furlous rage.

Milton, P. L., viii. 243.

I would not have him in one jot or tittle *other* than he
is.

Lamb, My Relations.

The English Constitution was not, indeed, without a
popular element, but *other* elements generally predomi-
nated.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no *other* way?

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

On this theme Klemmer's eloquence, gesticulatory and
other, went on for a little while.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

Because we cannot explain how we know that which is
other than ourselves, shall we deny that we do know things
and being *other* than ourselves?

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 103.

Every other, each alternate.—**One or other.** See *one*.
—**The other day.** See *day¹*.—**The other world**, the
world of the dead; the world to come.

She's dead; and what her entertainment may be
In the *other* world without me is uncertain.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish¹*.

II. pron. 1. The second of two reciprocally,
either of the two being considered subject or
object in turn: as, *each* and *other*; *either* and
other; the *one* and the *other*. See *each*.

And *ayther* hateth *other* in alle manere workes.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 228.

Ech of hem at *otheres* sinne lough.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 14.

Eke whit by blak, eke shame by worthynes,

Ech, set by *other*, more for *other* semeth.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 643.

Strike dead the whole weak race of venomous worms,
That sting *each other* here in the dust.

Tennyson, Maud, xliii.

2. An additional person or thing: in construc-
tions as in *def. 3*.

That he myght be in erthe conversant with these *other*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 2.

3. A different person or thing from the one in
view or under consideration or just specified:
in the same constructions as the adjective, the
difference being in the fact that with the ad-
jective a noun is always expressed or obviously
implied in the context. As a pronoun *other* takes a
plural, which is properly (as with the pronouns *any*, *some*,
etc.) the same in form as the singular; but a plural in *-s*,
after the analogy of nouns, namely *others*, is now the usual
form.

And enen whyl that oon hir sorwe tolde,
That *other* weep as she to water wolde.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 486.

Wise men also die, and perish together, as well as the
ignorant and foolish, and leave their riches for *other*.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xli. 10.

For his part, he excused himself to be innocent as well
of the one as of the *other*.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 5.

Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of *oth-
ers* as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his
own severe and modest eye upon himselfe.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

And while these made their liberal contributions, *either*
to the edifice or to the revenue of the College [Harvard],
there were *other* that enriched its library by presenting of
choice books with mathematical instruments thereunto.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

While *others* yet doubted, they were resolved; where
others hesitated, they pressed forward.

*D. Webster, Speech in Commemoration of Adams and Jef-
erson, Aug. 2, 1826.*

Of all **others**, apart from, distinguished from, or to the exclusion of, all that remain.

Innocence is the crime of all **others** which every man is apt to rail at. *Steele, Spectator, No. 294.*

other¹ (ʊθər), *adv.* [*< ME. other; < other¹, a.*] Otherwise.

Whau he wiste it may noon **other** be,
He paciently took his adversitee.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 339.

No doubt he's noble;
He had a black mouth that said **other** of him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 3. 58.

other² (ʊθər), *a. and pron.* [*ME., also other, outther; a var. of either, q. v.*] Same as *either*. *Chaucer.*

If thaire men on **owthir** side
Come forto help tham in that tide,
Thay suld be out for thaire jorney,
Thaire armes and thaire legges away.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Bote the bark of that on semede dinnure
Then **owther** of the other two.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), l. 184.

other², *conj.* [*ME., also other, etc.; a var. of either, and the fuller form of or¹: see either and or¹.*] Same as *either* and *or¹*.

Ne hadde god suffred of som **other** than hym-selue,
He hadde nat wist wyterly whether deth were **other** sweyte.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 219.

If thou were alive,
With sword **other** with knive,
We scholden alle deie
And thi fader deth behe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Conaunded hom to bringe hym a-gain **other** be force, or
be **otherwise**. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 622.*

othergates (ʊθər-gäts), *adv.* [*< other¹ + gate². Cf. another-gates.*] In other ways; otherwise.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you
othergates than he did. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 198.*

othergates (ʊθər-gäts), *a.* [*See othergates, adv., and another-gates.*] Different; of another sort or kind; other.

If you were in my mistress's chamber, you should find
othergates privy signs of love hanging out there.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 1.

All which are the great works of true, able, and authori-
tative Ministers, requiring **othergates** workmen than are
(now) in many places much in fashion among common
people.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 19. (Davies.)

otherguess (ʊθər-ges), *a.* A corruption of
othergates. Compare *another-guess*.

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here,
we should have had **other-guess** work.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxxii.

This world contains **otherguess** sorrows than yours.
C. Reader.

otherguise (ʊθər-gīz), *a.* [A further corrup-
tion of **otherguess**, simulating *guise*. Cf. *an-
other-guise*.] Same as *otherguess*. *Ash.*

otherly, *adv.* [*ME. (compar. otherliker); < other
+ -ly².*] Otherwise.

And gif he **other-lyker** doth, be in the kynges mercy, as
many tyme as the baylyes hem mowe of take.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

otherness (ʊθər-nēs), *n.* [*< other¹ + -ness.*] The state or quality of being other; alterity.

A sublime aspiration after the **otherness** of things is sub-
limely irrational. To know things as they are to us is
all we need to know, all that is possible to be known.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1. § 26.

Nor is nature to be created with created substance,
or with matter as it exists in space and time; it is pure
non-being, the mere **otherness**, alteritas, of God—his
shadow, desire, want, or desiderium sui, as it is called by
mystical writers. *Adamson, Encyc. Brit., III. 174.*

othersomet, *pron.* [*ME. othersome, prop. other
somet, some (one) other, or some others: see
other¹ and some, a.*] Some other or others.

Some blasfemede hym and saide, fy one hym that dis-
troyes; and **othersome** saide, othre mene saved he, bot
hymselfe he may not helpe.
M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 183. (Halliwell.)

There were at that time maule noblemen in England
whose wyves and daughters the king hadde oppressed;
and **othersome** whom with extreme exactions he had
brought into great povertie; and **othersome** whose parents
and friends the king hadde banished.
Stow, K. John, an. 1212.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asun-
der, and set together againe. . . . **Other some** cannot be
taken inasunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 54.*

otherward, otherwards (ʊθər-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*< other¹ + -ward, -wards.*] In another direction. *Carlyle.*

otherways (ʊθər-wäz), *adv.* [*< ME. other-
ways, otherweys; < other + ways, after other-
wisc.*] Otherwise.

He asked the barons in that parlement,
If he schowd a thing **otherwaies** he went.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 4.

The Captain told them, that for his own part he durst
there live with fewer men than they were; yet . . . they
were **otherways** minded.

*Good News from New England, in Appendix to
[New England's Memorial, p. 378.]*

It appeared she was **otherways** furnished before: she
would none. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.*

Liv. This gentleman
Is well resolv'd now.
Guar. I was never **otherways**.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, IV. 2.

otherwhere (ʊθər-hwä), *adv.* In some other
place; elsewhere.

Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others **otherwhere**.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 53.

The first equivoocation we reade of, **otherwhere** plainly
learned a lye. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.*

The question therefore is whether we be now to seek
for any revealed law of God **otherwhere** than only in the
sacred Scripture. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 18.*

The main body of this truth I have **otherwhere** repre-
sented. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 105.*

One hath had the vision face to face,
And now his chair desires him here in vain,
However they may crown him **otherwhere**.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

otherwhile (ʊθər-hwīl), *adv.* [*< ME. other-
while, otherquile; < other¹ + while.*] 1. At other
times; formerly; erst.

Bothe wyth bullog & boreg, & boreg **otherquile**,
& etaynge, that hym a-necede, of the hege felle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 723.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pil-
lory, **otherwhile** in the stocks.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., III.
But the Gods went not now, as **otherwhile**,
Into the tilt-yard where the Heroes fought.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sometimes; at one time . . . at another time.
otherwhiles (ʊθər-hwīlz), *adv.* [*< ME. other-
whyles; adv. gen. of otherwhile.*] Same as *other-
while*.

Thursdays we hadde **otherwhyles** calmes and **otherwhyles**
metely good wynde. *Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 72.*

Otherwhiles the famah'd English, like pale ghosts, . . .
Faintly besolgo us. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 7.*

otherwise (ʊθər-wīz), *adv.* [*< ME. otherwise,
otherweys; short for in other wise: see other¹
and wise².*] 1. In a different manner or way;
differently.

No thei don to no man **other wise** than thei wolde that
other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fulfilleth
the 10 Commandmentes of God; and thei zive no charge
of Aveyr no of Ricochesse. *Manderill, Travels, p. 202.*

Candy is called **otherweys** Crete. There be ryght euylly
people. *Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 13.*

When I seriously salute thee, I begin my Letter with one
God; when **otherwise**, with many. *Howell, Letters, II. 11.*

Walpole governed by corruption because, in his time,
it was impossible to govern **otherwise**.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The stones composing a house cannot be **otherwise** used
until the house has been pulled down.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

2. By other means; from other causes; on other
terms.

Well ought ye be reson a grete mater to brunge to ende
be so that ye be of oon aorde, and of oon will, for **other-
wise** may ye not speede. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 681.*

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and re-
turned with the loss, by sickness and **otherwise**, of 8000
men. *Raleigh.*

By negotiation and **otherwise** he secured the alliance and
the interests of the various Italian governments on his side.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 15.

3. In other respects; under other circum-
stances; in a different case.

It is said truly that the best men **otherwise** are not always
the best in regard of society. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

Such stories, which . . . are . . . consigned by the re-
port of persons **otherwise** pious and prudent.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 371.

The feebleness of age in a man of this turn has some-
thing which should be treated with respect even in a man
no **otherwise** venerable. *Steele, Spectator, No. 386.*

If the lighthouse-keeper happens to have plenty of oil,
and is not out shooting or fishing, he lights his lamp;
otherwise, he omits to perform this rather important part
of his duties. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.*

Or **otherwise**, in law, when used as a general phrase fol-
lowing an enumeration of particulars, is commonly inter-
preted in a restricted sense, as referring to such other
matters as are kindred to the classes before mentioned. —
Rather . . . than **otherwise**, rather one thing than an-
other and contrary thing; rather than not.

A born and bred lady as keeper of the place would be
rather a catch than **otherwise**. *Dickens, Hard Times, I. 16.*

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he
rather enjoyed than **otherwise**.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful?, IV.

otherwise (ʊθər-wīz), *conj.* [*< otherwise, adv.*] 1. Else; but for the reason indicated.

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen,
otherwise he had been executed.
Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 4. 34.

Otherwise an ill Angell commeth and causeth bralles and
diseases. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 200.*

2†. On the other hand.

A skilful artificer made none put the vain sophister to
silence. . . . Whereas **otherwise** an argument made by
the rules of logique cannot bee avoided.

Wilson, Rule of Reason.

otherwise (ʊθər-wīz), *a.* [*Prop. the adv.
otherwise in predicate.*] Different; of a differ-
ent kind or character.

If it prove
She's **otherwise**, I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife. *Shak., W. T., II. 1. 134.*

He prayed God to forgive him, and made vows that if
the Lord spared his life he would become **otherwise**.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 121.

other-world (ʊθər-wēld), *a.* [*< other world:
see under other¹, a.*] Pertaining to or charac-
teristic of a different sphere of existence; ex-
tramundane; unearthly; belonging or relating
to the future life.

otherworldliness (ʊθər-wēld'li-nes), *n.* 1.
The character of being otherworldly; a disposi-
tion to act in this life with reference to another
or future world; conduct of life prompted by a
hope of heaven.

And yet not religion conceived as an affair of the pri-
vate conscience, not the yearning and the search for the
pearl of great price, not an increased predominance of
otherworldliness, but the instinct of national freedom,
and the determination to have nothing in religion that
should impair it. *Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 764.*

2. Reference to or insistence upon the exis-
tence of another world beyond the present;
ideality; spirituality; the quality of being
visionary.

Its [the church's] **other-worldliness**, while upholding an
ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discred-
iting the real. *G. H. Lewes, Illst. Philos., II. 5.*

otherworldly (ʊθər-wēld'li), *a.* Governed
in this life by motives relating to the consid-
eration of existence in another and better world.

But . . . we perceive with great clearness that the origi-
nal Judæic religion, though it had supernaturalism, . . .
instead of being monkish, **otherworldly**, and immutable,
was social, political, and historical.

J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 244.

Othman (oth'man), *a. and n.* [*< Turk. Othman:
see Ottoman¹, Osmanli.*] Same as *Ottoman¹*.

Jakander, the pride and boast
Of that mighty **Othman** host.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Spanish Jew's Second Tale.

Othmanee (oth'man-ē), *a.* [*< Turk. Othmani:
see Ottoman¹.*] Ottoman; Turkish.

Syrian apples, **Othmanee** quinces.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan goes to Ispahan.

Othniidae (oth-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Othnius +
-idae.*] A family of heteromorous *Coleoptera*,
typified by the genus *Othnius*. They have the an-
terior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple,
the ventral segments five, free, and the anterior coxae small.

Othnius (oth-nī'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀθνίος*,
strange, foreign.] The typical genus of *Oth-
niidae*. *Le Conte, 1861.*

Othonna (ō-thon'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737),
< L. othonna, < Gr. ὀθοννα, a Syrian composite
plant.] A genus of plants of the order *Com-
positæ* and the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the
subtribe *Othomeæ*, and known by its sterile disk-
flowers and copious pappus. There are about 50
species, natives of South Africa. They are smooth shrubs
or herbs, with small heads of yellow flowers and alternate
or radical leaves, either undivided or dissected, and often
fleshy. Their similarity to *Senecio* gives them the name
of (*African*) *ragnort*. One of the few deserving culture
is *O. cranioides*, a trailing herb with fleshy leaves and
bright-yellow flowers, suitable for baskets, rustic work,
etc.

otiation (ō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *otia-
tio(n-), < otari, idle about, take one's ease, <
otium, ease: see otiose.*] Same as *otiosity*.

Or as I have observed [others] in many of the Princes
Courts of Italle to seeme idle when they be earnestly oc-
cupied, & extend to nothing but mischievous practizes
and do busily negotiat by colour of **otiation**.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 262.

otiatrics (ō-ti-at'riks), *n.* [*< Gr. οἰτρῖς (ōi-
trīs), ear, + ιατρικός, of healing, medical: see iatric.*] Aural therapeutics.

otic (ō'tik), *a.* [= F. *otique*, *< Gr. ὠτικός*, of the
ear, *< οἰτρῖς (ōi-
trīs), ear: see ear¹.*] Of or pertain-
ing to the ear or organ of hearing; auditory;
acoustic. — **Otic** (or **periotic**) **bones**, those bones which
result from the ossification of the cartilaginous **otic** or
periotic capsule, and constitute, when coalesced, the *os-
sicle*, or skull of the ear; the compound petrosal or
petromastoid bone, corresponding to the petrous and mas-
toid parts of the temporal bone in man. The **otic** bones are
commonly three in number, the *prootic*, the *epiotic*, and the
opiotic; to which a fourth, the *pteric*, may be added.
See these words, and *periotic*; also cuts under *aerodont*
and *Encaz*. — **Otic capsule**, the **otic** bones collectively;
the *otocane*, especially in its early or formative stage. — **Otic**
ganglion. See *ganglion*.

Otidia (ō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* + *-ida*.] Same as *Otididae*.

otides, *n.* Plural of *otis*.

otidia, *n.* Plural of *otidium*.

otidial (ō-tid'i-āl), *a.* [*< otidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otidium or the auditory organ of a mollusk.

Otididae (ō-tid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-idae*.] A family of pressirostral gallatorial birds, typified by the genus *Otis*; the bustards. They are charadriomorphous or plover-like, and especially related to such forms as the *Actinotidae* or thick-knees (having holohyal nostrils), and also exhibit some analogy to, if not affinity with, the gallinaceous birds. The cursorial feet are large and stout, and reticulated, with three short stout toes; the beak is short, stout, and comparatively vaulted. The *Otididae* are all of the Old World, and dispersed from their African center of distribution into Europe, Asia, and Australia. There are about 35 species, of several modern genera, ranging in size from that of a turkey to that of a grouse. They fly well, and run with great celerity. Their food is chiefly vegetable. See *bustard*.

otidiform (ō-tid'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Otis* (*Otid-*) + *L. forma*.] Resembling or related to the bustards; otidine.

Otidinae (ō-ti-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-inae*.] The bustards as a subfamily of some other family, or as the only subfamily of *Otididae*.

otidine (ō'ti-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otidinae* or *Otididae*.

Otidiphas (ō-tid'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (*ōtis*), a kind of bustard (see *Otis*), + *phās*, a wild pigeon.] A remarkable genus of Papuan pigeons, probably belonging to the *Columbidae*, but not related to the ground-pigeons of the genus *Goura*. The tail-feathers are 20, an unusual number, and the plumage is green, blue, and chestnut, with metallic sheen on the neck. They are of large size, about 18 inches long, live in the woods, and feed on fruits. *O. nobilis* is the best-known species.

otidium (ō-tid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. otidia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *dim. suffix -idium*.] The typical ear of a mollusk; the form of otocyst or auditory organ which occurs in the *Mollusca*.

Otinidae (ō-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otina* (the typical genus) + *-idae*.] A small family of aquatic pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Otina*; the ear-snails. They are of small size, with very short tentacles, foot grooved for looping, and mouth vertically cleft; they live on rocks of the sea-shore. Sometimes called *duar-ears*.

Otion (ō'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōtiov*, a little ear, an ear, a kind of shell-fish, *dim. of ois* (*ōis*), ear; see *ear*.] 1. A genus of thoracic cirripeds or barnacles: a synonym of *Conchoderma*.—2. [*L. c.*] A barnacle of this genus.

We also find *otia* attached to their surface.

Cuvier, Règne Anim. (trans. 1849), p. 386.

Otiorynchidae (ō'ti-ō-ring'ki-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Otiorynchus* + *-idae*.] An important family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or snout-beetles, typified by the genus *Otiorynchus*. The elytra have a strong fold on the inner face, the male pygidium is divided, the tarsi are usually dilated, and brushy underneath, and the mandibles have a deciduous piece which falls off after the transformation from pupa to imago, leaving a scar. It is a large and wide-spread group, containing many noxious weevils, as *Epicerus imbricatus*, the imbricated snout-beetle, and *Araninus fulleri*, or Fuller's rose-beetle. (See cut under *Epicerus*.) Many of the tropical species are highly ornamental, as *Entimus imperialis*. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

Otiorynchinae (ō'ti-ō-ring'ki-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otiorynchus* + *-inae*.] 1. The *Otiorynchidae* rated as a subfamily of *Curetoniidae*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Otiorynchidae*, containing the more typical forms of that family. Also *Otiorynchini*. See cut under *Epicerus*.

Otiorynchine (ō'ti-ō-ring'kin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Otiorynchinae*, or having their characters.

Otiorynchus (ō'ti-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1824), < Gr. *ōtiov*, *dim. of ois*, ear, + *phynx*, snout.] A genus of snout-beetles, typical of the family *Otiorynchidae*, having the metasternal side pieces entirely concealed by the elytra, the suture obliterated, and the hind tibiae with two short fixed spurs. There are nearly 500 species, mostly European and Asiatic. The five which occur in North America are common to that continent and to Europe.

otiose (ō'shi-ōs), *a.* [= OF. *ocios*, *ocius*, *otius* = Sp. Pg. *ocioso* = It. *ozioso*, < L. *otiosus*, having leisure or ease, at leisure, < *otium*, leisure, ease; prob. not related to *ease*: see *ease*. Cf. *negotiate*, etc.] 1. Being at rest or ease; not at work; unemployed; inactive; idle.

Ngenget, the dull and *otiose* supreme deity [in the Fiji Islands], had his shrine or incarnation in the serpent.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 211.

2. Made, done, or performed in a leisurely, half-hearted way; perfunctory; negligent; careless; hence, ineffective; vain; futile; to no purpose.

If thinking about payment of the debt means merely an *otiose* contemplation of a possible event, the proposition may be true, but is little to the purpose.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 150.

The last dramatic possibility of the piece . . . is lost by the addition of two *otiose* acts, with a commonplace ending, once more drowned in platitudes and priggishness.

Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 754.

otiosity (ō-shi-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ociosité*, *otiosité* = Sp. *ociosidad* = Pg. *ociosidade* = It. *oziosità*; as *otiose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being *otiose* or of having nothing to do; ease; relief from labor; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiosity*, such as became a person of his eminence.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

2. Perfunctoriness; easy negligence; carelessness; ineffectiveness; futility.

otis (ō'tis), *n.*; *pl. otides* (ō'ti-dēz). [NL., < L. *otis*, < Gr. *ōtis*, a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, < *ōis* (*ōis*), ear; see *ear*.] 1. The ear of a vessel, often ornamental. Compare *ansa*.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, the leading genus of *Otididae*, or bustards. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the great bustard, *Otis tarda*. See cut under *bustard*.

otitis (ō-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ear.—*Otitis externa*, inflammation of the external ear.—*Otitis interna*, inflammation of the internal ear.—*Otitis media*, inflammation of the middle ear, or tympanum.

oto (ō'tō), *n.* [Central Amer.] The plant *Colocasia antiquorum*.

otoba-butter (ō-lō'bū-but'er), *n.* A fatty substance said to be obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is nearly colorless, and smells like nutmegs when fresh, but has a disagreeable odor in the melted state.

otoconia, *n.* Plural of *otoconium*.

otoconial (ō-tō-kō'ni-āl), *a.* [*< NL. otoconium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an otoconium or otoconia: as, *otoconial* particles.

otoconite (ō-tōk'ō-nit), *n.* [*< NL. otoconium* + *-ite*.] An otoconium; a small otolith or calcareous concretion of the labyrinth of the ear. = *Syn.* See *otolith*.

otoconium (ō-tō-kō'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. otoconia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *ōis*, dust.] One of the small otoliths, or gritty particles in the membranous labyrinth: used practically only in the plural. = *Syn.* See *otolith*.

Otocorys (ō-tōk'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *κorys*, a helmet.] A genus of *Alaudidae*; the horned larks: a synonym of *Eremophila*. The name is regularly used by those who hold that *Eremophila* in ornithology is untenable because of the prior *Eremophilus* in ichthyology. Also, improperly, *Otocoria*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

Otocrane (ō-tō-kran), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *κρανίον*, skull.] The bony structure of the middle and inner ear of a vertebrate, containing the essential parts of the organ of hearing. It consists of the otic or periotic bones more or less completely coalesced into a single petrosal or petromastoid bone. In man the otocrane is the petromastoid, consisting of the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone fused together. Also *otocranium*. See cuts under *periotic* and *tympanum*.

Otocrania, *n.* Plural of *otocranium*.

Otocranial (ō-tō-kra'ni-āl), *a.* [*< otocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane; otocranic; otic or periotic, as a bone or set of bones.

Otocranic (ō-tō-kran'ik), *a.* [*< otocrane* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane: as, *otocranic* elements. *Cones*.

Otocranium (ō-tō-kra'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. otocrania* (-i-ā). [NL.: see *otocrane*.] Same as *otocrane*.

Otocyon (ō-tōs'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *kyon*, dog = F. *houon*.] 1. A remarkable genus of African foxes of the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidae*, typical of the subfamily *Otocyoninae*. They have 46 or 48 teeth (more than any other known heterodont mammal); cranial characters as in *Fenecus*, but the hinder border of the lower jaw with a peculiarly expansive process; auditory bullae and ears very large: vertebrae 52; limbs long; and toes 5-4, as is usual in *Canidae*. There is but one species, *O. megalotis*, of South Africa. *Megalotis* is a synonym.

2. [*L. c.*] Any animal of this genus; a megalote.

Otocyoninae (ō-tōs'i-ō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otocyon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Otocyon*. Also called *Megalotinae*.

Otocyonic (ō-tō-si'ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otocyoninae*.

Otocyst (ō'tō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *cystis*, bladder (cyst): see *cyst*.] In *zool.*, an

auditory vesicle; any cavity or cyst which contains the essential parts of an organ of hearing; especially, the auditory vesicle or capsule of some of the *Invertebrata*, often containing otoliths, and subservient to the function of audition. In *Hydrozoa*, otocysts are one of the several kinds of marginal bodies situated in the margin of the disk between tentacles, and containing otolithic concretions and hair-cells. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *lithocyst*.

Otocystic (ō-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< otocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an otocyst.

Otodynia (ō-tō-din'i-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), the ear, + *dynin*, pain.] Pain in the ear.

Otographical (ō-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< otograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otography.

Otography (ō-tōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otogyps (ō'tō-jips), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *gyps*, vulture.] A genus of Old World vultures of the family *Falconidae* and the sub-



Eared Vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*).

family *Vulturinae*, having ear-like flaps of skin; the eared vultures. There are several species, as the African *O. auricularis*, the Nubian *O. nubicus*, and the Indian or Pondicherry *O. calvus*.

otolite (ō'tō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *lithos*, stone (see *-lite*).] Same as *otolith*.

Otolith (ō'tō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *lithos*, stone.] 1. A calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. In fishes and fish-like vertebrates they are sometimes of great size. In higher animals otoliths are generally wanting or reduced to small particles or car-dust. (See *otoconium*.) Among some common fishes the otolith decreases in size in the following order: cod, lake, haddock, whiting, conger, turbot, sole, gurnard, snail, and trout. The concretions differ much in shape. In the conger the otolith is shaped like a sole, 1½ inches long, ½ inch wide, and is thin and glassy. In the cod it is of the size of a horse-bean, and is curved on itself. The ear-stones of the American sheephead are shaped like a tamarind-seed, and look like pieces of milky quartz. They are often carried in the pocket as "lucky stones."

2. One of the proper otic bones of some animals, as certain fishes; an otosteon. See cuts under *Esox* and *Python*. = *Syn.* *Otolith*, *Otolite*, *Otoconia*, and *Otocones* are all concretions in the inner ear; the two first-mentioned words are by some restricted to the large solid "ear-stones" of lower animals, while the latter two designate the small ones or very fine "ear-dust" of higher animals. They have properly no part in the bony structure of the ear, but a vibratory or concussive function in addition. But *otolith* and *otolite* are sometimes applied to the internal ear-bones of fishes.

Otolithic (ō-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [*< otolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an otolith; otolite: as, an *otolithic* concretion.—2. Containing otoliths; lithocystic: as, an *otolithic* capsule or lithocyst. Also *otolithic*.

Otolithic sac, in *Hydrozoa*, a lithocyst.

Otolithus (ō-tō-lith'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōis* (*ōis*), ear, + *lithos*, stone.] A genus of scieenoid fishes; weakfish: now commonly called *Cynoscion*.

Otolitic (ō-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< otolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *otolithic*.

Otological (ō-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< otology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otology.

Otologist (ō-tō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< otology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in otology, especially in its medical and surgical aspects; an aurist.

Otology (ō-tō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ois* (*ōis*), ear, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the human ear, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

otomy (ot'ō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *atomy*².

She's grown a mere *otomy*.

Swift, Polite Conversation, 1.

otomycosis (ō'tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *mykōs*, mushroom.] The presence of fungi, such as *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the external auditory meatus.

Otomys (ō'tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of gerbils or myomorph rodents of the family *Muridae* and the subfamily *Gerbillinae*. They have large hairy ears, convex frontal profile, grooved incisors, molar teeth with discrete laminae united by cement, and the tail of moderate length, not tufted.

otopathy (ō-top'ā-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the ear.

otophone (ō'tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] An ear-trumpet. *E. H. Knight.*

otophthalmic (ō-tof-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *oculoditory*.

otoplastic (ō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *otoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to otoplasty.

otoplasty (ō'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσω*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the ear.

otoporpa (ō-tō-pōr'pā), *n.*; pl. *otoporpe* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *πόρπη*, a buckle.] In *Hydrozoa*, one of the hard cartilaginous processes of the marginal ring which proceed to an otocyst or tentaculicyst, as of a narcomedusa; an ear-rivet.

otoporpal (ō-tō-pōr'pal), *a.* [< *otoporpa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otoporpa: as, an *otoporpal* process of the marginal cartilage.

otopyorrhea, otopyorrhœa (ō-tō-pi-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *πύον*, matter, pus (see *pus*), + *ῥέω*, flow, run, stream.] Purulent otorrhea.

otopyosis (ō'tō-pi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *πύωσις*, suppuration, < *πυοῦμαι*, suppurate, < *πύω*, pus: see *pus*.] The presence of pus in the ear.

otorrhagia (ō-tō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥήγναι*, break, burst.] Cf. *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage from the ear.

otorrhea, otorrhœa (ō-tō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *ῥέω*, a flow, < *ῥέω*, flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ear.

otorrheal, otorrhœal (ō-tō-rē'āl), *a.* [< *otorrhea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with otorrhea.

otosalpinx (ō-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *σαλπίξ*, a trumpet: see *salpinx*.] The Eustachian tube.

otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An ear-speculum. See *speculum*.

otoscopic (ō-tō-skōp'ik), *a.* [< *otoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the otoscope: as, an *otoscopic* examination.

otoscopic (ō-tō-skōp'ikāl), *a.* [< *otoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *otoscopic*.

otoscopy (ō'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the ear; clinical examination of the ear.

Otosema (ō-tō-sē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *σημα*, mark, sign.] A genus of noctuid moths containing the largest species of the family, *O. (Erebis) odorata*, com-



Otosema odorata, about one-half natural size.

mon along the coast of America from Maine to Brazil.

otosis (ō-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear: see *ear*¹.] Mishearing; false impression as to sounds uttered by others, or a word-form so originated.

Negro English is an ear-language altogether, a language built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing, similar to that by which *Stridylus danieli*, a viceroy of Bengal, became in the newspapers of the day Sir Roger Dowler.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, App., p. xxxi.

otosteal (ō-tōs'tē-āl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *στέον*, bone.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon or otolith.

II. n. An otosteon.

otosteon (ō-tōs'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *otostea* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *στέον*, bone.] *I.* An ear-stone; an otolith; a hard concretion in the cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, as in the cod and many other fishes: not to be confounded with any of the bones proper of the ear.—*2.* An ear-bone proper; an otic or periotic bone. = *Syn.* See *otolith*.

ototomy (ō-tōt'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), ear, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *taimw*, cut.] Dissection of the ear.

Otozamia (ō'tō-zā-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1843), < Gr. *oîc* (ōr-), = *E. ear*, + NL. *Zamia* (see *Zamia*) + *-ites*.] A large genus of fossil plants belonging to the order *Cycadales*, having more or less elongated pinnate fronds or leaves with forking veins, and distinguished from all other genera by a rounded auricle on the upper side of the base of each pinna or leaflet. More than 80 species have been described, all from Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic, but ranging from the Bunter Sandstein to the Cenomanian, most abundant in the Oolite, Lias, and Rhetic of Europe and India.

ottar (ot'ār), *n.* Same as *attar*.

ottava (ot-tā'vā), *n.* [It.: see *octave*.] An octave. In musical staff notation, *al ottava* or *8va*, 'at the octave,' is prefixed above to a note or passage which is to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the continuance of the direction being further indicated by a horizontal dotted line, and its end by the word *loco*, 'in place.' It is occasionally also prefixed below a note or passage to be performed an octave lower than it is written. The former effect is also indicated by *ottava alta*, and the latter by *ottava bassa*. In either case the intention is simply to avoid the excessive use of ledger or added lines.

ottava rima (ot-tā'vā rē'mā), [It., eighth or octave rime: see *octave* and *rime*¹.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rime alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian meter, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron employed it in his "Beppo" and "Don Juan," using lines of eleven or often of ten syllables.

ottavino (ot-tā-vē'nō), *n.* [It., < *ottava*, octave: see *octave*.] Same as *piccolo*.

otter¹ (ot'er), *n.* [ME. *oter*, *otir*, *otur*, *otyre*, < AS. *otor*, *oter*, *ottor*, *otr* = MLG. *otter* = MD. *I. otter* = OHG. *ottar*, *otter*, *ottir*, MHG. *G. otter* = Icel. *otr* = Sw. *otter* = Dan. *otter* = Goth. **utrs* (not recorded) = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. Bohem. *vydra* = Russ. *vydra* = Lith. *udra*, *otter*, = Gr. *ὕδρως*, *ūdra*, a water-snake (see *hydra*), = Skt. *udra*, *otter*: akin to Skt. *udan*, water, Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, E. *water*: see *water*¹.] *1.* An aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the or-



Canada Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

der *Fera*, family *Mustelidae*, and subfamily *Lutrinae*. There are several genera, as *Barangia* (or *Lepontyx*), *Aonyx*, *Lontra* (or *Sarcionia*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. The common river-otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra (Lutra) canadensis*. Some Asiatic otters with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chilensis*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter

of South America, *Pteronura sandbachii*. The fur of otters is valuable. One kind of it, from South America, is known as *nutria*.

2. The sea-otter. See *Enhydra*.—*3.* The larva of the ghost-moth, *Epialus humuli*, which is very destructive to hop-plantations.—*4.* A tackle with line and flies, used for fishing below the surface in lakes and rivers. [U. S.]—*5.* A breed of sheep: same as *arcon*, *3.*—*Lesser otter*, a former name of the mink.

otter² (ot'er), *n.* A corruption of *arnotto*.

otter³, *n.* Same as *attar*.

otter-canoe (ot'er-kā-nō'), *n.* A boat used by the hunters of the sea-otter, on the western coast of North America. It is 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, sharp at each end, with flaring sides, and but little sheer. It is an excellent sea-boat, and is especially adapted for landing through the surf.

otter-dog (ot'er-dog), *n.* A variety of hound bred for or employed in the chase of the otter.

otterdown¹ (ot'er-doun), *n.* [A corruption of *eider-down*, simulating *otter*.] Same as *eider-down*.

There are now to be sold for ready money only some duvets for bedcoverings of down beyond comparison, superior to what is called the *otterdown*. *Johnson, Idler, No. 4.*

otter-hound (ot'er-hound), *n.* Same as *otter-dog*.

otter-pike (ot'er-pik), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *adder-pike*.] Same as *adder-pike*.

otter-shell (ot'er-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macridae* and genus *Lutraria*. *L. mazima* is known on the northwest coast of America as the *great clam*, and is much eaten by the natives, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking. See cut under *Lutraria*.

otter-shrew (ot'er-shrē), *n.* An insectivorous animal of the genus *Potamogale*: so called from its resemblance both to an otter and to a shrew.

otter-spear (ot'er-spēr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

ottetto (ot-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *octet*.] Same as *octet*.

otto (ot'ō), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottoman¹ (ot'ō-mān), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ottoman* = Sp. *otomano* = Pg. It. *Ottomano*, < Turk. 'Othman, 'Osman, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmānli*. (cf. *Othman*.)] *I. a.* Pertaining to that branch of the Turks to which belong the founders and ruling class of the Turkish or Ottoman empire.

II. n. One of that branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288-1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the sixteenth century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califs.

ottoman² (ot'ō-mān), *n.* [= G. *ottomane*, < F. *ottomane* (= Sp. *otomana*), a kind of couch or sofa, fem. of *ottoman*, Ottoman, Turkish: see *Ottoman*¹.] *1.* A piece of furniture forming a seat or seats, used in a drawing-room or sitting-room. (a) A large piece of furniture like a divan, usually circular or many-sided (so that the persons occupying it turn their backs to one another), and commonly having a raised conical center for the back, upon which is frequently a vase, as for flowers, the seat and back being upholstered with springs and stuffing. (b) A small and movable seat like a chair without back or arms.

My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low ottoman near the marble chimney-piece. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, li.*

2. A corded silk having large cords; a kind of gros-grain. Compare *faulle*, *3.*—*Box ottoman*, an ottoman the body of which is made hollow, usually of wood, with a top which can be lifted so that it can be used as a box.—*Double-pouffe ottoman*, an ottoman made to resemble two cushions or "pouffes" laid one upon another. If the seeming cushions are square, it is common to lay the upper one at an angle with the lower; if both are round, they are often covered with different materials.

Ottomite (ot'ō-mit), *n.* [As *Ottom(an)* + *-ite*².] An Ottoman.

I do agulize

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardness, and do undertake

These present wars against the Ottomites.

Shak., Othello, i. 3. 235.

ottrelite (ot'rel-it), *n.* [< *Ottrez* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in a schistose rock (ottrelite schist) near Ottrez, in the Ardennes. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with some manganese. The ottrelite group includes ottrelite proper and several related minerals, as chloritoid, sismondine, and masonite. They belong to the group of so-called *brittle micas*.

Otus (ō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄτις*, the long-eared owl, < *ōtō* (ōr-), ear: see *ear*¹.] *1.* A genus of *Strigidae*, containing owls of medium size, with

conspicuous horns, ear-tufts, or plumicorns; the eared owls. The common long-eared owl of Europe is *O. vulgaris*; that of North America is *O. wilsoni*.



American Long-eared Owl (*Otus wilsonianus*).

nianus. There are many other species. The limits of the genus vary. The short-eared species of *Otus* are often placed in a different genus, *Brachyotus*. The genus is also called *Amio*.

2†. In *entom.*, a genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, founded by Hübner in 1816.—3†. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Risso*, 1826.—4†. In *Crustacea*, a genus of amphipods. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

ouabe-oil (ô-â'be-oil), *n.* A fixed oil valuable for lubricating, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Omphalea triandra*.

oubit (ô'bit), *n.* [Also *oubat*, *oubut*, *oobit*, *owbet*, *wobal*, *wobat*, *woubit*, etc.: said to be ult. < AS. *wibba*, an insect (see *glisigenda wibba*, 'the glistening insect,' the glow-worm).] A caterpillar of the tiger-moth: generally with the qualifying term *hairy*. See *palmer-worm*. [Prov. Eng.]

oubliette (ô-bli-et'), *n.* [F., < *oublier*, forget, < L. *oblivisci*, forget: see *oblivion*.] 1. A secret dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly, such as exist in some old castles or other buildings.

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette*, I suppose, of the accused convict. *Scott*.

2. A secret pit, usually in the floor of a dungeon or a dark passage, into which a person could be precipitated and thus be destroyed unawares. Oubliettes of this form occur in medieval castles, though they were much less common than has been popularly believed.

And deeper still the deep-down *oubliette*, down thirty feet below the smiling day. *Tennyson*, *Harold*, li. 2.

Oubliettes are common in old eastern houses, as in the medieval castles of Europe, and many a stranger has met his death in them. They are often so well concealed that even the modern inmates are not aware of their existence.

R. F. Burton, tr. of *Arabian Nights*, III. 327, note.

ouch¹ (ouch), *n.* [< ME. *ouch*; a form of *nouch*, due to misdivision of a *nouch* as an *ouch*: see *nouch*.] 1. An ornament or jewel of the nature of a brooch or clasp; any jewel or ornament; specifically, a clasp used for a cope in place of the agraiffe. Its use in the English Old Testament seems to be restricted to 'setting,' or 'socket.' Also *ouches*.

An *ouch* of gold.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 748.

They wrought onyx stones inclosed in *ouches* of gold. Ex. xxxix. 6.

Why did Vulcan make this excellent *Ouch*? to give *Hermione* Cadmus' wife. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mol.*, p. 521.

I am got deep into the Sidney Papers; there are old wills full of bequeathed *ouches* and goblets with fair enamel. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 23.

She brought him a very pretty fortune in chains, *ouches*, and Saracen ear-rings. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 97.

2†. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Imp. Dict.*—3†. A tumor or boil on the skin; a carbuncle.

Up start as many aches in 's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin. *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, I.

ouch² (ouch), *interj.* [Also *ouch*: a mere exclamation; cf. *ow*.] An exclamation expressing pain, as when one is suddenly hurt, as by a slight burn, a prick of a pin, etc. [Colloq.]

ouchert, *n.* [< *ouch*¹ + *-er*.] An artist who made *ouches*.

Ouchers, skynners, and cutlers.

Cook *Lorella Bote*. (*Nares*.)

oudenarde (ô-de-nârd'), *n.* [Named from *Oudenarde*, a town in East Flanders, Belgium, where this tapestry was formerly manufactured.] Decorative tapestry of which the chief subject is foliage, as landscapes with trees.

Oudenodon (ô-den-ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oudon* (*oudon*), no one, none (< *oudi* *ric*, not one; *oudi*, but not, and not, not; *ric*, one), + *odon* (*odon*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct cryptodont reptiles with apparently toothless jaws and short confluent premaxillaries, based upon remains found in the argillaceous limestone of South Africa. By Owen it is associated with *Rhynchonaurus* in a family *Cryptodontia* (or *Cryptodontidae*) of the order *Anomodontia*. It is now made type of a separate family *Oudenodontidae*. It was named by Bain in 1860.

oudenodont (ô-den-ô-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Oudenodon* or the family *Oudenodontidae*.

Oudenodontidae (ô-den-ô-dont'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oudenodon* (-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil reptiles, represented by the genus *Oudenodon*.

oughnet, *a.* A Middle English variant of *own*¹.

ought¹ (ôt), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *ough*¹. Compare *ought*, *nought*.

ought² (ôt), *v., pret. and auxiliary.* [< ME. *ought*, *oughte*, *ouhte*, *ought*, *oughte*, *auhte*, *ahle*, *agte*, < AS. *ahle*, pret. of *agan* (pres. *ah*), owe, have: see *owe*¹.] 1†. Owed; the preterit of the verb *owe*¹, to possess, own. See *owe*¹.

He got from the improvident Pisan's the Castle of El-kisso, . . . and the Castle of Banles from the Sheek that *ought* it, by a wile. *Sandys*, *Travales*, p. 165.

He that *ought* the cow, goes nearest her tail. [Scotch proverb.] *Ray*, *Proverbs* (1678), p. 376.

2†. Owed; the preterit and past participle of the verb *owe*¹, to be indebted or obliged.

As Fortune hire *ought* a fowle meelunice, She wax enamoured upon this man. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1000.

This was but duty;

She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, III. 3.

Your brother had much money of me out of the £400 I had of him, beside what he *ought* to your sister Mary. *Widdrop*, *Hist.* New England, I. 449.

3. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

And so attē the begynnyng a man *ought* to lerne his daughters with good ensamples. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. *Mat.* xxv. 27.

We do not want we *ought*,

What we *ought* not we do.

M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Ethia*.

What I *ought* to do must be something that I can do.

H. Sargwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 4.

4. To be fit or expedient in a moral view; be a natural or expected consequence, result, effect, etc.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be.

Jas. III. 10.

All that's good in nature *ought*

To be communicable.

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, III. 1.

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which *ought* to give him pleasure. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 19.

Against irreligion, against secularity, Art, Science, and Christianity are or *ought* to be united.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 121.

5. To be necessary or advisable; behoove.

So wise a man as ye be *ought* not soche thinge to vndertake to put hym-self in a-venture of death for covetise of loude, ne other avar.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 356.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?

Luke xxiv. 26.

Both in partridge-shooting and in grouse-shooting one bird only *ought* to be singled out and shot at.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 834.

6†. To befit: used impersonally.

Wel *oughte* us werche and ydelnes withatonde.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 14.

=Syn. 3-5. *Ought*, *Should*. *Ought* is the stronger, expressing especially obligations of duty, with some weaker use in expressing interest or necessity: as, you *ought* to know, if any one does. *Should* sometimes expresses duty: as, we *should* be careful of others' feelings; but generally expresses propriety, expediency, etc.: as, we *should* dot our i's and cross our t's.

ought^{3†}, *n.* [See *ought*³.] Possession: same as *ought*³.

I am as weel worth looking at as any hook in your *ought*. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xvi.

ought⁴ (ôt), *n.* [A corruption of *nought*, *naught*.] *Nought*; a cipher. [Vulgar.]

"Three score and ten," said Chuffey, "*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score—four times *ought*'s an *ought*, four times two's an eight—eighty." *Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xix.

oughten, *v.* Plural of *ought*². *Chaucer*.

oughtlings (ôt'lingz), *adv.* [< *ought*¹ + *-ling*².] Anything; in the least; in any degree. [Scotch.]

Does Tam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this? Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish? *Ramsay*.

The hizzles, if they're *oughtlings* fawson't,

Let them in Drury-lane be lesson'd!

Burns, *Address of Beelzebub*.

oughtness (ôt'nes), *n.* The state of being as it ought to be; rightness. [Rare.]

In this clear and full sense, *oughtness* or duty is a comparatively recent notion, foreign to the classical period of Greek ethics. *W. R. Sorley*, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 7.

oughwheret, *adv.* See *owhere*.

ouglyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *ugly*.

oulachon (ô'la-kon), *n.* Same as *oulachon*. *C. M. Scammon*, *Marine Mammals*, p. 91.

ouldernest, *ouldernesset*, *n.* See the quotation.

Ouldernes, a kind of very coarse canvas which Tailors use to stiffen doublets: so called because much thereof usually cometh from the Island *Ouldernes* [*Holderness*], VI. *Poole dantes*. *Minsheu*.

oule^{1†}, *n.* A Middle English form of *owl*¹.

oule^{2†}, *n.* A Middle English form of *owl*.

oule^{3†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *howl*. *Levinus*.

oulo-. See *ulo*-.
oulong-. See *oulong*.

oulolith (ô-lof'ô-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *oulo*, woolly, woolen, + *lithos*, a cave, + *lithos*, stone.] A local name for certain curved or twisted forms assumed by gypsum occurring in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

oulorrhagy (ô-lor'ô-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *oulo*, in pl. *oula*, the gums, + *-rrhagia*, < *rrhiza*, break.] In med., bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums. Also *ulorrhagia*.

umber, **umberet**. See *umber*², *umbriere*.

oumpert, *n.* An obsolete form of *umpire*.

ounce¹ (ouns), *n.* [< ME. *ounce*, *unce* = D. *ons*, < OF. *unce*, *once*, F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = It. *onzia* = OHG. *unza*, MHG. G. *unze* = Sw. *uns* = Dan. *unze*, *unse* = Goth. *unkja* = Gr. *oukia*, ounce, < L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch; see *uch*¹, from the same source.] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains; in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437.5 grains. The ounce was originally the Roman duodecimal subdivision of the pound. In modern systems it is generally a twelfth or sixteenth of a pound. Abbreviated *oz*.

2†. A small quantity.

By *ounces* Lenge hies lokkes that he hadde.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 677.

3. In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars; the old doubloon *onza* of Spain.

The last bit of quinine . . . had sold for four *ounces* (sixty-four dollars) an ounce at auction.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 21.

Fluid ounce (also *fluidounce*, a form very common in medical use) a measure of capacity; a wineglassful. In the United Kingdom it contains one avoirdupois ounce or 437.5 grains of distilled water at 62° Fahr., weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches (at London), and at a temperature of 30° Fahr. In the United States the fluid ounce is declared by Act of Congress of July 27, 1806, to be the 128th part of a gallon—that is, it contains 456.633 grains of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air at a pressure of 30 inches (presumably at the Coast Survey Office in Washington), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The British fluid ounce is equal to 28.4 cubic centimeters, and that of the United States to 29.57 cubic centimeters.

ounce² (ouns), *n.* [Formerly also *once*; < F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = It. *onza* = L. *onza*, now *tonza* (appar. with attraction of the def. art.); NL. *uncia*; perhaps ult. < Pers. *guz*, a panther, pard, lynx. The word has been referred, in view of the It. form *tonza*, to L. *lynx*, Gr. *λύξ*,

lynx; but this is not at all probable. Cf. MHG. *lunze*, *lunze*, lioness.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, *Felis irbis* or *F. uncia*, of the cat family,



Ounce, or Snow-leopard (*Felis irbis*)

Felidae, closely related to but distinct from the other large spotted cats known as *leopards* or *panthers*; the snow-leopard or mountain panther. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Asia up to an altitude of 18,000 feet, and bearing the same relation to the leopards of warmer regions that the Canada lynx, for example, bears to the ordinary bay lynx or wildcat. In consequence of its habitat the fur is very thick and long, even forming a mane on the back, and the color is pale-gray with obsolete dark spotting, instead of reddish with sharp black spotting as in the leopards of low countries. The muzzle is notably obtuse, with arched frontal profile, in consequence of the shortness of the nasal bones.

2†. The bay lynx or the Canada lynx. *W. Wood*. —3. An occasional name of the American jaguar, *Felis onca*.

ounce-land (ouns'land), *n.* In Orkney, before the islands became a part of Scotland proper, the area or tract of land that paid an annual tax of an ounce of silver.

Each of the before-mentioned districts of land was called an *ounce-land* (Ork. *urislund*), because it paid an annual tax of one ounce of silver.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 689.

oundt, *n.* [*ME. oundte*, < *OF. onde*, *ounde*, *F. onde* = *Pr. onda*, *unda*, *honda* = *Sp. Pg. It. onda*, < *L. unda*, a wave, water, = *AS. yth*, a wave: see *ithe*. Hence, from *L. unda*, *E. abound*, *redound*, *surround*, *abundant*, etc., *redundant*, etc.] 1. A wave.—2. Work waving up and down; a kind of lace. *Halliwell*.

Seyne come ther sewes sere, with solace ther-after,
Ound of azure alle over and ardent them semyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 193.

oundé, *a.* Same as *oundy*, 2.
ounded, *a.* [*ME. ounded*; < *ound* + *-ed*.] Same as *oundy*, 1.

The hynde of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was
ounded overthwert with a colour reedo as rose.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 39. (*Halliwell*.)

oundingt, *n.* [*ME. oundynge*; < *ound* + *-ing*.] Imitation of waves; laying in curls or rolls.

The disguise, endentyng, barryng, *oundynge*, palyng,
wyndyng or bendyng, and semblaible waste of clooth in
vanities.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

oundy (oun'di), *a.* [*ME. oundly*, *oundie*; < *OF. onde*, *ounde*, < *onde*, wave: see *ound*.] 1. Wavy; curling.

Hir heere that *oundy* was and crips,
As burned gold hit shoon to see.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1380.

2. Scalloped: said of the edge of a piece of stuff, a garment, or the like. Also *oundé*.—3. In *her.*, same as *undé*.

ounga, *n.* See *gibbon*.
oupht, **ouphet** (öf), *n.* Obsolete and corrupt spellings of *oaf*.

We'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphts*, and fairies.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 49.

And now they deemed the courior *ouph*
Some hunter-aprite of the elfin ground.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, p. 46.

our¹ (our), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *oure*, *ower*, *oure*; < *ME. oure*, *ur*, < *AS. ūre* (= *OS. ūra* = *OFries. ūr*, *unr*, *unse* = *D. ons*, *onze* = *MLG. unse* = *OHG. unsar*, *unser*, *MHG. G. unser* = *Icel. rār*, *rār*, mod. *ror* = *Sw. vār* = *Dan. vor* = *Goth. unsar*), poss. our, < *ūre*, gen. pl., of us: see *us*.] Pertaining or belonging to us: as, *our country*; *our rights*; *our troops*. *Ours* is a later possessive form from *our*, and is used in place of *our* and a noun, thus standing to *our* in the same relation as *hers* to *her*, *yours* to *your*, *mine* to *my*: as, the land is *ours*; your land and *ours*.

Sir, *our* strength myght nozt stabill tham stille,
They hilded for ough we couthe halde,
Oure vniwittynge.
Pork Plays (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

In this houre
I wol ben dede, or she shal beven *oure*.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 539.

Whether we preach, pray, baptize, communicate, condemn, give absolution, or whatsoever, as disposers of God's mysteries, our words, judgments, acts, and deeds are not *ours* but the Holy Ghost's.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 77.

One with our feelings and our powers

And rather part of us than *ours*.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. lnt.

our², *n.* A former spelling of *hour*.

There may areste me no pleasaunce,

And our be our I fele grevaunce.

MS. Cantab. F. 1. 6, f. 117. (*Halliwell*.)

our-. For words so beginning, see *uro-*.

ourang-outang, *n.* An erroneous form of *orang-utan*.

ouranographist, *n.* Same as *uranographist*.

ouranography, *n.* Same as *uranography*.

Ouraapterida, *n. pl.* Same as *Uraapterygida*.

ourari (ō-rā'ri), *n.* Same as *curari*.

Ouretea (ō-rā-tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Aublet, 1775), < *oura-ara*, the native name of the tree in Guiana.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Ochnacea* and the tribe *Ochnea*, known also as *Gomphia*, and distinguished by the ten stamens and terminal panicles. There are about 100 species, natives of America, Africa, and Asia in the tropics. They have alternate shining evergreen leaves, yellow flowers of five petals (with the five sepals also commonly yellow), and a fruit of about five drupes sessile on a broad receptacle. See *candlewood*, 1.

Oura (ō'ra), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. οὔρα*, Attic name of the bird *τέρπις*.] 1. Same as *Paruzi*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *Swinson*, 1837.

ourel, *pron.* A Middle English form of *our*¹.

ourel², *n.* A Middle English form of *hour*.

ourebi (ou're-bi), *n.* [Also *oribi*; *S. African*.] The bleekbok of South Africa, *Antelope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*, about 2 feet high, of a pale-dun color, white below, with sharp strong annulated horns in the male, inhabiting open plains.

ouretic, *a.* See *uretic*.

ourie, *a.* See *oorie*.

ourn (ourn), *pron.* [*< our* + *-n*, an adj. suffix used also in *hern*, *hism*, etc.] *Ours*. [*Prov. or dial.*, Eng. and U. S.]

Ourn's the fast thru-by-daylight train.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., 1.

ouro-. For words so beginning, see *uro-*.

ours (ourz), *pron.* See *our*¹.

ourself (our-self'), *pron.* [*< ME. oure self*, etc.: see *our*¹ and *self*, and cf. *himself*, *myself*.] Myself: relating to *we* and *us*, when used of a single person, as in the regal or formal style.

Granteth that we may *ours self* to enserche & se,

As thou for us on roode were rent.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

What touches us *ourself* shall be last served.

Shak., J. C., iii. l. 8.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we
would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

Ourself have ever vowed to esteem

As virtue for itself, so fortune, base.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron. pl.* [*< our* + *selves*.] We or us, not others: often, when used as a nominative, added to *we* by way of emphasis; when in the objective, often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*: as, we blame *ourselves*; we pledge *ourselves*.

Not that we are sufficient of *ourselves* to think any thing
as of *ourselves*; but our sufficiency is of God. 2 Cor. iii. 5.

All things that are

Made for our general uses are at war—

E'en we among *ourselves*.

Fletcher, *Upon "An Honest Man's Fortune."*

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great
deal farther than we usually do.

Locke.

All our knowledge is *Ourselves* to know.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 398.

To awaken and cherish this love of truth in *ourselves*
and in others, to follow after it as long as we live, this is
what has created the prophets, saints, heroes, and martyrs
of history.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 152.

-ous. [*ME. -ous*, *-ouse*; < *OF. -ous*, *-os*, *-us*, *-eus*, later *-euz*, *f. -euz* = *Sp. Pg. It. -oso*, < *L. -osus*, for **-osus*, orig. (Aryan) **-wansu*, **-wanta*, a suffix (equivalent to *E. -ful* or *-y* or *-ed*) attached to nouns to form adjectives noting fullness, as in *callosus*, hard-skinned, callous, *famosus*, noted, famous, *generosus*, well-born, generous, *odiosus*, hateful, odious, *religiosus*, scrupulous, religious, *sumptuosus*, costly, sumptuous, *affosus*, faulty, vicious, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming, from nouns, adjectives denoting fullness or abundance, or sometimes merely the presence, of the thing or quality expressed by the noun, as in *callosus*, *famosus*,

generosus, *odiosus*, *religious*, *sumptuosus*, *vicious*, etc. (see etymology). Many modern English adjectives taken directly from the Latin have *-ose*, as *jocose*, *verbose*, with or without an equivalent form in *-ous*, as *herbous* *herbous*, *onerous* *onerous*, *vinous* *vinous*, *apicose* *apicose*, etc., the form in *-ose* being especially common in botanical terms. By reason of the agreement in the terminal pronunciation of English adjectives in *-ous* and the English pronunciation of Latin adjectives in *-us* (in Latin a mere nominative termination), many such adjectives in *-us* have been transferred into English with the accommodated termination *-ous*, as *anxious*, *conspicuous*, *devious*, *obvious*, *previous*, *serious*, etc., from Latin *anxius*, *conspicuos*, *deuius*, *obuius*, *præuius*, *serius*, etc. So with Latin or New Latin adjectives in *-us* from Greek *-os*, as in *acrophalous*, etc. The suffix *-ous* is felt as an English formative only when a noun accompanies the adjective, as in *famous*, *odious*, *religious*, *ambitious*, etc., associated with the nouns *fame*, *odium*, *religion*, *ambition*, etc. It is sometimes used (as also *-ose*), as an English formative, attached to words of non-Latin origin, as in *quartzous* or *quartzose*, etc.

ouset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze*.

ousel, *n.* See *ousel*.

ouset (ou'set), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cluster of cottages; a hamlet or clachan. *Halliwell*. [*Scotch and North. Eng.*]

oust¹ (oust), *v. t.* [*< ME. *ousten*, < *OF. ouster*, *oster*, *F. ôter* = *Pr. ostar*, remove, oust; perhaps < *ML. *haustare*, draw out, remove (?), freq. of *L. haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water): see *haurient*, *haust*², *exhaust*.] 1†. To take away; remove.—2. To turn out; eject; dispossess.

Afterwards the lessor, reversioner, remainder-man, or any stranger doth eject or out the lessee of his term.

Blackstone, *Com.*, III. xl.

Nothing less than the death of one Pharaoh, and the succession of another, could out a favorite from his position.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 150.

He . . . sack'd my house;

From mine own earldom foully ousted me.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

oust² (oust), *n.* Same as *oust*.

ouster (ous'ter), *n.* [*< OF. ouster*, inf. used as noun: see *oust*¹.] In law, a putting out of possession; ejection; the act of depriving one of his freehold. In modern use it implies a wrongful exclusion, and is used only with reference to real property. Also called *dispossession*.

It is . . . stated that Smith the lessee entered; and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, ousted him; for which *ouster* he brings this action.

Blackstone, *Com.*, III. xi.

Judgment respondeat ouster. See *Judgment*.—**Ouster by discontinuance**. See *discontinuance*.

ouster-le-main, *n.* [*< OF. ouster*, remove, + *le*, la, the, + *main*, hand: see *main*³.] In feudal times, a writ or judgment for recovery of lands out of the hand of the superior lord.

The heir, at the age of twenty-one, and the heiress, originally at the age of fourteen, but subsequently at the age of eighteen, sued out his or her livery or *ousterlemain* (take the hand off), and obtained release from royal protection and control. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, l. 36.

out (out), *adv. and prep.* [*< ME. out*, *out*, *oute*, *oute*, < (a) *AS. ūt* = *OS. ūt* = *OFries. ūt* = *MD. ut*, *D. ut* = *MLG. ut*, *ute*, *uten* = *OHG. ūz*, *ūz*, *ūz*, *ūz*, *MHG. ūz*, *ūz*, *ūs*, *G. aus* = *Icel. út* = *Sw. ut* = *Dan. ud* = *Goth. ūt*, *out*; whence (b) *AS. ūt* = *OS. ūta*, *ūte* = *OFries. ūta*, *ute* = *OHG. ūze*, *ūze*, *ūzi*, *MHG. ūze*, *ūze*, *ouze* = *Sw. ute* = *Dan. ude* = *Goth. ūta*, *out*, *without*; (c) *AS. ūtan* = *OS. ūtan* = *OHG. ūzana*, *ūzān*, *MHG. ūzen*, *G. auszen* = *Icel. ūtan* = *Sw. ūtan* = *Dan. uden* = *Goth. ūtana*, *from without*; prob. = *Skt. ud*, *up*, *out*. Hence comp. *utter* (whence *utter*, *v.*, *utterance*, etc.), *superl. utterest*, *utmost*, *outmost*, etc., *about*, *without*, *outward*, etc.] 1. *adv.* 1. Forth, either from a place, position, state, condition, or relation, or into a specified position, condition, existence, action, view, association, etc.—the original notion 'forth' or the resultant notion 'in' prevailing according to the context or to circumstances. (a) From within or the inside to the exterior or outside: as, to go out; to rush out.

Myrabell came and toke hym out aside:

"Do after me," quod she, "as in this case."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out.

Job xli. 19.

There he sat and sung their loves,

As he went out and in.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

(b) From a source or receptacle: as, to draw out a dagger; to pour out wine; to squeeze out a drop.

He saith unto them, Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast.

John ii. 8.

The sheepfold here

Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.

Cowper, *Tank*, l. 291.

(c) From confinement, concealment, obscurity, entanglement, etc.: as, to let out a secret; to bring out the meaning of a passage.

Hit is lure of our lyues, and we let sholde

flor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute.

Destruction of Troy, l. 2175.

One encompass'd with a winding maze,
That cannot tread the way out readily.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1152.

They gnash their tusks, with fire their eyeballs roll,
Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul.

Pope, *Iliad*, xii. 168.

(d) From a proper or usual place, position, or connection:
as, to cut out a line of verse; to put out of joint.

These worlds in Tarquin new ambition breed;

Who, like a foul usurper, went about

From this fair throne to heave the owner out.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 413.

[The book of Hall] was after by the Jewes altered, putting out and in at their pleasure.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 273.

With this you may do what you please, put out, put in, communicate or suppress.

Milton, *Ruptures of the Commonwealth*.

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go out.

Bulwer.

(e) From a number of objects; from among others, or from all the others, as by seeking, choosing, separating, omitting, etc.: as, to find out; to pick out; to leave out.

Of the yonge oute drie [pick, cull],

Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem dripe

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 54.

I, even I, will both search my sheep and seek them out.

Ezek. xxxiv. 11.

Till utmost end

Milton, *Comus*, l. 137.

I desire to hear from you concerning Mr. Featherstone's resolution, and whether you have inquired out a chamber for me.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 420.

(f) From accustomed security to the field of combat, especially single combat: as, to call a man out to fight a duel.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,

He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee out.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

We must have him out, Harry.

Thackeray, *Virginians*, v.

2. From any previous position, state, or condition. (a) In or into plain sight, prominence, or relief.

I am very cold; and all the stars are out too,

The little stars, and all that look like aglets.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 4.

The stars come out, and the night-wind

Brings up the stream

Murmurs and scents of the infinite sea.

M. Arnold, *The Future*.

(b) Into public view or notice; hence, in or into vogue, fashion, or circulation: as, the book came out last year.

We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once out and a-foot.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

(c) In or into social notice; in or into society.

Pray, is she out or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the personage with the rest of you, which seemed like being out; and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is.

Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, v.

(d) Into general knowledge or publicity: as, the story leaked out.

Sorwfulliche sche sigt last out schold it lett.

William of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), l. 2971.

(e) In or into existence: as, the meanest man out.

To lowe-lybbyng men the larks is resembled;

Arestotle the grete clerke suche tales he telleth;

Thus he lyketh in his logyk the beste foule oute.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 267.

"Three admirable members of Parliament," I cried, "who, donning the cross of charity . . . 'I know,' interrupted S—; 'the cleverest thing out!'"

M. Arnold, *Friendship's Garland*, xii.

(f) In or into a state of confusion, vexation, dispute, variance, or unfriendliness: as, he is out in his calculations; to fall out about trifles.

We fell out, my wife and I,

O we fell out, I know not why.

Tennyson, *Princess*, l.

Disgruntle, according to an American authority, means to put any one out very seriously; not out of a theatre or musical hall, but out of temper.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

(g) From among the number of contestants; so as to be no longer in the game: as, B was put out in the third round.

3. Forth as regards extension or protraction; in length or duration: as, to spread out a mat; to stretch out a hand.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? Wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

And my laments would be drawn out too long,

To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1016.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,

Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 111.

4. Forth; forward; away, as from a point of departure.

They went out from us, but they were not of us.

1 John ii. 19.

When they were ready to set out for London, a man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and main power, took 'em from me.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 2. 5.

Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,

Through the cold and heavy mist.

Hood, *Eugene Aram*.

5. Without; outside; forth or away from the place, house, or apartment; in the open air; out of doors: opposed to in or within: as, he went out at noon; to hang out a sign.

It is death to have any consultation for the commonwealth out of the council, or the place of the common election.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 3.

What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth it out of the camp.

Lev. xvii. 3.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 60.

Did you see Sir Lucius while you was out?

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, l. 2.

The living words

Of so great men as Lancelot and our King

Pass not from door to door and out again.

But sit within the house.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

My camera really looked as though it were languishing for "a day out."

Harper's Mag., LXXXIX. 457.

6. Not in or within; absent: as, when the wine is in, the wit is out. (a) Not in the house, at home, or at hand: as, my master is out; at the library the book was out.

When we reached Albion Place they were out; we went after them, and found them on the pier.

Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, v.

(b) No longer in the game in which one has duly had his turn; not now engaged in playing.

He (the striker) is . . . out if he strikes the ball into the air, and it be caught by any of his antagonists before it reaches the ground, and retained long enough to be thrown up again.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 176.

I wish I had space to describe the whole match: . . . how the Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 8.

(c) Not in office or employment; unemployed; disengaged: as, a butler superannuated and out of service.

Talk of court news; and we'll talk with them too;

Who loses and who wins, who's in, who's out.

Shak., *Leir*, v. 3. 15.

(d) Not in place; dislocated.

O, good sir; softly, good sir! I fear, sir, my shoulder-blade is out.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3. 77.

(e) Not in present or personal possession or use; let for hire, or placed at interest.

Thou. Considerst she my possessions?

Pro. O, ay; and pities them

Thou. Wherefore?

Pro. That they are out by lease

Shak., *T. of V.*, v. 2. 29.

Those lands were out upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew.

Arbutnot.

(f) At a loss (by a certain sum): as, he is out ten dollars. He was out fifty pounds, and reimburs'd himself only by selling two copies.

Tip Fell.

(g) Not in practice; unskilful from want of practice. Wide o' the bow-hand! I faith, your hand is out.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 135.

(h) Not in vogue or fashion.

Such practice hath been in England. But beware; it will be out one day.

Lattimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

(Calling at my father's to change my long black cloak for a short one (long cloaks being now quite out).

Pepys, *Diary*, Oct. 7, 1660.

Probably by next winter this fashion will be at the height in the country, when it is quite out at London.

Addison, *Country Fashions*.

(i) At variance; at odds; unfriendly.

I beseech you, sir, be not out with me.

Shak., *J. C.*, l. 1. 19.

7. Beyond fixed or regular limits.

My Dove, but once let loose, I doubt

Would ne'er return, had not the Flood been out.

Cowley, *The Mistress*, *Welcome*.

It was the sort of thing of which he might have died had the floods been out, or the atmosphere as deleterious as it sometimes was.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xiv.

8. So as to be exposed or made bare, as by rents in one's clothing.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you

Shak., *J. C.*, l. 1. 19.

It is a fervour not very frequent . . . to embrace Religion in rags, and virtue when it is vagrant and mendicant, out at heels and elbows.

Rp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 257.

In three Weeks he shall be bare-foot: in a Month out at Knees with begging an Alms.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iv. 12.

9. In a state of disclosure; so as to be no longer concealed.

Yes, yes, all's out; I now see the whole affair.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, v.

10. In a state of advanced development; specifically, of plants, in foliage; in blossom; in bloom.

The hedges were so full of wild flowers, the trees were so thickly out in leaf.

Dickens, *Bleak House*, xviii.

I believe the weeping willows will be out by that time, and we can have real branches. Won't that be splendid!

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 400.

11. Away from the mark; in error; wrong; out of line, time, key, and the like: as, he is quite

out in his guess; the soprano is out with the other parts.

Raise your notes; you're out: fie, fie!

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 8.

He had no opinion of reputed felicities below, and apprehended men widely out in the estimate of such happiness.

Sir T. Browne, *To a Friend*.

He is out if he thinks the whole world is blind.

Swift, *Bickerstaff Papers*.

The convex has to be done so correctly that, if the lens is the 100th part of an inch out, its value is destroyed.

Mayhew.

12. In a state of confusion or perplexity; puzzled; at a loss.

Very good orators, when they are out, they will spit.

Shak., *As you Like it*, iv. 1. 70.

Do I not look pale, as fearing to be out in my speech? Nay, have I not all the signes of a Prologue about me?

T. Heywood, *Prologue to Four Prentices of London*.

13. In a state of completion; over; at an end.

Our hour

Is fully out.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 9. 33.

He was here fourscore years of age (if not all out) when he died.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 408.

When Molly came home from the party to-night - The party was out at nine.

St. Nicholas, XVI. 363.

14. In a state of exhaustion or extinction.

When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before.

Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 2. 1.

When thy goods are gone and spent, the lamp of thy love is out.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 431.

The fire out, and - the tankard of ale out too!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 74.

"Woman! woman!" cried Pluck, "the keg is out, it [the rum] is all gone."

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 6.

15. Abroad; away. Especially: (a) Away from port; outward bound; on the outward voyage: as, when three days out we fell in with a wreck.

The cargo I have fitted out, the freight and assurance out and home, the customs to the queen, and the interest of my own money, and besides all those expenses a reasonable profit to myself.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 174.

(b) At large; on the march; afield, or in the field; on duty; on a hunting expedition; on the duelling-ground: as, the militia were out in force; the bushwhackers are out; the hounds are out; he was out in 1746 (that is, with the Jacobites).

Same Ector - was out, as aunty befelle,

In a countre by comrse that of the coron holde . . . for play or for purpos.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

You need not to have pricked me; there are other men fitter to go out than I.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 126.

I saw that there was no Credit to be given to his Word; for I was a Week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild that we did not get one.

Dampier, *Voyages*, l. 364.

There sat Arthur on the dais-throne, And those that had gone out upon the Quest, Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them, And those that had not, stood before the King.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

(c) Abroad; absent in foreign lands; beyond the sea.

If any wight had spoke while he was oute

To hire of love, he hadde of it no doute [fear].

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, 366.

He hath been out nine years, and away he shall again.

Shak., *Leir*, l. 1. 33.

16. To others; to outside parties, as for use at interest, premium, commission, wages, etc.: as, to lend out money; to let out lodgings; to farm out a contract; to hire out by the day.

They that were full have hired out themselves for bread.

1 Sam. ii. 5.

He shall, if he be minded to travel, put out money upon his return, and have lands enough to receive it upon my terms of repayment.

Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 129.

17. To an end. (a) To a conclusion or settlement: as, to hear one out; to face or fight it out; to hold out to the last; to have it out with an opponent.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out

Against the wreckful siege of battering days?

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxv.

I cannot be heard out: they cut me off,

As if I were too saucy.

Bacon and Fl., *King and No King*, l. 1.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race.

Milton, *Thine*.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,

You can hear his bellows blow.

Longfellow, *The Village Blacksmith*.

dressed out in white carry a splendid silver image of their patroness about the city.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 66.

(c) To exhaustion, extinction, or conclusion; to the end; so as to finish or exhaust or be exhausted or consumed; so as to bring to naught or render useless: as, the supplies have given out; to wear out; to eat out (consume); to pump out a well, or ball out a boat; to put out one's eyes or a light.

Her candle goeth not out by night. Prov. xxxi. 18.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a fassot-seller.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 78.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.

Milton, S. A., l. 83.

Legion on legion on thy foeman roll,
And weary out his arm—thou canst not quell his soul.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 9.

Ring out the thousand wars of old,

Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl.

18. So as to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or refuse: as, to sweep out a room; to thresh out grain; to weed out a garden.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.

Deut. xxv. 4.

Mercury can warrant out

His undertakings, and make all things good.

R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

19. Without stint or reserve; in an open and unreserved manner; fully; completely; thoroughly; outright; hence, plainly; clearly; loudly: as, to speak out; to read out the names; to call or cry out; to ring or sing out.

Swears he [Cupid] will shoot no more, but play with sparrows

And be a boy right out. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 101.*

Speake out, Maisters; I would not have that word stick in your teeth, or in your throat.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;

The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 36.

I have seen Stuart once; he seems tormented to death with friends, but he talked out about Paris very fairly and pleasantly.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall

Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

All out. See all.—Bred out. See breed.—From out of. See from out, under out, prep.—From this out. See from.—In and out, to and fro; in waving lines.

The glancing lines of Giddyburn—in and out, in and out—showed like a Malay's knees.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 20.

Out and away, in a preëminent degree; by far.

Upolu is out and away the best island to possess, both commercially and politically.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 310.

Out and out, to the utmost; thoroughly and completely; absolutely; without qualification.

For out and out he is the worthyeste,

Save only Ector, which that is the beste.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 730.

Allodial land was land in which a man had the full and entire property; which he hold (as the saying is) out and out.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 60.

Out of. [In this connection out is properly an adverb, and of a preposition, but out of may be regarded as a compound preposition, like into or upon.] (a) Forth from. (1) From within; from the bounds, precincts, possession, containing, holding, or grasp of: as, out of the door or window; out of his clutches; out of the darkness and silence.

There that demet the duke, as by du right,

All his lordes to lose, & launche out of towne.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12800.

The sword was never yet out of their hand.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

See where he looks out of the window.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 56.

Thou, at the sight

Pleased, out of heaven shalt look down and smile.

Milton, P. L., iii. 257.

The Butler refused to scratch Hough's name out of the buttery-book.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

Flower in the crannied wall,

I pluck you out of the crannies.

Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

(2) From an origin, source, or place of derivation or supply: as, out of evil good often comes.

She shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.

Gen. ii. 23.

And let him that is on the house-top not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything out of his house.

Mark xiii. 15.

These my sky-robes spun out of Iris' woof.

Milton, Comus, l. 83.

There came in my time to the Coll. one Nathaniel Conopios out of Greece.

Evelyn, Diary, May 10, 1637.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them out of Horace.

By. Stillingfleet.

A military despotism rose out of the confusion.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

(3) From, as a motive or reason; on account of: as, he did it out of kindness, pity, fear, etc.

Out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto you.

2 Cor. ii. 4.

Out of my love to you, I came hither.

Shak., As you Like it, l. 1. 187.

I . . . unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,

Not out of levity, but overpower'd

By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.

Milton, S. A., l. 880.

I resolved to walk it out of cheapness; but my unhappy curiosity is such that I find it always my interest to take coach.

Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

I took my place on the stage, whence I could see the actors of my poor piece. . . . I suppose the performers gave me a wide berth out of pity for me.

Thackeray, Virginians, lxxx.

(4) From among; from the midst of; by selection from.

Officers chosen by the people yearly out of themselves, to order all things with public consent.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

I have chosen you out of the world.

John xvi. 19.

They all or any six of them agreeing as before, may choose their president out of themselves.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 125.

The Northernmost of them [Islands] where we first anchored I called the Duke of Grafton's Isle as soon as we landed on it, having married my Wife out of his Dutchess's Family.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 422.

(5) From; by means of; by.

Hold you out of his gates.

William of Palerne, l. 1691.

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength.

Ps. viii. 2.

I learnt it out of women's faces.

Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 12.

(b) Forth from, so as to pass or reach beyond; beyond the lines, limits, scope, sphere, reach, or influence of: as, to be out of sight; out of hearing; out of date; time out of mind (that is, beyond the reach of memory).

Laughing is reprehensive if it be out of measure.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If this had not been a gentlewoman, she should have been buried out of Christian burial.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 28.

Oh antiquity!

Thy great examples of nobility

Are out of imitation.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Joseph S. William! stop Mr. Stanley, if he's not gone.

Rowley, Oh, he's out of reach, I believe.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

(c) Without; bereft of.

He wax nelt out of his witte for wrath & for anger.

William of Palerne, l. 1204.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 83.

Oons! he's out of sight! and I'm out of breath! for my part! O, Sir Anthony, why didn't you stop him? why didn't you stop him?

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

He found himself left far behind,

Both out of heart and out of wind.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

No one can get out of books, as some improvident people do of matches or coffee, and offer the fact as an excuse for borrowing.

The Author, l. 58.

Out of all hot. See hot.—Out of all nicket. See nicket.—Out of assize, not in accordance with the statutory dimensions or weight.

That overich chaloun over thre ellen of lengthe out of a syse be forfeited.

English Glöse (E. E. T. S.), p. 352.

Out of blood, breath, etc. See the nouns.—Out of condition, in poor condition; unserviceable.

The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers' mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so affectionately cared for that they seldom get out of condition.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 826.

Out of countenance. See countenance.—Out of course, out of order; disordered.

All the foundations of the earth are out of course.

Ps. lxxii. 5.

Out of court, in law, dismissed or dropped from the cause; usually said of one who by some default or for a defect in his case has lost his status as a suitor, and is no longer entitled to prosecute or defend the cause, unless by leave or fresh appearance.—Out of cry, out of reach; inaccessible or not obtainable.

I mused very much, what made them so to lie, Sith in their country Downe is rife, and feathers out of crye.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 387.

Out of date. See date.—Out of diapason, doors, drawing, dready, fashion. See the nouns.—Out of frame, out of order; irregular; disordered.

The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of those things so out of frame.

Latimer.

And therewithal came Curiousness and carped out of frame.

A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 39).

Like a German clock,

Still a-repairing, over out of frame.

Shak., I. L. L., iii. 1. 103.

Out of gear, hand, hart, humor. See the nouns.—Out of (his) time, after completion of an agreed term of apprenticeship: said of an apprentice.—Out of joint. See joint.—Out of kilter or kelter. See kilter.—Out of level, not on the same plane; uneven, as a table.—Out of one's beat. See beat.—Out of one's element. See element.—Out of one's head. See head.—Out of order, place, plumb, pocket, print, reason, register, season, sorts, square, temper. See the nouns.—Out of the common, or out of common, unusual; extraordinary; more or less remarkable.

I dare say Mr. Lobyer is tired of being a millionaire—there are so many millionaires nowadays—and a man must

be a billionaire if he wants to be anything out of the common.

Miss Braddon, Lady's Mile, xxii.

Out of the way. See way.—Out of time, touch, trim, true, tune, winding, work. See the nouns.

II. prep. 1. From the interior of; forth from.

You have pushed out your gates the very defender of them.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 41.

In and out

The figures [of a carven chair], like a serpent, ran a scroll

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. On the exterior of; outside of.

The gods confound—hear me, you good gods all—
The Athenians both within and out that wall!

Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 38.

3†. Beyond; past.

William wel wightl with-oute any fare,
Mornyng out mesure to Mellor he wendes,
& siked ful sadli.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.

[The use of out as a preposition is obsolete or poetic. A prepositional use is generally secured by subjoining of from, or some other preposition to the adverb out. As a preposition out is often pleonastically preceded by from from out of being also used in place of from out.

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway from out my heart.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 206.

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,

Milton, S. A., l. 1708.

Revives.

Satan . . . landed safe

From out of Chaos. *Milton, P. L., x. 317.*

In those old days, one summer noon, an arm
Rose up from out the bosom of the lake.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

All feebleness from out her did she cast
With thought of love—and death that drew anear.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 318.

[In composition out has either its ordinary adverbial sense as in outcast, outcome, outlook, etc., or a prepositional force as in outdoors, or forms transitive verbs denoting a going beyond or surpassing of the object of the verb, in doing, the act expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as in outrun, outshine, outvenom, etc. In the last use especially out may be used with almost any noun or verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered below; and if of modern formation they are left without further etymological note.]

out (out), interj. [Imperative and exclamatory use of out, adv.] Begone! away! See the verb

Out! out! I go wode [mad] for wo. *York Plays, p. 1.*

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1016.

Cal. I would kill the King,

That wrong'd you and your daughter.

Mel. Out, traitor!

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Out, out, hyena! those are thy wonted arts,
And arts of every woman false like thee.

Milton, S. A., l. 718.

"Out, you imp of Satan!" said his master; "vanish begone—or my conjuring rod goes about your ears."

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

Out, harrow! alas, help me! See harrow.

Out on, out upon, shame on; a curse on.

Oute on the, Lucifer, lurdan! oure lyghte has thee lorne

York Plays, p. 5.

I am wild as winter,
Ambitious as the devil; out upon me!

I hate myself, Sir. Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

Out on my wretched humour! it is that
Makes me thus monstrous in true humane eyes.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

Now, out upon thee, canting knave!

Whittier, The Exiles.

Out with. (a) Away with.

Joseph S. Sir, by heaven you shall go!

Charles S. Ay, out with him, certainly!

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

(b) Draw, do, say, etc., at once.

Out with thy sword; and, hand in hand with me,
Rush to the chamber of this hated king.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Out with it, Sir John; do not envy your friend the pleasure of hearing.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.

out (out), a. and n. [< out, adv.] I. a. 1. External; exterior: used in composition: as

which side—the outside or the inside?

I wish 200 footmen and fifty horsemen to be placed . . . soe as they might keepe bothe the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that out-skirts of Meuthe n awe.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her fame had spread itself to the very out-edge and circumference of that circle.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, l. 1.

2†. Outlying: used in composition: as, outpost outhouse.

Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this oute fies.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

Cephalonia . . . is an out land in the dominions of Grecia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 160.

3†. Out of the way; remote; foreign.

For this cause also doe I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the outest corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence.

4t. Unpaid; still due: as, "out charges," *Paston Letters*, III. 126.

II. *n.* 1. One who is out; specifically, in politics, one out of office: opposed to an *in*: in this sense used chiefly in the plural.

There was then [1775] only two political parties, the *ins* and the *outs*. *J. Hutton*.

It was no longer an individual struggle, but a party contest between the *ins* and *outs*. *Dickens*, *Sketches from our Parish*, iv.

2. See *ins* and *outs*, under *in* 1, *n.*—3. Leave to go out; an outing; a holiday ramble or excursion. [Colloq.]

'Is London lawyers don't often get an *out*; and when we do, we like to make the most of it.

Dickens, *Bleak House*, vii. She classed her scholars, heard their *a's*, *ab's*, *acorns*, and abandonments, gave them their *outs*, rapped with the ferule on the window to call them in—the only application she made of the instrument in question.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 1. **Out to out**, from outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness: applied to measurements. *Encyc. Dict.*

out (out), *v.* [*ME. outhen*, *< AS. ūtjan*, put out, utter (= OHG. *ūzōn*, MHG. *ūzen*, put out, refl. go out), *< ūt*, out: see *out*, *adv.* Cf. *utter*. In the intransitive use *out* is the adverb used elliptically (*go, come*, or some other verb being understood).] I. *trans.* 1. To put out; expel; eject; oust.

The Bishop of Segovia . . . was *outed* of his Office, banished the Court, and confined to his Diocese.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iii. 21. Thomas Cranmer was *outed* of his Fellowship in Jesus College for being married.

Fuller, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, vi. 34. Some of the ministers that had been *outed* for their non-conformity holding conventicles in Northamptonshire, my Uncle Benjamin and Father Josiah adhered to them.

Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 9. 2t. To sell; dispose of; get rid of.

With daunger *oute* we al oure chaffare; Greet pices at market maketh doere ware. *Chaucer*, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 521.

3t. To display; publish; utter.

Who so that listeth *outen* his folye, Lat him come forth, and lerne multiplye. *Chaucer*, *Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 281.

II. *intrans.* To go or come out; begone; be off; be removed or disclosed.

Thus plagud & torturde with dispaire & feare, Out must the fact, he can noe more forbear. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

At the length truth will out. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 2. 85.

I have no great devotion, at this instant; But for a prayer or two I will not out, sir.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, iv. 2.

There, you see relationship, like murder, will out. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, III. 1.

outact (out-akt'), *v.* I. *trans.* To exceed in acting.

With that he fetch'd a groan, And fell again into a swoon, Shut both his eyes, and stopp'd his breath, And to the life out-acted death.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. iii. 1146.

He has made me heir to treasures Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *O'way*.

II. *intrans.* To act openly and boldly.

Almost from the first there had stood out among the Kentuckians some broad, outspoken, *outacting* exhibitions of exuberant animal vigor, of unbridled animal spirits. *Harper's Mag.*, I. XXIX. 553.

out-active (out-ak'tiv), *r. t.* To exceed in activity.

No wonder if the younger *out-active* those who are more ancient. *Fuller*, *Worthies* (London), II. 336.

out-and-out, *adv.* See *out* and *out*, under *out*, *adv.*

He could spar better than Knuckles, the private, . . . and was the best batter and bowler, *out* and *out*, of the regimental club. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xiii.

out-and-out (out'and-out'), *a.* [*< out* and *out*, *adv.*: see under *out*, *adv.*] Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; genuine; complete; unqualified: as, an *out-and-out* swindle. [Colloq.]

The want of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are not their *out-and-out* property. *Saturday Rev.*

out-and-outer (out'and-ou'ter), *n.* A thorough-goer; a first-rate fellow; one to be depended upon. [Colloq. or slang.]

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer*, a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xvii.

I am the man as is guaranteed by unimpeachable references to be an *out-and-outer* in morals.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, ix.

outas¹, *n.* [Also *utas*, *utis*; *< ME. outas*, *utas*, *< OF. (AF.) utas*, *utes*, *ute*, the eighth, *< ut*, *uit*, 263

ott, *F. huit*, *< L. octo* = *E. eight*: see *eight* 1.] The octave (of a feast).

Lette say these masses be your hestes With-inne the *otas* of the feastes.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the *outas* of Easter the yeere 1828, burnt at Hoggis. *Holland*, *tr. of Camden*, II. 181. (*Davies*.)

outas², *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *outis*, *utis*, *utas*; *< ME. outas*, *owtas*, *outhes*, *< ML. uthesum*, outcry, hue and cry, *< AS.*, etc., *ut*, out, + *ML. huesum*, *hutesum*, etc., hue: see *hue* 2.] The word has been assimilated to *outas* 1.] Hue; hue and cry; outcry; uproar.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage, Armed compleint, *outhes*, and fiers out-rage.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1154.

God graunte, and at the reverence of God help too, that an *outas* and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales, preying hym for the weel of the cuntry. *Paston Letters*, I. 186.

Hee slughet as wee vae heere in Englande to hallow, whope, or showte at homides, and the rest of the company answerd him with this *Outis*, Igha, Igha, Igha.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 284.

outas², *v. i.* [*< outas* 2, *n.*] To cry out with a loud voice; shout.

These cried there, Ilkmoad moody Bedlams, as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned"; their wise preachers *outas*ing the same at Paul's cross.

Sp. Bale, *Select Works*, p. 244.

outask (out-ask'), *v. t.* [= *OFries. utaskia* = Dan. *utaskke*, challenge; as *out* + *ask* 1.] To announce as about to be married by the third publication of banns; ask in church for the last time. [Prov. Eng.]

All other suitors were left in the lurch,

And the parties had even been *out-asked* in church.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 286.

out-at-elbows (out'at-el'boz), *a.* [*< out* at elbows: see *out*, *adv.*, 8.] Worn out; threadbare; used up; trite.

The threadbare and *out-at-elbows* theory of the Separators. *Gladstone*, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 479.

outbalance (out-bal'ans), *r. t.* To outweigh; exceed in weight or effect.

Hardness, strength, and valour *out-balance* in the public estimation the accomplishments of the mind.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 5.

outbar (out-bär'), *r. t.* To bar out; especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications.

Which [bordragings] to *outbarre*, with painefull pyonings, From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

outbargain (out-bär'gän), *r. t.* To overreach or get the better of in a bargain.

The two parties [in the marriage market] with their opposite interests stand at bay, or try to outwit or *outbargain* each other. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Helen*, xix. (*Davies*.)

outbear (out-bär'), *r. t.* [*< ME. outheren* = Sw. *utbära* = Dan. *udbære*; *< out* + *bear* 1.] To bear out; support. *Palsgrave*.

outbid (out-bid'), *r. t.* To bid more than; go beyond in the offer of a price.

There is a good angel about him; but the devil *outbids* him too.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 383.

I was *outbid* for Oliver Cromwell's nightcap.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 507.

outbidder (out-bid'er), *n.* One who outbids.

Asht.

outblast (out-bläst'), *r.* [*< ME. outblasten*; *< out* + *blast* 1.] To blow out.

outblown (out-blön), *a.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

At their roots grow floating palaces, Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, I. 2.

outblush (out-blush'), *r. t.* To surpass in blushing; exceed in rosy color.

From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled, Which in my softer hours, you oft have sworn, With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.

Gay, *Elegies*, *Panthea*.

outbluster (out-blus'ter), *r. t.* To exceed in blustering; get the better of by blustering; out or deprive by means of blustering.

If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me, pass the article under their shawls, . . . *out-bluster* the policeman, . . . those beings are not what I take them to be.

Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, On a Medal of George IV.

outboard (out'börd), *a.* *Naut.*, outward: noting anything that is without or on or toward the outside of a ship: as, the *outboard* works; the *outboard* end of a propeller-shaft. See *inboard*.

outboard (out'börd), *adv.* *Naut.*, in a direction laterally away from the center of a ship: the opposite of *inboard*: as, to move an object *outboard*.

outbolt (out-bölt'), *v. t.* To bolt out.

outbreathe

Those . . . first blot out Episcopacy, that they may blot and *out-bolt*, set up and pull down Magistracy.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 557. (*Davies*.)

outbond (out'bond), *a.* In arch. See *inbond*.

outborn (out'börn), *a.* Foreign; not native.

Johnson. [Rare.]

outbound (out'bound), *a.* Outward bound.

Triumphant flames upon the water float, And *out-bound* ships at home their voyage end.

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 204.

outbounds (out'boundz), *n. pl.* Outward bounds; extreme limits or boundaries.

Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most *out-boundes* and abandoned places in the English Pale. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

outbowed (out'böd), *a.* Bowed or bent outward; curved outward; bellied.

The convex or *out-bowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing. *Bp. Hall*, *Holy Panegyric*.

outbrag (out brag'), *r. t.* 1. To surpass in bragging or bravado; outbrave.—2t. To surpass in beauty.

His phoenix down began but to appear, Like unshorn velvet, on that ternless skin Whose bare *out-bragg'd* the web it seem'd to wear.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 95.

outbraid, *r. i.* [*< ME. outhreiden*, *outhreyden* (pret. *outhreyde*), awake, *< out* + *braid*, move, rouse, etc.: see *braid* 1.] To awake.

outbrast, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst*. *Chaucer*.

outbrave (out-bräv'), *r. t.* To surpass in braving or defying; exceed in daring or audacity.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look, Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, . . .

To win thee, lady. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 1. 28.

He doth bear a golden bow, And a quiver, hanging low, Full of arrows that *outbrave* Dian's shafts.

B. Jonson, *Hue and Cry*.

outbray (out-brä'), *r. t.* [*< out* + *bray*, used as a variant of *breathe* or perhaps *braid* 1.] To breathe out.

The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed*. *Fairfax*.

Whiles the sad pang approaching shooe does feeble, Braves out her latest breath, and up her clea doth seele.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. 1. 38.

outbrazen (out-brä'zn), *r. t.* To exceed in brazening; disconcert or discomfit with a brazen face or impudence. *Johnson*.

outbreak (out'bräk), *n.* 1. A breaking out; an outburst; a sudden and violent manifestation: as, an *outbreak* of fever; an *outbreak* of popular indignation.

Breathe his faults so quaintly That they may seem the taints of liberty, The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 1. 83.

2. A rupture of the peace; a public disturbance or riot.

A Whittoboy *outbreak*, attended by the usual circumstances of disorder and violence, took place while Burke was in Ireland (1761-3). *J. Morley*, *Burke*, p. 25.

outbreak (out-bräk'), *r. i.* [= *OFries. utbreka* = D. *utbreken* = M.G. *utbreken* = G. *ausbrechen*; as *out* + *break* 1.] To break or burst forth.

Disordinate authority, thus gain'd, Knew not at first, or durst not, to proceed With an *out-breaking* course, but stood restrain'd Within the compass of respective head.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, vii.

Instead of subjecting her he is by the fresh *outbreak* of her beauty captivated.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 47.

From her worn tried heart there did *outbreak* Wild sobs and weeping.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 14.

outbreaker (out'bra kër), *n.* A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southery*.

outbreaking (out'brä'king), *n.* The act of breaking out; an outbreak.

out-breast (out-breast'), *r. t.* To surpass in power of breast, chest, or voice; outsing.

I have heard Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' the night With their contentious throats, now one the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by *out-breasted*.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 3.

outbreathe (out-brēth'), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To exhaust or deprive of breath.

These mine eyes saw him in bloody state, Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed*.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, I. 1. 108.

2. To breathe out; expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser*.

II. *intrans.* To issue as the breath; exhale.

No smook nor steam, *out-breathing* from the kitchen? There's little life I th' hearth then.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, I. 1.

outbrest, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst*.
outbring (out-bring'), *v. t.* [*ME. outbringen*, < *AS. ūtbringan* (= *D. uitbrengen* = *MLG. utbringen* = *G. ausbringen* = *Sw. utbringa* = *Dan. udbringe*), < *ūt*, out, + *bringan*, bring.] To bring out; deliver; utter; express.

Thus much as now, O womanlich wit,
I may outbringe. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 107.

out-brother (out'bruth'ér), *n.* An out-pensioner.

That good old blind bibber of Helicon [Homer] came begging to one of the chief cities of Greece and . . . promised them vast corpulent volumes of immortality, if they would bestow upon him but a slender outbrother's annuity of mutton and broth.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

outbud (out-bud'), *v. i.* To bud out; sprout forth.

Such one it was as that renowned Snake
Which great Alcides in Stremona slew, . . .
Whose many heads, out-budding ever new,
Did breed him endless labor to subdue.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 17.

outbuild (out-build'), *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids.

Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

outbuilding (out'bil'ding), *n.* A building near or subordinate to a main building; an outhouse.

A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the out-buildings in the rear.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

outburn (out-burn'), *v. i.* *intrans.* To burn away; be consumed by fire.

She burn'd out love, as soon as straw out-burneth.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, I. 98.

II. trans. To exceed in burning; burn longer than.

Amazing period! when each mountain-height
Out-burns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass. *Young, Night Thoughts*, ix. 166.

We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit
Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

outburst (out-burst'), *v. i.* [*ME. *outbersten*, *outbresten*, *outbrasten*; < *out* + *burst*.] To burst out.

The bigan his tores more outbreste.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 257.

outburst (out'burst), *n.* [*ME. outburst*, *v.*] A breaking or bursting out; a violent issue or discharge; an outbreak; as, an outburst of wrath.

outburst-bank (out'burst-bangk), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, the middle part in elevation of a sea-embankment. The normal ratio of its base to its height is as two to one.

outby, outbye (out'bi), *adv.* [*ME. outby*, *adv.*] 1. Outside; outdoors; abroad; at some distance from home: as, I had been outby and had just got home: the opposite of *inby*. [*Scotch.*]—2. In *mining*, going out of the mine or in the direction of the shaft: the opposite of *inby*.

outby (out'bi), *a.* [*ME. outby*, *adv.*] Outlying; remote or sequestered. [*Scotch.*]

outcarry (out-kar'i), *v. t.* To carry out; export.

Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and custom, £294,184.17.2.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 17.

outcast (out-kást'), *v. t.* [*ME. outcasten*, *outkesten* (= *Sw. utkasta* = *Dan. utkaste*); < *out* + *cast*.] To throw out; cast forth; expel; reject.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out to labour by all means they can to outcast the Court.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 156. (*Davies*).

outcast (out'kást'), *a. and n.* [*ME. outcaste*; pp. of the verb.] 1. *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected; hence, forsaken; forlorn; miserable; specifically, despised socially.

I all alone beweepe my outcast state.

Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

The fugitive bond-woman, with her son,
Outcast Nebaloth, yet found heree relief.

Milton, P. R., ii. 309.

Ghosts of outcast women return lamenting,
Purged not in Lethæ.

Swinnburne, Sapphics.

II. n. 1. That which is thrown away or cast forth; refuse.

Oute caste (or refuse). *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A person expelled or driven out; an exile; one who is rejected or despised.

I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they called thee an Outcast, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after.

Jer. xxx. 17.

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan.

Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 118.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 204.

3. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns*. [*Scotch.*]—4. In *malting and brewing*, increase by measure in the bulk of malt as compared with the

bulk of the unmalted grain from which the malt was made. It is generally computed in bushels, and varies from 3 to 8 per cent. = *Syn. 2*. Reprobate, vagabond, tramp, pariah.

outcaste (out'kást'), *n.* [Same as *outcast*, spelled and used so as to simulate a different origin, namely < *out* + *caste*.] In India, one who has suffered expulsion from caste.

On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses; if the out-caste be a sonless woman, she is accounted dead, and funeral rites are performed for her.

Encyc. Brit., V. 191.

Besides the four castes [of India], there is a large population known as *Pariahs* or *outcastes*.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 59.

outcasting (out'kás'ting), *n.* [*ME. *outcasting*, *outkestinge*; verbal *n.* of *outcast*, *v.*] 1. That which is thrown out or rejected; offscouring; hence, figuratively of persons, a reprobate; a castaway.

As clensynghs of this world we ben masd the outcastynge of alle thingis til ghit.

Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 13.

2. That which a tree puts forth; a shoot.

The vifte [fifth] out-kestinge of the ilke stocke [the tree of pride] is scorn.

Ayenbille of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

outcatch (out-kach'), *v. t.* To overtake. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

outcept (out-sept'), *prep. and conj.* [A forced form for *except*, by substitution of *out* for *ex*—(*L. ex*, out). Cf. *outtake*.] Except; unless.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,

Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left-hand.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Turfe. Any other county

In the kingdom.

Pan. Outcept Kent.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

outch, *interj.* See *ouch*2.

outchase (out-chás'), *v. t.* [*ME. outchacen*; < *out* + *chase*.] To chase away; put to flight.

In so moche, that o [one] gode Cristene man, in gode Beleewe, scholde overcomen and out chacen a 1000 cursed mysbeleevynge men.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

outclearance (out'klér'ans), *n.* Clearance from a port.

You will find the duties high at outclearance.

Foots, Trip to Calais, i.

outclimb (out-klím'), *v. t.* To climb beyond; surpass by or as by climbing; rise higher than; overtop.

Her buildings laid

Flat with the earth, that were the pride of time,

And did the barbarous Memphian heaps outclimb.

B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

They must be sever'd or like palms will grow,

Which, planted near, out-climb their native height.

Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

outcome (out'kum), *n.* [*ME. outcome*, *ut-cume*; < *out* + *come*.] 1. A going forth; a marauding expedition; incursion; inroad. Compare *outroad*.—2. That which comes out of or results from something else; issue; result.

The Crusades were the outcome of a combination between monasticism and knighthood.

Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 383.

The modern direct way of looking at things—the perfectly natural outcome of habit of every man's dealing with a thing for himself, and of first necessarily looking to see what the thing actually is.

S. Lawler, The English Novel, p. 91.

Politicians, happily, seldom live to see the final outcome of their aspirations.

Stubbs, Med. and Mod. Hist., p. 20.

out-comeling, *n.* [*ME. outcomyng*; < *out* + *comeling*.] A stranger; a foreigner.

Wost thou not wel that thou wonez here a wyge strange,
An out-comyng, a carle, we kyllle of thyn heued.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 87a.

outcompass (out-kum'pas), *v. t.* To exceed due bounds; stretch or extend beyond.

If, then, such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge, how large soever, lest it should make it swell or out-compass itself.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

out-cornet (out'kôr'nér), *n.* A remote or obscure place; a retired nook.

Through the want of catechizing, many who are well skilled in some dark out-corners of divinity have lost themselves in the beaten road thereof.

Fuller, Holy State, II. ix. 5.

outcountenance (out-koun'te-nans), *v. t.* 1. To outface; confront or oppose undauntedly.

While high Content in whatsoever chance

Makes the brave mind the starres outcountenance.

Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 14. (*Davies*).

2. To put out of countenance.

Lucanio, loath to be outcountenanced, followed his advise.

Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

out-court (out'kört), *n.* The exterior or outer court; the precinct.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and out-courts of Heaven, [may] chance to apostatize finally, and to perish.

South, Sermons, VII. xi.

outcrack (out-krak'), *v. t.* 1. To outbrag; surpass in boasting.

Heele out-cracks a Germaine when hee is drunke.

Marston, The Fawne, iv.

2. To outshine; surpass in show or pretensions.

Roberto advised his brother . . . to furnish himself with more crownes, least hee were outcrackt with new commers.

Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

outcrafty (out-kraf'ti), *v. t.* To exceed in craft or cunning; overpower by guile.

That drug-damn'd Italy hath out-crafted him,

And he's at some hard point.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 15.

outcreep (out-krep'), *v. i.* [*ME. outcrepen*; < *out* + *creep*.] To creep out.

It gan outcrepe at som crevice.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 2086.

outerier (out'kri'ér), *n.* One who cries or proclaims; specifically, one who proclaims a sale; a public crier; an auctioneer.

That all such Citizens as . . . should be constrain'd to sell their Household stuff . . . should first cause the same to be cry'd thro' the City by a Man with a Bell, and then to be sold by the common Outerier appointed for that purpose.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 894.

outcrop (out'krop), *n.* The appearing at the surface of a stratum or series of strata, or of a vein or ore-deposit of any kind. The outcrop of a metalliferous vein or lode is frequently more or less concealed by the accumulation of partly decomposed material (see *gossan*), the result of the decomposition and oxidation of the metalliferous part of the lode by atmospheric agencies. This is called by Cornish miners the *broil*. The outcrops of many veins, on the other hand, are very conspicuous, especially when the amount of ore present is small, quartz forming the predominating vein-stone of a large proportion of the mineral deposits, and being very indestructible. The outcrops of the stratified formations depend on the amount of inclination of the beds. When these lie quite horizontal, there can be no outcropping edges of the strata, except when the formation has been cut into by erosion. The position on the surface of any outcrop depends, therefore, on the inclination of the bed or vein in question, and on the nature and amount of the erosion which has taken place. See *cut* under *dip*.

outcrop (out'krop), *v. t.* To crop out or up; specifically, in *geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground: said of strata.

outcry (out'kri), *n.*; pl. *outcries* (-kri-z). 1. A loud or vehement cry or crying; a cry of indignation or distress; clamor; confused noise; uproar.

Thy son is rather slaying them; that outcry

From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.

Milton, S. A., I. 1517.

The reason that there is such a general outcry among us against flatterers is that there are so very few good ones.

Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

2. An auction; auction.

I'll sell all at an out-cry. *Middleton, Chaste Maid*, iii. 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,

And all their goods, under the spear at outcry.

B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

A tax was first imposed upon property sold by auction — by outcry, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other means of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser — in Great Britain in 1777.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 156.

outcry (out-kri'), *v. t.* To cry louder than; overcome in crying; hence, to excel in any way.

You shall have some so impudently expected,

They will outcry the forehead of a man.

Middleton, Mad World, iv. 5.

In all the storm we must outcry the noise of the tempest, and the voices of that thunder.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

out-cut (out'kut), *a.* Shaped by cutting away a part.

The sollerets are remarkable for the large out-cut piece at the instep.

Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 12.

outdacious (out-dä'shus), *a.* [Also *owdacious*; a corruption of *audacious*.] Audacious; bold; impudent; forward. [*Prov. Eng.* and vulgar.]

outdaciousness (out-dä'shus-ness), *n.* Audacity; impudence. [*Prov. Eng.* and vulgar.]

outdare (out-där'), *v. t.* 1. To dare more than; surpass in daring.

O noble fellow!

Who sensibly outdares his senseless sword.

Shak., Cor., I. 4. 53.

2. To overcome by daring; defy.

It was myself, my brother, and his son,

That brought you home, and boldly did outdare

The dangers of the time. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, v. 1. 40.

You will raise me,

And make me out-dare all my miseries?

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v. t.* 1. In horse-racing, to distance. Hence—2. To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career. **outdo** (out-dō'), *v. t.* To excel; surpass; perform beyond.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly.

He who before *out-did* Humanity.

outdoor (out-dōr'), *a.* 1. Out of doors; outside of the house; exterior; in the open air: as, *outdoor* amusements.—2. Not cared for within doors or in a particular house (as a poor-house): as, *outdoor* paupers.—3. In Cornish pumping-engines, outward: as, the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the ordinary type of Cornish pumping-engine, the water is forced upward in the lift by the weight of the descending pump-rod; this is the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the *indoor* stroke the rod is lifted by the pressure of the steam on the piston.—**Outdoor relief**. See *relief*.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *n.* [*< outdoors, adv.*] The outer air or outer world beyond the limits of the house. [Colloq.]

Out-doors was terrible to those who looked out of windows, and heard the raging wind, . . . and could not summon resolution to go forth and breast and conquer the bluster. C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 122.

out-dress (out-dres'), *n.* Festal garb; gala-dress.

I ha' but dight ye yet in the *out-dress*,
And 'parel of Earine.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 1.

outdure (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To outlast; endure to the end of.

I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out-dure* danger.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 6.

outdwell (out-dwel'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

It is marvel he *out-dwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 6. 3.

out-edge (out'ej), *n.* The extreme edge; the furthest bound. [Rare.]

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out-edge* and circumference of that circle. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 13.

outen (ou'tn), *prep.* [*< ME. outen, uten, < AS. ūtan, from without, out: see out.*] Out; out of; out from. [Obsolete or provincial.]

outen (ou'tn), *a.* [A var. of *out*, *a.*, after *outen*, *prep.*] Being from without; strange; foreign; peculiar: as, an *outen* man. [Prov. Eng.]

outen (ou'tn), *v. t.* [*< out + -en*.] To put out; extinguish: as, *outen* the light. [Prov. Eng.]

outener (out'nēr), *n.* [*< outen* + *-er*.] A foreigner. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

outer (ou'tēr), *a. and n.* [*< ME. outer, < AS. ūterra, ūterra (= OHG. ūzzer, ūzzer, ūzzer, MHG. ūzzer, G. ūzzer), outer, compar. of ūt, out: see out.* Cf. *utter*, a doublet of *outer*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; that is without or on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*: as, the *outer* wall.

The *outer* cold. Bryant, *Little People of the Snow*.

Armed feet
Thro' the long gallery from the *outer* doors
Rang coming. Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

Time and space are therefore respectively the forms of inner and *outer* perception.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 234.

2. Further removed; being outside with reference to some place or point regarded as inner or internal.

The sound of the cherubim's wings was heard even to the *outer* court. Ezek. x. 6.

One would pierce an *outer* ring,
And one an inner, here and there;
And last the master-bowman, he,
Would cleave the mark.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxvii.

Outer bailey. See *bailey*. 2.—**Outer bar**, in Great Britain, the junior barristers collectively, who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants-at-law, who are admitted to plead within the bar. Hence *outer barristers*, or *utter barristers*, all who are not queen's counsel or serjeants-at-law.—**Outer form**, in printing. See *form*.—**Outer garment**, a garment worn outside of others; especially, a coat, cloak, etc., worn out of doors.—**Outer house**, jib, malleolus, peridium, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In rifle-practice: (*a*) The part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and thus nearer the outside. (*b*) A shot which strikes that part.

outer (ou'tēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. outren; < outen, a. Cf. utter.*] To utter.

outer (ou'tēr), *n.* [Var. of *ouster*, *n.*, after *out*, *v.*, *outer*, or else *< later OF. outer, F. ôter, oust:*

see *oust*, *ouster*.] In law, dispossession; an ouster.

outerest (ou'tēr-est), *a. superl.* [*ME. outerest, outereste; < outer + -est*.] Extremest; remotest.

The sonne . . . comynge from hys *outereste* arysing.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, II. meter 6.

outerly (ou'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< ME. outerly; < outer + -ly*.] 1. Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters.

N. Grew, *Museum*.

2. Utterly.

Than he lepte to and a-valed the coyf of malle from his heed, and selde he wolde snyte it from the sholdres, but he wolde hym yelde *outerly*. Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 571.

outermost (ou'tēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*Superl. from outer*.] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series: as, the *outermost* row.

outewith, *adv. and prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

outface (out-fās'), *v. t.* 1. To confront boldly; brave; defy.

And with presented nakedness *out-face*
The winds and persecutions of the sky.

Shak., *Lear*, II. 3. 11.

2. To keep or force by boldness. [Rare.]

Then did we two set on you four; and, with a word, *out-faced* you from your prize, and have it.

Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 283.

3. To face or stare down; confront with assurance, boastfully, or overbearingly; browbeat.

Dost thou come here to whine?
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 301.

Meer. O stranger impudence,
That these should come to face their sin!

Ever. And *outface*
Justice!

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 5.

4. To face out; counteract by assurance; put a good face on.

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have
That do *outface* it with their semblances.

Shak., *As you Like it*, I. 3. 124.

outfall (out-fāl'), *v. t.* [*< ME. outfallen, outfallen (= D. uitvallen = G. ausfallen = Sw. utfalla); < out + fall*.] To burst forth, as upon the enemy; make a sally.

outfall (out-fāl'), *n.* [= D. uitval = G. ausfall, sally, falling out; = Icel. útfall, ebbing tide; = Sw. utfall = Dan. udfald, sally, fall; ug out; from the verb.] 1. The point or place of discharge of a river, drain, culvert, sewer, etc.; mouth; embouchure.

Rivers with greedier speed run neerer
Their *out-falls* than at their springs.

Chapman, *Revenge for Honour*. (Nares.)

2†. A sudden eruption of troops from a fortified place; a sally.—3. A quarrel; a falling out. [Prov. Eng.]

outfangtheft (out'fang-thef), *n.* [*ME. *outfangen thef, AS. *ūfangen theof: ūfangen, < ūt, out + fangan, pp. of fān, take; theof, thief. See infangtheft.*] In law: (*a*) A liberty or privilege whereby a feudal lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

We have granted also unto them of our speciall grace that they have *outfangtheft* in their lands within the Ports aforesaid. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 118.

(*b*) The felon so taken.

outfield (out'fēld), *n.* 1. In Scotland, arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it is exhausted. See *infield*.—2. A name given to uninclosed farm lands at a distance from the farmstead.—3. An outlying region; an undefined or indefinite sphere, district, or domain.

The enclosure of a certain district, larger or smaller, from the great *outfield* of thought or fact.

Trench, *Study of Words* (1851), p. 174.

out-field (out'fēld), *n.* See *field*, 3.

out-fielder (out'fēld'ēr), *n.* In ball-games, one of the fielders who is posted in the out-field.

outfit (out'fit), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or making preparation, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition, or for any purpose.—2. The articles prepared or expenses needed as outfit, as for an expedition; equipment of any kind and for any purpose, as a stock of goods, a team or rig, etc.—3. An establishment of any kind. [Slang, western U. S.]

Many outfits regularly shift their herds every spring and fall.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 498.

outfit (out'fit), *v. t.* [*< outfit, n.*] To fit out; equip; supply; provide necessities for.

Freedom to transfer cargoes, to *outfit* vessels, buy supplies, obtain ice, engage sailors, procure bait, and traffic generally in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 785.

outfitter (out'fit-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage, journey, or expedition; in general, one who provides the requisites for any business.

outfitting (out'fit-ing), *n.* Equipment in general; specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition; outfit.

outflank (out-flangk'), *v. t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmaneuver; get the better of. See *flank*.

out-flemet, *n.* [*ME., < out + fleme.*] One who is banished; an exile.

Me payed ful ille to be *out-fleme*

So sodenly of that fayre regoun.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 1176.

out-fling (out'fling), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark. George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xlii.

outflow (out'flō), *n.* A flowing out or forth; efflux; issue.

outflow (out'flō'), *v. t.* To flow out.

Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?

Campbell.

outflush (out'flush), *n.* A sudden or violent glow or access of heat; hence, an ebullition. [Rare.]

An *outflush* of foolish young Enthusiasm.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 127.

outfly (out-flī'), *v. I. trans.* To fly beyond; fly faster than; pass or surpass by rapidity of flight; outdistance; escape by superior swiftness.

His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions.

Shak., *T. and C.*, II. 3. 124.

II. *intrans.* To fly out; come suddenly into view.

He spake; and, to confirm his words, *outflow*

Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs

Of mighty cherubim. Milton, *P. L.*, I. 663.

outfoot (out-fūt'), *v. t.* To outrun; go faster than. [Colloq.]

outform (out'fōrm), *n.* External appearance.

For Cupid, who (at first) took vain delight

In mere *out-formen*, until he lost his sight,

Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.

B. Jonson, *Epic*, II. 114, To Mistress Philip Sidney.

outfort (out'fōrt), *n.* An outlying fort; an outwork.

After re-charging, they won the *out-fort* of the town, and slew all they found therein.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 66.

outforth (out'fōrth), *adv.* (On the exterior; externally; outside; without. Chaucer.

outfrown (out-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down; overbear by frowning. Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 6.

outgate (out'gāt), *n.* [*< ME. outgate; < out + gāt*.] An outlet; a passage outward. Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

outgeneral (out-jen'ē-rāl), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outglare (out-glār'), *v. t.* To outdo in brightness or dazzling effect; surpass in flagrancy.

His monstrous score, which stood *outglaring* all

Its hideous neighbours. J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xiv. 178. (Davies.)

I tell you, my friend, that, were all my former sins doubled in weight and in dye, such a villain would have *outglared* and outweighed them all. Scott, *Pirate*, xxxi.

outgo (out-gō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. outgon, < AS. ūtgan (= D. uitgaan = M.L.G. ūtgan = G. ausgehen = Sw. utgå = Dan. uigaa), go out, < ūt, out, + gān, go.*] 1. To go beyond; advance so as to pass in going; go faster or further than; leave behind; outdistance.

Many knew him, and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.

Mark vi. 23.

No, sweet Octavia,

You shall hear from me still; the time shall not

Out-go my thinking on you. Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 2. 61.

2. To outdo; exceed; surpass.

After these an hundred Ladies moe

Appear'd in place, the which each other did *outgoe*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 11.

My divine Mosca!

Thou hast to-day *outgone* thyself.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

outgo (out'gō), *n.* [*< outgo, v.*] That which goes out; outflow; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of income.

outgoer (out'gō'ēr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, land, office, etc.: opposed to *incomer*.

outgoing (out'gō'ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice. Ps. lxx. 8.

2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure: generally in the plural.—3. *pl.* Utmost border; extreme limits.

The *outgoings* of their border were at Jordan.

Josh. xix. 22.

If I should ask thee . . . which are the *outgoings* of paradise: Peradventure thou wouldst say unto me, I never went down into the deep, not as yet into hell.

2 Esd. iv. 7, 8.

outgoing (out'gō'ing), *a.* Going out; departing; removing: as, an *outgoing* tenant.

outgrain (out-grān'), *v. t.* To surpass in deepness of dye or coloring; outredden; outblush.

She blushed more than they, and of their own

Blush made them all ashamed, to see how far

It was outblushed and outgrained by her.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 45.

outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Imp. Dict.*

outgrow (out-grō'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth; grow beyond; grow taller than.

O, my lord,

You said that idle weeds are fast in growth;

The prince my brother hath outgrown me far.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 1. 104.

2. To grow beyond the limits of; become too large for: said of what covers or incloses: as, children *outgrow* their clothes.

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

O. W. Holmes, *The Chambered Nautilus*.

3. To exhaust by too rapid growth.

"I doubt they'll outgrow their strength," she added, looking over their heads . . . at their mother.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 7.

4. To pass beyond the limits of; leave behind or lose in the process of growth or development: as, to *outgrow* one's usefulness.

Much their work outgrew

The hands' dispatch of two, gardening so wide.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 302.

On my Conscience, he's a bashful Poet;

You think that strange—no matter, he'll outgrow it.

Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, ProI.

outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out; an excrescence: specifically, in bot., a collective term for the various excrescences or growths from the general surface of plants, such as trichomes, prickles, bristles, the ligule of grasses, etc.—2. A development or growth from some other or earlier condition or state of things; a growth, development, result, or resultant from any kind of cause or beginning.

outguard (out'gārd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; the guard at the furthest distance; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

These outguards of the mind.

Sir R. Blackmore.

outhaul (out'hāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib or lower studdingsail, or the clue of a spanker.

outhauler (out'hāl'ēr), *n.* 1. A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water.—2. Same as *outhaul*.

outheast, *n.* See *outas*².

outhert, *a., prom., and conj.* A Middle English variant of *other*², *either*.

out-herod (out-her'ōd), *v. t.* In the phrase to *out-herod Herod*, to be more violent than Herod (as represented in the old mystery plays); hence, to exceed in any excess of evil.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it out-herods Herod. Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 15.

The figure in question had out-Heroded Herod, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum.

Poe, *Prose Tales*, I. 343.

Yet another and a very favourite emperor out-heroded even this butcher (Gallienus), by boasting of the sabring which he had let loose amongst crowds of helpless women.

De Quincey, *Essays*, I.

outheast, *n.* Same as *outas*².

outhouse (out'hous), *n.* [= Sw. *uthus* = Dan. *uthus*; as *out* + *house*.¹] A small house or building separate from the main house; an outbuilding; specifically, in *law*, under the definition of arson, a building contributory to habitation, separate from the main structure, and so by the common-law rules a parcel of the dwelling-house or not, according as it is within or without the curtilage. A rude structure—for example, a thatched pigsty—may be an outhouse, but it must be in some sense a complete building. *Bishop*.

Ye'll gie to me a bed in an outhous
For my young son and me,
And the meanest servant in a' the place
To wait on him and me.

Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 393).

outing (out'ing), *n.* [*< ME. outing, outynge*; verbal *n.* of *out*, *v.*] 1. An issuing forth to attack; a sally; a foray. *Barbour*.—2. An airing; an excursion; an expedition; a pleasure-trip.

Full of the sentiment of Sunday outings.

The Century, XXVII. 34.

3. A driving forth; expulsion; ejection.

The late *outing* of the Presbyterian clergy, by their not renouncing the Covenant as the Act of Parliament commands, is the greatest piece of state now in discourse.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 330.

4. Avoidance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 375.—5. A feast given by a craftsman to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [*Prov. Eng.*]

out-islet (out'il), *n.* An outlying island.

I accordingly will end this book, purposing to speak of the *out-isles*, Orcades, Hebudes or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place.

Holland, *tr.* of Camden, II. 54. (Davies.)

outjest (out-jest'), *v. t.* To overcome or drive away by jesting.

Kent.

But who is with him?

Gent. None but the fool; who labours to outjest His heart-struck injuries.

Shak., *Lear*, III. 1. 16.

outjet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller*. [*Rare.*]

outkeeper (out'kē'pēr), *n.* In *surv.*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in measurement by chain. *E. H. Knight*.

outlabor, outlabour (out-lā'bor), *v. t.* To outdo in labor, endurance, or suffering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight,
Taught fasts, till bodies like our souls grew light;
Out-watch'd the jealous, and outlabour'd beast.

Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, II. 2.

outlagger, *n.* [Also *outlicker*; *< D. uitlegger* = *E. outlier*, *q. v.*] An outrigger.

We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers lash'd very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 492.

outlaid (out'lād), *a.* Laid out; exposed.

To guard the out-laid Isle

Of Walney. Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xxvii. 12.

outlanced, *a.* Projecting or edged like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,
Strongly outlanced towards either side,
Like two sharpe speares his enemies to gore.

Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, I. 82.

outland (out'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *outland*, outland, *< AS. ūtland*, foreign land (*ūtlanda*, a stranger) (= MLG. *ūtlan*, outlying land, = G. *ausland*, foreign countries, = Icel. *utland*, outlying fields, foreign countries, = Sw. *utlandet* = Dan. *utlandet*, foreign countries), *< ūt*, out, + *land*, land. (Cf. *inland*.)] 1. *n.* Land lying beyond the limit of occupation or cultivation; outlying or frontier land.

When they (Indians) go a hunting into the outlands, they commonly go out for the whole season with their wives and family.

Beverley, *Virginia*, II. ¶ 23.

2. In *feudal law*, that part of the land of the manor occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. Also called *utland* and *gesettes-land* or *gafol-land*, as distinguished from *inland*.

II. *a.* Foreign.

The little lamb

Nursed in our bosoms, . . .

The outland pagans, with unlawful claim,

Deprived us of. Strutt, *Ancient Times*, I. 1.

Sir Valence wedded with an outland dame.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

outlander (out'lan-dēr), *n.* [= *D. uitlander* = G. *ausländer*; as *outland* + *-ēr*. Cf. *inlander*.] A foreigner; a person who is not a native.

outlandish (out-lan'dish), *a.* [*< ME. outlandish*, *< AS. ūtlandisc* (= *D. utlandisch* = MLG. *ūtlandesch* = G. *ausländisch* = Sw. *utländsk* = Dan. *udenlandsk*), foreign, of outland origin, *< ūtland*, foreign land, + *-isc*, *E. -ish*.¹ Cf. *outland*.] 1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign; not native. [Obsolete or archaic.]

No marchant yit ne fette outlandish ware.

Chaucer, *Former Age*, I. 22.

There is noe outlandish man will us abide,

Nor will us come nye.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 233).

Outlandish wares are conueighed into the same Citie by the famous Ruer of Thames. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 127.

He had tak'n with him Alfrid his youngest Son to be there inaugurated King, and brought home with him an

out-landish Wife; for which they endeavoured to deprive him of his Kingdom. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

I suppose now they are some of your outlandish troops; your foreign Hessians, or such like.

Sheridan (?) *The Camp*, I. 2.

2. Strange; unfamiliar; odd; uncouth; barbarous; bizarre.

You must not hunt for wild outlandish terms

To stuff out a peculiar dialect.

B. Jonson, *Postaster*, v. 1.

Divers good pictures, and many outlandish and Indian curiosities and things of nature.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 10, 1644.

When they preached, their outlandish accent moved the derision of the audience.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. Out of the way; remote from society; secluded.

He resolved to settle in some outlandish part, where none could be found to know him.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, v.

outlandisher, *n.* A foreigner.

For ten weeks together this rabble rout of outlandishers are billeted with her [Yarmouth]; yet, in all that while, the rate of no kind of food is raised.

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

outlandishlike (out-lan'dish-lik), *adv.* Outlandishly. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 204.

outlandishly (out-lan'dish-li), *adv.* In an outlandish manner.

outlandishness (out-lan'dish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being outlandish.

outlash (out-lash'), *v. i.* To strike or hit out; make a sudden attack or outburst.

Malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to outlash in her relations. Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. II.) III. 5. (Davies.)

outlash (out-lash'), *n.* [*< outlash, v.*] A lashing or striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an outlash of hatred and vindictiveness. She wished that the marriage might make two people wretched besides herself.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxx.

outlast (out-lāst'), *v. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration; outlive.

Sure I shall outlast him:

This makes me young again, a score of years.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

Nature and nationality will outlast the transient policy of a new dynasty.

J. D'Iscariot, *Amén.* of Lit., I. 79.

outlaugh (out-lāf'), *v. t.* [= *D. uitlaghen* = G. *auslachen* = Dan. *udle*.] 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to outlaugh the rest,

To make it seem they understood the jest.

Dryden, *ProI.* to Carrell's *Arviragus* and *Philicia*, I. 17.

2. To laugh down; discourage or put out of countenance by laughing.

outlaw (out'lā), *n.* [*< ME. outlawe, utlawe, utlage* (ML. *utlagus*), *< AS. ūtлага*, an outlaw (= Icel. *utlagi*, an outlaw, *utlaga*, outlawed), *< ūt*, out, + *lagu*, law: see *law*.¹] 1. One who is excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly it was lawful in Great Britain for any one to kill such a person. See *outlawry*.

Got not thee save, brave Outlaw Murray!

Thy ladye, and all thy chyvalrie!

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

A poor, unminded outlaw sneaking home,

My father gave him welcome to the shore.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, IV. 3. 58.

2. A disorderly person living in defiant violation of the law; a habitual criminal.

It is only for the outlaws, the dangerous classes, those who have thrown off the restraints of conscience, that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 200.

=Syn. 2. Robber, bandit, brigand, freebooter, highwayman, marauder.

outlaw (out'lā), *v. t.* [*< ME. outlawen* (ML. *utlagare*), *< AS. ūtlagian*, outlaw, *< utlaga*, an outlaw: see *outlaw, n.*] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; declare an outlaw; proscribe.

I had a son,

Now outlaw'd from my blood: he sought my life,

But lately, very late: I lov'd him, friend.

Shak., *Lear*, III. 4. 172.

In Westminster-Hall you may Out-law a Man for forty Shillings.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 48.

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; deprive of legal force. An obligation which by reason of the lapse of time has become barred by the statute of limitations, so that no action will lie on it, is said to be outlawed.

outlawry (out'lā-ri), *n.* [*< ME. outlawry* (ML. *utlagaria*), *< outlaw* + *-ry*.] 1. The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means; also, the process by which one is deprived of that protection, or the condition of one so deprived: a punishment formerly imposed on one who, when called into court, contemptuously refused to appear, or evaded justice by disappearing. In the earliest times outlawry

seems to have implied exclusion from all the protections and remedies with which the law guarded lawful men, but by successive ameliorations it was reduced in effect to the rule that it incapacitated a person for prosecuting actions for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, failure to appear was a sufficient evidence of guilt, and process of outlawry thereon entailed forfeiture of his personal estate. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

He was holdun in *outlawrie* of Domycian ine the yle Patmos.
Wyckf, *Prolog.* on the Apocalips.

By proscription and bills of outlawry
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 173.

2. The condition of a debt or other cause of action when by reason of lapse of time it can no longer sustain an action. Such a debt still subsists for some other purposes—such, for instance, as enabling the creditor to retain a pledge if he holds a security. — *Clerk of the outlawries.* See *clerk*.

outlay (out-lā'), *v. t.* To lay or spread out; expose; display. *Drayton.*

outlay (out-lā'), *n.* [*< outlay, v.*] 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure: as, that mansion has been built at a great outlay.

This business of cent-shops is overdue among the women-folks. My wife tried it, and lost five dollars on her outlay.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xix.

2^d. A remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and will discover all.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, II. 4.

outlayer (out-lā'ēr), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the ectoderm: correlated with *inlayer* and *midlayer* or *mesoderm*.

outleap (out-lēp), *n.* A sally; flight; escape. Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they might be . . . under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.
Locke, *Education*, § 97.

outlearn (out-lēr'n), *v. t.* 1^t. To learn or ascertain from others; elicit.

He . . . oft of them did earnestly inquire,
Where was her won, and how he mote her find.
But, when as nought according to his mind
He could out-learn, he them from ground did rear.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 22.

2. To pass or excel in learning; outstrip in learning.—3. To get beyond the study or learning of; outlive the practice of.

outlier (öt-lēr), *a.* [*Var. of outlier¹, appar. resting on outlier.*] Out-of-door; outlying; unhouse-d. [*Scotch.*]

outlet (out-lēt'), *n.* [*< ME. *outlete, utlete (= Icel. útlat), outlet; < out + let¹. Cf. inlet.*] 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outward; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as outlets to a populous nation.
Bacon.

You could not live among such people; you are stifled for want of an outlet toward something beautiful, great, or noble.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iv. 1.

2^d. The place or district through which one passes outward; outer part; in the plural, outskirts.

We got to the door of a dismal-looking house in the outlets of the town.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lv.

3. In commerce, a market for the sale of any product.—4. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house, with a walk or passage through it to the highway. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Any given spot in the garden or outlet. *Gilbert White.*

Outlet of the pelvis, the inferior strait or lower opening of the pelvic canal, bounded by the ischiopubic rami, ischial tuberosities, sacrosacral ligaments, and coccyx.

outlet¹ (out-lēt'), *v. t.* [*< out + let¹.*] To let forth; emit. *Daniel.*

outlicker¹, *n.* [*See outlager.*] Same as *outrigger*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

outlie¹ (out-lī'), *v. i.* [*< out + lie¹.*] To remain in the open air; camp out.

We are not about to start on a squirrel-hunt, or to drive a deer into the Horian, but to outlie for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness where the feet of men seldom go.
J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xviii.

outlie² (out-lī'), *v. t.* [*< out + lie².*] To outdo in lying; be or show one's self to be a greater liar than.

A tongue that can cheat widows, cancel scores, . . .
And Oldmixon and Burnet both outlie.
Pope, *Satires* of Donne, iv. 61.

outlier (out-lī'ēr), *n.* [= *D. uitlegger*, an outlier, an outrigger (> *E. outlager, outlicker*); < *out + lier¹*.] 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

The outliers are not so easily held within the pale of the laws.
Mory. of Hakfaz, quoted in Mason's Supp. [Johnson's Dict.]

2. An outsider.

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Established Church (for I have no hopes of the outliers) will favourably allow the following poem.

D'Urvey, *Colin's Walk*, Pref. (*Davies*.)

3. A part lying without or beyond the main body; an isolated or outlying part; specifically, in *geol.*, a part of a stratum or group of strata, or a mass of rock of any kind, which has been left behind while that part of the formation by which it was originally surrounded, and to which it belonged, has been removed by denudation. The outlier or mass which has escaped being worn away by atmospheric or other agencies remains as a witness of the former greater extension of the formation. Opposed to *inlier*.

4. In *zoöl.*, that which is outlying, subtypical, or aberrant, as a genus or family of animals.

outline (out-līn'), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; external figure.

Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch.
Evelyn, *Sculptura*, i. 5.

A triangle or quadrilateral, with all the sides unequal, gives no pleasure to the eye as a form or outline.
A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 230.

A city wall follows the outline of the hill.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 43.

2. A style or method of drawing in which an object or a scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading. In such drawings the effect of shading is sometimes produced by thickening the lines on the side away from the light; but this method is opposed to the true function of an outline. Compare cuts under *Hermes* and *hauwe-hole*.

3. A rough draft or first general sketch of the main features of some scheme or design, the details of which can be filled in later if need be; a description of the principal features only.

His drama at present has only the outlines drawn.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 182.

I will close this sketch of Ximenes de Cisneros with a brief outline of his person. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 26.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline and no more.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, v.

4. In *angling*, a set-line.— **Outline embroidery**, a simple kind of embroidery done usually upon washable materials with crewel-stitch and similar simple stitches, the pattern being produced without any filling up of surfaces and entirely in slender tracery.— **Outline-stitch**, any one of the simple embroidery-stitches fit for outline embroidery. See *crewel-stitch*, *stem-stitch*, *rope-stitch*. — **Syn.** *Outline, Contour, Profile, Sketch, Delineation.* Outline is, literally, the outer or exterior line; but the word is freely used for a representation by the principal or distinguishing lines. *Contour* and *profile* retain this distinctive meaning of the outside line, the former referring to the boundary of the whole figure in any position, and the latter to the boundary of face or figure when seen directly from one side, with figurative uses in architecture and surveying. A sketch fills up the outline to a greater or less degree, not completely, but so that a lively idea of the original object or scene is conveyed. *Delineation* is rather indefinite, but is more than an outline and may be complete. *Outline, sketch, and delineation* bear the same relation to one another when used to express the representation of a subject in words.

outline (out-līn'), *v. t.* [*< outline, n.*] To draw the exterior line of; draw in outline; delineate; sketch the main features of.

outlinear (out-līn'ē-ār), *a.* [*< outline + -ar³, after linear.*] Pertaining to or forming an outline. *Imp. Dict.*

outlist¹ (out-līst'), *n.* The extreme edge; the extremity of the border.

The outlist of Judah fell into the midst of Dan's whole cloth.
Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, II. x. 22. (*Davies*.)

outlive (out-liv'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To live longer than; continue to live after the death of; overlive; survive.

The people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua. *Judges* II. 7.

This is old age; but then, thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty.

Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 518.

2. To surpass in duration; outlast.

Not marble, not the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lv.

Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall:
A mother's secret hope outlives them all.

O. W. Holmes, *The Mother's Secret*.

— **Syn.** *Outlive, Survive.* Outlive is generally the stronger, carrying something of the idea of surpassing or beating another in vitality or hold upon life; it is tenderer to say that one survives than that he outlives his wife or friend.

II. *intrans.* To live longer; continue to live.

Let not this wasp outlive, us both to sting.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, II. 3. 132.

outliver¹ (out-liv'ēr), *n.* A survivor.

Seven were in all, all alive and well in one day,
Six dead in the other; the outliver becoming a convert to their religion.
Sandys, *Traveller*, p. 186.

out-lodging (out-loj'ing), *n.* A lodging or domicile beyond usual or established limits; especially, at English universities, a lodging outside the college gates.

As for out-lodgings (like galleries, necessary evils in popular churches), he rather tolerates than approves them.
Fuller, *Holy State*, II. xiv. 3.

outlook (out-lūk'), *v. t.* 1^t. To look out; select.

Away to the brook
All your tackle outlook.

Cotton, *Angler's Ballad*.

2. To face or confront bravely; overcome as by bolder looks or greater courage; hence, in general, to overcome. [In the passage from *Shakespeare* the meaning is doubtful. It may be 'to procure as by courage or bold looks (to conquer conquest),' or 'to look forth in search of,' 'seek for,' or 'outface.']

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 115.

'Twill make him more insult to see you fearful.
Outlook his anger. Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, II. 1.

Fictions and mormoes, too weak to outlook a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 618. (*Latham*.)

outlook (out-lūk'), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch: as, to be on the outlook for something.—2. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a lookout.—3. The distance to which, under given circumstances, vision extends in searching or watching; extent of unobstructed vision; hence, power of foresight; breadth of view.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler recompense, above applause;
Which owes to man's short outlook all its charms.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, viii. 1154.

4. That which is perceived by the eye on looking forth; a view; a scene; hence, that which is looked forward to; a prospect: used literally and figuratively.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the panes,
chequering the dreary out-look of chimney tops and smoke.
Kingley, *Alton Locke*, II.

outlooker (out-lūk'ēr), *n.* One who looks away or aside; one who does not keep an object steadily in view; an inconstant person. [*Rare.*]

They may be kind, but not constant, and Lone lones no outlookers. *Bretton*, *Packet of Letters*, p. 43. (*Davies*.)

outlooser (out-lūs'), *n.* A way of escape or evasion. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 78.

outloper (out-lōp'), *n.* An excursion; a running away.

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, but very short.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 228. (*Latham*.)

outloper¹ (out-lō'p'ēr), *n.* One who makes an excursion; one who runs away.

Touching any outloper¹ of our nation which may happen to come thither to traffick, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 173.

outluster, outlustre (out-lus'tēr), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in luster or brightness. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 4. 79.

outlying (out-lī'ing), *a.* 1. Lying without or beyond the boundary or limit; external; extraneous; non-appurtenant; alien.

The last survey I proposed of the four outlying . . . empires was that of the Arabians.
Sir W. Temple, *Heroic Virtue*, § 5.

2. Lying at a distance from the main body, design, etc.; appurtenant, but not contiguous; disconnected; isolated; hence, unrelated; extrinsic.

All the outlying parts of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison*.

For the most part we allow only outlying and transient circumstances to make our occasions.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 145.

In the outlying possessions of either commonwealth greater licence was allowed.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 178.

outman (out-man'), *v. t.* 1. To excel in manhood or manliness; be more of a man than; outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip than the mite-populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanello.
Carlyle.

2. To outnumber as regards men; have more men than.

outmanœuver, outmanœuvre (out-mā-nō'vēr or -nū'vēr), *v. t.* To surpass in manœuvering.

outmantle (out-man'tl), *v. t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [*Rare.*]

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it outmantle all the pride of verse.

Cooper, *Tank*, v. 680.

outmarch (out-märch'), *v. t.* To march faster than; march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot.

Clarendon.

outmatch (out-mach'), *v. t.* To surpass as rival; be more than a match for; vie successfully with; outdo; overmatch.

In labour the Oxe will out-tolle him, and in subtiltie the Fox will out-match him.

Breton, Dignitie of Man, p. 14. (Davies.)

outmate (out-mät'), *v. t.* To outmatch; outpeer; exceed.

Since the pride of your heart so far outmates its generosity.

J. Baillie.

outmeasure (out-mezh'ür), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.

And outmeasure time itself.

Str. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

outmost (out'möst), *a. superl.* [*< out + -most.*] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost. See *utmost*.

out-mouth (out'mouth), *n.* A full, sensuous mouth.

A full nether-lip, an *outmouth* that makes mine water at it.

Dryden, Maldon Queen, l. 2.

outmove (out-möv'), *v. t.* To advance so as to pass in going; go faster than; outgo; exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation as the translation on my Uncle Toby's.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 39.

outname (out-näm'), *v. t.* To exceed in name, significance, or importance.

Why, thou hast rais'd up mischief to his height, And found one to outname thy other faults.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

outness (out'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness. Hence—2. In *metaph.*, the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind, and not merely from the ego or subject; externality.

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence that the ideas of space, *outness*, and things placed at a distance are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight; they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear.

Bp. Berkeley, Essay towards a New Theory of Vision, § 46.

If a man had no other sense than that of smell, and mank were the only odorous body, he could have no sense of *outness*—no power of distinguishing between the external world and himself.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 239.

outnimt, *v. t.* [*< ME. outnimen, < AS. ūt-niman, < ūt, out, + niman, take: see out and nim.*] To take out; except.

And that no man out nyme by no manere of fraunchyse.

English Glöds (E. E. T. S.), p. 363.

outnoise (out-noiz'), *v. t.* To exceed in noise; surpass in noisiness. Fuller.

outnomet, *pp.* [*ME. pp. of outnim.*] Taken out; excepted; excepting.

Out-nome on to the myeres hows, and an other to the hospytal, and the thyrddie to the clerkes of the town.

English Glöds (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

out-nook (out'nük), *n.* An outlying corner.

The midst of the Con-centrik Orbs,

Whom neuer Angle nor out-nook disturbs.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.

outnumber (out-num'bër), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera that they outnumbered the enemy.

Addison, Spectator.

out-of-door (out'gv-dör'), *a.* Being or done out of the house; open-air: as, *out-of-door* exercise.

out-of-doors (out'gv-dörz'), *a.* Same as *out-of-door*.

Her *out-of-doors* life was perfect; her in-doors life had its drawbacks.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, II.

out-of-fashion (out'gv-fash'on), *a.* That is no longer in fashion or accepted use; antiquated.

How does he fancy we can sit

To hear his *out-of-fashion* wit?

Suiff, Death of Dr. Suiff.

out-of-fashioned (out'gv-fash'und), *a.* Out of the fashion; old-fashioned. [*Rare.*]

An old shabby *out-of-fashioned* hall.

Fielding, Love in Several Masques, III. 5.

out-of-the-way (out'gv-friß-wä'), *a.* 1. Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented: as, a small *out-of-the-way* village.

"Thakeham, the last place God made," so styled from its outlandish, or what a true Sussex man would call *out-of-the-way* situation.

Sussex Place-Rhymes and Local Proverbs, (N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 402.

The traveller who begins his Dalmatian studies at Zara will perhaps think Dalmatia is not so strange and *out-of-the-way* a land as he had fancied before going thither.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 126.

2. Not easily found or observed; apart from what one ordinarily meets with or readily sees.

It is probable that the earthworms plant many of the ash and sycamore trees that we see perched in *out-of-the-way* corners.

Nature, XXX. 67.

3. Unusual; uncommon.

It was impossible for a patient of the most *out-of-the-way* colour not to find a nose to match it.

Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 260.

4. Departing from the proper path; hence, improper; unbecoming; not the thing. [*Colloq.*]

out-oven (out'uv'n), *n.* See *oven*.

out-over (out-ö'ver), *adv.* At a distance: opposed to *in-over*. [*Scotch.*]

outpace (out-päs'), *v. I. trans.* To outwalk or outrun; leave behind.

Arion's speed could not outpace thee.

Chapman, Iliad, xxiii.

You are walking with a tall varlet, whose strides outpace yours to lassitude.

Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

II. intrans. To pace out; pass or go out. Richardson.

The number cannot from my minde outpace.

Gascoigne, Voyage to Holland, an. 1572.

outparagon (out-par'g-gon), *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.

A heroine of untold wealth, and a hero who outparagons the Admirable Crichton.

The Academy, No. 392, p. 392.

outparamour (out-par'g-mör), *v. t.* To exceed in number of paramours or mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply, dice dearly; and in woman outparamoured the Turk.

Shak., Lear, III. 4. 94.

out-parish (out'par'ish), *n.* A rural parish, as distinguished from an urban or a burghal parish; also, a parish lying outside of some place of more consequence.

There died of the plague this last week thirteen; whereof ten in six out-parishes, and three in two parishes within the walls.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 104.

outpart (out'pärt), *n.* A part remote from the center or main part.

In hope to hew out of his bole

The fell'its, or *out-parts* of a wheel that compass in the whole,

To serve some goodly chariot.

Chapman, Iliad, IV.

The day before, this massacre began in the *out-parts* of the country round about, and continued two days.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 199.

out-partert (out'pär'tër), *n.* In old law, a cattle-stealer. Cowell.

outpass, *v. t.* To surpass. Minshew.

outpassion (out-pash'on), *v. t.* To surpass in passionateness; exceed or go beyond in passion. [*Rare.*]

He fain had calined all Northumbria

To one black ash, but that thy patriot passion,

Siding with our great Council against Toftig,

Out-passion'd his.

Tennyson, Harold, III. 1.

out-patient (out'pā'shent), *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but receiving medical advice, etc., from the institution.

outpeer (out-për'), *v. t.* To outmatch; outmate; surpass; excel. Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 86.

out-pensioner (out'pen'shon-ër), *n.* A non-resident pensioner, as of Chelsea or Greenwich hospital.

out-picket (out'pik'et), *n.* Milit., an advanced picket.

outplay (out-plä'), *v. t.* To play better than; outmanoeuvre; outdo.

Surely 'twill no dishonour be, if I

Deign to outplay him in his own sly part.

J. Beaumont, Payche, I. 86.

outpoint (out-point'), *v. t.* To sail closer to the wind than (another vessel).

This style of yacht has practically no leeway, and would outpoint any water boat.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 470.

outpoise (out-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.

I know the first would much outpoise the other.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

outporch (out'pörch), *n.* An entrance; a vestibule.

Some outporch of the church.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

outport (out'pört), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house: distinguished from *close port*. Simmonds.

Wine landed in an *outport*, and afterwards brought to the port of London by certificate.

S. Dozell, Taxes in England, II. 19.

outpost (out'pöst), *n.* 1. A post or station outside of the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army: often used figuratively.

Louis the Fourteenth was carrying the outposts of his consolidated monarchy far into Germany.

Wicknor, Span. Lit., I. 417.

The castle alone in the landscape lay,

Like an outpost of winter, dull and gray.

Lowell, The Vision of Sir Launfal, I. 2.

2. The soldier or soldiers placed at such post or station.

outpour (out-pör'), *v. t.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; effuse.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless

The city gates outpour'd.

Milton, P. R., III. 311.

outpour (out'pör), *n.* [*< outpour, v.*] An outpouring; an outflow.

outpouring (out'pör'ing), *n.* A pouring out; outflow; effusion.

Selden's Table-Talk is the spontaneous incidental outpouring of an overflowing mind.

Int. to Selden's Table-Talk (ed. Arber), p. 10.

outpower (out-pou'ër), *v. t.* To surpass in power; overpower.

In the Saxon Hierarchy there was generally one who out-powered all the rest.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. III. 41. (Davies.)

Myriads of men . . . out-powering by numbers all on position.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxvii.

outpray (out-prä'), *v. t.* 1. To go beyond or surpass in prayer; excel in sincerity or fervor of prayer or supplication.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,

Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 261.

2. To surpass or excel as prayer.

Our prayers do out-pray his; then let them have

That mercy which true prayer ought to have.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 109.

outprize (out-priz'), *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 88.

out-put (out-püt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. outputten; < out + put.*] To put out; exclude.

Be the askere out-putte for euer.

English Glöds (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

output (out'püt), *n.* [*< out-put, v.*] The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, etc.; in general, production; amount or rate of production.

In England the system of subdivision is carried out very thoroughly and minutely, and with great results as to *out put*, but under it the all-round workman is disappearing.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 533.

A writer in the "Saturday Review" computed not long ago that the yearly *output* of novels in this country (England) is about eight hundred.

Contemporary Rev., L. 173.

outputter (out'püt'ër), *n.* In old law, one who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. Cowell.

outquarters (out'kwär'tërz), *n. pl.* Milit., quarters away from the headquarters.

A dragoon regiment, one of whose outquarters was at the barracks.

Warren

outrage (out-räs'), *v. t.* To race or move faster than; outstrip.

It [the bird] rests upon the air, subdues it, outraces it.

Ruskin, Queen of the Air, § 65.

outrage (out'räj), *n.* [*< ME. outrage, outwraçe; outwraçe, outrage, < OF. outrage, outraige, outlage, F. outrage = Pr. outatge, oltratge = Sp. Fg. ultraje = It. oltraggio (ML. ultragium), excess, extravagance, insolence, outrage, < oltr F. outre, < L. ultra, beyond: see ultra.*] 1. A passing beyond bounds; a thing or act not within established or reasonable limits; in general, excess; extravagance; luxury.

They ne were nat forpamprid with outrage.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 5.

Quod Glotenle, "he is but folle & boone,

He loueth more mesure than outrage."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

That same get wold vp be take and vsyd,

And all the costlewe outrage refused.

Ocelene (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII.), l. 106.

With equal measure she did moderate

The strong extremities of her outrage.

Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 8.

2. Violence; a violent act; violent injury.

Yet saugh I woodnesse lauhyng, on his rage,

Armed complent, outhea, and hers out-raçe.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1154.

Laste the hye emperour for his outrage

Come and destruye all hys lond.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 4.

The ecstasy hath so much overborne her that my daughter is sometime afraid she will do a desperate outrage to herself.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 154.

3. Gross insult or injury; infamous wrong; audacious and especially violent infraction of law and order; atrocious or barbarous ill treatment wanton, indecent, or immoral violence, or an act of wanton mischief or violence, especially against the person.

Provided that you do no outrages

On silly women, or poor passengers.

Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 1. 7.

Where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury, and outrage. *Milton, P. L., l. 500.*

Agrarian outrage. See *agrarian*. = *Syn. 3. Insult, indignity, etc.* See *affront*.

outrage¹ (out-rā'), *v.* [*ME. outragen*, < *OF. outrager*, *outrager*, *F. outrager* = *Sp. Pg. ultrajar* = *It. oltraggiare*, *outrage*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To attack; do violence, especially extreme wrong or violence, to; wrong heinously; maltreat.

Base and insolent minds' outrage men when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To assault violently or brutally; commit a barbarous attack upon; especially, to violate; ravish.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus outraged see.

Spenser, F. Q., l. vi. 5.

An outraged maiden sprang into the hall,
Crying on help. *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

3. To transgress shamefully; infringe audaciously upon; break through, violate, or offend against atrociously or flagrantly; act in utter or shameless disregard of the authority, obligation, or claims of.

This interview outrages all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broom.*

It is perilous for any government to outrage the public opinion.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.
Wherever outraged Nature
Asks word or action brave.

Whittier, The Hero.

= *Syn. 1.* See *affront, n.*

II. † intrans. To be excessive; commit excesses or extravagances; wanton; run riot; act without self-restraint or outrageously.

Three or four great ones in court will outrage in apparel,
huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ascham.*

outrage¹, a. [*< ME. outrage, outrage*; from the verb.] 1. Unreasonable; violent; mad.

Alas! whi haue y ben outrage,
And serued the feend that was thi foo?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

2. Extraordinary; unexampled; unusual; surprising; extravagant.

An outrage aventure of Arthureg wonderog.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 29.

outrage² (out-rā'), *v. t.* [*< out + rage*.] To exceed in raging; rage beyond or more than.

Young.

outragely¹, adv. [*< outrage¹ + -ly²*.] Superfluously. *Hampole.*

outrageness¹, n. [*ME. outragenes*; < *outrage¹, a., + -ness*.] Excess; extravagance. *Cath. Ang.*

outrageous (out-rā'jus), *a.* [*< ME. outrageous, outrageous*, < *OF. outrageus, outrigeus, outrageus*, *F. outrageux* (= *Fr. oltrageux, oltrajos* = *Sp. Pg. ultrajoso* = *It. oltraggioso*), < *outrage*, *outrage*; see *outrage¹*.] 1. Extravagant; extraordinary; unusual.

Eche man complainyd of his losse and harme, that was right grete and outrageous. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 547.*

There be .iiij. rowes or range of pylers throughout ye church, of ye fynest marble yt may be, not onely meruaylous for ye yembre, but for ye outrageous gretnes, length, and fayrenes therof. *Sir R. Gwyford, Pylgrymage, p. 36.*

2. Immoderate; excessive; unrestrained; violent; furious.

But though attempt weping be graunted, outrageous weping certes is defended. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibous.*

The states of Christendom,
Have earnestly implored a general peace
Betwixt our nation and the aspiring French.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 97.

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air.

Milton, P. L., vi. 587.

His zeal for a good author is indeed outrageous, and breaks down every fence and partition, every board and plank, that stands within the expression of his applause. *Addison, Spectator, No. 235.*

What makes you impatient of Sir Peter's temper, and outrageous at his suspicions?—why, the consciousness of your Innocence. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.*

3. Atrocious; flagrantly contrary to or regardless of authority, law, order, morality, or decency.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ill. 1. 11.

Caught in a burst of unexpected storm,
And pelted with outrageous epithets.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

= *Syn. 2.* Exorbitant, extravagant.—2. Wicked, heinous, etc. (see *atrocious*), mad, frantic, villainous.

outrageously (out-rā'jus-li), *adv.* 1. To an extraordinary or unexampled extent or degree; excessively; extravagantly; unrestrainedly; hence, violently; furiously; madly; irrationally.

For ther biforn he stal but curteisly,
But now he was a theef outrageously.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 78.

And munday all Day and all nyght it blew outrageously. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 59.*

There being nothing so extravagant and outrageously wild which a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief will not rather greedily swallow down than admit a Deity.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 106.

2. With shameless disregard of authority, order, morality, decency, or humanity; atrociously; audaciously; flagrantly; barbarously.

And sawe how outrageously they had slayne the bayly
he thought the mater shulde be ynull at length.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. ccol.

Lo, thy furious foes now swell,
And storm outrageously.

Milton, Ps. lxxxiii. 2.

outrageousness (out-rā'jus-ness), *n.* The state or character of being outrageous.

outrager (out-rā-jēr), *n.* One who outrages or violates; a flagrant violator.

An outrager of all laws and social duties.

H. Spencer, Sociology, p. 208.

outraier, *v.* A variant of *outray¹*.

outrake (out-rāk'), *n.* 1. An expedition or foray.—2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. *Brockett. [Scotch and North. Eng.]*

outrahce (out-rāns; *F. pron. ò-trahs'*), *n.* [Formerly also *ultrañce*; < *OF. outrance, outrance*, *F. outrance* (= *Pr. ultranza* = *It. oltranza*), < *outr*, < *L. ultra*, beyond; see *ultra*. Cf. *outrage¹*.] The last extremity. It is obsolete as an English word; but it occurs as French in the phrase *à outrance*, to the extreme; to the end; especially, in reference to a combat, until the complete defeat of one of the contestants; hence, to the death: a term derived from the practice in jousts and tournaments of breaking a fixed number of lances, striking a fixed number of sword-blows, and the like, from which custom the combat *à outrance* was to be distinguished.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the outrance.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)

Let us fight at outrance.

Fragment of an Interlude (Child's Ballads, V. 429).

outrange (out-rānj'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to outsail; sail ahead of; range by or past.

outrank (out-rānk'), *v. t.* To excel in rank or precedence; be superior in rank to.

outray¹ (out-rā'), *n.* [*< ME. outrayen, outraien, outrayen, outrayen, outrayen*, appar. < *OF. outrer, outrer* (pp. *outr*), go beyond, pass beyond, surpass, etc., < *outr*, beyond, < *L. ultra*, beyond; see *ultra*. Cf. *outré* and *outrage¹, v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To go beyond limits; advance as in invasion or attack; spread out.

All the time the great Æacides
Was conversant in arms, your foes durst not a foot address
Without their posts, so much they fear'd his lance that all
controll'd,
And now they out-ray to your fleet.

Chapman, Iliad, v. 798. (Davies.)

2. To pass beyond usual, established, or rational limits; hence, to be extravagant or mad.

Thus his teching outrages. *York Plays, p. 323.*

This warne I yow, that ye nat soevely
Out of yourself for no w shouldste outraye.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 587.

II. trans. To go beyond; surpass; overcome; defeat.

"What knyghte is yender," quod he, "canne ye me saye?
That in the feld outrayth everychone."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.

The cause why Demostenes so famously is brutid
Onely procedid for that he did outray
Echineas

Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 156.

outray² (out-rā'), *v. i.* [*< out + ray¹*.] To radiate forth; flash out, as a ray.

Therefore man's soul from God's own life outray'd.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 22.

outré (ò-trā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of outrer*, go beyond, run through, < *outr*, beyond; see *outray¹*.] Passing the bounds of what is usual and proper, or conventionally correct; extravagantly odd or peculiar; fantastically or preposterously exaggerated.

Such outré characters as militiamen themselves would
join in ridiculing.

W. Cooke, Foote, l. 67.

outréach (out-réch'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.

Man went to make an ambitious tower to outreache the clouds.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 665.

2. To cheat; overreach.

The man
Of cunning is *outréach'd*; we must be safe.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

II. intrans. To reach out; be extended or proffered.

Love outreaching unto all God's creatures.
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

outréason (out-ré'zn), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to outréason the very Athenians.

South, Sermons, VII. ii.

outréckon (out-rék'n), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men out-reckon ages.

Fletcher, Valentinian, l. 1.

outrécuidance (*F. pron. ò-tr-kwè-dons'*), *n.* [*F. (= It. oltracotanza, oltracuitanza), < outre*, beyond, + *OF. cuidre* = *It. cuitare*, think, < *L. cogitare*, think; see *cogitate*.] Overweening presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and outrécuidance. *Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.*

It is a strange outrécuidance; your humour too much redoundeth.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

outrédde (out-réd'n), *v. t.* To surpass in redness; be or grow redder than. *Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.*

outrédet, *v. t.* [*ME., < out + rede¹*.] Same as *atredet*.

outréign (out-rān'), *v. t.* To reign longer than; reign through the whole of (a period of time). *Spenser, F. Q., ll. x. 45.*

outrély¹, adv. An obsolete form of *utterly*.

outrémert (ò-tr-mār'), *n.* [*F., ultramarine*, < *outr* (< *L. ultra*), beyond, + *mer* (< *L. mare*), sea. Cf. *ultramarine*.] Ultramarine blue.

outrénnet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *outrun*.

outrick (out-rik'), *n.* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

outride (out-rid'), *v.* [*< ME. outryden*; < *out + ride*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To ride out.—2. To ride before or beside a carriage as attendant; be an outrider.

II. trans. To pass in riding; ride faster than.

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back
With joyful tidings; and, being better horsed,
Out-rod me.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 86.

For this advantage ago from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ill. 388.

outride (out-rid), *n.* [*< outride, v.*] A riding out; an excursion; also, a place for riding.

Your province is the town; leave me a small out-ride in the country, and I shall be content.

Samerville, To Mr. Hogarth.

outrider (out-ri'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. outrider*; < *outride* + *-er¹*.] One who rides out or forth. Specifically—(a) A summoner whose office it was to cite men before the sheriff. (b) A monk whose special duty it was to visit outlying or distant manors.

Here pelure and palfrayes poure menne lytode,
And religious out-ryders reclused in here cloistres.

Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

(c) A person on horseback, especially a servant, who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Then came the out-riders for the royal carriage, and then the Prince of Wales' carriage.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 30.

(d) One who is in the habit of riding out for pleasure.

A monk ther was, a fah for the malstrie,
An out-rydere, that loved venerye [hunting].

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 166.

(e) A highwayman. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I fear thou art some outrider, that lives by taking of purses here on Bassett's Heath.

Hogynod, l. Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, l. 43).

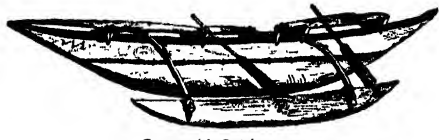
outrigger (out-rig'cr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (a) A spar rigged out from a ship's top or crossrees, to spread the breast-buckstays. (b) Any boom rigged out from a ship's side to hang boats by. (c) A heavy spar or strong beam of wood placed across a ship's deck, lashed securely to both sides of the ship, and having tackles from its projecting ends to the masthead, to assist in securing the mast while the ship is hove down. (d) Any spar thrust out to help to give a lead to a purchase or to extend a sail.—2. An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat and carrying a rowlock at its extremity, designed to increase the leverage of the oar. Hence—3. A light boat provided with such apparatus.

Looking at the river, we find the introduction of the outrigger, a vessel which Leech represents as highly unpopular with short gentlemen requiring a "boat for an hour."

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 54.

4. A frame rigged out from the side of canoes in the islands of the Indian and Pacific

oceans, to form a counterpoise and prevent the boat from upsetting. Such outriggers are sometimes placed on both sides of the boat, sometimes only on one



Canoe with Outrigger.

side. They generally consist of two spars, rigged out one from each end of the canoe, with a canoe-shaped block of wood or bamboo connecting their outer ends.

5. In *mach.*: (a) A pulley or wheel extended outside of the general frame of a machine. (b) The jib of a crane, or a joist projecting from a building to support a hoisting-tackle.—6. See the quotation.

παρῳπος (sc. *ἵππος*), a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (*εὐνοπία*), an outrigger. *Liddell and Scott, English-Greek Lexicon*, under *παρῳπος*.

outrigger-hoist (out-rig'ér-hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus in guide-posts rigged out from an outer wall, as distinguished from a hatch-way-hoist. *E. H. Knight.*

outright (out-rit'), *adv.* [*ME. outright, outrighte*; *< out + right, adv.*] 1. Straight on; right onward; directly; hence, at once; immediately; without delay.

A reuer of the brone ther ran *out-ryste*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 1067.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To the full extent; completely; entirely; altogether; without reservation: as, to settle a bargain *outright*.

Within a while after (as he that is falling is sooner put oar) the frere made the foole madder *outright*, and brought him blyndfold downe into the deepest doungeon of that deuillish hersey. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 483.

Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide *outright*: Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtured Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., l. 2. 41.

When I had store of money, I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise, But never laugh'd *outright*. *Beau. and FL., Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 1.

A lie that is all a lie may be met and fought with *outright*. *Tennyson, The Grandmother.*

The relations between author and publisher are simply those between principal and agent, or where an author sells *outright*, between buyer and seller. *The Author*, l. 62.

outrival (out-ri'vål), *v. t.* To surpass; excel.

Having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 138.

outrivet (out-riv'), *v. t.* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently. *Bp. Hall, Satires*, IV. i. 11.

outroad (out-röd), *n.* [Formerly also *outrode*; *< out + road*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion, expedition, or foray: opposed to *inroad*.

That issuing out they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea, as the king had commanded him. *1 Mac.* xv. 41.

But as for Africka, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his reign it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *out-rodes*. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

outroar (out-rör'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.

O, that I were Upon the hill of Baan, to *outroar* The horned herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 13. 127.

outromance (out-rö-mans'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character.

Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers. *Fuller.*

outroom (out-rö-m), *n.* A chamber on the confines of a house; an outlying or remote apartment.

Some *out-room* or corner of the dining-chamber. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, II. 1.

outropet, *n.* [*< out + rope², roup.*] Sale by auction; outcry.

As at common *outropes*, when households-stuffe is to bee sold, they cry, Who gives more? *Dekker, Dead Terme* (1608). (*Nares.*)

Vendre à l'encant, to sell by portsale or *outrops*. *Colgrave.*

outrun (out-run'), *v.* [*ME. outrunnen*; *< out + run*.] I. *trans.* 1. To run past or beyond; run further or more swiftly than; overcome in running or racing; leave behind, as by superior speed; hence, to surpass in competition; outrival; get the better of.

So they ran both together, and the other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. *John* x. 4.

My Imagination *out-runs* all you can say. *Steele, Tender Husband*, iv. 1.

2. To run so as to escape; escape by or as by running; hence, to elude.

If these men have defeated the law and *outrun* native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 176.

3. To pass beyond the bounds of; exceed: as, to allow zeal to *outrun* discretion.

Those who formerly had *outrunne* the canons with their additional conformitie (ceremonizing more than was enjoined) now would make the canons come up to them. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. III. 14.

A boy whose tongue *outruns* his knowledge. *M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.*

To *outrun* the constable. See *constable*.

II. *intrans.* To run out.

When the whale has been harpooned, the first order given is "Stern all!" to clear the boat from the whale, and the next is "Wet line!" to prevent the friction from the *outrunning* line. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. II. 265.

out-runner (out-run'ér), *n.* That which runs or flows forth from a stream; a side channel or overflow.

In some *out-runner* of the river, where the streams run not strongly. *W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, I. 194.

outrush (out-rush'), *v. t.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. *Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xiv.

outrush (out-rush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out; an outflow.

outsail (out-säl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than; leave behind in sailing.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me. *Fletcher, Wit without Money*, i. 1.

out-sale (out-säl'), *n.* A public sale; an auction. [To] make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an *out-sale*? 'Tis an unthrifty sin. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, i. 206. (*Davies.*)

outscape (out-skäp), *n.* A way or opportunity to escape; escape.

He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an *outscape*. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 186.

outscoold (out-sköld'), *v. t.* To surpass in scolding.

We grant thou canst *outscoold* us; fare thee well. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 160.

outscore (out-skörn'), *v. t.* To overcome by haughty disregard; defy; despise.

Kent. I know you. Where's the king? *Genl.* Contending with the fretful element; . . . Strives in his little world of man to *out-score* The to-and-fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 1. 10.

outsourcing (out'skour'ing), *n.* Substance washed or scoured out.

outsell (out-sel'), *v. t.* 1†. To exceed in value or worth; excel.

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift, And yet enrich'd it too. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 4. 102.

2. To exceed in amount of sales; sell better or more than.

Take notice, she has my commission To add thou in the next edition; They may *out-sell* a better thing; So halloo, boys; God save the King! *Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.*

3. To sell for more than.

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines Were held the best, and *out-sold* other men's. *Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman*, II. 1.

So good the grain growing here, that it *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel. *Fuller, Worthless, Cambridgeshire*, I. 221.

outsend (out-send'), *v. t.* [*ME. outsenden*; *< out + send*.] To send out or forth.

What! doth the Sun his rayes that he *out-sends* Smother or choke? *Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia*, III. II. 42.

outsending (out'sen'ding), *n.* A message abroad; a thing sent out.

The sea being open vnto him, his *outsendings* might bee without view or noting. *Daniel, Hist. Eng.*, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

outsentry (out'sen'tri), *n.*; pl. *outsentries* (-triz). *Milit.*, a sentry placed considerably in advance; a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it; a picket.

out-servant (out'sér'vant), *n.* A servant who does outside work.

Perhaps one of the *out-servants* had, through malice, accident, or carelessness, flung in the stone. *Swift, Directions to Servants* (Chamber-maid).

outset (out'set), *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.

This is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey. *Burke.*

He had arrested himself in the very *outset*. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 323.

outsetter (out'set'ér), *n.* An emigrant. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

outsetting (out'set'ing), *n.* A beginning; start; outset.

Giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an *outsetting*, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 18. (*Davies.*)

outsetting (out'set'ing), *a.* Setting outward or off-shore; drawing or tending away from the land.

A strong *outsetting* tide. *Quadrangle, Boat Saller's Manual*, p. 229.

outsettlement (out'set'l-mēt), *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outsettler (out'set'lér), *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

outshine (out-shin'), *v.* I. *intrans.* To shine out or forth; emit beams or luster.

Bright, *out-shining* beams. *Shak.*, Rich. III., l. 3. 268.

II. *trans.* To shine more brightly than; surpass in brilliancy or luster; hence, to be more illustrious, beautiful, witty, etc., than; surpass in some good quality.

And all their tops bright glistening with gold, That seem'd to *outshine* the dimm'd skye. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. ix. 21.

I am a queen, a goddess, I know not what, And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *outshine* it. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 1.

High on a throne of royal state, which far *Outshone* the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, . . . Satan exalted sat. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 2.

Homer does not only *out-shine* all other Poets in the Variety, but also in the Novelty of his Characters. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 273.

outshoot (out-shöt'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass or excel in shooting.

Johnny Cock *out-shot* a' the foresters. *Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 244).

2. To shoot beyond; overshoot.

You see how too much wisdom evermore *Out-shoots* the truth. *Chapman, All Fools*, iv. 1.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

outshot (out'shot), *n.* A projection; the projecting part of a building. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotl.*]

There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small *outshot*, or projecting part of the building, occupied by a little sleeping apartment. *Scott, Monastery*, xxviii.

outshots (out'shots), *n. pl.* [See def.] In the manufacture of paper, the second quality of white paper-rags: so called from the fact that, in sorting the stock, the second-quality rags are sorted or "shot out" into a heap by themselves. [*Eng.*]

outshow (out-shō'), *v. t.* To present publicly; exhibit openly.

He blusht to see another sunne below, Ne durst again his fierce face *outshow*. *England's Helicon* (1614). (*Nares.*)

outside (out'sid or out-sid'), *n.* and *a.* [*< out + side*.] I. *n.* 1. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure, barrier, or inclosing line or surface of any kind, as opposed to the *inside*, or the part or place that lies within.

And behold a wall on the *outside* of the house round about. *Ezek.* xl. 5.

I throw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

2. One who or that which is without; particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage. [*Colloq.*]

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front *outsides*, the one inside, Nicholas, the good-temper'd man, and Mr. Squeers partook. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, v.

3. The external part of a thing; the outer surface; the exterior.

Show the inside of your purse to the *outside* of his hand, and no more ado. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 884.

Men that look no farther than their *outsides* think health an appearance unto life. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 44.

Courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my *outside*. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, l. 6.

4. External aspect or garb; that which merely strikes the eye; appearance.

O, what a goodly *outside* falsehood hath! *Shak.*, M. of V., l. 3. 104.

Trusting our hopeful gentry unto pedants, Fellows of *outside*, and mere bark. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

5t. One who or that which possesses a fair exterior, but lacks genuine underlying excellences; a mere hypocrite or a vain show.

The rest are "hypocrites, ambidexters," *outsides*, so many turning pictures, a lion on the one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 89.*

6. An externality; an outward form; a mere formality.

Christians degenerated apace into *outsides*, as days and meats, and divers other ceremonies. *Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.*

7. The furthest limit; the utmost; generally with the definite article.

Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

8. pl. In printing, the top and bottom quires, more or less imperfect, of a ream of paper.—**Outside of a sword-hilt and guard**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the back of the hand, and that part of a sword-guard which protects the back of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *inside*.—**Patent outside**. See *patent*.—**Syn. 1.** *Outside, Exterior, Surface, Superficies*. *Outside* is opposed to *inside*, *exterior* to *interior*, *surface* to *substance*, and *superficies* to *contents*. *Outside* is the common word. *Exterior* is a dignified word, applying to a thing of some consequence: as, the *exterior* of a house. *Surface* is popular; *superficies* is scientific. A *surface* may be rough or smooth; a *superficies* is regarded as smooth. See *exterior, a.*

II. a. 1. Being on the outside; belonging to the surface or exterior; situated on or beyond the limits or bounds.—**2.** Limited to the surface or exterior; superficial; consisting in mere show; existing in appearance only.

The rest on *outside* merit but presume. *Pope, Dunciad, i. 135.*

3. Situated, seated, carried, or traveling on the exterior of a vehicle: as, an *outside* place; an *outside* passenger.—**4.** Extreme; reaching or exceeding the limit; all that or more than is actual, is required, etc.: as, an *outside* estimate of expenses.

A Huguenot built this hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be supposed that he dedicated it to the most ultra, *outside* idea of liberty. *W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 50.*

5. Not directly concerned or interested; occupying an external position or having an external relation.

It was time to show their teeth; and, as soon as they did, it became evident to all *outside* spectators that the old game was up. *Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 241.*

Outside country, districts outside the line of settlement. [*Australia*.]

"When the humour seizes them they can be kind enough," returned the cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the *out-side country*. *Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, p. 162.*

Outside station, a station outside the line of settlement; in general, any station very remote in the bush. [*Australia*.]

I am to have charge of one of the *outside* sheep stations at what seems to me to be a liberal salary. *Mrs. Campbell Praed, Head-Station, p. 123.*

outside (out-sid'), *adv. and prep.* [*< outside, n.*]

I. adv. 1. On the outside; on the exterior; at or beyond the limits; externally; outwardly; without; not within; not in a house or assemblage.

He better sees who stands *outside* Than they who in procession ride. *Whittier, Maids of Attitash.*

2. Beyond a harbor; out at sea: as, it is rough weather *outside*.—**3.** On the exterior of a vehicle: as, to travel *outside*.—**4.** To the exterior; from a point within to a point without; forth; out: as, to go *outside*.—**Outside of**, on or to the exterior of; without; outward from.

II. prep. 1. On the exterior of; beyond.

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments, . . . stood *outside* the window. *Dickens, Christmas Carol, ii.*

The unanimous opinion of that community is that the Colonel and his household are, in reference to any and to everything *outside* their family circle, the "closest people"—strong emphasis on closest—in the world! *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 41.*

2. To the exterior of; outward from: as, to go *outside* the house.

outside-car (out-sid-kär), *n.* An Irish jauntying-car.

outsideness (out-sid-nes), *n.* Externality; outness. *T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 52.*

outsider (out-si'dër), *n.* [*< outside + -er*.] **1.** One who is on the outside of an inclosure, barrier, boundary, etc., literally or figuratively; one who is without. Specifically—(a) One who is outside of or does not belong to some particular party, association, or set.

Outsiders looked with a kind of new, half-jealous respect on these privileged few who had so suddenly become the "General's party." *Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.*

(b) One who is unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question.

In regard to complex statistical statements the *outsider* cannot be too careful to ascertain from those who compiled them as far as possible what are the points requiring elucidation. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.*

(c) In horse-racing, a horse not included among the favorites, or not a favorite in the betting.

The success of a rank *outsider* will be described as "a misfortune to backers." *R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 288.*

2. pl. A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws which can be inserted in a keyhole from the outside to turn the key. [*Thieves' slang*.]

outsight (out'sit'), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** Sight for that which is without; outlook; power of observation.

If a man have not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindness. *Bretton, Old Man's Lesson, p. 11. (Davies.)*

More insight and more *outsight*. *Browning, Ring and Book, i. 747.*

II. a. In Scots law, in the phrase *outsight plenishing*, a designation given to outdoor movables, as horses, cows, and oxen, or plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry.

outsit (out-sit'), *v. t.* **1.** To sit beyond the time of.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

2. To sit longer than (another person); tire out in sitting.

He stubbornly *outsat*, that evening, his wife and daughter, who would remain upon the scene, the former determined, as long as they could. *The Century, XXXV. 675.*

outskin (out'skin'), *n.* The external skin; the surface.

The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth Or state. *Shirley (and Fletcher), Coronation, v. 1.*

outskip (out-skip'), *v. t.* To avoid by flight; escape.

Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.*

outs skirt (out'skört'), *n.* A section or part that skirts, runs, or lies along the edge or boundary of a specified area; a border or border region; a purlieu: used chiefly in the plural: as, the *outs skirts* of a forest or of a town; the *outs skirts* of science.

See as they mighte keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out-skirle* of Moathe in awe. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

outsleep (out-slep'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall *out-sleep* the coming morn As much as we this night have overwatch'd. *Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 372.*

outs lide (out-slid'), *v. t.* To slide outward or forward; advance by sliding.

At last our grating keels *outs lide*, Our good boats forward swing. *Whittier, At Port Royal.*

outsling (out-sling'), *v. t.* [*ME. outslungen; < out + sling*.] **1.** To sling out; scatter abroad.

I shal hym make his pens [pence] *outslynge*. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 5987.*

2. To hurl forth from or as from a sling. *Dr. II. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 5.*

outsoar (out-sör'), *v. t.* To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth. *Government of the Tongue, § 9. (Latham.)*

He has *outsoared* the shadow of our night. *Shelley, Adonais, st. 40.*

out-sole (out'söl'), *n.* The outer sole of a boot or shoe, which bears upon the ground when in use. Between the in-sole and the out-sole the margin of the upper is fitted and attached to both these soles by stitching or pegging.

outspan (out'span'), *v. I. trans.* To unyoke or unhitch (oxen from a wagon); unharness or unsaddle (a horse or horses). [*South Africa*.]

II. intrans. To detach oxen from a wagon; hence, to encamp. [*South Africa*.]

outsparkle (out-spär'kl'), *v. t.* To surpass in brilliancy; outglitter; outshine. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 61.*

outspeak (out-spék'), *v. t. I. trans.* To surpass in speaking; say or express more than; signify or claim superiority to; be superior to in meaning or significance.

Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing: The several parcels of his plate, his treasure, Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household; which I find at such proud rate that it *outspeaks* Possession of a subject. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 127.*

Why, this indeed is physic! and *outspeaks* The knowledge of cheap drugs. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.*

outstart

Whose graces do as far *outspoke* your fame As fame doth silence.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. intrans. To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,

I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.

Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

outspeckle (out'spek'-l'), *n.* A spectacle; a laughing-stock. [*Scotch*.]

"Whae drives thir kye?" gan Willie say,

"To make an *outspeckle* o' me?"

Jannie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

outspeed (out-spéd'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed or velocity; outstrip.

Outspeed the sun around the orbed world.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

outs pend (out-spend'), *v. t.* To surpass in outlay; spend more money than.

King Cole was not a merrier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day; he *outs pend* princes. *Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

outs pend (out'spend'), *n.* [*< outspend, v.*] Outlay; expenditure.

A more *outs pend* of savageness. *Jer. Taylor.*

outs pent (out-spent'), *p. a.* Thoroughly spent or wearied; tired out; exhausted.

Outspend with this long course,

The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse.

Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

outs pin (out-spin'), *v. t.* To spin out; finish; exhaust.

Giles wisheth that his long-yarn'd life

Were quite *out-spun*.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, No. 42.

Patience with her cup o' erran,
With her weary thread *outs pin*,
Murmurs that her work is done.

Whittier, Texas.

outs poken (out'spo'kn'), *a.* **1.** Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.

I know the man I would have: a quick-witted, *outs poken*, inclusive fellow. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii.*

2. Uttered or expressed with frankness or boldness: as, *outs poken* disapproval.

outs pokenness (out'spo'kn-nes'), *n.* The quality of being *outs poken*; candidness; frankness of speech.

outs port (out-spört'), *v. t.* To sport beyond; outdo in sport.

Good Michael, look you to the guard to-night:

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,

Not to *outs port* discretion. *Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 3.*

outs pread (out-spre'd'), *v. t.* To spread out; extend.

On the watery calm

His brooding wings the Spirit of God *outs pread*.

Milton, P. L., vii. 235.

outs pring (out-spring'), *v. i.* [*< ME. outspringen; < out + spring*.] **1.** To spring forth.

Duntes that were strong ynou, that the fur *out-spring* Of the helmes al about, & some velle among.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 460.

2. To originate; descend.

As that there comen is to Tyrians court

Arucas, one *outs pring* of Troyan blood,

To whom fair Dido wold her self be wed.

Surrey, A-field, iv.

outstand (out-stand'), *v. I. trans. 1t.* To resist effectually; withstand; sustain without yielding.

Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or *outstand*

The power I had to crush thee into air.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

2. To stand or remain beyond; outstay.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material

To the tender of our present.

Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 207.

II. intrans. 1. To project outward from the main body; stand out prominently; be prominent.

An *outstanding* feature of these rooms is their size.

The Engineer, LXVI. 516

2. To stand out to sea.

But many a keel shall seaward turn,

And many a sail *outstand*.

Whittier, Dead Ship of Harpswell.

3. To stand over; remain untouched, unimpaired, unsettled, uncollected, unpaid, or otherwise undetermined: as, *outstanding* contracts.

Political union [among the Arabs] has left *outstanding* the family-organization, but has added something to it.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

Outstanding term. See *term*.

outstare (out-stär'), *v. t.* To stare out of countenance; face down; browbeat; outface.

I'll follow and *outstare* him. *Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 11. 29.*

outstart (out-stärt'), *v. i.* [*< ME. outsterten; < out + start*.] To start out; start up.

The peple *outsterte*, and caste the carte to grounde

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 227.

outstay (out-stā'), *v. t.* To stay longer than; overstay; remain beyond: as, to *outstay* one's welcome.

You, niece, provide yourself:
If you *outstay* the time, upon mine honour,
And in the greatness of my word, you die.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 3. 90.

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, I. 3.

outstep¹ (out-step'), *v. t.* To step or go beyond; exceed; overstep. *Imp. Dict.*
outstep², *conj.* A corruption of *outcept*.

My son's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, Itha gaol; for peeping into another man's purse; and *outstep* the King be miserable [compassionate] hees like to totter.
Heywood, 1 Edward IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 72).

outstrain (out-strān'), *v. t.* 1. To stretch to the utmost; extend to the full.
All his [a serpent's] foldes are now in length *outstrained*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, I. 280.

2. To exert one's self more than; surpass by more strenuous effort.
But John . . .
His fellow-traveller did soon *out-strain*
And gat before. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xiv. 130.

3. To stretch to excess; overstrain.
The *outstrain'd* tent flags loosely. *Southey*, Thalaba, III.

out-street (out-strēt), *n.* A street in the outskirts of a town. *Johnson*.

outstretch (out-strech'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *outstrecchen* (pret. **outstraught*, *outstrought*); < *out* + *stretch*.] To stretch or spread out; extend; expand: used chiefly in the past participle.
And forth his necke and heed *out-strought*.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 1515.

[So in early editions; modern editions read *he straught*, or *out straught*.]

The Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an *outstretched* arm. *Deut.* xxvi. 8.
Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with *outstretched* arms.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 68.

(On the ground
Outstretch'd he lay, on the cold ground; and oft
Cursed his creation. *Milton*, P. L., x. 851.

outstride (out-strid'), *v. t.* To surpass in stride.
Outriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

outstrike (out-strik'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in striking; deal a harder or swifter blow than.
This blows my heart:
If swift thought break it not, a swifter mean
Shall *outstrike* thought; but thought will do 't, I feel.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 30.

2. To strike out; mark out; cancel.
This sentence serves and that my hand *out-strikes*.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

outstrip (out-strip'), *v. t.* [*Appar.* < *out* + *strip* (where some conjecture *trip*); but prob. a corruption of **outstriek* or **outstrike*, < *out* + *strike*, in the old sense 'go,' 'proceed,' 'advance' (as in *'stricken* in years'): see *strike*.] 1. To outrun; advance or go beyond; exceed.
He . . . *farre outstript* him in villainous words, and over-banded him in bitter terms.
Nashe, Merce Penlesse, p. 38.

Especially when I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne: So that I gesse that women are cyther easie to be *out stripped*, or willing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber reprints), p. 419.

You have *outstrip* the wing of our desires.
Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, I. 1.
He had . . . a wonderful genius for mathematical learning, in which he far *outstripped* me.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 55.

2. To flee beyond the reach of; escape.
Though they can *outstrip* men, they have no wings to fly from God.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 177.

outsuave (out-sut'), *v. t.* To exceed in subtlety. [*Rare.*]

The devil, I think,
Cannot *out-suave* thee.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

outsucken (out-suk'n), *a.* In *Scots* law, pertaining to a district not astricted to a particular mill.—**outsucken** multure, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. See *multure*, *multureur*, *sucken*, *tsucken*.

outsum (out-suin'), *v. t.* To outnumber. [*Rare.*]
The prisoners of that shameful day *out-sum'd*
Their conquerors. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, II.

outswear (out-swär'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; overcome by swearing.
We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 17.

outsweat (out-swet'), *v. t.* To obtain by sweat or labor; work hard for; earn.

Out upon 't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-sweat* it that thinks he has got a catch on 't.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, I. 1.

outsweeten (out-swē'tn), *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

outswell (out-swel'), *v. t.* 1. To swell to a greater degree than; surpass in inflation.
Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 9.

2. To overflow.
A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overdown both our church and state.
Heyt, Sermon (1658), p. 185. (*Latham*.)

outswift (out-swift'), *v. t.* To surpass in swiftness; leave behind in flight.
And on the sand leaving no print behinde,
Out-swifted Arrows, and out-went the Winds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

outsyllable (out-sil'a-bl), *v. t.* To exceed in number of syllables; contain more syllables than. [*Rare.*]
The name of Plantagenet; which, as it did *out-syllable* Tudor in the mouths, so did it *out-vic* it in the affections of the English. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire, III. 273.

out-take (out-tāk'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *outtaken*; < *out* + *take*.] To take out; except.
Therefore this tree alone,
Adam, this *out-take* I,
The frute of it negh none,
For an ye do, then shall ye dye.
York Plays, p. 20.

out-take (out-tāk'), *prep.* [*ME.*, < *out-take*, *v.*] Except; besides.
Alle that y haue y graunt the,
Outtake my wyfe.
MS. Cantab., Fl. II. 38. (*Halliwell*.)

Ich hebe also that sayen it is to sowe,
In landes drie, *outtake* of hem the bene.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

out-taken (out-tā'kn), *pp.* and *prep.* [*ME.*, *pp.* of *out-take*. Cf. equiv. *except*.] Excepted; except.
And ye Alderman schal haue, euere-iche day whyles ye drynk lastes, *out-taken* ye first nyht and ye last, a galoun of ale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

He hadde that thei schuld maistris be
Ouer alle-kyne thyng, *out-tane* a tree he taught them
till.
York Plays, p. 29.

out-takingly (out-tā'king-li), *adv.* Exceptionally. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, x.

out-talk (out-tāk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; surpass in talking.
What! this gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 248.

out-tanet, *pp.* and *prep.* A contraction of *out-taken*.

out-tell (out-tel'), *v. t.* To count beyond; over-reckon.
This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock
For haste, he is not here.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, I. 1.

out-term (out-térn), *n.* Outward figure; superficial appearance; mere exterior.
Not to bear cold fires, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward fires and lives of men.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

outthrow (out-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw out; cast forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 1.

out-tongue (out-tung'), *v. t.* To speak louder than; drown the sound of.
Let him do his spite:
My services which I have done the signory
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 19.

out-top (out-top'), *v. t.* To reach above the top or summit of; rise above or be higher than; overtop; hence, to be or become more eminent than; excel.
The treasurer began then to *out-top* me.
Cabbala, The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

So these dark giants *out-top* their fellow-vegetables.
The Century, XXVII. 38.

out-travel (out-trav'el), *v. t.* To surpass as a traveler; travel further, more swiftly, or more extensively than.
She then besought him to go instantly, that he might *out-travel* the ill news, to his mother.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 2.

out-turn (out-térn), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; output: as, the *out-turn* of a mine.
At Kagmarl alone 300 men are employed in the business [metal-working], and the yearly *out-turn* is over 150,000 lbs.
G. C. M. Burdwood, Indian Arts, I. 159.

Statements of crop *out-turns* and prices.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 247

out-twine (out-twin'), *v. t.* To disentangle extricate; disengage.
He stopped, and from the wound the reed *outtwined*.
Fairfax

outusure (out-ū'zhūr), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. [*Rare.*]
Out-usure Jews, or Irishmen *out-usure*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, II. 38

outvalue (out-val'ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value
Boyle, Works, I. 281.

The wondrous child,
Whose silver warble wild
Outvalued every pulsing sound.
Emerson, Threnody

outvenom (out-ven'om), *v. t.* To surpass in venomous or poisonous character.
No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 37

outvie (out-vi'), *v. t.* To outbid; outdo; surpass in rivalry or emulation.
Why, then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firm promise; Gremio is *out-vied*.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 387

I love thus to *outvie* a news-monger.
Steele, Lying Lover, I. 1

outvigil (out-vij'il), *v. t.* To surpass in vigilance; outwatch.
The tender care of King Charles did *outvigil* their watchfulness.
Fuller, Worthies, Kent, II. 128

outvillain (out-vil'ān), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.
He hath *out-villained* villainy so far that the rarity re deems him.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 305

outvoice (out-vois'), *v. t.* To render inaudible by greater loudness of voice; be more clamorous or noisy than.
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.)

outvote (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; defeat by greater number of votes; outnumber.
Sense and appetite *outvote* reason.
South, Sermons, III. vi

outwait (out-wāl), *n.* [*ME.*, < *out* + *wait*² *wale*².] An outcast.
Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
And al in care translated is my joy.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseide

outwait (out-wāt'), *v. t.* To lie in ambush longer than; surpass in waiting or expecting.
He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait* a sergeant for you.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2

outwake (out-wāk'), *v. t.* To remain watchful or sleepless longer than; outwatch.
And now I can *outwake* the nightingale,
Outwatch an usurer. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. 1

outwalk (out-wāk'), *v. t.* To walk further, longer or faster than; leave behind in walking.
Outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles

outwall (out-wāl), *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. External appearance; exterior. [*Rare.*]
For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse, and take
What it contains. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 1. 41

outward, **outwards** (out-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*ME.* *outward*, *outeward*, < *AS.* *ūteward* (= *OFries.* *utward*, *utawerd*, *utaward* = *MLG.* *ūtwerdes* = *OHG.* *ūzwertes*, *ūzwert*, *MHG.* *ūzwert*; *G.* *auswärts*), *outward*, < *ūt*, *ūtē*, *out*, + *-ward* *E.-ward*. Cf. *outward*, *a.*] 1. To or toward the exterior; away from some point in the interior of a space or body to one beyond it limits; forth; outside.
An ladde her *outward* of the chyrche.
Rob. of Gloucestre, p. 385

Crying with full voice
"Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," aroused
Lancelot, who rushing *outward* lionlike
Leapt on him and hur'd him headlong.
Tennyson, Guinevere

2. Away from port: as, a ship bound *outward* [The ship] was fourteen weeks *outward*, and yet lost but one man.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 446

3. So as to be exterior or visible; out.
A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward*!
Shak., T. N., III. 1. 14

4. On the exterior; outwardly; externally; hence, visibly; apparently; seemingly; superficially.

It is a greet folye, a woman to have a fair array *outward* and in hirself foul inward. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful *outward*, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. *Mat. xxiii. 27.*

Let me comply with you in this garb, lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must show fairly *outward*, should more appear like entertainment than yours. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 392.*

Outward face! a command to troops to face to the right and left from their center.

outward (out'wārd), *a. and n.* [*< ME. outward, < AS. útweard, outward, external: see outward, adv.*] *I. a. 1.* Directed toward the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Of or pertaining to the exterior or outside; external; outer; extrinsic; formal: opposed to *inward*: as, mere *outward* change.

Commend not a man for his beauty; neither abhor a man for his *outward* appearance. *Eccles. xi. 2.*

Haman was come into the *outward* court of the king's house. *Esther vi. 4.*

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immaak our noted *outward* garments. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 203.*

He may show what *outward* courage he will: but I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 118.*

Being both blinded with lightnings and amazed with inward terrors and *outward* tempests. *Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 360.*

I come to kiss these fair hands, and to shew,
In *outward* ceremonies, the dear love
Writ in my heart. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.*

He must have been still a very young man when that *outward* reformation took place which . . . gave evidence at least of right intentions under the direction of a strong will. *Southey, Bunyan, p. 85.*

3. Beyond the limits or boundaries; hence, foreign.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Sir J. Haywood.*

4. In *theol.*, carnal; fleshly; not spiritual: as, the *outward* man.

That circumcision, which is *outward* in the flesh. *Rom. ii. 28.*

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *2 Cor. iv. 16.*

The Magistrat hath only to deal with the *outward* part, I mean not of the body alone, but of the mind in all her *outward* acts, which in Scripture is call'd the *outward* man. *Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.*

5. See the quotation.

A man given to drinking and other vices, especially of living beyond his income and so reducing himself in his circumstances, would still be described by his neighbours (in Cumberland, England) as an *outward* man. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 149.*

Outward angle. See *angle*, 1.—**Outward charges.** See *charge*.—**Outward euthanasia.** See *euthanasia*.—*Syn. 2. Eudorian, etc.* See *edior*.

II. n. 1. External form; external appearance; the exterior.

I do not think
So fair an *outward* and such stuff within
Endows a man but he. *Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 23.*

2. That which is without; the outer or objective world. [*Rare.*]

There is nothing here,
Which, from the *outward* to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought. *Tennyson, Elinore.*

out-ward (out'wārd), *n.* [*< out + ward.*] A ward in a separate wing or building attached to a hospital.

outward-bound (out'wārd-bound), *a.* Proceeding from a port or country: as, an *outward-bound* ship.

outwardly (out'wārd-li), *adv.* *1.* On the exterior or surface; outside; externally; hence, as regards appearance; visibly; perceptibly.

They could not so carry closely but both much of their doings and sayings were discovered, although *outwardly* they set a fair face on things. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 113.*

I the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which *outwardly* ye show? *Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 54.*

She is *outwardly*
All that bewitches sense, all that entices;
Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it. *Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.*

Even so ye also *outwardly* appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. *Mat. xxiii. 28.*

2. Away from the center; toward the outer part or outside: as, in entomology, a mark prolonged *outwardly*.

outwardness (out'wārd-ness), *n.* The state of being outward; objectivity; externality.

outwards, *adv.* See *outward*.

outward-sainted (out'wārd-sān'ted), *a.* Publicly accounted or outwardly seeming to be a saint; by implication, hypocritical. [*A nonce-word.*]

This *outward-sainted* deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 89.*

outwash (out-wosh'), *v. t.* [= *D. uitwaschen* = *MLG. útwaschen* = *G. auswaschen* = *Sw. utvaska* = *Dan. udvaske*; as *out* + *wash*.] To wash out; cleanse from. *Donne.* [*Rare.*]

outwatch (out-woch'), *v. t.* To surpass in watching; watch longer than; observe till the object watched disappears.

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *outwatch* the Bear. *Milton, 11 Penseroso, l. 87.*

outway (out'wā), *n.* [= *D. uitweg* = *MLG. útwech* = *G. ausweg* = *Sw. utväg* = *Dan. udvej*; as *out* + *way*.] A way or passage out; an outlet.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd. *P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.*

outwealth (out-welth'), *v. t.* To surpass in wealth or prosperity. See the quotation under *outwit*, 1.

outwear (out-wā'r'), *v. t.* *1.* To wear out; exhaust utterly; wear away; waste; impair; hence, to render obsolete.

Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And works of noblest wits to nought *outwears*,
That famous monument hath quite dostate. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.*

Their knot of love
Tid, weav'd, intangl'd with so true, so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out-worn*, never undone. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 2.*

Better at home lie bed-ridden, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemployed, with age *outworn*. *Milton, S. A., l. 580.*

Hypocrisy and Custom make their minds
The fanes of many a worship now *outworn*. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, l. 1.*

2. To exhaust gradually by use or persistence; use up; consume; hence, to pass away (time); last out; endure to the end of; wait till the expiration or conclusion of.

All that day she *outwore* in wandering. *Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.*

Come, come, away!
The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day. *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 63.*

Here by the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air? *Pope, Odyssey, v. 601.*

3. To wear or last longer than; outlast.

Loe! I have made a valender for every year,
That stole in strength, and time in *duration*, shall *outwear*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.*

outweary (out-wēr'i), *v. t.* To weary out; exhaust by weariness; fatigue exceedingly.

Yet once more are we resolv'd to try
T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety. *Cowley, Davideis, iv.*

The soldier *outwearied* with his nightly duties might on certain conditions absent himself from matins with the master's consent. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 103.*

outweed (out-wēd'), *v. t.* To weed out; extirpate as a weed.

The springing seed *outweeded*. *Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 85.*

outweep (out-wēp'), *v. t.* To surpass in weeping; weep more than.

You carry springs within your eyes, and can
Outweep the crocodile. *Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.*

outweigh (out-wā'), *v. t.* *1.* To exceed in weight; weigh more or be heavier than; turn the scale against; overweigh; overbalance; surpass in gravity or importance.

When the bad doctees of a great man lately dead *outweighed* the good, at a dead lift (St. Francis) cast in a silver Chalice, which the dead party had sometime bestowed on Franciscan devotion, and weighed up the other side, and so the Devils lost their prey. *Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 208.*

If any think brave death *outweighs* bad life,
And that his country's dearer than himself,
Let him, alone, or so many so minded,
Wave thus. *Shak., Cor., i. 6. 71.*

It was a fault;
A fault, Bellario, though thy other deeds
Of truth *outweigh'd* it. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.*

Custom, that prepares the partial scale
In which the little oft *outweighs* the great. *Wordsworth, Prelude, xii.*

One wise man's verdict *outweighs* all the fools'. *Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.*

The immense advantages which leisure and learning have conferred are largely neutralized, and in some cases

utterly *outweighed*, by the blinding influences of a subtler, deeper, and more comprehensive selfishness. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 155.*

2. To be too great a burden or task for; overtask.

When we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection;
Which if we find *outweighs* ability,
What do we then but draw anew the model? *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.*

outwell (out-wel'), *v. I. trans.* To pour forth; outpour.

His [Nilus's] fattle waves doe fertile slime *outwell*,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale. *Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 21.*

II. intrans. To gush or flow forth.

The slumbrous wave *outwellets*. *Tennyson, Claribel.*

outwelling (out'wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *outwell*, *v.*] An outflow.

The igneous beds were formed by great *outwellings* of molten matter, which spread widely over the surface. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 616.*

outwend (out-wend'), *v. i.* [*ME. outwenden*; *< out* + *wend*.] To go forth.

Manli made themperour his messageres *out-wende*,
Alle the lordes of that lond tell to somounne. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4853.*

outwin (out-win'), *v. I. trans.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thornes and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the same may easily *out-win*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.*

II. intrans. To get out.

outwind (out-wind'), *v. t.* To extricate by winding; unloose. *Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 9.*

out-window (out'win'dō), *n.* A bay-window; an oriel.

Many of their roomes have great *out-windows*, where they sit on cushions in the heat of the day. *Sandys, Travallas, p. 51.*

outwing (out-wing'), *v. t.* *1.* To move faster than, on or as on the wing; outstrip in flying.

As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish *out-wings*. *Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.*

2. Milit., to outflank.

Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [men], *outwinging* the enemy, could not come to so much share of the action. *Cromwell to Lenthall, Aug. 20, 1648 (Carlyle's Cromwell, [I. 291] (Davies)).*

outwit (out-wit'), *v. t.* *1.* To surpass in intelligence.

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when they did so much *out-wit* and *out-wealth* us! *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 253. (Davies).*

2. To surpass in plots or stratagems; defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; prove too clever for.

He never could get favour at Court, because he *outwitted* all the projectors that came near him. *Keelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.*

Do they [men] design to *outwit* infinite Wisdom, or to find such flaws in God's government of the World that he shall be contented to let them go unpunished? *Stillington, Sermons, I. ii.*

I little thought he should *outwit* me so! *Shelley, The Cenci, l. 1.*

outwit (out'wit'), *n.* [*ME. < out* + *wit*.] The faculty of observation, or the knowledge gained by observation and experience: opposed to *in-wit*.

With inwit and with *outwit* ymaginen and studye,
As best for his body be. *Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 289.*

outwith (out'wīth or -with), *adv. and prep.* [*< ME. outwith, outwith; < out* + *with*; a transposed form of *without*.] *1.* *adv.* Without; on the outward side; outwardly; externally.

That signede Theseu crist for sake of vro kuynde
Was nout *out-with* so cler lute with-inne he was clone. *Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), l. 186.*

II. prep. Without; outside of. [*Scotch.*]

Uthir places *outwith* the borowis.
Quoted in *Ritton Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 339.*

The evidence, *outwith* her family, of the major having previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses. *Lord Deas.*

outwoman (out-wūm'an), *v. t.* To surpass as a woman; excel in womanliness. [*Rare.*]

She could not be unmann'd—no, nor *outwoman'd*. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.*

outwood (out'wūd), *n.* An outlying wood.

"But yonder is an *outwood*," said Robin,
"An *outwood* all and a shade." *Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).*

outwork (out'wōrk), *n.* *1.* Work done outside, out of doors, or in the fields, as distinguished from indoor work. [*Scotch.*]—*2.* In *fort.*, one of the minor defenses constructed in advance of the main work or enceinte. Outworks are works raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for

the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance. The principal outworks of a fortification are the covered way, the demilune, the redout, the tenail, the tenailion, the counter-guard, and the crown-work and hornwork.

Meantime the foe beat up his quarters
And storm'd the out-works of his fortress.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1136.

Hence—3. A bulwark; any defense against violence from outside.

I will recommend unto you the care of our outworks, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls thereof.

Bacon, Advice to Sir George Villiers.

outwork (out-wérk'), *v. t.* [= *D. uitwerken* = *MLG. ütwerken* = *G. auswirken* = *Sw. utverka* = *Dan. udvirke*, work out, complete; as *out + work*.] 1. To surpass in workmanship. [Rare.]

She did lie
In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—
Over-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy outwork nature.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 206.

2. To surpass or exceed in labor, exertion, or agitation.

But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests . . .
Be all out-wrought by your transcendent furies.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III.

3†. To work out or carry on to a conclusion; complete; finish.

For now three days of men were full outwrought
Since he this hardy enterprise began.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 65.

outworker (out-wérk'ér), *n.* A person who works outside; especially, one employed by a tailor or dressmaker who works at home.

outworth (out-wérth'), *v. t.* To surpass in worth or value.

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. i. 123.

outwrest (out-rest'), *v. t.* To draw out with or as with a twisting motion; detach or extract by violence; hence, to extort.

That my engreaved mind could find no rest,
Till that the truth thereof I did outwrest.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 23.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks outwrest.

Donne, The Ball.

outwring (out-ring'), *v. t.* To wring out; shed. *Your tears falsely outwring.*

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2527.

outwrite (out-rít'), *v. t.* To surpass in writing. *Addison, Ancient Medals, II.*

outyete, *v. t.* [*ME. outyeten, outgeter, outgetten* (= *D. uitgieten* = *MLG. útgieten* = *G. ausgiessen* = *Sw. utgjuta* = *Dan. udgyde*); < *out + yete*.] To pour out.

Oleum effusum nomen tuum. That es on Inglysee "Oyle out-gettide es thi name."

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

outzany (out-zā'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *out-zanyed*, ppr. *outzanying*. To excel in acting the zany or fool; exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson, Epigrams, No. 129.*

ouvarovite, *n.* See *uearovite*.

Ouvirandra (ô-vi-ran'drā), *n.* [*NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < ouvirandon*, native name in Madagascar.] A former genus of monocotyledonous water-plants belonging to the natural order *Najas*, or pond-weed family, type of the tribe *Aponogonaceae*, characterized by the lack of cellular tissue between the nerves of the leaves. There are five species, of India and Africa, with thickened, sometimes edible rhizomes, two forked spikes of small flowers, and submerged, sometimes perforated leaves. The genus is now made a section of *Aponogeton*. See *lattice-leaf* and *water-yam*.

ouzel, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *ooze*.

ousel, *ousel* (ô'z), *n.* [*Prop.*, as formerly, *oozel*; < *ME. oscel*, < *AS. ôsle* = *OHG. amsalu*, *amastu*, *MLG. &. amsel* (see *amzel*), an ouzel.]

1. The blackbird, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, a kind of thrush. Also called *amzel*. See cut under *blackbird*.

House-doves are white, and ooze blackbirds be,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see.

The Affectionate Shepherd (1594). (Halliwell.)

The ouzel cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 128.

The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Some other thrush or thrush-like bird, as the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. See cut in next column.—*Brook-ousel*, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. [*Local, Eng.*]—*Water-ousel*, a dipper; any bird of the family *Cinclidae*. See cuts under *Cinclidae* and *dipper*.

ova, *n.* Plural of *ovum*.

oval (ô'val), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. ovale* = *Sp. Pg. oval* = *It. ovale*, < *ML. ovalis*, of or pertaining to



Ring-ousel (*Merula torquata*).

an egg, < *L. ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] **I. a.**

1†. Of or pertaining to an egg.

That the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venomous food so inguinated their oval conceptions or eggs within their bodies that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes.

Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., III. 7.

2. Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; hence, elliptical.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an oval orbit circling run.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, II.

The oval dingy-framed toilet-glass that hangs above her table.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length. *Oval* notes a shape or figure resembling a compressed circle (or ellipse), equally rounded at both ends; *ovate* notes the true egg shape, which is smaller at one end than at the other. See *egg-shaped*.—**Oval chuck**, compass, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. (a) A closed curve everywhere convex, without nodes, and more pointed at one end than at the other. (b) A curve or part of a curve returning into itself without a node or cusp. (c) A part of a curve returning into itself without inflections or double tangents.

2. Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city: as, *Berkeley oval*; "The Oval" at Kensington, London.

The principal part thereof [the Mosque] riseth in an oval, surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion, matter, and workmanship. *Sandys, Travels, p. 24.*

3. Specifically, same as *cartouche*, 4.

The names of the kings whose ovals have been found have been mentioned already.

C. R. Gillet, Andover Rev., VIII. 88.

Bicircular, Cartesian, Cassinian, conjugate, etc., *oval*. See the adjectives.—**Carpenter's oval**, an irregular closed curve, formed of four arcs of circles having their centers at the vertices of a rhombus and joining one another so as not to make angles.

oval† (ô'val), *a.* [*< L. ovalis*, of or belonging to an ovation, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice: see *ovation*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation: as, triumphal, oval, and civil crowns. *Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, II.*

ovalescent (ô-val-sēnt), *a.* [*< oval + -escent*.] Somewhat oval; tending to an oval form.

Ovalia (ô-vā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *ML. ovalis*, oval: see *oval*.] In Latreille's system, one of two sections of lamodipodous crustaceans, having the form shorter and broader than in the *Filiformia*. The whale-lice, *Cymida*, are an example. See cut under *Cymida*.

ovaliform (ô-val-i-fôrm), *a.* [*< ML. ovalis*, oval, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular; oval-shaped.

oval-lanceolate (ô-val-lan'sē-ô-lăt), *a.* In *bot.*, lanceolate inclining to oval.

ovally (ô-val-i), *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovalness (ô-val-ness), *n.* The property of being oval; oval shape or formation.

ovaloid (ô-val-oid), *a.* [*< oval + -oid*.] Resembling an oval in shape; somewhat oval.

ovant (ô-vant), *a.* [*< L. ovan(t)-s*, ppr. of *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*.] Triumphant with an ovation.

Plantius . . . sped so well in his battels that Claudius passed a decree that he should ride in petty triumph ovan.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 42. (Davies.)

ovaria, *n.* Plural of *ovarium*.

ovarial (ô-vā'ri-āl), *a.* [*< NL. *ovariālis*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*.] Same as *ovarian*.

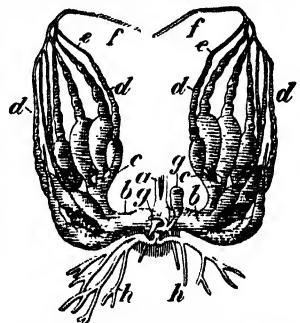
ovarialgia (ô-vā-ri-āl'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ovarium*, ovary, + *Gr. âlγor*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the ovary. Also called *oöphoralgia*.

ovarialgic (ô-vā-ri-āl'jik), *a.* [*< ovarialgia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia.

ovarian (ô-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*< NL. *ovarianus*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*.] Of or pertaining to the ovary, ovarium, or female genital gland of any animal: as, ovarian tissue; an ovarian product; the ovarian function.—**Ovarian artery**, the artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male.—**Ovarian cyst** or *cystoma*, a cystic tumor of the ovary, often growing to an enormous size, and containing a fluid varying from gelatinous to limpid.—**Ovarian plexus**, the pampiniform plexus of the female.—**Ovarian tumor**, a tumor of the ovary, especially a cystic tumor, or ovarian cyst.—**Ovarian veins**, veins of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic veins of the male, and forming the ovarian or pampiniform plexus in the broad ligament.—**Ovarian vesicle**, the gonophore or female gonophore of a polyp, as a sertularian. See cut under *gonophore*.

ovariectomy (ô-vā-ri-ek'tô-mi), *n.* [*< NL. ovarium*, ovary, + *Gr. êktomê*, excision, < *êktēnein*, excise, cut out.] Ovariectomy. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 854.

ovariole (ô-vā'ri-ôl), *n.* [*< NL. ovariolum*, a small ovary (cf. *ML. ovariolum*, a dish for serving eggs), dim. of *ovarium*, q. v.] A small ovary; the ovary of a compound ovarium; one of the ovarian tubes or glands of which a composite ovary may be composed. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 417.*



Female Generative Organs of the Cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), showing ovarioles: enlarged 3½ times.

a, posterior abdominal ganglion; b, b, right and left oviducts, formed by union of c, c, the ovarian tubes, or ovarioles; f, filament by which ovarioles of opposite sides are united; g, spermatheca; A, A, the colleterial glands, or colleterium.

ovariotomist (ô-vā-ri-ot'ô-mist), *n.* [*< ovariotomy + -ist*.] One who practises ovariectomy.

ovariotomy (ô-vā-ri-ot'ô-mi), *n.* [*< NL. ovarium*, ovary, + *Gr. -tomia*, < *tépnein*, raise, cut.] The removal of an ovary that has undergone cystic or other degeneration.—**Normal ovariectomy**, oöphorectomy; Battey's operation (which see, under *operation*).

ovarious (ô-vā'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. ovarius*, used only as a noun, an egg-keeper; prop. adj., < *L. ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

The . . . native, to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his ovarious food.
Thomson, Autumn, I. 876.

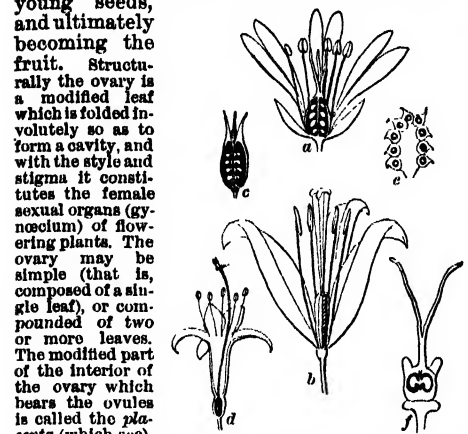
ovaritis (ô-vā-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ovarium + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ovary; oöphoritis.

ovarium (ô-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ovaria* (-ā). [*NL.*: see *ovary*.] An ovary or oöphoron. *Sieno, 1664.*

ovary† (ô'vā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ovaries* (-riz). [= *F. ovaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. ovario*, < *NL. ovarium*, ovary (cf. *ML. ovaria*, f., the ovary of a bird), < *L. ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] 1. That part of a female animal in which ova, eggs, or germs are generated and matured; the essential female organ of reproduction, corresponding to the testes of the male; the female genital gland or germ-gland; the ovarium. In vertebrates the ovary is a glandular organ, usually paired, sometimes single, and morphologically identical with the testes, both these organs being developed from a primitively indifferent genital gland common to both sexes, the differentiation of this structure into ovary or testes being the fundamental distinction of sex upon which all other sexual differences are consequent. The ovary consists of its proper stroma or tissue peculiar to itself, in which the ova are produced, bound up in ordinary connective tissue, supplied with appropriate vessels or nerves, and fixed in the abdominal cavity by means of a mesentery. With the ovary is usually but not always associated a special structure, the oviduct, serving to convey away the eggs. The ovary is relatively largest in those animals which lay multitudinous eggs, as fishes, in which it is known as the *roe*. It is also large in oviparous animals which lay large meroblastic eggs with copious food-yolks, as birds and most reptiles. It is very small in mammals. The ovary in woman is a flattened ovoid body about 1½ inches long, ½ inch wide, and ¼ inch thick, resting on the broad ligament of the uterus and closely connected both with that organ and with the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Among invertebrates in which there is distinction of sex, the name *ovary* is applied to any part of the body which can be recognized as having the function of ovulation. Such organs are of almost endlessly varied character in all but the one essential physiological respect. Several kinds of ovaries receive specific names; and in many cases the analogy to

the part of a plant called the ovary (see def. 2) is striking. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Nematodea*.

2. In bot., a closed case or receptacle, the lower section of the pistil, inclosing the ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Structurally the ovary is a modified leaf which is folded involutely so as to form a cavity, and with the style and stigma it constitutes the female sexual organs (gynaeceum) of flowering plants. The ovary may be simple (that is, composed of a single leaf), or compounded of two or more leaves. The modified part of the interior of the ovary which bears the ovules is called the *placenta* (which see). The phrases *superior* and *inferior* ovary are used to designate the position of the ovary in relation to that of the floral envelopes: thus, *ovary superior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted upon the axis below the ovary; *ovary inferior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted above, seemingly upon the ovary. See cuts under *anthophore*, *Araceae*, *Didymium*, *dimerous*, and *myrtle*.



Ovaries, with the Ovules, of different Flowers, shown in longitudinal section: a, *Stellaria media*; b, *Liliun superbum*; c, *Delphinium consolida*; d, *Fuchsia coccinea*; e, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; f, *Acer rubrum*.

ovary² (ô'vâ-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. ovarē*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*. Cf. *oval*.] Of or pertaining to an ovation. *Davies*.

Their honorary crowns triumphal, ovary, civil, obdional, had little of flowers in them.

Sir T. Browne, Tracts, II.

ovate¹ (ô'vât), *a.* [*< L. ovatus*, egg-shaped, < *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Egg-shaped. (a) Having a figure like the longitudinal section of a hen's egg; oval, but broader at one end than at the other: applied in botany particularly to leaves. (b) Of a solid, having the figure of an egg. Also *ovated*.—*Syn.* See *oval*. 3.

ovate² (ô'vât), *n.* [*< W. ofydd*, a man of letters or science, a philosopher: see *ogham*.] See the quotation.



Ovate Leaf of *Asparagus rotundifolium*, var. *ovatum*.

Now an *ofydd*, or, as the word is sometimes rendered into English, *ovate*, is commonly understood to mean an Eisteddfod graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid; but formerly it appears to have meant a man of science and letters, or perhaps more accurately a teacher of the same.

Rhyu, Lect. on Welsh Philol., p. 294.

ovate-acuminate (ô'vât-â-kû'mi-nât), *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovate-cylindraceous (ô'vât-sil-in-drâ'shius), *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure.

ovated (ô'vâ-ted), *a.* Same as *ovate*¹.

ovate-deltoid (ô'vât-del'toid), *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovate-lanceolate (ô'vât-lan'sô-ô-lât), *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong (ô'vât-ob'long), *a.* Between ovate and oblong; shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovate-rotundate (ô'vât-rô-tuu'dât), *a.* Roundly egg-shaped.

ovate-subulate (ô'vât-sub'û-lât), *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

ovate-ventricose (ô'vât-ven'tri-kôs), *a.* In bot., ovate with a swelling or slight protuberance on one side.

ovation (ô-vâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. ovation* = *Sp. ovacion* = *Pg. ovação* = *It. ovazione*, < *L. ovatio* (*n.*), a (lesser) triumph, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph, = *Gr. aiei*, shout.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a lesser triumph accorded to commanders who had conquered with little bloodshed, who had defeated a comparatively inconsiderable enemy, or whose advantage, although considerable, was not sufficient to constitute a legitimate claim to the higher distinction of a triumph. See *triumph*.

Rest not in an ovation, but a triumph over thy passions. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 2.*

2. An enthusiastic reception of a person by an assembly or concourse of people with acclamations and other spontaneous expressions of popularity; enthusiastic public homage.

A day . . .

When dames and heroines of the golden year
Shall strip a hundred hollows bare of Spring,
To rain an April of ovation round
Their statues, borne aloft, the three.

Tennyson, Princess, vi.

ovate-acuminate (ô-vâ'tô-â-kû'mi-nât), *a.* Same as *ovate-acuminate*.

ovate-cylindraceous (ô-vâ'tô-sil-in-drâ'shius), *a.* Same as *ovate-cylindraceous*.

ovate-deltoid (ô-vâ'tô-del'toid), *a.* Same as *ovate-deltoid*.

ovate-ellipsoidal (ô-vâ'tô-el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Nearly ellipsoidal, but larger toward one end than toward the other; ovoid or egg-shaped.

ovate-oblong (ô-vâ'tô-ob'long), *a.* Same as *ovate-oblong*.

ovate-rotundate (ô-vâ'tô-rô-tun'dât), *a.* Same as *ovate-rotundate*.

oveality, *ovealty*, *n.* See *ovealty*.

oven (uv'n), *n.* [*< ME. oven*, < *AS. ofen*, *ofn* = *OFries. oven* = *D. oven* = *MLG. oven*, *L.G. aren* = *OHG. ovan*, *ofan*, *orin*, *MHG. oven*, *G. ofen* = *Icel. ofn*, *omn*, *ogn* = *OSw. ofn*, *omn*, *ogn*, *Sw. ugn* = *Dan. oven* = *Goth. auihs*, an oven, = *Gr. ἰνός* (for ἰνός), an oven, furnace, kitchen; cf. *Skt. ukhâ*, a pot; *AS. ofnet*, a closed vessel.]

1. A chamber or receptacle in which food is cooked by the heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. (a) A chamber built of brick, tiles, or the like, and usually heated by fuel which is allowed to burn away before the food is introduced, the cooking being done by the heat retained. (b) A chamber for baking or cooking in a cooking-stove, range, or furnace, the heat being usually transmitted through one or more of the sides.

In stead of bread they dyle a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their ovens, untill it be hard and drie.

Holmsted, Descrip. of Britain, I. x.

2. In general, any inclosed chamber adapted to or used for applying heat to raw materials or to articles in process of manufacture. The heat so applied may be radiated from the previously or continuously heated walls of the inclosure, or it may be derived from currents of heated air or gases or superheated vapors circulated through the oven, from interior or exterior coils of pipes heated by steam or hot water, or from the solar rays. The name *oven* is given to a great variety of structures and devices employed in domestic industry, in chemical operations, and in the mechanical arts. Specifically—(a) A kiln. (b) A muffle-furnace. (c) A lecer. 3t. A furnace.

The king's servants, that put them in, ceased not to make the oven hot with rosin, pitch, tow, and small wood; so that the flame streamed forth above the furnace forty and nine cubits.

Song of the Three Holy Children (Apocrypha), v. 23.

4. An oven-bird or its nest.—**Air-oven**, an oven in which baking or drying is done by circulating heated air through it. It is much used in laboratories and in the arts. In some cases, as in drying gelatin plates for photography, the air is filtered on its way to the oven by passing it through cotton-wool. In air-ovens the air may be heated prior to its admission, or by interior heating appliances.—**Annealing-oven**, an oven used for annealing, as the lecer of glass-manufacturers for slowly cooling glass, which, if cooled rapidly, would be exceedingly brittle; or, as in the manufacture of malleable iron-castings, the inclosure in which the articles, after casting, are treated to render them malleable.—**Bakers' oven**, an oven used by bakers in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, and other articles of food. The principal oven still in use by bakers is a brick reverberatory oven with an arched roof; but in the manufacture of biscuits, crackers, wafers, etc., on a large scale reel-ovens and rotary ovens are used.—**Beehive oven**. See *beehive*.—**Brick oven**, an oven constructed of brick, in contradistinction to an oven made of metal or other material. Brick ovens usually apply their heat from their walls previously heated by an interior fire, which is withdrawn prior to putting in the article to be baked. Such an oven for domestic use was once very common in dwellings, and was generally built at the side of or in close proximity to the chimney then in use. It often projected from the exterior of the building, and this construction is still to be seen in many old country houses. It has a smoke-uptake in the upper part of the mouth and a flue leading from the uptake, and connects at its upper end with the fireplace-chimney. Wood is the fuel used, and when the fire is kindled the air draws into the mouth and passes over the bottom of the oven, while the heated gases of combustion rise to the top and pass forward to the uptake.—**Bush-oven**, the long-tailed titmouse or oven-bird, *Acerdula rosea*. [*Norfolk, Eng.*].—**Drying-oven**, an oven used for expelling moisture from substances or textures. The air-oven is the most generally used of this class. Drying-ovens heated to a point somewhat above the boiling-point of water, which expel water by converting it into steam, are also used for many purposes.—**Dutch oven**, a tin utensil for roasting meat, etc., closed at the sides, back, top, and bottom, and somewhat resembling in shape an open shed. The oven covers the joint or other article to be roasted on all sides except that facing the fire. (Also called *kitchen* or *tin kitchen* in the New England States and elsewhere.) The bake-kettle, a cast-iron vessel with a close-fitting convex cover upon which hot embers or coals are placed when the implement is used, is also sometimes called a *Dutch oven*.—**Egyptian oven**, a large earthen crock sunk in the ground, and heated by interior fire, which is removed to permit the baking of lumps of dough. These are thrown with force against the interior, and adhere thereto. The crock is then covered till the baking is finished. This is a very ancient form of oven, largely used in the East even to the present day.—**Elevated oven**, a range-oven situated higher than the fire-pot.—**Heating-oven**, an oven designed or used for simple heating, as in heating pieces of wood or other materials to be joined by glue or cement, or for heating vessels that must be used while hot: a hot-closet.

Out-oven, a domestic brick oven built by itself, apart from any building. Its construction is almost identical with that described under *brick oven*, except that it has a chimney extending straight upward over the mouth of the oven.—**Reel oven**, an oven in which the substances to be baked or dried are placed on swinging shelves attached to endless chains running on reels within a heated inclosure. The reels are turned at a velocity that permits the articles to be dried sufficiently, or baked completely, when the chain makes a complete circuit, which brings one of the swinging shelves on a level with the door of the oven. The finished articles are then removed from this shelf, and a new charge is put in their place. This discharging and recharging is successively performed for each shelf. Generally, ovens of this kind and rotary ovens are continuously heated by circulation of heated air through them, or by heated air through their walls, or by highly heated steam-coils.—**Revolving oven**, an oven in which the floor, or the shelves supporting the articles to be baked, etc., revolve horizontally or vertically. The articles are completely dried or baked in a single revolution, and are successively removed and replaced by new charges, as described under *reel oven*, which is an example of this kind of oven. In some ovens of this class a shaft with radial arms carrying swinging shelves rotates vertically in the heated inclosure. The manipulation and heating are as described under *reel oven*.—**Rotary-hearth oven**, an oven in which the floor or hearth revolves.—**Rotary oven**, an oven which can be horizontally rotated as a whole on a central pivot. Such ovens were formerly used with a form of kitchen stove called *rotary stove*. They were portable tin ovens made to fit the tops of the stoves, which were circular, and constructed to rotate on a central pivot. The top of the stove was toothed on the under side of its outer margin. The teeth were engaged by a small pinion operated by a crank. The articles to be baked were placed on the top of the stove, and covered with the portable tin oven, and to prevent overheating of any part, the top of the stove was frequently turned to change the position of the parts relatively to the fire-pot.—**Traveling-apron oven**, an oven in which an endless belt traverses horizontally, carrying the articles to be baked from end to end of the oven. (See also *cake oven*, *porcelain-oven*, *roasting-oven*, and *tile-oven*.)

oven-bird (uv'n-bêrd), *n.* 1. The golden-crowned thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Mniotiltidae*: so called from the fact that its nest is arched or roofed over like an oven. [*Local, U. S.*].—2. Any bird of the South American family *Furnariidae*, which builds a domed or oven-like nest. See cut under *Furnarius*.—3. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acerdula rosea*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Also called *ground-oven* and *oven-tit*. [*Prov. Eng.*]



Oven-bird (*Siurus auricapillus*).

oven-builder (uv'n-bil'dêr), *n.* The oven-bird *Acerdula rosea*.

oven-cake (uv'n-kâk), *n.* A cake baked in an oven; a muffin. *Davies*.

I think he might have offered us a bit of his oven-cake. *Graves, Spiritual Quixote, vii. 2.*

oven-coke (uv'n-kôk), *n.* Coke made in an oven or retort, in contradistinction to that made in large heaps fired in the open air.

The hard sandy coating [of the mold] rubbed smooth with a piece of oven-coke. *F. Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 43.*

ovened (uv'nd), *a.* [*< oven* + *-ed*.] Shriveled; sickly. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

oven-tit (uv'n-tit), *n.* Same as *oven-bird*, 4. [*Prov. Eng.*]

oven-wood (uv'n-wûd), *n.* Brushwood; dead wood fit only for burning.

Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of oven-wood instead. *Comper, The Needleless Alarm, I. 12.*

over (ô'vir), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also, in poet. or dial. use, contr. *o'er*, formerly written *ore*; < *ME. over*, *over*, *our*, < *AS. ofer* = *OS. obhar* = *OFries. over* = *D. over* = *MLG. over* = *OHG. ubar*, *MHG. G. über* = *Icel. ofr*, *ofr* = *Sw. öfver* = *Dan. over* = *Goth. usar*, *over*, = *L. super* (where the *s* is supposed to be the relic of a prefixed element not found in the other forms) = *Gr. ὑπέρ*, *ὑπέρ*, *over*, = *Skt. upari*, above; as *adj.*, *AS. ofra* = *L. superus* = *Skt. upara*, upper; compar. of the prep. or adv., *AS. *uf*, in *ufereard*, upper, *bifan*, *ubfan*, above, etc. (see *above*), = *OHG. oba*, *oba*, *obe*, *MHG. ob*, *ob*, *G. oben*, above, = *Icel. of*, *over*, *for*, = *Goth. uf*, under, = *L. sub*, under, = *Gr. ὑπό*, under, = *Skt. upa*, near, on, under, etc. From this source, of *AS. origin*, are *over* and *above*; of *L. origin*, *super-*, *sub-*; of *Gr. origin*, *hyper-* and *hypo-*, etc.]

1. In a place or position higher than, and in a vertical direction from (the object); above in place, position, authority, etc. (a) Directly above in place or position: as, the roof *over* one's

head; clouds hang *over* the lake; a lamp burned *over* the altar.

The priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel *over* running water. Lev. xiv. 5.

Take not, good cousin, further than you should, Lest you mistake the heavens *o'er* our heads. Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 16.

The Kalifs built several of them [mosques] as mausoleums *over* the places in which they were to be buried. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

Hence—(b) Overlooking or overhanging.

In less than a mile we arrived at that convent [of St. Sabai], which is situated in a very extraordinary manner on the high rocks *over* the brook Kedron. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

(c) Above in authority or in the exercise of power, government, supervision, or care.

They said, Nay; but we will have a king *over* us. 1 Sam. viii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are *over* the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers. 1 Pet. iii. 12.

Let Somerset be regent *o'er* the French. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 209.

He hath no more authority *over* the sword than *over* the law. Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

Wed thou our Lady, and rule *over* us. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(d) Above in strength, dignity, excellence, value, or charm; expressing influence or superiority as ascertained by comparison, contest, or struggle, and hence implying overcoming, victory, triumph, exultation: as, victory *over* temptation.

Who might be your mother, That you insult, exult, and all at once, *Over* the wretched? Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 37.

Angelick quires Sang heavenly anthems of his victory *Over* temptation and the tempter proud. Milton, P. R., iv. 686.

There are none who deserve superiority *over* others in the esteem of mankind who do not make it their endeavour to be beneficial to society. Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

And there obtains fresh triumphs *o'er* himself. Cowper, Task, vi. 337.

(e) Above in height, extent, number, quantity, or degree; higher, deeper, or more than; upward of: as, *over* head and ears in debt or in love; *over* a thousand dollars.

I, man, was made to knowe my maker And to love hym *over* alle thyng. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 186.

A man may go *over* shoes in the grime of it. Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 100.

Madame de Villadeuil became indebted to Madame Eloffe to the extent of *over* two hundred livres for a presentation dress. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XIII. 287.

(f) In her, resting upon and partly covering. Thus, a lion *over* a fesse means that the lion is charged upon the fesse, either contained within its borders or projecting beyond them, as distinguished from *above*, which means placed higher on the escutcheon.

2. About or upon, so as to cover; upon and around.

A lady with a handkerchief tied *over* her cap. Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii.

In cold weather the chiefs wear *over* the shirt an Aba, or cloak. R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 342.

3. On; upon; to and fro or back and forth upon, expressing relation of repeated or continued movement or effort; through or in all parts of (often with *all*): as, to ramble *over* the fields; to pore *over* a book; to think *over* a project; to search *all over* the city.

Garne the grete were gederyde, wyth gylarde knyghtes, Garnescht *over* the grene folde and graythelyche arayede. Morle Arthur (E. E. T. S.), i. 721.

He'll go along *o'er* the wide world with me. Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 134.

They wash a way the drosses and keepe the remainder, which they put in little bagges and sell it *all over* the country to paint there bodies, faces, or Idolls. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 178.

There came letters from the court at Connecticut, . . . certifying us that the Indians *all over* the country had combined themselves to cut off all the English. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 95.

Thousands at his bidding speed, And post *o'er* land and ocean without rest. Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

To pore *over* black-letter tracts. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 222.

As I rose and dressed, I thought *over* what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

4. About; concerning; in regard to; on account of: as, to cry *over* spilt milk; to fret *over* a trifle.

Likewise joy shall be in heaven *over* one sinner that repenteth, more than *over* ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance. Luke xv. 7.

I will be more jealous of thee than a Barbary cock-pigeon *over* his hen. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 151.

I do heartily entreat him to be careful and tender *over* her. Quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, I. 278.

Then they need not carry such an unworthy suspicion *over* the Preachers of Gods word as to tutor their unsoundness with the Abele of a Liturgy. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And those who sorrow'd *o'er* a vanish'd race. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Across. (a) From side to side of: implying a passing above a thing, or on the surface of it: as, to leap *over* a wall; to fly *over* a lake; to sail *over* a river.

Come *o'er* the bourn, Bemy, to me. Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 27 (song).

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them. Bacon.

The poor people swim *over* the river on skins filled with wind. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

"First *over* me," said Lancelot, "shalt thou pass." Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(b) On the other side of.

I haue bene garre make This crosse, as yhe may see, Of that laye *ouere* the lake, Men called it the kyngys tree. York Plays, p. 339.

Also *ouyr* the watyr on the other syd, which ys distant a Calabria xliij myle, ys the yle of Ceoyll. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

She does not seem to know she has a neighbour *Over* the way! Hood, Over the Way.

6. Across, in such a way as to rest on and depend from: as, to carry a cloak *over* one's arm.

Now this lustful lord leapt from his bed, Throwing his mantle rudely *o'er* his arm. Shak., Lucrece, l. 170.

7. During the continuance or duration of; to the end of and beyond: as, to keep corn *over* the winter; to stay *over* night or *over* Sunday.

As by the bok, that bit no body to with-holde The hure [hire] of his hewe [servant] *ouer* eue til a morwe. Piens Plomman (C), iv. 310.

If any thing be wanting for a smith, let it be done *over* night. Swift, Duty of Servants.

8. While engaged in or partaking of: as, they discussed the matter *over* a bowl of punch, or *over* a game of billiards.

Peace, you mumbling fool! Utter your gravity *o'er* a gossip's bowl; For here we need it not. Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 176.

Men that . . . talk against the immortality of the soul *over* a dish of coffee. Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

He [Garth] sat so long *over* his wine that Steele reminded him of his duty to his patients. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 98.

From *over*. (a) From a position on or upon.

When the cloud was taken up *from over* the tabernacle, the children of Israel went onward. Ex. xl. 36.

(b) From the other side of: as, *from over* the sea.—*Over all*. (a) See *all*. (b) In the measurement of ships, machinery, and, in general, of objects which have overhanging or projecting parts (as the bowsprit of a vessel, the fly-wheel of an engine, etc.), in a straight line between the most widely separated extremities, inclusive of such parts or projections.—*Over and above*, *over and besides* or *beside*, in addition to; beyond; besides.

Gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, *over and above* all that I have prepared for the holy house. 1 Chron. xxix. 3.

Over and beside Signior Baptista's liberality, I'll mend it with a largess. Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 149.

Over coast, from one coast or country to another.

Hit was the foremost on flete that on fode past, That euer saille was on set vpon salt water, Or euer kairet *ouer* coast to contris O fer. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 280.

Over head and ears, over the ears. See *up to the ears*, under *earl*.—*Over seas*, abroad; to foreign lands.

As if a man could remember such things for so many years even if he had not gone *over seas*. Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

Over that, moreover; also.

The first article. Weleth that we haue graunted [etc.]. The second article. And *over that* we haue graunted [etc.]. Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 15.

Over the bay, drunk; more than "half-seas *over*." [Colloq.]—*Syn. Over, Above*. *Above* expresses greater elevation, but not necessarily in or near a perpendicular direction; *over* expresses perpendicularity or something near it: thus, one cloud may be *above* another, without being *over* it. *Over* often implies motion or extension where *above* would not; hence the difference in sense of the flying of a bird *over* or *above* a house, the hanging of a branch *over* or *above* a wall. In such uses *over* seems to represent greater nearness.

II, adv. 1. On the top or surface; on the outside.

In the deak That's cover'd *o'er* with Turkish tapestry There is a purse of ducats. Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

She passed pastures and extensive forest-skirted uplands crimsoned *over* with the flowering sorrel. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. In all parts; in all directions; throughout: often with *all*. See *all over*, under *all*.

A south-west blow on ye And blister you *all o'er*! Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 323.

The vaulty top of heaven Figured quite *o'er* with burning meteors. Shak., K. John, v. 2. 63.

Sable curls *all silver'd o'er* with white. Shak., Sonnets, xli.

Down the long beam stole the Holy Grail, *All over* cover'd with a luminous cloud, And none might see who bare it. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. From side to side; in extent or width; across.

This laughing King at Accomack tells vs the land is not two daies journey *ouer* in the broadest place. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 68.

At the top [of the hill] is a plain about 3 or 4 miles *over*. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 107.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. N. Greu.

The width of a net is expressed by the term *over*: e. g., a day-net is three fathoms long and one *over* or wide. Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

4. Across from this or that side (to the other); across an intervening space to the other side.

Her boat hath a leak, And she must not speak Why she dares not come *ouer* to thee. Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 80 (song).

But I'm told Sir Oliver is coming *over*!—nay, some say he is actually arrived? Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 8.

I boated *over*, ran My craft aground, and heard with beating heart The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel. Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. Yonder; in the distance; in a direction indicated: as, *over* by the hill; *over* yonder.

Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white. Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.

6. By actual and complete transference into the possession or keeping of another: as, to make *over* property to one; to deliver *over* prisoners; to hand *over* money.

This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, . . . who being past feeling have given themselves *over* unto lasciviousness. Eph. iv. 19.

My Lord Byron, see him deliver'd *o'er*. Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 307.

This question, so flung down before the guests, . . . Was handed *over* by consent of all To one who had not spoken, Lionel. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, The Golden Supper.

7. So as to reverse (something); so as to show the other or a different side: as, to roll or turn a stone *over*.

Turn *over* a new leaf. Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 3.

8. Above the top, brim, rim, or edge: as, the pot boils *over*.

My cup runneth *over*. Ps. xxiii. 5.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; thoroughly.

I have heard it *over*, And it is nothing, nothing in the world: Unless you can find sport in their intents. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 77.

I since then have number'd *o'er* Some three three years. Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

10. In excess; beyond that which is assigned or required; left; remaining: as, nineteen contains five three times and four *over*.

That which remaineth *over* lay up for you to be kept until the morning. Ex. xvi. 23.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em, And something *over* to remember me by. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

11. In or to an excessive degree; too; excessively: as, to be *over* careful; *over* hot; *over* hasty: in this sense commonly written as in composition, with a hyphen.

Or thay flitte *over-farre* vs froo, We sall garre feste tham foure so fast. York Plays, p. 86.

Tertullian *over* often through discontentment carpath injuriously at them. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 7.

Gray night made the world seem *over* wide, And *over* empty. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 255.

12. Again; once more: as, I will do it *over*.

My villany they have upon record; which I had rather seal with my death than repeat *over* to my shame. Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 248.

The thoughts or actions of the day are acted *over* and echoed in the night. Sir T. Browne, Dreams.

13. In repetition or succession: as, he is rich enough to buy and sell you twice *over*.

You shall have gold To pay the petty debt twenty times *over*. Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 809.

She weeps: 'Sdeath! I would rather fight thrice *o'er* than see it. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

14. At an end; in a state of completion or cessation; in the past: as, all is *over*; is the meeting *over*?

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is *over* and gone.
Cant. II. 11.

Athelstan, his anger *over*, soon repented of the fact.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Oh! Isaac, those days are *over*. Do you think there are any such fine creatures now living as we then conversed with?
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

All *over* with. See *all*, *adv.*—*Over* again, once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again.
Dryden.
Proofs that Miss Baby would prove "her mother *over* again."

Over against, opposite; in front of.

Over a goss the forsyd yle of Cirigo to the seawardes ys the Stopull of Craggs called in Greke Obaga, for it ys like an egge.
Torkington, *Diary* of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

There was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting *over* against the sepulchre.
Mat. xxvii. 61.

Over and *above*. (a) Besides; in addition.

He gained, *over* and *above*, the good will of the people.
Sir R. L. Strange.

(b) Very; in great measure or degree: as, he is not *over* and *above* well. [Colloq.]

She is not *over* and *above* hale. Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas.

Over and *over*, repeatedly; once and again.

For all of ancient that you had before
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store)
Was *errour* fulminated *o'er* and *o'er*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 584.

Bedloe was sworn, and, being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing. . . . Bedloe was questioned *over* and *over*, who still swore the same ilk.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 213.

To blow, do, give, hold, etc., *over*. See the *verba*. [*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, denoting either a going or passing over, through, across, etc., as in *overcast*, *overthrow*, etc., or as a preposition with a noun, as *overboard*, *oversea*, etc., or denoting, with a verb, excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*, etc. In the last use it may be joined with almost any verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered in this work. As a prefix, as well as when a distinct word, *over* is often poetically contracted into *o'er*.]

over (ô'vër), a. and n. [*over*, *adv.*] I. a. 1. Upper.

Cut the *over* cruste to your souerayne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

2. Superior.

The *over*-lord, or lord paramount, or chief-superior, the under or middle, or mesne lord, and the vassal under him, formed ranks of manifest diversity.
Brougham.

3. Outer; serving as or intended for an outer covering: as, *overshoes*; an *overcoat*.

[Used chiefly in composition.]

II. n. 1. In *cricket*, the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers; also, the part or section of the game played between such changes. When the prescribed number of balls (four in first-class matches in England before 1880, five from that date) have been bowled, the umpire at the bowler's end calls out "Over!" another bowler takes his place at the other wicket, and the fielders change their places to suit the change of bowling.

2. An excess; the amount by which one sum or quantity exceeds another.

In counting the remittances of bank-notes received for redemption during the year, there was found \$25,523 in *overs*, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and \$8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury (United States), 1886, p. 180.

Maiden over. See *maiden*.

over (ô'vër), v. [*over*, *adv.*] In the intrans. use elliptical, a verb *go* or *come*, etc., being understood.] I. *trans.* To go over; leap or vault over, as in the game of leap-frog. [Rare.]

Never stopping for an instant to take breath, but *over*-ing the highest (tombstones) among them, one after the other.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxix.

II. *intrans.* To go, pass, or climb over.

I'll *over* then to England with this news,
And make this marriage to be solemnized.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 167.

overabound (ô'vër-â-bound'), v. i. To abound to excess; be too numerous or too plentiful; be superabundant.

The world *over-aboundeth* with malice, and few are delighted in doing good unto men.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

If people *overabound*, they shall be eased by colonies.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 68.

overact (ô'vër-âkt'), v. I. *trans.* 1. To act so that the acting is overdone; act (a part) in an extravagant or unnatural manner.

If she insults me then, perhaps I may recover pride enough to rally her by an *over-acted* submission.
Cibber, *Careless Husband*.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by *overacting* some things in religion.
Tillotson.

2. To *over*-influence; act upon unduly.

Now might be seen a difference between the silent or down-right spok'n affection of some Children to thir Parents and the talkative obsequiousness of others; while the hope of Inheritance *over-acts* them, and on the Tongues end enlarges their duty.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

II. *intrans.* To act more than is necessary.

You *overact*, when you should underdo;
A little call yourself again and think. B. Jonson.

Therewhile they acted, and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnaus*.

overall (ô'vër-âl'), *adv.* [*ME.* *overall*, *overall* = *D.* *overall* = *MLG.* *overall* = *OHG.* *ubar al*, *MHG.* *über al*, *G.* *überall* = *Sw.* *öfverallt* = *Dan.* *over-alt*; as *over* + *-all*.] 1. All over; in all directions; everywhere; generally.

He was nawher welcome for hus meny tales,
Over-al houted out and yote trusse.
Piers Plowman (C), III. 228.

And knowyn *overall* ryght openly
That thay descended be of that line hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6283.

But mongst them all was none more courteous Knight
Then Calidore, beloved *over-all*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. I. 2.

2. Beyond everything; preëminently; especially.

Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke;
And, *over all*, there onestly attell to saue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1965.

overall (ô'vër-âl'), n. An external covering; specifically, in the plural, loose trousers of a light, strong material, worn over others by workmen to protect them from being soiled; also, in the plural, waterproof leggings.

The vestural Tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth, which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and *overall*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (1881), p. 2.

He wore a round-rimmed hat, straight-bodied coat with large pewter buttons, and a pair of *overalls* buttoning from the hip to the ankle.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 11.

over-anxiety (ô'vër-ang-zî'e-ti), n. The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. *Roget*.

over-anxious (ô'vër-angk'shus), a. Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling, intriguing, refining, *over-anxious*, over-active habit.
Brougham.

over-anxiously (ô'vër-angk'shus-li), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

overarch (ô'vër-ârch'), v. t. I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with an arch.

Oaks and elms
Whose outspread branches *overarch* the glade.
Cowper, *Task*, vi. 71.

2. To form into an arch above.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High *overarch'd* imbower. Milton, *P. L.*, I. 804.

II. *intrans.* To hang over like an arch.

Hast thou yet found the *over-arching* bower
Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour?
Gay, *Dione*, III. 2.

overawe (ô'vër-â'), v. t. To restrain, subdue, or control by awe, fear, or superior influence.

None do you [churchmen] like but an effeminate prince,
Whom, like a school-boy, you may *over-awe*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 36.

—*Syn.* To intimidate, cow, daunt.

overawing (ô'vër-â'ning), a. [*over* + **awn*-ing, ppr. of **awn*, v., developed from *awning*, n.] Covering as an awning or canopy; overshadowing.

Above the depth four *over-awning* wings,
Unplum'd and huge and strong,
Bore up a little car. Southey, *Thalaba*, xii. st. 13.

overbalance (ô'vër-bal'ans), v. t. 1. To exceed in weight, value, or importance; surpass; preponderate over.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum wherein we *overbalance* them in trade must be paid us in money.
Locke.

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; cause to lose balance: often with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *overbalance* ourselves and fall.

overbalance (ô'vër-bal'ans), n. Excess of weight or value; something which is more than an equivalent; a counterbalance: as, an *overbalance* of exports.

The racking pains of guilt, duly awakened, are really an *overbalance* to the greatest sensual gratifications.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xvi.

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over-balance* for the legislative.
Blackstone, *Com.*, I. vii.

over-battle (ô'vër-bat'l'), a. [*over* + *battle*.] Too fertile; too rich.

For in the (church of God sometimes it cometh to pass as in *over battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 3.

overbear (ô'vër-bâr'), v. t. 1. To bear down; overpower; bring under; overwhelm; overcome by superior force: literally or figuratively.

Overborne with the weight of greater men's judgments.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., iv.

Weak shoulders, *overborne* with burthening grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 10.

The barons *overbear* me with their pride.
Marlowe, *Edward II.*, III. 2.

2. To bear or impel across or along.

Him at the first encounter downe he smote,
And *overbore* beyond his crouper quight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 40.

overbearance (ô'vër-bâr'ans), n. [*overbear* + *-ance*.] Overbearing behavior; arrogance; imperiousness. [Rare.]

Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance*?
Browke, *Fool of Quality*, ix.

overbearing (ô'vër-bâr'ing), p. a. 1. Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap or *overbearing* multitude of documents or ideas at any one time.

Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*, I. 17.

2. Haughty and dictatorial; disposed or tending to repress or subdue in an imperious or insolent manner: as, an *overbearing* disposition or manner.

An *overbearing* race,
That, like the multitude made faction mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.
Cowper, *Task*, III. 672.

—*Syn.* 2. Domineering, lordly, arrogant.

overbearingly (ô'vër-bâr'ing-li), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; with arrogant effrontery or boldness; dogmatically.

overbearingness (ô'vër-bâr'ing-nos), n. Overbearing or arrogant character or conduct.

overbid (ô'vër-bid'), v. [= *D.* *overbieden* = *G.* *überbieten* = *Sw.* *öfverbiuda* = *Dan.* *overbyde*; as *over* + *bid*.] I. *trans.* To outbid; overpay; do more than pay for.

A tear! You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To bid more than a just price; offer more than an equivalent.

Young *Loveless*. What money? Speak.
More. Six thousand pound, sir.

Cap. Take it, it's *overbidden*, by the sun! Bid him to his bargain quickly. Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, II. 3.

overbidet (ô'vër-bid'), v. t. [*ME.* *overbiden*; < *AS.* *oferbidan*, outlast, < *ofer*, over, + *bidan*, bide: see *bide*.] To outlive; survive.

Grace to *overbide* him that we wedde.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 404.

*overblow*¹ (ô'vër-blô'), v. [*ME.* *overblowen*; < *over* + *blow*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To blow over; pass over; pass away.

The sulphurous hall,
Shot after us in storm, *o'erblown* hath laid
The fiery surge. Milton, *P. L.*, I. 172.

2. To blow hard or with too much violence.

They commanded the Master and the companie hastily to get out the ship; the Master answered that it was impossible, for that the winde was contrary and *overblown*.
Hakluyt's *Voyage*, II. 185.

Finding it was likely to *overblow*, we took in our sprit-sail.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To blow over or across.

So shall her eitheros werke been *overblowne*
With colde or hoote under the signes twelve.
Palladius, *Ilusabondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea,
Over-blown with murmurs harsh.
Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

2. To blow away; dissipate by or as by wind.

Time it is, when raging war is done,
To smile at scapes and perils *overblown*.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 3.

When this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*.
Waller, *Death of Lady Rich*, I. 45.

3. To blow or play (a musical wind-instrument) with sufficient force to sound one of the harmonies of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

Metal instruments, like the horn and the trumpet, are nearly always thus blown; while wooden instruments, like the flute and the clarinet, are played in both ways.

*overblow*² (ô'vër-blô'), v. t. [*over* + *blow*.] To cover with blossoms or flowers.

He *overblows* an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring.
Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

overblowing (ô'vër-blô'ing), n. The act, process, or result of blowing or playing a musical wind-instrument so as to sound one of the harmonies of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

overblown¹ (ô-vêr-blôn'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *overblow*¹.] 1. Blown over, as wind or storm; hence, past; at an end.

Being seated, and domestic broils
Clean *over-blown*, themselves, the conquerors,
Make war upon themselves.

Shak., *Rich.* III., ii. 4. 61.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *overblown*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 10.

2. In the Bessemer steel process, injured by the continuance of the blast after the carbon has been removed; burnt.

overblown² (ô-vêr-blôn'), *a.* [Pp. of *overblow*².] Past the time of blossoming or blooming; withered, as a flower.

Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

His head was bound with *pauses overblown*.

Shelley, *Adonais*, st. 33.

overboard (ô-vêr-bôrd'), *adv.* [*< ME. overbord, < AS. ofer bord (= D. overbord = Icel. ofrbordh = Dan. overbord), < ofer, prep., over, + bord, board, side; see over and board.*] Over the side of a ship, usually into the water; out of or from on board a ship: as, to fall *overboard*.

But the hert ful hastili bent hire vp in armes,
And bare hire forth *over bord* on a brod planke.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2778.

What though the mast be now blown *overboard*,
The cable broke, the holding-anchor lost?

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, de-
spolled of their rich freight, and at last turned *over-board*
into a sea of desperation.

Hp. Hall, Best Bargain.

To **throw overboard**, to throw out of a ship; hence, to discard, desert, or betray.

overbody (ô-vêr-bod'i), *v. t.* To give too much body to; make too material. [Rare.]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his pos-
tures, his liturgies and his lures, till the soul by this
means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly de-
lights, bated her wing space downward.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

overbold (ô-vêr-bôld'), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess; forward; impudent.

Have I not reason, beldams as you are,

Saney and *overbold*? *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 5. 3.

The island-princes *over-bold*

Have eat our substance.

Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters*, *Choric Song*

over-bound (ô-vêr-bôund'), *adv.* Across.

They went together lovingly and joyfully away, the
greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way *over-
bound*.

N. Marton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 124

overbow (ô-vêr-bou'), *v. t.* To bow or bend over; bend too far in a contrary direction.

That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what
is crooked is to *overbow* it.

Fuller.

overbowed (ô-vêr-hôd'), *a.* In archery, equipped with too strong a bow.

An archer is said to be *over-bowed* when the power of his
bow is above his command.

Encyc. Brit., II. 378.

overbrim (ô-vêr-brim'), *v. i. intrans.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge; said of a liquid. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To be so full as to overflow the brim: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is.

Till the cup of rage *overbrim*. *Coleridge*.

II. trans. To fill to overflowing; overflow.

Leading the way, young damsels danced along, . . .

Each having a white wicker, *overbrimmed*

With April's tender younglings. *Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

overbrimmed (ô-vêr-brim'd'), *a.* Having a projecting or too large brim.

An *over-brimmed* blue bonnet. *Scott*

overbrood (ô-vêr-brôd'), *v. t.* To brood over; spread or be extended above, as if to protect or foster.

O dark, still wood!

And stiller skies that *overbrood*

Your rest with deeper quietude!

Whittier, *Summer by the Lakeside*.

overbrow (ô-vêr-brou'), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; overhang.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,

Strange shades *overbrow* the vallies deep.

Coltins, *The Poetical Character*.

overbuild (ô-vêr-bild'), *v. i. trans.* 1. To cover, overhang, span, or traverse with a building or structure; build over.

The other way Satan went down

The cauey to hell-gate: on either side

Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd.

And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 416.

2. To build more than the area properly ad-
mits of, or than the population requires: as,
that part of the town is *overbuilt*.

II. intrans. To build beyond the demand;
build beyond one's means.

overbulk (ô-vêr-bulk'), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; overtower; overwhelm.

The seeded pride

That hath to this maturity blown up

In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.

Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil,

To *overbulk* us all. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 3. 320.

overburden, overburthen (ô-vêr-bêr'dn, -thn), *v. t.* To load with too great burden or weight; overload; overtask: as, trees *overburdened* with fruit.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the
reader in this boke, with the more manifold then neces-
sary rehersyng of eury place. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 824.

The *overburdened* mind

Broke down; what was a brain became a blaza.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 98.

overburden (ô-vêr-bêr'dn), *n.* Detrital material or rock which has to be removed, as being of no value, in order to get at some valuable substance beneath, which it is intended to mine or quarry: used in reference to quarrying or excavating clay and similar materials.

In its native state china clay generally occurs in exten-
sive masses beneath several feet of superstratum termed
overburden. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

overburn (ô-vêr-bêrn'), *v. i. trans.* 1. To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be
burnt so as to make it break. *Mortimer*.

2. To cover with flames. *Davies*.

II. intrans. To burn too much; be overzeal-
ous; be excessive: as, *overburning* zeal.

overbusy (ô-vêr-biz'i), *a.* Too busy; also, ob-
trusively officious.

overbuy (ô-vêr-bî'), *v. t.* 1. To buy at too dear
a rate; pay too high a price for.

You bred him as my playfellow, and he is

A man worth any woman, *overbuys* me

Almost the sum he pays. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 1. 146.

A wit is a dangerous thing in this age; do not *over-buy*
it. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

2. To buy to too great an extent.

overby (ô-vêr-bî'), *adv.* [See also *overby*, *o'erby*;
< over + by.] A little way over; a little way
across.

overcanopy (ô-vêr-kan'ô-pi), *v. t.* To cover with
or as with a canopy.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,

Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,

Quite *over-canopied* with luscious woodbine,

With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 251.

overcapable (ô-vêr-kä'pə-bl), *a.* Too capable
or apt.

Credulous and *overcapable* of such pleasing errors.

Hooker.

overcare (ô-vêr-kär), *n.* Excessive care or
anxiety.

The very *over-care*

And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer.

Dryden, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, ii. 81.

overcark (ô-vêr-kärk'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overcark-
en; < over + cark.*] To overcharge; overbur-
den; harass.

Shal nother kyng ne knyzt constable ne meyre

Over-cark the comune. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 472.

overcarvet (ô-vêr-kärv'), *v. t.* To carve or cut
across; cross.

The embelft orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawnd upon
the orisonte, *overkereth* the equinoxial in embelft angles.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, li. 26.

overcast (ô-vêr-käst'), *v.* [*< ME. overcasten (= Sw. öfverkasta = Dan. overkaste); < over + cast*.] **I. trans.** 1. To throw over or across.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,

To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei *over kast*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To cover; overspread.

The colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

3. To cloud; darken; cover with gloom.

Right so can geery Venus *overcast*

The hortes of hire folk, right as hire day

Is goreful, right so chaungeth she array.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 678.

The day with cloudes was suddene *overcast*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 6.

He therefore, Robin, *overcast* the night;

The starry welkin cover thou anon

With drooping fog as black as Acheron.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 355.

My Brain was *o'ercast* with a thick Cloud of Melancholy,

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 16.

4. To cover with skin, as a wound; hence, to
have (a wound) healed.

See that . . . the red stag does not gaul you as it did
Diceon Thorburn, who never *overcast* the wound that he
took from a buck's horn. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xiv.

5. To cast or compute at too high a rate; rate
too high.

The King in his account of peace and calmes did much
over-cast his fortunes. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen.* VII., p. 17.

6. In sewing, to fasten by stitching roughly
through and over two edges of a fabric. Also
overseam.

And Miss Craydoocke *overcasted* her first button-hole
energetically. *Mrs. Whitney*, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, ix.

Overcast stitch, a stitch used to work the edges of raised
pieces in appliqué work or openings, such as eyelet-holes,
and also to produce a raised ridge by covering with the
stitch a cord or braid which is laid upon the foundation.

II. intrans. To become cloudy or dull; be-
come dark or gloomy.

And they indeed had no cause to mistrust;

But yet, you see, how soon the day *o'ercast*.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iii. 2. 88.

Toward evening it began to *over-cast*, and shortly after
to rain. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 142, note.

overcasting (ô-vêr-käs'ting), *n.* 1. A book-
binders' method of oversewing, in hemstitch
style, the edges of a section of single leaves.
It is done to give the section the pliability of
folded double leaves.—2. In sewing, oversew-
ing two edges of a fabric by whipping them
together.

overcatch (ô-vêr-kuch'), *v. t.* 1. To catch up
with; overtake; reach.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,

That in the very dore him *overcaught*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 81.

2. To outwit; deceive.

For feare the Ducke with some odde craft the Goose
might *overcatch*. *Bretton*, *Strange News*, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

overcharge (ô-vêr-chiirj'), *v. t.* [*< ME. over-
chargen; < over + charge. Cf. overcark.*] 1.
To charge or burden to excess; oppress; over-
burden.

Thei were weri of fouzten and feor *overcharged*.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), i. 552.

Sometimes he calls the king,

And whispers to his pillow as to him

The secrets of his *overcharged* soul.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 376.

They had not march'd long when Cæsar discerns his
Legion sore *overcharg'd*. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

2. To put too great a charge in, as a gun.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,

Or like an *overcharged* gun, recoil,

And turn the force of them upon thyself.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

3. To surcharge; exaggerate: as, to *overcharge*
a statement.

Characters, . . . both in poetry and painting, may be
little *overcharged*, or exaggerated.

Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

4. To make an exorbitant charge against; de-
mand an excessive price from.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,

One that still motions war and never peace,

Overcharging your free purses with large fines.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 64.

5. To make an extravagant charge or accusa-
tion against.

There cannot be a deeper atheism than to impute con-
tradictions to God, neither doth any one thing so *over-
charge* God with contradictions as the transubstantiation
of the Roman church. *Danne*, *Sermons*, iv.

Overcharged mine (*min.*). See *mine*².

overcharge (ô-vêr-chiirj'), *n.* [*< overcharge, v.*]
1. An excessive charge, load, or burden; the
state of being overcharged.

Thou art a shameless villain;

A thing out of the *overcharge* of nature,

Sent, like a thick cloud, to disperse a plague

Upon weak catching women.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, v. 2.

2. A charge, as of gunpowder or electricity,
beyond what is necessary or sufficient.—3. A
charge of more than is just; a charge that is
too high or exorbitant; an exaction.

over-chord (ô-vêr-kôrd'), *n.* See *major*, 4 (f).

overclimb (ô-vêr-klîm'), *v. t.* To climb over.

This fatal gin thus *overclimbe* our walls,

Stuft with arm'd men. *Surrey*, *Amelid*, li.

overclose (ô-vêr-klôz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overclousen;
< over + close*.] To close over; overshadow.

This eclipse that *over-closeth* now the sonne.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 140.

over-cloth (ô-vêr-klôth), *n.* A blanket or end-
less apron which conveys the paper to the press-
rolls in a straw-paper machine. See *blanket*, 6.

It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed
and dried on the cylinders of the press, and that the *over-
cloth* be neither too dry nor too damp.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 81.

overcloud (ô-vêr-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover or over-
spread with clouds; hence, to cover with gloom,
depression, or sorrow.

The labour of wicked men is . . . to overcloud joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation.

Abp. Laud, Sermons, p. 84. (Latham.)

O'erclouded with a constant frown.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 339.

overcloy (ô-vér-kloi'), *v. t.* To cloy or fill beyond satiety.

Whom their o'er-cloyed country vomits forth
To desperate ventures and assured destruction.

Shak., Rich. III, v. 3. 318.

overcoat (ô-vér-kôt'), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

overcoating (ô-vér-kô-ting'), *n.* [*overcoat* + *-ing*]. Stuff or material from which overcoats are made.

overcolor, overcolour (ô-vér-kul'ôr'), *v. t.* To color to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate.

Perhaps Mr. Froude, who has the pen of a great artist, has somewhat over-coloured or overshadowed both the brightest and the darkest scenes. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 326.

overcomable (ô-vér-kum'â-bl'), *a.* [*ME. overcomabyllie*; < *overcome* + *-able*]. That may be overcome. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 263.

overcome (ô-vér-kum'), *v.* [*ME. overcomen, overcumen*, < *AS. ofercuman* (= *D. M.H.G. overkomen* = *OHG. ubarqueman*, *MIHG. überkomen*, *G. überkommen* = *Sw. öfverkomma* = *Dan. overkomme*), *overcome*, < *ofer*, over, + *cuman*, come; see *over* and *come*.] *I. trans.* 1. To come over; move or pass over or throughout.

Longe wele he sithen over cam.

Genesis and Exodus (B. E. T. S.), l. 1633.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 111.

2. To reach or extend over or throughout; spread over; cover; overflow; surcharge.

At length she came

To an hillside, which did to her bowray

A little valley subject to the same.

All covered with thick woods that quite it overcame.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 1.

Caius Marcellus was
A worthy officer in the war; but insolent,
Overcome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving.

Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 31.

About his [Hector's] lips a foam
Stood, as when th' ocean is hurag'd; his eyes were overcome
With fervor, and resembl'd flames, set off by his dark
browes.

Th' unfallow'd globe

Yearly overcomes the granaries with stores

Of golden wheat. *J. Phillips, Cider, i.*

3. To overtake.

If meadow be forward, be mowing of some.

But now as the makers may well overcome.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p. 162.

4. To overwhelm; oppress; overpower; surmount; conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Athre cunne wise he [Sathmas] vondi hyne bi gon,

As he vondede Adam and hyne over-com.

Old Eng. Misc. (B. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

Rom. xii. 21.

In some things to be overcome is more honest and laudable than to conquer.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, IV.

5. To get beyond; outstrip; excel.

And migte no kyngs overcome hym as bi kunnyng of speche.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 449.

They wound us with our own weapons, and with our own arts and sciences they overcome us.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

There is many a youth

Now crescent, who will come to all I am,

And overcome it. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

= *Syn. 4. Vanquish, Subdue*, etc. See *conquer*.

II. intrans. To gain the superiority; be victorious; conquer.

For in the Olde Testament it was ordyned that when an overcomen he scholde be crowned with Palme.

Manderill, Travels, p. 11.

To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

Rev. iii. 21.

In thirteen battles Salisbury overcame;

Henry the Fifth he first trah'd to the wars.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4. 78.

overcomer (ô-vér-kum'ér'), *n.* One who overcomes, vanquishes, or surmounts.

And than sail thou be sotheastly Jacob, and overganger and overcommere of all synnes.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (B. E. T. S.), p. 30.

overcomingly (ô-vér-kum'ing-li'), *adv.* In an overcoming or overbearing manner.

That they should so boldly and overcomingly dedicate to him such things as are not fit.

Dr. H. More, Conf. Cabala (1653), p. 73.

over-confidence (ô-vér-kon'fi-dens'), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

over-confident (ô-vér-kon'fi-dent'), *a.* Confident to excess.

over-confidently (ô-vér-kon'fi-dent-li'), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

over-corrected (ô-vér-kô-tek'ted'), *a.* In optics. See *correct*, v., 5.

overcount (ô-vér-koun't'), *v. t.* 1. To rate above the true value. — 2. To outnumber.

We'll speak with thee at sea; at land thou know'st
How much we do over-count thee

Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 26.

overcover (ô-vér-kuv'ér'), *v. t.* To cover over; cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

overcrawl (ô-vér-kri'), *v. t.* Same as *over-crawl*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, February.

overcritical (ô-vér-krit-ik'), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritical.

Let no Over-critical caustically cavill at this coat [of arms] as but a moderne bearing. *Fuller, Worthies, Devon*, l. 431.

overcrow (ô-vér-kro'), *v. t.* To triumph over; crowd over; overpower.

O! I die, Horatio;

The potent poison quite o'er-crowns my spirit.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 364.

overcrowd (ô-vér-krou'd'), *v. t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

overcup-oak (ô-vér-kup-ôk'), *n.* 1. The bur-oak. See *oak*, l. — 2. The swamp post-oak. See *post-oak*.

over-curious (ô-vér-ki'ri-us'), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

overcurtain (ô-vér-kér'tân'), *v. t.* To cover; shadow; obscure.

To see how sins o'ercurtained by night.

Drathcayt, Nature's Emblasse. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

overdare (ô-vér-dâr'), *v. I. intrans.* To exceed in daring; dare too much or rashly; be too daring.

II. trans. To dishearten; discourage; daunt.

Let not the spirit of Achilles
Be over-dar'd, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him. *Chapman, Iliad*, xx. 116.

overdaring (ô-vér-dâr'ing'), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

The over-daring Talbot

Hath sullied all his gloss of former honour

By this unheeded, desperate, wild adventure.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash

And over-daring? then, how, 's my disease;

Fool hardy, as they say

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 1.

overdark (ô-vér-dâr'k'), *adv.* Till after dark; after dark. [*Rare.*]

Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows overdark. *North British Rev.*

overdate (ô-vér-dât'), *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period; cause to continue beyond the proper date.

Winnow'd and sifted from the chaff of overdated Ceremonies. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, i.

overdealt (ô-vér-del'), *n.* Amount left over; excess.

The overdealt in price will be double. *Holland.*

overdedet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *over* + *dete*, *E. dedet*.] Overdoing; excess.

Vor me sel enemo habbe dede thet me ne mys-nyme be overdede [i. e., for they shall evermore have dread that they do not mistake by excess].

Apology of Ingeyt (B. E. T. S.), p. 55.

overdedet, *a.* [*ME.*, < *overdede*, *n.*] Excessive.

Ime mete and ime drinke ic habbe beo overdede.

Old Eng. Misc. (B. E. T. S.), p. 193.

over-development (ô-vér-dê-vel'up-ment'), *n.* In *photog.*, a development continued too long, or done with an excitant of too great strength. With under-exposed plates the result is usually a harsh black-and-white picture without half-tones, or a badly stained film; with over-exposed plates flat or fogged pictures.

overdight (ô-vér-dit'). *t.* Deeked over; over-spread; covered over.

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,

With a thick Aiber goodly over-dight.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

over-diligent (ô-vér-dil'i-jent'), *a.* Diligent to excess.

over-discharge (ô-vér-dis-chârj'), *n.* The discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit: an operation which is generally injurious to the battery.

overdo (ô-vér-dô'), *v.* [*ME. overdon*, < *AS. ofercdon* (= *OHG. ubarquan, ubertuan*, *MIHG. überdon*, *G. überthan*), do to excess, < *ofer*, over, + *than*, do; see *do*.] *I. trans.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; exaggerate.

In wedes and in wordes bothe
Thel overdon hit day and nyght.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 191.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 22.

2. To carry beyond the proper limit; carry, prosecute, etc., too far.

This business of keeping cent-shops is overdone, like all other kinds of trade, handicraft, and bodily labor. I know it to my cost!

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

3. To cook too much; as, the roast is overdone. — 4. To fatigue or harass by too much action or labor; usually reflexive or followed by *it*.

Are there five boys in an average class of sixty in any of our public schools who can run half a mile in even three minutes and a half without being badly blown and looking as if they had been overdone themselves?

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 242.

5. To surpass or exceed in performance.

Are you she

That over-did all ages with your honour,

And in a little hour dar'st lose this triumph?

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Know neither fears nor faiths; they tread on ladders,
Ropes, galleys; and overdo all dangers.

Fletcher, Bonduca, II. 2.

II. intrans. To do too much; labor too hard.

Nature . . . much oftener overdoes than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none.

N. Greve.

Fear still supererogates and overdoes.

South, Sermons, VIII. viii.

overdoer (ô-vér-dô'ér'), *n.* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

Do you know that the good creature was a Methodist in Yorkshire? These overdoers, my dear, are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50. (*Davies.*)

overdose (ô-vér-dôs'), *n.* An excessive dose.

overdose (ô-vér-dôs'), *v. t.* To dose excessively.

overdraft, overdraft (ô-vér-draft'), *n.* 1.

(a) In furnaces of steam-boilers, and generally in domestic furnaces and stoves, a draft of air admitted over, and not passing through, the ignited fuel. (b) In kilns for bricks and tiles, a form of construction whereby the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom. After a preliminary heating of the kiln, the stopping of upper and opening of lower chimney-connections compel the products of combustion first to ascend exterior flues, and then to pass over and down through the contents of the kiln, and to escape through lower chimney-connections. The overdraft consists of exterior flues leading from the furnace, extending upward to a chamber or chambers, or flues, over the contents of the kiln, and there connected with the chimney flue, and also of other flues connecting the bottom of the kiln with the bottom of the chimney-flue or flues. The term overdraft is also applied to the circulation, as described above, of the heated products of combustion; and a kiln thus constructed is called an overdraft kiln.

2. The amount by which a draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn; a draft against a balance greater than the balance itself.

overdraw (ô-vér-dra'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To draw or strain too much.

Mr. Addenbrooke has, we think, most decidedly overdrawn the bow in endeavoring to make out that we in this country are not after all so far in arrears in this branch of electrical engineering. *Electric Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 574.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit; as, to overdraw one's account with a bank. — 3. To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, in speech, or in a picture; as, the tale of distress is overdrawn.

II. intrans. To make an overdraft.

overdraw (ô-vér-dra'), *n.* [*overdraw*, *v.*] 1. An excessive draft or drain; an undue or exhausting demand.

There is such an overdraft on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a huge share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

2. Same as *overdraw-check*.

overdraw-check (ô-vér-dra'-chek'), *n.* A check-rein or strap which in use passes over the poll of a horse, and connects the bit with the check-hook. It extends about half down in front of the horse's face, where it is divided into two branches, one fastened to each extremity of the bit. Its action is not only to hold the animal's head up, but to keep the nose and head extended forward.

overdredge (ô-vér-drej'), *v. t.* To dredge too much for oysters, so as to injure the beds; as, the beds were overdredged.

over-dreep, *v. t.* [*over* + **dreep*, var. of *drip*, *drop*; see *drip* and *drop*. Cf. *overdrop*.] To fall or droop over; overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no longer *over-dreep* the heat hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that lue and thurbe by comfortable beames.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

overdress (ô-vêr-dres'), *v.* To dress to excess; dress with too much display and ornament.

In all, let Nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair;
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 52.

overdress (ô-vêr-dres'), *n.* Any garment worn over another in such a way as to combine with it in forming a dress; any part of costume which is obviously intended to be worn over another.

This queen introduced the farthingale or large wired *over-dress*.
W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

overdrink (ô-vêr-drink'), *v. i.* [*<* ME. **overdrinken*, *<* AS. *oferdrincan* (= D. MLG. *overdrinken* = OHG. *ubartrincan*, *apartrincan*, MHG. *G. übertrinken*), *<* *ofer*, over, + *drincan*, drink; see *drink*, *v.*] To drink to excess.

overdrinki, *n.* [ME. *<* AS. *oferdrync*; *<* *oferdrincan*, overdrink; see *overdrink*, *v.*] Excessive drinking.

overdrive (ô-vêr-driv'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *overdriven*, *<* AS. *oferdrifan*, drive or drift over, also *ropel*, refute (= D. *overdriven* = MLG. *overdriven* = MHG. *übertriben*, *G. übertreiben*, drive over, exaggerate, = Sw. *öfverdrifva* = Dan. *overdrive*, exaggerate), *<* *ofer*, over, + *drifan*, drive.] 1. To drive too hard; drive or work to exhaustion.

Wen that he ys so *over-dryve*
That he may no lengur lyue.

J. Myre, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), [l. 1813.]

The flocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all the flock will die.
Gen. xxxiii. 13.

Violent headaches - Nature's sharp signal that the engine had been *overdriven*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 305.

2. To use to excess.

The banishment of a few *overdriven* phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 670.*

overdrop (ô-vêr-drop'), *v. t.* To drop over; overhang; overshadow.

What spoyle and havoc they may be tempted in thine to make upon one another, while they seek either to *overdrop* or to destroy each other.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 22. (Davies.)

The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion; so will never the people, and the Advanced is sure to be shak'd for his height, and to be malign'd for *over-dropping*.

Ep. Hackel, Abp. Williams, II. 15. (Davies.)

overdrown (ô-vêr-drown'), *v. t.* To drown or drench overmuch; wet excessively.

When casting round her *over-drowned* eyes.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

overdry (ô-vêr-dri'), *v. t.* To make too dry.

Fried and broiled butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and *overdried*.
Barton, Ann. of Mel., I. 298.

overdue (ô-vêr-dû'), *a.* 1. Delayed or withheld beyond the usual or assigned time: as, an *overdue* ship.—2. Unpaid at the time assigned or agreed on: as, an *overdue* bill.

overdye (ô-vêr-di'), *v. t.* To dye over with a second color.

False

As *over-dyed* blacks, as wind, as waters.

Shak., W. T., I. 2. 132.

overeat (ô-vêr-ôt'), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *overeten* = OHG. *ubarezzan*, MHG. *überetzen*, *G. überessen*; as *over* + *eat*.] 1. To surfeit with eating; generally reflexive: as, to *overeat one's self*.—2. To eat over again. [Rare.]

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics
Of her *over-eaten* faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 160.

over-empty (ô-vêr-emp'ti), *v. t.* To go beyond emptying; exhaust without having enough.

The women would be verie loth to come behind the fashion in rewfangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands' purses.
R. Carver, Survey of Cornwall, p. 65.

over-entreat (ô-vêr-en-tret'), *v. t.* To persuade or gain over by entreaty.

John Coles Esquire of Somersetshire *over-entreated* him into the Western parts.

Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire, I. 171.

overest, *a. superl.* [ME. *overest*, superl. of *over*.] Uppermost.

Ful thredbare was his *overeste* courtsey.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., I. 290.

overestimate (ô-vêr-es'ti-mât'), *n.* An estimate that is too high; an overvaluation.

overestimate (ô-vêr-es'ti-mat'), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; overvalue.

overestimation (ô-vêr-es'ti-mâ'shon), *n.* The act of overestimating, or the state of being overestimated; overvaluation.

An antidote against the *over-estimation* of Rubens.

The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 345.

overexcite (ô-vêr-ek-sit'), *v. t.* To excite unduly or excessively.

The same means incites nerves and muscles that are inactive, but to be beneficial in this case must evidently stop short of *overexciting* or tiring them out.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 656.

overexcitement (ô-vêr-ek-sit'ment), *n.* The state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

All transition from states of *over-excitement* to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 406.

over-exertion (ô-vêr-eg-zêr'shon), *n.* Excessive exertion.

over-exposure (ô-vêr-eks-pô-zûr), *n.* 1. Excessive exposure, as to external influences.

Through so many stages of consideration passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by *over-exposure*.

The Atlantic, LXIV. 586.

2. In *photog.*, the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate in taking a picture. Over-exposure tends to produce a negative full of detail in the shadows, but with insufficient density for successful printing, and characterized by flatness, or want of contrast between light and shadow.

over-exquisite (ô-vêr-eks'kwî-zit'), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Peace, brother; he not *over-exquisite*

To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.

Milton, Comus, l. 399.

overeye (ô-vêr-î'), *v. t.* To superintend; inspect; observe; witness.

Like a demigod here sit I in the sky,

And wretched fools' secrets heedfully *overeye*

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 80.

over-facet (ô-vêr-fâs'), *v. t.* To stare down; put out of countenance; abash; disconcert by staring, or with a look.

At the commencement "the lord chancellor," Gardiner, earnestly looked upon him, to have, helike, *over-faced* him; but Bradford gave no place.

Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxxvii.]

overfall (ô-vêr-fâl), *n.* and *a.* 1. A cataract; the fall of a river; a rapid.

He found many Flats in that tract of land, and many cataracts or *overfalls* of water, yet such as hee was able to saile by.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 511.

2. *Naut.*: (a) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (b) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with great force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

A sea-board of these Islands there are many great *overfalls*, as great streams or tides.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 448.

II. *a.* Overshot, as a water-wheel.

It [the well] sendeth forth of it self so plentiful a stream as able to turn an *over-fall* mill. *Sandys, Travels, p. 99.*

over-fame (ô-vêr-fâm'), *v. t.* To repute too highly; exaggerate.

The city once entered was instantly conquered whose strength was much *over-famed*.

Fuller, Profane State, V. xviii. § 1.

overfat (ô-vêr-fâr'), *adv.* Too much; to too great an extent.

Though I could not with such estimable wonder *over-fat* believe that, yet thus far I will boldly publish her.

Shak., T. N., ii. 1. 29.

overfare (ô-vêr-fâr'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *overfaren*, *<* AS. *oferfaran*, pass over, *<* *ofer*, over, + *faran*, go; see *fare*.] To go over; pass.

overfawn (ô-vêr-fân'), *v. t.* To fawn or flatter grossly.

And never be with flatterers *overfawnd*.

Bretton, Mother's Blessing, st. 13. (Davies.)

overfeed (ô-vêr-fêd'), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To feed to excess.

Now sleep yslaked hath the rout:

No din but shores the house about,

Made louder by the *over-fed* breast

Of this most pompous marriage-feast.

Shak., Pericles, III. Pro., l. 1. 3.

2. In *therap.*, to feed in excess of appetite, and in large amount.

overfill (ô-vêr-fîl'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. **overfyllen*, *overfullen*, *<* AS. *oferfyllan* (= MLG. *overvullen* = *G. überfüllen* = Sw. *öfverfylla* = Dan. *overfylde* = Goth. *ufarfulljan*), *<* *ofer*, over, + *fyllan*, fill; see *fill*.] To fill to excess; surcharge.

over-fired (ô-vêr-fîrd'), *a.* In *ceram.*, exposed to too great a heat in firing. Such exposure re-

sults in the destruction of the colors or of the enamel, or the melting of the whole into a mass.

over-fish (ô-vêr-fîsh'), *v. t.* To fish too much or to excess; fish so as unduly to diminish the stock or supply of: as, to *over-fish* a pond.

It is thought that for some years back we have been *over-fishing* the common herring.

III. London News.

overflame, *v. t.* [ME. *overflamen*; *<* *over* + *flame*.] To burn over.

Mathes calde in other crafte thou founde,
Ox bloods with pitche and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and *overflame*
Iche hools and chene.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

overflow (ô-vêr-flôt'), *v. t.* To overflow; inundate.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *overflow*
With a red deluge their increasing moats.

Dryden, Æneid, x.

overflow (ô-vêr-flud'), *v. t.* [= D. *overvloeden* = MLG. *overvlodigen* = Sw. *öfverflöda* = Dan. *overflyde*; as *over* + *flood*.] To flood over; fill to overflowing.

The morning pulsing full with life,

Overflowed with the varied songs of birds.

Hebrew Leader, Jan. 25, 1889.

overflowish (ô-vêr-flur'ish), *v. t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier*.—2. To flourish or adorn superficially.

Virtue is beauty, but the beauteons evil

Are empty trunks *overflowish'd* by the devil.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 404.

3. To exaggerate. *Darics.*

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can *overflowish*, or even paint to the life, the happiness of those who never check nature.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 279. (Davies.)

overflow (ô-vêr-flô'), *v.* [*<* ME. *overflouen*, *<* AS. *oferflōwan* (= OHG. *ubarflōzan*, MHG. *überflōzen*, *G. überfließen*), *<* *ofer*, over, + *flōwan*, flow; see *flow*.] 1. To flow or spread over; inundate; cover with water or other liquid; flood.

The banks are *overflowing* when stopped is the flood.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

Whose foundation was *overflowed* with a flood.

Job xxii. 16.

Another Time there fell so much Rain that Holland and Holderness in Lincolnshire were *overflowed* and drowned.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 90.

When heavy, dark, continued a-day rains

W^t deepening deluges *overflow* the plains.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To fill and run over the edge or brim of.

New milk that . . . *overflows* the pails.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, II. 27.

3. To deluge; overwhelm; cover; overrun.

I am come into deep waters, where the floods *overflow* me.

Ps. lxxix. 2.

Monsieur Colweb, . . . have a cure the honey-bag break not; I would be loath to have you *overflowed* with a honey-bag, singular

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 17.

4. To overcome with drink; intoxicate.

Sure I was *overflowed* when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else.

Middleton, The Phoenix, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow over; swell and run over the brim or banks.

He shall pass through Judah; he shall *overflow* and go over, he shall reach even to the neck.

Isa. viii. 8.

Then fill up a bumper an' make it *overflow*.

Burns, Cure for All Care.

2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim; be more than full.

The floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall *overflow* with wine and oil.

Joel ii. 24.

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *overflow*?

Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 222.

As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally *overflows* with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

overflow (ô-vêr-flô), *n.* [*<* *overflow*, *v.*] 1. A flowing over; an inundation.

Like a wild *overflow*, that swoops before him

A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges.

Beau and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins

2. The excess that flows over; hence, superabundance; exuberance.

Leon. Did he break out into tears?

Mess. In great measure.

Leon. A kind *overflow* of kindness.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 26.

It is not to be wondered that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light.

Locke.

3. Specifically, that form or style of verse in which the sense may flow on through more than a couple of lines, and does not necessarily terminate with the line.

The principle of the structure of the romantic poetry was *overflow*; that of the classical poetry was *distich*. . . In thirty-two lines of Waller's "To the King" we find but one *overflow*. E. Gosse, *From Shakespeare to Pope*, p. 47.

4. Same as *overflow-basin*.

overflow-basin (ô-vér-flô-bâ'sn), *n.* A basin having a pipe that carries off fluid when it rises to a certain level in the basin, so that it may not run over the brim.

overflow-bug (ô-vér-flô-bug), *n.* A caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, which occasionally appears in enormous numbers, especially in southern California, becoming a pest simply from its numbers, as it does no damage. [Local, California.]

overflow-gage (ô-vér-flô-gäj), *n.* A device in the nature of an overflow-pipe attached to the case of a wet gas-meter to maintain a constant water-line in the drum, and thereby insure accuracy in its measurements, and also to permit a constant change of water and discharge of impurities deposited from the gas.

overflowing (ô-vér-flô-ing), *n.* A flowing over; overflow; superabundance; surplus.

The *overflowing* of the water passed by. Hab. iii. 10. We have broken our covenant, and we must be saved by the excrecences and *overflowings* of mercy.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 170.

Wide and more wide, the *overflowings* of the mind

Take every creature in, of every kind.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 303.

overflowing (ô-vér-flô-ing), *p. a.* More than full; abundant; copious; exuberant.

Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,

Pour'd out from Plenty's *overflowing* horn.

Cowper, *Expostulation*, l. 10.

The lovely freight

Of *overflowing* blooms, and earliest shoots

Of orient green. Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

overflowingly (ô-vér-flô-ing-li), *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

overflow-meeting (ô-vér-flô-mē'ting), *n.* A subsidiary meeting of persons, as at a political gathering, who, on account of the numbers attending, have been unable to gain entrance to the main building or hall.

overflush (ô-vér-flush'), *v. t.* To flush; flush or color over. [Rare.]

Love broods on such; what then? When first perceived Is there no sweet strife to forget, to change, To *overflush* those blushes with all The glow of general goodness they disturb?

Browning, *Paracelsus*.

overflow (ô-vér-fluks), *n.* Excess; exuberance; as, "an *overflow* of youth." Ford. [Rare.]

overfly (ô-vér-flî'), *v. t.* To pass over, across, or beyond in flight; outstrip; outsoar.

As they were mad, unto the wood they hie them,

Out-stripping crows that strive to *overfly* them.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 324.

Gray, whose "Progress of Poesy," in reach, variety, and loftiness of poise, *overflies* all other English lyrics like an eagle.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 387.

overfold (ô-vér-fôld), *n.* In *geom.*, a reflexed or inverted fold; an antinatal flexure in which the bending has been carried so far that the strata on each side of the axis have become appressed, the axial plane being bent out of the vertical, so that one limb of the fold lies upon the other.

overfond (ô-vér-fond'), *a.* 1†. Excessively foolish or silly.

As for the cheese, I think it *overfond*, because it is over-wise and philosophick: a folly.

James I., quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 17.

2. Fond to excess; doting.

Lament not, Eve, . . . nor set thy heart,

Thus *overfond*, on that which is not thine.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 289.

overfondly (ô-vér-fond'li), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

over-force (ô-vér-fôrs), *n.* Excessive force or violence. [Rare.]

Then Jason; and his javolin seem'd to take,

But fail'd with *over-force*, and whizz'd above his back.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii.

over-forward (ô-vér-fôr-wârd), *a.* Excessively forward.

over-forwardness (ô-vér-fôr-wârd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. Sir M. Hale.

overfreight (ô-vér-frî't'), *v. t.* To load or freight too heavily; overload.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak

Whispers the *overfraught* heart and bids it break.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 210.

A boat *overfreighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk.

R. Carver, *Survey of Cornwall*, p. 108.

over-frieze (ô-vér-frîz'), *v. t.* To cover over or overlay with or as with a frieze.

On their heddies were bonnettes all opened at the hill quarters, *overfriezed* with flat gold of damaske.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 2.

over-fruitful (ô-vér-frôt'fûl), *a.* Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant.

It had formerly been said that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant, but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful* fancy.

Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

overfull (ô-vér-fûl'), *a.* [*< ME. *overfull, < AS. oferfull (= D. overvol = OHG. ubarfull, MHG. übervol, G. übervoll = Sw. öfverfull = Dan. overfull = Goth. ofarfulls), < ofer, over, + full, full.*] Too full; hence, too much occupied.

Being *over-full* of self-affairs,

My mind did lose it. Shak., *M. N. D.*, i. 1. 113.

overfullness (ô-vér-fûl'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being overfull.

overgangt (ô-vér-gang'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overgangan, < AS. ofergangan (= OHG. ubargangan, uparkankan = Goth. ofargagan), < ofer, over, + gangan, go; see gang, v.*] To go beyond; transgress or trespass against. Old. Eng. Misc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

overganger (ô-vér-gang'er), *n.* [*ME.; < overgang + -er.*] One who overcomes.

By Jacob in Italy Witt es vndirstande an *overganger* of synnes. *Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

overgarment (ô-vér-gâr'ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing over other garments; an outer garment.

overgart, *a.* [*ME.; perhaps an error for overgate.*] Arrogant; proud.

The world was so *overgart*.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

overgartt, *n.* [*See overgart, a.*] Pride; presumption. *Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 16.

overgatet, *adv.* [*ME., < over + gate.*] Overmuch; unreasonably.

Hast thou I-conected *over gate*

Worldes worshippe or any n-state?

J. Myre, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

over-gaze (ô-vér-gâz'), *v. i.* 1†. To look too long, so as to become dazzled.

Oh that Wit were not amazed

At the wonder of his senses,

Or his eyes not *overgazed*

In Minerva's excellences.

Bretm, *Melanchol' e Humours*, p. 13.

2. To gaze or look over.

His altar the high places and the peak

Of earth's *over-gazing* mountains.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iii. 91.

overget (ô-vér-gét'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overgeten; < over + get.*] 1. To reach; overtake.

Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght *over-gate*,

so that er the vanguarde com of three thousande thei as-caped not xl.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes than of myself so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. To get over. Davies. [Rare.]

Edith cannot sleep, and (ill she *overgets* this she cannot

be better. Southey, *Letters* (1803), l. 230.

overgild (ô-vér-gîld'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overgilden, < AS. ofergyltan, < ofer, over, + gyltan, gild; see gild.*] To cover with gilding; as, to *overgild* the carving of a piece of furniture.

Of siluer, wile *over-gilt*. Rob. of Brunne, p. 167.

overgird (ô-vér-gîrd'), *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *over-girded* by your imprisonment.

Milton, *Church-Government*, ii.

overgive (ô-vér-giv'), *v.* [= D. MLG. *overgeben = G. übergeben = Sw. öfvergifva = Dan. overgive; as over + give.*] 1. *trans.* To give over or surrender.

Constrain'd that trade to *overgive*.

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 240.

II. *intrans.* To surpass in giving.

So doth God love a good choice that He recompenses it with *overgiving*.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations* (ed. Tegg, 1836), III. 31.

overglance (ô-vér-glâns'), *v. t.* To glance over; run over with the eye. [Rare.]

I will *overglance* the superscript.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 135.

overglaze (ô-vér-glâz'), *v. t.* To glaze over; cover with superficial brilliancy; hide (an inferior material) with something more showy.

The saddler he stuffs his pannels with straw or hay, and *overglazes* them with hair.

Greene, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

overglaze (ô-vér-glâz'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *ceram.*, a second glaze applied to a piece of porcelain of which the first glaze is deeply colored or cracked, or covered with paintings in enamel. The term is applied in many cases where its propriety is doubtful. Thus, most cracked porcelains seem not to have received any second glaze, but to have been merely rubbed with the color which penetrates the cracks.

II. *a.* In *ceram.*, used for painting upon the glaze: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *overglaze* color.

overglide (ô-vér-glîd'), *v. t.* To glide over.

That sun, the which was never cloud could hide,

Pierceth the cave, and on the harp descendeth;

Whose glancing light the chords did *overglide*.

W. gatt, *Ps. xxxii.*, The Author.

overgloom (ô-vér-glôm'), *v. t.* To cover with gloom; render gloomy.

The cloud-climbed rock, sublime and vast,

That like some giant king *overglooms* the hill.

Coleridge, *To Cottle*.

overglut (ô-vér-glut'), *a.* Glutted or filled to repletion.

While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starve for foode.

Bretton, *Melancholike Humours*, p. 9. (Davies.)

overgo (ô-vér-gô'), *v.* [*< ME. overgon, < AS. ofergān (= D. overgaan = OHG. ubargan, MHG. übergen, G. übergehen = Sw. öfvergå = Dan. overgå), go over, overrun, overspread, pass by, surpass, < ofer, over, + gān, go; see go.* Cf. *overgang*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or through; go over; traverse.

Hear Iamed moyses *over-gon*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1903.

For tyme mispent and *overgone*

Cannot be calde agayne.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

How many weary steps,

Of many weary miles you have *overgone*,

Are number'd in the travel of one mile?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 196.

2†. To cover.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,

But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*

Some one at least. Chapman.

3. To exceed; go beyond; surpass; exceed.

In the nobleness of his nature abhorring to make the punishment *overgo* the offence, he stepped a little back.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

Your pride *overgoes* you wit.

Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276)

He shall not *overgo* me in his friendship

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

4. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Philanax . . . entered into his speech, . . . being so *overgone* with rage that he forgot in his oration his precise method of oratory.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care,

Here sits a king more woful than you are.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

5†. To surmount; get the better of.

His evil sort was *over gon*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1186.

With gifts men may woumen *over gon*.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go by; pass over; pass away; disappear.

The new love, labour, or other wo,

Or elles selle seynge of a night

Don olde affection alle *overgo*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 424.

2. To go to excess; be extravagant.

Is he not monstrously *overgone* in frenzy?

Ford, *Love's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

overgorge (ô-vér-gôrj'), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

By devilish policy at thou grown great

And, like ambitious Syria, *overgorged*

With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 84.

overgrace (ô-vér-grâs'), *v. t.* To honor unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to *overgrace* me with

The marriage of your sister, troubles me.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

overgrain (ô-vér-grân'), *v. i.* and *t.* In the art of *graining*, to put on additional lights and shades after the first graining has been effected. It is usually done in water-color. See *top-graining*.

overgrainer (ô-vér-grâ'nér), *n.* A special kind of flat bristle brush, thin and with long bristles, used in imitating the natural grain of woods.

overgrasst, *v. t.* To cover with grass.

For they bene like foule wagnmoires *overgrast*

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

overgreat (ô-vér-grât'), *a.* [*< ME. overgreat (= D. overgroot = MLG. overgroot = G. übergross); < over + great.*] Too great.

For when a man hath *over great* a wit,

Ful ofte him happeth to misseken it.

Chaucer, *Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 95.

overgreatness (ô-vér-grât'nes), *n.* Excessive or undesirable greatness or power.

The overgreatness of Salacious.

Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. v. § 5.

overgreedy (ô-vér-grê'di), *a.* [*< ME. overgreedy, < AS. ofergrêdig, overgreedy, < ofer, over, + grêdig, greedy.*] Greedy to excess.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

overgreen (ô-vér-grên'), *v. t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2*t.* To color so as to conceal blemishes; embellish.

What care I who calls me well or ill,
So you o'er-green my bad, my good allow?

Shak., Sonnets, cxli.

overground (ô-vér-ground), *a.* Above the ground; not underground: as, overground travel.

overgrow (ô-vér-grô'), *v.* [*< ME. overgrowen (= D. overgroeyen = Dan. overgro); < over + grow.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage.

Yf that thil land with hem be overgrowe,
Devide it thus.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted;
Suffer them now, and they'll o'ergrin the garden.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 82.

2. To grow beyond; rise above; grow too big for; outgrow.

This was a wonder world he so well lokyd,
That grows overe-grince so many grette maistria.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 844.

If the binds be very strong, and much over-grow the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3*t.* To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Cure my cattle when they're overgrown with labour.

Cibber, Love Makes the Man, i.

II. intrans. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do overgrow so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approaches, or the like) as they become more able to annoy them.

Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

The chief source of the distractions of the country lay in the overgrown powers, and factious spirit, of the nobility.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

overgrown† (ô-vér-grôn'), *p. a.* Fully grown.

Few Countreies are lesse troubled with death, sicknesse, or any other disease, nor where overgrownne women become more fruitfull.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 258.

Overgrown mackerel. See *mackerel†*.

overgrowth (ô-vér-grôth'), *n.* 1. A growth over or upon something else.—2. Exuberant or excessive growth.

A wonderful overgrowth in riches.

Bacon, Riches.

over-hair (ô-vér-hür'), *n.* The longer and usually stiffer hairs of a mammal's pelage which overlie the main fur.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 836.

overhale† (ô-vér-häl'), *v. t.* [= *D. overhalen = Sw. öfverhala = Dan. overhale; as over + hale†*.] 1. To draw or haul over; overhaul.

And nowe the frosty Night

Her mantle black through heaven gan overhale.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

2. To overcome.

The only kind of hounds, for mouth and nostril best;
That cold doth seldom fret, nor heat doth over-hale.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 33.

overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *adv.* 1. With the hand over the object; with the knuckles upward; with the hand raised higher than the elbow: opposed to *underhand*: as, he bowls overhand.

Also, the spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xxii.

2. In mining, from below upward: used in reference to sloping out the contents of the vein. See *stope*, *n.* and *v.*—3. In needlework, over and over.

overhand (ô-vér-hand), *a.* 1. In cricket, with the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball: as, overhand bowling.—2. In base-ball, with the hand above the shoulder: as, overhand pitching.—3. In mining, done from below upward: as, overhand stoping.—**Overhand knot.** See *knot†*.

overhand† (ô-vér-hand), *n.* [*< ME. overhand = D. overhand = MHG. overhand = MHG. überhand, G. überhand = Sw. öfverhand = Dan. overhand; as over + hand.*] The upper hand; superiority; supremacy.

And trust suerly, ye shall wele vnderstande,
That we shall haue of them the over hande.

Generijdes (E. E. T. S.), i. 299b.

overhand (ô-vér-hand), *v. t.* [*< overhand, adv.*] In needlework, to sew over and over.

overhanded (ô-vér-hand'ed), *a.* Having the hand above the object or higher than the elbow; overhand.

overhandle (ô-vér-han'dl), *v. t.* To handle too much; discuss too often.

Your idle over-handled theme.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 770.

overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To impend or hang over; jut or project over; hence, to threaten.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian;

Look to thy terror, what over-hangs thee.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess (ed. 1778), v. 1.

Aide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, . . .

Where bordering hazel overhangs the streams.

Gay, Rural Sports, l. 62.

He was persuaded that immediate and extreme danger overhung the life of the nation.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 100.

There is a path along the cliffs overhanging the sea.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

The gray-blue eyes, I see them still,

The gallant front with brown overhung.

Lovell, To Holmes.

2. To overdo with ornamentation.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and overhung.

Carlyle.

3. To support from above.—**Overhung door.** See *door*.

II. intrans. To jut over: opposed to *batter*.

The rest was craggy cliff that overhung

Still as it rose, impossible to climb.

Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

The sea-beat overhanging rock.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

overhang (ô-vér-hang), *n.* [*< overhang, v.*] A projecting part; also, the extent to which some part projects: as, the overhang of the ship's stern is 20 feet.

The under side of the overhang near the stern is cut out in the middle, forming a cavity needed to give free sweep to the propeller-blades.

The Century, XXXI. 283.

overhardy† (ô-vér-här'di), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy.

Gascoigne.

overhaste (ô-vér-häst'), *n.* Too great haste.

overhastily (ô-vér-häs'ti-li), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not overhastily to marry.

Hales, To Sir D. Carleton. (Latham.)

overhastiness (ô-vér-häs'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation.

Sir J. Rivershy.

overhasty (ô-vér-häs'ti), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Not overhasty to cleanse or purify.

Hammond, Works, IV. 505.

overhaul (ô-vér-häl'), *v. t.* [*< over + haul.* (cf. *overhale*.)] 1. To turn over for examination; examine thoroughly with a view to repairs.

During our watches below we overhauled our clothes, and made and mended everything for bad weather.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 331.

2. To reexamine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; make up with; overtake.—**To overhaul a rope,** to clear or disentangle a rope; pull a part of it through a block so as to make it slack.—**To overhaul a ship.** *Naut.*: (a) To come up with or gain ground upon a ship. (b) To search a ship for contraband goods.—**To overhaul a tackle** (*naut.*), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks, in order that they may be again placed in a condition for use.

overhaul (ô-vér-häl), *n.* [*< overhaul, v.*] Examination; inspection; repair.

overhauling (ô-vér-hä'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *overhaul, v.*] Same as *overhaul*.

overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

The sail

Flapped o'erhead as the wind did fall

Fifful that eve.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 96.

2. Per head: properly two words.

overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *a.* [*< overhead, adv.*] Situated above or aloft.—**Overhead crane.** See *crane†*.—**Overhead gear.** See *gear†*.—**Overhead motion or work.** See *motion†*.—**Overhead rein.** See *rein†*.—**Overhead seam,** the seam of a sack by which its mouth is closed after it is filled.—**Overhead steam-engine,** an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust-motion being downward.

overhealt (ô-vér-häl'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overhelen, overhilen; < over + heal†*.] To cover over.

In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre flouris,

Ouer hild for the hote hongryng with leuca.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2374.

overhear (ô-vér-hër'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overheren, < AS. oferhëran, oferhiran, oferhëran, overhear, also disobe = OS. obharhōrjan = D. overheoren = MHG. G. überhören = Dan. overhøre, < ofer, over, + hëran, hear: see hear.*] 1. To hear (one who does not wish to be heard or does not know that he is heard, or what is not addressed to

the hearer or is not intended to be heard by him); hear by accident or stratagem.

You may look pale, but I should blush, I know,
To be o'erheard, and taken napping so.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 18

2*t.* To hear over again; hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,

And overheard what you shall overhear.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 9

overheat (ô-vér-hët'), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

overheat (ô-vér-hët'), *n.* 1. Excessive heat

—2. Sunstroke. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 509.

overheating-pipe (ô-vér-hë'ting-pip), *n.* In steam-engine, a pipe through which steam is made to pass in order that it may be superheated.

E. H. Knight.

overheave† (ô-vér-hëv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overhelben, < AS. oferhebban, pass by, omit, < ofer, over + hebban, heave, raise: see heave.*] To overcast.

When other seen derk cloudes over hove.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3

overhend† (ô-vér-hend'), *v. t.* To overtake.

overhip† (ô-vér-hip'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overhippen < over + hip†*.] To leap over; skip over; omit.

Wherfore I am afere of folke of hollikirke,
Lest thei overhippen as other don in offices and in houres

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 371

When the time is overhight.

Hollanc

overhold† (ô-vér-höld'), *v. t.* To overvalue hold or estimate at too dear a rate.

If he overhold his price so much,

We'll none of him.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 14

overhours (ô-vér-ourz), *n. pl.* Time beyond the regular number of hours; too long hours of labor.

Sir John Lubbock . . . brought in a Bill limiting the hours in which persons could be employed in shops. . . I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of over-hours were.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 68

overhouse (ô-vér-hous), *a.* Stretched along across the roofs of houses or other buildings as distinguished from stretched or carried on poles or underground: as, overhouse telegraph wires. [Rare.]

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, there is a overhouse wire about one mile in extent with a telephone at either end.

Prescott, Electrical Inventions, p. 71

over-inform (ô-vér-in-fôrm'), *v. t.* To animate or actuate to excess. [Rare.]

With so exuberant that it over-informs its tenement.

Johnson

overissue (ô-vér-ish'ô), *v. t.* To issue in excess as bank-notes or bills of exchange beyond the number or amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock; more loosely, to issue in excess of the wants of the public or the ability of the issuer to pay; issue contrary to law, prudence, or honesty.

overissue (ô-vér-ish'ô), *n.* An excessive issue an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds of the currency, which he not only debased by an overissue of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries.

Broughan

overjoy (ô-vér-joi'), *v. t.* To give great or extreme joy to; transport with gladness; gaily in the past participle.

Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd

To see her noble lord restored to health.

Shak., T. of the 8., Ind., i. 12

Well, thou art e'en the best man—

I can say no more, I am so overjoy'd.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

overjoy (ô-vér-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

To salute my king

With ruder terms, such as my wit affords

And over-joy of heart doth minister.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 3

Death came so fast towards me that the overjoy of the recovered me.

Donne, Letters, cvi

overjump (ô-vér-jump'), *v. t.* To jump over; overleap; hence, to pass over; pass without notice; permit to pass.

Can not so lightly overjump his death.

Marston

overkeep† (ô-vér-këp'), *v. t.* To keep or of serve too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they overkeep it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 339. (Davies)

overkind (ô-vér-kind'), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind.

Shak. W. T., i. 1. 23.

over-king (ô-vér-king), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

The clansmen owed fealty only to their chiefs, who in turn owed a kind of conditional allegiance to the over-king, depending a good deal upon the ability of the latter to enforce it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 251.

overknowing (ô-vér-nô-ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning: used disparagingly.

The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, disseminating. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

overlabor, overlabour (ô-vér-lā'bor), *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden*.—2. To execute with too much care. *Scott*.

overlactation (ô-vér-lak-tā'shon), *n.* Lactation in excess of what the strength of the person will bear.

overlade (ô-vér-lād'), *v. t.* [*ME. overladen* (= *D. overluden* = *OHG. ubarhladan, uparhladan, uparladan*, *MHG. G. überladen*); < *over* + *lade*]. To load with too great a cargo or other burden; overburden; overload.

Overlade not your verse with too many of them [dactyls]; but here and there interlace a Iambus or some other foot of two times to glue him gratulie. *Pattenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 103.

Their hearts were always heavy, and overladen with earthly thoughts. *Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 37.

The house was . . . overladen with guests. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 182.

overlaid (ô-vér-lād'), *a.* 1. In *her.*, lapping over; doubled for a part of its length.—2. In *entom.*, seeming as if covered with a semi-transparent pigment through which the markings are dimly visible: as, basal portion of the wing overlaid with ochraceous.

overland (ô-vér-land'), *adv.* Over or across the country.

I desire of you
A conduct over-land to Milford-Haven.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 5. 8.

overland (ô-vér-land), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land: as, an *overland* journey.—**Overland route**, a route which is wholly or largely over land. Especially—(a) The route from Great Britain to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, as opposed to that around the Cape of Good Hope. (b) The route from the country east of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains, as opposed to that around Cape Horn, or by way of the Isthmus of Darien.

overlap (ô-vér-lap'), *v. t.* 1. To lap or fold over; extend so as to lie or rest upon: as, one slate on a roof overlaps another.

Those circles, of which there are now so many—artistic, æsthetic, literary—all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then [1837] out of society altogether; nor did they overlap and intersect each other. *W. Besant*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 85.

2. To cause to lap or fold over: as, to overlap slates or shingles on a roof.

overlap (ô-vér-lap), *n.* [*overlap*, *v.*] The lapping of one thing over another; also, the thing or part which overlaps; specifically, in *geol.*, a disposition of the strata such that newer or more recent members of a formation lap over or are deposited beyond the limits of the older beds. This is caused by the subsidence of the regions in which deposition is taking place, so that each successive layer extends further inland than the preceding one.

overlap-joint (ô-vér-lap-joint), *n.* A joint in which the edges lap on each other, instead of being merely in contact as in a butting-joint.

overlash (ô-vér-lash'), *v. i.* 1. To exaggerate; boast or vaunt too much. *Bp. Hall*.—2. To proceed to excess.

The *overlashing* desires of the flesh. *Lyly*, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 182.

overlashing (ô-vér-lash-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of overlash*, *v.*] Excess; exaggeration.

Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our overlashings. *Bp. Hall*, *Old Religion*, To the Reader.

overlashingly (ô-vér-lash-ing-li), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

overlaunch (ô-vér-lānch'), *v.* In *ship-building*, to make long splices or scarfs in joining timbers together, so as to make strong work.

overlay (ô-vér-lā'), *v.* [*ME. overlegen* (= *D. overlegen* = *MLG. overleggen* = *MHG. G. überlegen* = *Sw. öfverlägga* = *Dan. overlægge* = *Goth. ufurlagjan*); < *over* + *lay*]. 1. To lay upon or over; cover or spread over the surface of: as, cedar overlaid with gold.

He made the staves of shittim wood, and overlaid them with brass. *Ex.* xxxviii. 6.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architecture overlaid.
Fenton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xx.

Never see them [pine-trees] overlaid
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud,
Between the loud stream and the trembling stars.
Tennyson, (*Enone*).

The walls and roof with gold were overlaid.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 327.

2. To burden or encumber; oppress.

Than disparbled the cristin, for thei were so sore overlaid with grete multitude of sinnes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 249.

So fights a Lion . . .

When, over-laid with might and Multitude,

He needs must dy.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 5.

The Scots resolutely maintain'd the Fight three hours and more; but in the end, overlaid with a number, they were put to flight.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 303.

3. To lie upon; hence, to smother by lying upon: for *overlie*.

This woman's child died in the night; because she overlaid it. *1 Kl. III. 19.*

4. To obscure by covering; cloud; overcast.

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray

That Phœbus golden face it did attain;

As when a cloud his beames doth over-lay.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 34.

The Mohammedan pilgrimages of devotion are very numerous, and are chiefly connected with the saint-worship which has overlaid and obscured the original strict monotheism of Islam.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 93.

The bravery of our free working people was overlaid, but not smothered. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 10.

5. To span; join the opposite sides of.

And overlay,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 370.

6. In *printing*, to make even or graduate the impression of, on a printing-press, by means of overlays.

II. intrans. In *printing*, to use overlays.

overlay (ô-vér-lā'), *n.* [*overlay*, *v.*] 1. In *printing*, a bit of paper accurately cut and pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press with intent to increase the impression in a place where it is not strong enough. A woodcut in strong contrast of light and shade, as ordinarily treated, receives one overlay, or one thickness of paper, over the parts in light gray, two over those in dark gray, three over blackish gray, and four or more over intense black.

2. In *file-ornamenting* (by the process of pressing leaves, laces, or embossed patterns upon the unbaked tiles), a part of a leaf, cutting of lace, etc., which lies over and upon another leaf, cutting, or pattern.—3. A second tablecloth laid in various ways over a larger cloth on the table.—4. A cravat; a neckcloth. [*Scotch.*]

Dear sir, the Captain says a three-nookit laundkercher is the most fashionable overlay, and that stocks belong to your honour and me that are anti-world folk.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxvi.

5. Loosely, anything laid over another for protection or ornament.

overlaying (ô-vér-lā-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of overlay*, *v.*] 1. A superficial covering.

The sockets for the pillars were of brass; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver; and the overlaying of their chaplars of silver.

Ex. xxxviii. 17.

2. In *printing*, the act or art of using overlays.

overlead (ô-vér-léd'), *v. t.* [*ME. overleden*, < *AS. oferlædan*, oppress, < *ofer*, over, + *lædan*, lead; see *lead*]. To dominate; domineer over; oppress.

A milkope or a coward ape

That wol been overlaid with every wight.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Monk's Tale*, I. 23.

Lote nonere thi wil thi witt over lede;

Of wrathful wordis curmure be ware.

Subsec Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

overleaf (ô-vér-lāf'), *adv.* On the other side of the leaf, or on either of the pages seen on turning a leaf.

A tabular form . . . in this volume is given *overleaf*. *S. Kent*, *Infusoria*, p. 621.

overleap (ô-vér-lēp'), *v. t.* [*ME. overlepen*, < *AS. oferhlæpan*, overleap, < *ofer*, over, + *hlæpan*, leap; see *leap*]. To leap over; overstep or go beyond; pass over or move from side to side of by leaping, literally or figuratively; hence, to omit; pass over.

I do beseech you,

Let me overleap that custom.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2. 140.

Satan . . . overleap'd all bound

Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within

Lights on his feet.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 181.

But nature still overleaps reflection's plan.

Lowell, *To G. W. Curtis*.

To overleap one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping; leap too far.

I have no spur

To prick the sides of my intent, but only

Vaulting ambition, which overleaps itself,

And falls on the other.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7. 27.

overlearnedness (ô-vér-lér'nod-nēs), *n.* Excessive erudition; pedantry.

A man my wonder at these learned Criticks overlearnedness. *Chapman*, *Illad*, xlii. 556, *Com.*

overleathert (ô-vér-leth'ér), *n.* [*ME. overlether, overleder* (= *D. overleder* = *MLG. overleder* = *Sw. öfverläder* = *Dan. overlader*); < *over* + *leather*]. The upper-leather (of a shoe). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.

Nay, sometime [I have] more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the overleather.

Shak., *T. of the S. Ind.*, II. 12.

overleaven (ô-vér-lev'n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; cause to rise and swell too much: also used figuratively.

You grow not mad withall; I love your spirit.
You are not over-leaven'd with your fortune.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 6.

Some habit that too much over-leavens

The form of plausible manners.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4. 29.

overlie (ô-vér-lī'), *v. t.* [*ME. overligen* (= *D. overligen*), < *AS. oferlicgan*, < *ofer*, over, + *licgan*, lie; see *lie*]. To lie over or upon; hence, to smother by lying upon. [*Overlie* and *underlie* are used extensively in geology with reference to the relative position of strata.]

Tertiary, overlain in considerable part by detrital accumulations of still later age.

J. D. Whitney, *United States*, p. 51.

Eek if a woman by negligence overlieth hire child in hir slepyng, it is homicide and deadly synne.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

overlight (ô-vér-līt'), *n.* [*over* + *light*]. Too strong a light; excessive light.

An overlight maketh the eyes dazzle.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 871.

overliness (ô-vér-īl-nēs), *n.* Carelessness; indifference.

I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow overly: upon overlinesse strange; upon strangeness to utter defiance.

Bp. Hall, *Art of Divine Meditation*.

overling (ô-vér-līng'), *n.* [*ME. overlyng*; < *over* + *ling*]. A superior; ruler; governor; lord.

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyne awene,
Overlyng of Ynglande mynre thyne selvene.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 710.

overlink (ô-vér-līng'), *v. t.* To fasten together by links one over another. *Richardson*.

We came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, overlunked al together with two nightie chaines.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. II. 77.

overlip (ô-vér-līp'), *n.* [*ME. overlippe* (= *Sw. öfverläpp* = *Dan. overlæbe*); < *over* + *lip*]. The upper lip.

Hire over-lippe wypede sche so cleno.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to *C. T.*, I. 183.

overlive (ô-vér-līv'), *v.* [*ME. overliven*, < *AS. oferlibban* (= *D. MLG. overleven* = *MHG. G. überleben* = *Sw. öfverleva* = *Dan. overlere*), < *ofer*, over, + *libban*, live; see *live*]. 1. *trans.* To outlive; live longer than; survive.

Basilius will not long overlive this loss.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that overlived Joshua. *Josh.* xxiv. 31.

II. intrans. 1. To live too long.

Why do I overlive?

Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen d out

To deathless pain?

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 773.

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning*.

[Rare in both senses.]

overliver (ô-vér-līv'ér), *n.* One who survives or lives longer than another; a survivor.

And if it chanced arie of them to depart this life, the overlivers should persist therein.

Hobbes, *Rich.* II., an. 1588.

overload (ô-vér-lōd'), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; overburden; overcharge.

overload-magnet (ô-vér-lōd-mag'net), *n.* Same as *overload-switch*.

overload-switch (ô-vér-lōd-swīch), *n.* A device used in regulating the discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery, by the operation of which a too rapid discharge is prevented.

overlock (ô-vér-lōk'), *v. t.* To turn the key in a lock, after locking, in such a manner as to push (the bolt) beyond its normal position when locked.

The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to overlock the bolt.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 746.

overlook (ô-vér-lūk'), *v. t.* [*ME. overlooken*; < *over* + *look*]. 1. To look over; view from a higher place; see from a higher position.

Off with his head, and set it on York gates,
So York may overlook the town of York.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, I. 4. 180.

I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive, and overlooking my paper while I write.

Dryden.

Half that the Devil overlooks from Lincoln town.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 246.

2. To rise or be elevated above; rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Shall . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 9.
Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.
A little heathy mound,
That overlooked the scrubby woods and low.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

3. To view fully; look over; peruse; read.
When I had red this tale wel,
And overlooked hyt everydel.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 232.
I would I had o'erlooked the letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., I. 2. 50.

The time and care that are required
To overlook and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

4. To keep an eye on; inspect; superintend; oversee; care for or watch over.

His sole child, my lord, and bequeathed to my overlook-
ing.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 45.
We say "He overlooked the transaction," meaning that
he gave it his supervision. *A. Phelps, English Style, p. 152.*
5. To look beyond or by so as to fail to see, or
so as to disregard or neglect; pay no attention to;
disregard; hence, to pass over indulgently;
excuse; forbear to punish or censure.

The learned and wise of this world seem to have been
overlooked by God in the first plantation of the Gospel.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

The fault he has I fairly shall reveal
(Could you o'erlook but that): it is to steal.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 20.

Finding that, if he [Dryden] continued to call himself a
Protestant, his services would be overlooked, he declared
himself a Papist.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

6. To bewitch by looking on; confound; un-
settle.

Beshrew your eyes;
They have o'erlook'd me and divided me.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 15.

I tell you she has overlooked me, and all this doctor's
stuff is no use unless you can say a charm as will undo her
devil's work.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, VIII.

overlook (ô-vêr-lûk'), *n.* A strong-growing legu-
minous twining plant of the tropics, *Canavalia*
ensiformis. It is so named by the West Indian negroes,
who plant it to mark boundaries, with the idea that it acts
as a watchman.

overlooker (ô-vêr-lûk'-êr'), *n.* 1. One who over-
looks or sees.

Thus must thou cover all thy villanies,
And keepe them close from overlookers eyes.
Heywood, Edw. IV., II.

2. An overseer; a superintendent; a master; specifi-
cally, in Australia, a man in charge of convicts.

Bushrangers, nine or ten devils loose on the upper Mac-
quarrie, caught the publican at Maryong alone in the
bush; he had been an overlooker or some such thing in old
times.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, XXVIII.

overloopt, *n.* [*D. overloop, orlop, < over, over,*
+ loopen, run: see overleap. Cf. orlop.] Same
as *orlop*.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were
wont, because our nether overloops are raised commonly
from the water.
Raleigh.

overlord (ô-vêr-lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord over
another; a feudal superior; a master; specifi-
cally, in reference to early English history, a
king of one of the Anglo-Saxon realms who en-
joyed a preëminence or authority over certain
other kings or chiefs.

Champagne and Anjou were the fiefs of princes well-nigh
as powerful as their over-lord.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

overlordship (ô-vêr-lôrd-ship'), *n.* The state,
office, or dignity of an overlord; specifically,
in reference to early English history, the preëmi-
nence or authority of one of the Anglo-Saxon
kings or kingdoms over certain other kings,
kingdoms, chiefs, etc. Such an overlordship
was held at different times by kings of Kent,
Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex.

Summoning the chiefs of the North Welsh before him
at Hereford, Athelstan forced them to own his over-lord-
ship as Mercian king, to pay a yearly tribute of corn and
cattle, and to accept the Wye as a boundary between
Welshmen and Englishmen.
J. R. Green, Conquest of Eng., p. 211.

overlove (ô-vêr-luv'), *v. t.* To love to excess;
prize or value too much.

Pray, leave me;
And, as you love me, do not over-love me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, IV. 2.

overly (ô-vêr-li'), *a.* [*< over + -ly.*] 1. Out-
side; superficial; negligent; inattentive; casu-
al. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Therefore no marvel if they abate contrition, by ac-
quiring only a sufficient and enough, a kind of overly
desire to serve God anew.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.
So have we seen a hawk cast off at an heronaw to look
and fit quite other way, and, after many careless and overly
fatches, to toure up unto the prey intended.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 15.

2. Excessive; too much. *Coloridge. (Imp. Dict.)*
overly (ô-vêr-li'), *adv.* [*< ME. overly, superfi-*
cially (also excessively ?), *< AS. oferlice, ex-*
cessively, *< ofer, over, + -lice, E. -ly.*] 1.
Superficially. *Prompt. Parv., p. 373.*—2. Ex-
cessively; too much; too: used independently
instead of the usual *over-* in composition: as,
not overly good; overly particular. [Colloq.]

Ther' was n't overly much ple et
Durin' the Army.
J. W. Riley, The Century, XXXIX. 480.

overman (ô-vêr-man'), *n.*; pl. *overmen* (-men).
In coal-mining, the person having charge of the
work below ground. [Great Britain.]

overman (ô-vêr-man'), *v. t.* To employ too many
men on or in, as on a ship.

Either Scotland is ridiculously overmanned, or England
is absurdly undermanned, as regards official medical visitation
of the insane. *Lancet, No. 3420, p. 194.*

The sequence of events that have led to the present im-
petus in adopting magazine arms in the over-manned and
under-armed armies of Europe is more or less amusing.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 367.

overmanner (ô-vêr-man-êr'), *adv.* [*ME. over*
maner.] Above measure; excessively.

For our maner we weren greued ouer-myght so that it
anoode us ghe to lyue.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. 1. 8.

overmantel (ô-vêr-man-tl'), *n.* In furnitur-
making, the frame of shelves, decorative panels,
or the like, often including a mirror, which
covers the chimney-breast above the mantel-
shelf.

overmarch (ô-vêr-mârch'), *v. t.* To fatigue or
exhaust by too much marching; cause to march
too far.

The Prince's Horse were so over-marched, and the Foot
so beaten off their Legs by long Marches, that he found
his Men not very able to engage anew.
Phillips, in Baker's Chronicles, p. 488.

overmask (ô-vêr-mâsk'), *v. t.* To cover with or
as with a mask; hide.

The lift was clad with cloudes gray,
And overmaskt was the moone.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 218).

overmast (ô-vêr-mâst'), *v. t.* To furnish with a
mast or with masts that are too long or too
heavy.

The one [matter] . . . respecting the ship (as afterwards
was found) was that she was over-masted; which when she
came to her trim in that respect she did well.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 31.

overmaster (ô-vêr-mâs-têr'), *v. t.* [*< ME. over-*
maistren; < over + master.] 1. To overpower;
subdue; vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster 't as you may. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 140.*
He had fought fiercely with overmastering inclinations.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 13.

2. To retain by superior force; have in one's
power.

How comes it then that thou art call'd a king,
When living blood doth in these temples beat
Which owe the crown that thou o'ermasterest?
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 109.

overmatch (ô-vêr-mach'), *v. t.* [*< ME. over-*
mæchen; < over + match.] 1. To be more
than a match for; oppose with superior force,
numbers, skill, etc.; surpass; outdo: common-
ly in the past participle.

Here is Sir William Lucy, who with me
Set from our o'ermatch'd forces forth for aid.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., IV. 4. 11.

It was indeed impossible for any intelligent and candid
Roman Catholic to deny that the champions of his Church
were in every talent and acquirement completely over-
matched.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

2. To give in marriage above one's station.

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must over-match
her above her birth and calling to a gentleman forsooth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 579.

overmatch (ô-vêr-mach'), *n.* One who or that
which is more than a match; one who or that
which is too powerful, skilful, difficult, etc., to
be overcome.

Pompey vaunted him self for Sylla's overmatch.
Bacon, Friendship.

There is in my apprehension much danger that sensi-
bility will be an overmatch for policy.
A. Hamilton, in E. Cabot Lodge, p. 259.

overmeasure (ô-vêr-mezh'-ûr'), *n.* Excess of
measure; something that exceeds the measure
proposed.

overmeasure (ô-vêr-mezh'-ûr'), *v. t.* To mea-
sure or estimate too largely. *Bacon, Kingdoms*
and Estates.

overmerit (ô-vêr-mer'-it'), *n.* Excessive merit.
Those helps were overweighed by diuers things that
made against him. . . . First, an over-merit; for conue-
nient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth
best with Kings. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 138.*

overmickle (ô-vêr-mik'-l'), *a. and adv.* [Also
overmuckle; < ME. overmickel, overmykel, over-
muchel, etc. (see overmuch); < AS. ofermicel, <
ofer, over, + micel, mickle, much: see mickle.
Cf. overmuch.] Overmuch. [Old Eng. and
Scotch.]

overmodest (ô-vêr-mod'-est'), *a.* Modest to ex-
cess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that overmodest suitors seldom
speed. *Hales, Golden Remains, p. 143.*

overmoney, *v. t.* To bribe. [A nonce-word.]
Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or
over-moneyed rather), whilst others are confident they were
betrayed by none save their own security.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, I. 558.

overmore (ô-vêr-môr'), *adv.* [*ME., < over +*
more.] Beyond; also; moreover.

"And gut on poynt," quath Peers, "Ich praye gow over-
more;
Loke 3e tene no tenaunt bote yf Treuth wolle assente."
Piers Plowman (C), IX. 35.

And overmore destroyed with sekenesse
Beside al this he was ful greuously.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 134.

over-morrow (ô-vêr-mor'-ô), *n.* [= *D. over-*
morgen = *MLG. overmorne* = *MHG. G. über-*
morgen = *Sw. öfvermorgon* = *Dan. overmorgen;*
as *over + morrow.*] The day after to-morrow.

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye,
to morrowe, and overmorrowe; for these three nightes wyl we
reconcyle our selues with God. *Bible of 1551, Tobit VIII.*

overmost (ô-vêr-môst'), *a.* [*< ME. overmoste;*
< over + most.] Uppermost; highest.

Fro the nethemaste lettre to the overmaste [var. *upper-*
este]. *Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 1.*

overmount (ô-vêr-mount'), *v. t.* To surmount;
go higher than.

With your theme, I could
O'er mount the lark. *Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 3. 94.*

overmount (ô-vêr-mount'), *n.* In framing or
mounting pictures to be covered with glass, a
piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond
with the margin of the engraving or picture to
be mounted, and laid upon the picture to sepa-
rate its surface from the glass in the frame; a
mat.

overmuch (ô-vêr-much'), *a.* [Early mod. E.
overmoche; < ME. overmoche, overmiche; < over +
much. Cf. the earlier overmickle.] Too much;
exceeding what is necessary or proper.

I cold say more, and yet not overmuch.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

With over much studie they affect antiquitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.
Neither capable of lies,
Nor asking overmuch and taking less.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

overmuch (ô-vêr-much'), *adv.* [*< ME. over-*
moche; < over + much. Cf. overmickle.] In
too great a degree; too much.

Be not righteous over much. *Ecc. vii. 16.*
O, he hath kept an evil diet long,
And overmuch consumed his royal person.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 140.

I count it crime
To mourn for any overmuch.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

overmuchness (ô-vêr-much'-nes), *n.* Super-
abundance.

Superlatation and overmuchness amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

overmuckle (ô-vêr-muk'-l'), *a. and adv.* Same
as *overmickle*.

overmultiply (ô-vêr-mul'-ti-pli'), *v. I. trans.*
To multiply or repeat too often.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotions to
the cross, both in over-multiplying and in over-magnify-
ing of it. *Bp. Hall, Sermons, Phil. III. 18, 19.*

II. intrans. To multiply or increase too rap-
idly or in too great numbers.

overmultitude (ô-vêr-mul'-ti-tüd'), *v. t.* To ex-
ceed in number; outnumber. [Rare.]

The herds would over-multitude their lords.
Milton, Comus, l. 781.

overname (ô-vêr-nâm'), *n.* A surname; a nick-
name.

One [emperor] was named Nero the Cruell, the other,
Antony the Mecke. The which overnames the Romanes
gaue them, the one of Mecke, because he could not but
pardon, the other of Cruell, because he neuer ceased to
kill. *Guesara, Letters (tr. by Helleson, 1577), p. 4.*

overname (ô-vér-nâm'), *v. t.* To name over; name one after another.

I pray thee, *over-name* them; and, as thou namest them, I will describe them. *Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 88.*

overneat (ô-vér-nét'), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

overnet (ô-vér-nét'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a net.

He . . . has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world; himself sits in the centre, ready to run. *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, iv.*

overnice (ô-vér-nis'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quothe he againe). *Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.*

overnicely (ô-vér-nis'li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely.

You don't take your Friend to be *over-nicely* bred? *Congreve, Way of the World, I. 1.*

overnight (ô-vér-nit'), *adv.* [*< ME. overnyght; < over + night.*] Through the night; during the evening or night; especially, during the night just passed.

Thanne to ther tentys sone they ganne them dight, And dressid all ther harnes *overnight*. *Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2028.*

Sol. And so, good rest. *Pro.* As wretches have *o'ernight* That wait for execution in the morn. *Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 133.*

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

overnight (ô-vér-nit'), *n.* Night before bedtime, referring to the night just passed.

Pardon me, madam; If I had given you this at *over-night*, She might have been o'erta'en; and yet she writes Pursuit would be but vain. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 4. 23.*

overnim, *v. t.* [*ME. overnimen; < AS. oferniman,* take by violence, take away, carry off, *< ofer + niman,* take; see *nim.*] To overtake; seize.

The cold of deeth that hadde him *overnome* [mod. editions read *overcome*]. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1942 of C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt).*

overnoise (ô-vér-noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares, No mirth or music *over-noise* your fears. *Cowley, tr. of Horace, iii. 1.*

overold (ô-vér-ôld'), *a.* [*< ME. overold, < AS. ofereald,* very old, *< ofer,* over, + *ald,* old; see *old*.] Very old; too old.

Of which folk the renon nis neyther *overold* ne unsolempne. *Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 3.*

overpart (ô-vér-pärt'), *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to.

He is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler; but for Alexander—alas, you see how 'tis; a little *overparted*. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 588.*

How now, Numps! almost tired in your protectorship? *Overparted, overparted?*

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

overpass (ô-vér-pás'), *v. t.* 1. To pass over; cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank, Which I must needs *overpass*. *Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.*

2. To pass by; pass by without notice or regard; omit to notice or include; overlook.

All the beauties of the East He slightly view'd and slightly *overpass'd*. *Milton, P. R., ii. 198.*

3. To pass through; pass; spend.

The pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed*. *North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.*

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage, And like a hermit *overpass'd* thy days. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 117.*

4. To surpass.

It seems you have abjured the helps which men Who *overpass* their kind, as you would do, Have humbly sought. *Browning, Paracelsus.*

overpassed, overpast (ô-vér-pást'), *a.* That has already passed; past.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast*. *Ps. lvii. 1.*

That thou hast wronged in the time *o'erpass*; . . . Swear not by time to come; for that thou hast Misused ere used, by times misused *o'erpass*. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 388.*

No time is *overpast*, 'tis never too late. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 661.*

overpay (ô-vér-pá'), *v. t.* 1. To pay in excess; pay more than is necessary.

"My lord, you *overpay* me fifty-fold." "Ye will be all the wealthier," cried the Prince. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

2. To reward beyond the price or value.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far, Which I will *over-pay* and pay again When I have found it. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 10.*

3. To be more than a recompense or reward for. A moment like this *overpays* an age of apprehension. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

overpayment (ô-vér-pá'ment), *n.* A payment in excess of what is just or required.

overpeer (ô-vér-pér'), *v. t.* To overlook; look down on; rise above; overhang.

That *overpeer* the bright and golden shore. *The cliffs Greene, Orlando Furioso.*

Your argosies with portly sail . . . Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers, That curtsy to them. *Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 12.*

overpeople (ô-vér-pé'pl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants; usually in the past participle.

overperch (ô-vér-pérch'), *v. t.* To perch upon or over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* these walls. *Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 66.*

over-persuade (ô-vér-pér-swad'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.

Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* with his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor. *Dryden, Æneid, Ded.*

overperted, *a.* Having too much portness, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency. *Richardson.*

When an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office as cannot be checked but by violence. *Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. 10.*

overpick-loom (ô-vér-pik-lüm), *n.* A loom which has a picking or shuttle-driving arrangement above, as distinguished from one having an under- or a side-picking motion. *E. II. Knight.*

over-picture (ô-vér-pik'tür), *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

She did lie, . . . *O'er-picturing* that Venus where we see The fancy outwork nature. *Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 205.*

overplant (ô-vér-plant'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overplanten; < over + plant.*] 1. To transplant.

And the Lord said, If ychanfeith as the corn of Seneney, ye schulen seye to this more tre, be thou drawn up by the roots, and be *over-plantid* into the see, and it schal obeye to you. *Wyclif, Luke xvii. 6.*

2. To plant too abundantly.

At that time the high price of oysters caused *overplanting*, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds. *Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 527.*

over-plate (ô-vér-plát'), *n.* In armor, the large pauldron introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century; also, the large cubitière of the same epoch—these being applied over the complete brassard of plates.

overplaw, *n.* [*ME., < over + plaw.*] A boiling over. *Prompt. Par., p. 373.*

overplus (ô-vér-plus), *n.* [*< E. over + L. plus,* more. Cf. *surplus.*] Surplus; that which remains after a supply or beyond a quantity proposed; excess.

If the rich men did believe this promise of God, they would willingly and readily give a little to have the *over-plus*. *Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.*

Our *overplus* of shipping will we burn; And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the head of Actium Beat the approaching Cesar. *Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 51.*

overply (ô-vér-pli'), *v. t.* To ply to excess; exert with too much vigor.

What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, friend, to have lost them [my eyes] *over-pried*. *In Liberty's defence. Milton, Sonnets, xvii.*

overpoise (ô-vér-joiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.*

overpoise (ô-vér-joiz), *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman J. Dryden.*

overpopulate (ô-vér-pop'ü-lät'), *v. t.* To overpeople.

overpopulation (ô-vér-pop'ü-lä'shon), *n.* Excess of population. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 182.*

overpost (ô-vér-pöst'), *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'er-posting* that action. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 171.*

overpower (ô-vér-pou-ér), *n.* Too great a power; extensive power.

For when a state grows to an *over-power*, it is like a great flood, that will be sure to overflow. *Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things.*

overpower (ô-vér-pou-ér), *v. t.* 1. To vanquish by superior power or force; subdue; reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; defeat.

The lion dying thrusteth forth his paw, And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage To be *o'erpowered*. *Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 31.*

2. To be too intense or violent for; overcome by intensity; overwhelm: as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

Madam, the greatness of your goodness *overpowers* me—that a lady so lovely should deign to turn her beauteous eyes on me so. *Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.*

Overpowered quite, I cannot veil, or droop my sight. *Tennyson, Ælennore.*

=*Syn. 1.* Beat, Overwhelm, etc. (see defeat), overbear, master, crush.

overpoweringly (ô-vér-pou-ér-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

overpraise (ô-vér-práz'), *v. t.* To praise too much; praise unduly or beyond measure.

overpraising (ô-vér-práz'ing), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton, P. L., ix. 615.*

over-preach (ô-vér-préch'), *v. t.* To preach what is too profound for (the hearer or the mental capacity of the hearer).

Many of us . . . *over-preached* our people's capacities. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 117. (Davies.)*

overpress (ô-vér-pres'), *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; crush; overwhelm.

Who with dolour and wo the hart *over-press*. *Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6220.*

The prease and store of the Turkes so great that they were not able long to endure, but were so *overpressed* that they could not wield their weapons. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 181.*

I am so *overpressed* with business as I have no time for these or other mine own private occasions. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 447.*

2. To overcome by importunity.

overpressort, *n.* An oppressor.

Fitz Stephen calleth him Violentus Cantii incubator: that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 352. (Davies.)*

overpressure (ô-vér-presh'ür), *n.* Excessive pressure.

The intellectual *overpressure* of children in the schools. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 864.*

Overpressure-valve, a valve in a steam-boller which opens when a certain pressure is attained; a safety-valve.

overprize (ô-vér-priz'), *v. t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

My foes with wond'ring eyes shall see I *over-prize* my death. *Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.*

I am much beholden to your high opinion, Which so *o'erprizes* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value.

By being so retired, *O'er-prized* all popular rates. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 92.*

over-production (ô-vér-prô-dük'shon), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical facts, except the two I have specified, which have given rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. 14, § 4.*

overproof (ô-vér-pröf'), *a.* Having a less specific gravity than 0.91984: said of alcoholic liquors.

If 10 volumes of water to 100 volumes of the spirit are needed to reduce the latter to proof, the liquor is said to be 10 *overproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *overproof* indicating in all cases the number of volumes of water required to reduce 100 volumes of the spirit to the specific gravity above named. In practice, 0.920 is the specific-gravity number used, which is sufficiently accurate for commercial purposes. See *proof* and *underproof*.

over-purchase, *v. i.* To pay too high a price.

Whosoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime *over-purchases*. *Gentleman Instructed, p. 528. (Davies.)*

over-purchase (ô-vér-pür'chäs), *n.* A dear bargain.

Mirth at the expense of Virtue is an *over-purchase*. *Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 161.*

overput (ô-vér-püt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overputten; < over + put.*] To overthrow; subdue.

overquell (ô-vér-kwel'), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; gain power over.

What champion now shal tame the power of hell, And the unrulle spirits *overquell*? *Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Wtaker.*

over-rack (ô-vér-rak'), *v. t.* To rack or torture to excess; overstrain; overtax.

I'm *over-rack'd* with expectation Of the event this plot will train him to. *Bacon, and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, III. 1.*

over-rake (ô-vér-räk'), *v. t.* To rake fore and aft, as a heavy sea a vessel at anchor with her head to the wind; sweep over.

The seas did so *over-rake* them as many times those upon ye decke knew not whether they were within bord or withoute. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.*

[The ship] was laid over on one side two and a half hours, so low as the water stood upon her deck, and the sea over-raking her continually.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 75.

overrank (ô-vér-rangk'), *n.* Too rank or luxuriant.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states!

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v.

overrate (ô-vér-rât'), *v. t.* To rate or estimate too highly.

Sir, you o'er-rate my poor kindness.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 41.

overrate (ô-vér-rât'), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate.

At what an overrate I had made purchase. Massinger.

overreach (ô-vér-rêch'), *v.* [*< ME. overrechen; < over + reach¹.*] *I. trans.* 1. To overtake.

Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We o'er-raught on the way.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 17.

2. To reach beyond in any direction; rise above; extend or go beyond.

And now is no Man in Grace but the new Marquess of Suffolk; all Favours from the King and Queen must pass by him, and the Extent of his Power over-reacheth all the Council.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 188.

A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to overreach herself—that is to say, stand on farther than necessary for weathering the mark.

Quattrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 138.

3. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; cheat; outwit.

For that false spright . . .

Was so expert in every subtle slight
That it could overreach the wisest earthly wight.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 10.

Upon my life, by some device or other
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
They say this town is full of cozenage.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 96.

4. To reach or stretch too far.

She over-reached her right arm, and felt pain in the shoulder.

Lancet, No. 3468, p. 241.

=Syn. 3. To dupe, circumvent, cozen, gull, bamboozle, take in.

II. intrans. In the *manège*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot; said of a horse.—**Overreaching device**, an attachment to the foot or leg of a horse to prevent overreaching.

overreacher (ô-vér-rêch'èr), *n.* 1. One who overreaches; one who deceives.—2. A horse that overreaches.

overread (ô-vér-rêd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overreden, < AS. oferrædan, read over, consider, < ofer, over, + rædan, read: see read¹.*] To read over; peruse.

Many other books that I have sought & overredde for to accomplish his hit.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vi.

You shall anon over-read it at your pleasure.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 212.

overread (ô-vér-rêd'), *a.* Having read too much.

For him as for few in this overread age literature meant the time-tested masterpieces.

The Academy, May 4, 1889, p. 305.

overreckon (ô-vér-rêk'n), *v. t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess.

If we will needs over-reckon our condition, we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness.

Ep. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ix.

O God, if he were a doer of good, over-reckon his good deeds; and if he were an evil-doer, pass over his evil-doings.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, III. 164.

overred¹ (ô-vér-rêd'), *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [Rare.]

Go prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 14.

over-refine (ô-vér-rê-fîn'), *v. t.* To refine too much; refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

over-refinement (ô-vér-rê-fîn'ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

over-rent (ô-vér-rênt'), *v. t.* To exact too high a rate of rent; rack-rent.

The lords and landed over-rent,

And cunningly the same

The parasite doth over-reach,

And bores away the game.

Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

override (ô-vér-rîd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overriden (= D. overrijden = G. überreiten = Dan. override); < over + ride¹.*] 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; supersede: as, a decision that overrides all previous decisions.

Thare myghte men see Romaynez refully wonnyde,
Over-redyne with renkes of the round table!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1524.

The carters, overryden with his carte,
Under the wheel ful lowe he lay adoun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1164.

I wol that reume over-ride and rediliche destrue.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 447.

Whatever reluctance other members of the tribe have to recognize the leadership of any one member is likely to be over-ridden by their desire for safety when recognition of his leadership furthers that safety.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 478.

2. To ride too much; fatigue by riding.

How like a troop of rank overriden jades

Yon bushy-bearded citizens appear!

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 27).

3. To outride; pass in riding.

I over-ride him on the way. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 30.

4. In *surg.*, to overlap: said of a fragment of a broken bone in relation to another fragment.—

To override one's commission, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

over-righteous (ô-vér-rî'tyus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. Roget.

overripe (ô-vér-rîp'), *a.* Too ripe; also, in an intensive use, more than ripe.

Thy years are ripe and over-ripe; the son
Of Macedonian Philip had ere those

Won Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held

At his dispose. Milton, P. R., iii. 31.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now overripe for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future.

Gladstone.

overripen (ô-vér-rî'pn), *v. t.* To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn,

Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 1.

overroast (ô-vér-rôst'), *v. t.* To roast too much.

Better 'twere that both of us did fast

Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,

Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 178.

overrule (ô-vér-rôl'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To rule against; reject; pronounce to be invalid or untenable; set aside: as, the plea was overruled.

All these objections . . . were overruled; so that I was obliged to comply.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

He overrules or reverses, with the most philosophical coolness, many of the decisions made by Jeffreys and other hanging judges among his predecessors.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

2. To have sway over; exercise rule or controlling influence over; control.

Civil law, being the act of the whole body politic, doth therefore overrule each several part of the same body.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

My lord, you shall o'er-rule my mind for once.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 57.

3. To influence or turn in another direction, or to another course of action, by greater authority or power: as, the accident was over-ruled for good.

Good faith, you shall not; I will overrule you.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

He talked a good deal about honour, and conscience, and deceiving some dear friend; but, lord, we soon over-ruled that.

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

But God o'errules all human follies still,

And bends the tough materials to his will.

Cooper, Charity, I. 463.

II. intrans. To exercise control; prevail.

When a world of men

Could not prevail with all their oratory,

Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2. 50.

overruler (ô-vér-rô'l'èr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. Sidney, Defense of Poesy.

overrulingly (ô-vér-rô'ling-li), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

overrun (ô-vér-run'), *v.* [*< ME. *overrunnen, overrennen, overrinnen; < over + run¹.*] *I. trans.*

1. To run over in speech or in thought; traverse; go over.

Thus much, Sir, I have briefly overrunne to direct your understanding to the well-end of the History.

Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

O Clifford, but bethink thee once again,

And in thy thought o'er-run my former time;

And, if thou canst for blushing, view this face.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 45.

2. To run or spread over; grow over; cover all over; extend over or throughout; be propagated throughout.

Till the tears that she hath shed for thee

Like envious floods o'er-run her lovely face,

She was the fairest creature in the world.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 67.

Of all false religions, the Mahometan came nearest to the Christian in the swift manner of its propagation; for in a small time it over-ran a great part of the eastern world.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

Stone walls overrun with privet and barberries.

Longfellow, Kavanagh, xxi.

3. To harass by hostile incursions; overcome and take possession of by invasion.

It is easye to forraile and overrunne the whole lande.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

An army have I muster'd in my thoughts,

Wherewith already France is over-run.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 102.

4. To outrun; run faster than (another) and leave (him) behind.

Anaxius followed me; but his proud heart did so disdain that exercise that I had quickly over-run him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have over-rune my selfe.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 309.

In pursuit of his interests, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object. He often over-ran his prey, and missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course.

Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

5. To run beyond; exceed; especially, to go beyond some prescribed or recognized limit, as of space or time.

The bounty overruns our due,

The fulness shames our discontent.

Whittier, For an Autumn Festival.

6. To run over or run down; tread down; overwhelm; crush by superior force.

Keeping his cattle in inclosure where they shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and over-run.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Such is thy wont, that still when any Knight

Is weakened, then thou doest him over-runne.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 44.

7. In *printing*, to extend, as composed types, beyond the limit first determined; carry over (words or lines) to the next line, column, or page.—**To overrun the constable.** Same as to outrun the constable (b) (which see, under constable).

II. intrans. 1. To become superabundant or excessive; overflow; run over.—2. To extend beyond the due or desired length, as a line or page in printing, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit, as in the paying out of a line from a reel, etc.

overrunner (ô-vér-run'èr), *n.* One who over-runs.

Vandal o'er-runners, Goths in Literature.

Lovelace, Lucasta, II.

oversail (ô-vér-sâl'), *v. i.* In *arch.*, to project beyond the general face.

oversay (ô-vér-sâ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oversaid*, ppr. *oversaying*. To say over; repeat. Ford. [Rare.]

overscapet, *v. t.* [*ME. overscapen; < over + scapet¹.*] To escape.

Whiche for to counte is but a jape,

As thynge whiche thou mygste overscape.

Gower, (Halliwell.)

overscent (ô-vér-sent'), *v. t.* To scent excessively; scent so as to cover or conceal the original odor.

Sanders himself having the stench of his railing tongue over-scented with the fragrant oil of this prince's memory.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 308.

overscore (ô-vér-skôr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overscored*, ppr. *overscoring*. To score or draw a line or lines over; erase by drawing lines over.

It had originally been written London, and afterwards carefully over-scored—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye.

Poe, Prose Tales, I. 379.

over-scrupulous (ô-vér-skôr'pû-lus), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Men are not apt to be over-scrupulous as to measures which they deem essential to their personal safety.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

over-scrupulousness (ô-vér-skôr'pû-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

over-scuted (ô-vér-skueht'), *a.* Probably, over-switched, over-whipped, or over-dribbed.

And sung those tunes to the over-scuted huswives that he heard the carmen whistle. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 340.

oversea (ô-vér-sé'), *adv.* To or in a place beyond the sea; abroad. Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

oversea (ô-vér-sé'), *a.* [*< oversea, adv. Cf. AS. ofersælic, also ofersæwic, from over the sea, transmarine.*] Foreign; from beyond the sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with oversea language.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, III.

overseam (ô-vér-sêm'), *n.* A seam in which the thread is, at each stitch, passed over the edges of the margins sewed together, in such a manner as to bind the edges; an overhand seam.

overseam (ô-vér-sêm'), *v. i.* To do over-seaming; same as overcast, 6, and overhand.

overseaming (ô-vér-sê-ming'), *n.* A kind of sewing in which, while the margins of two pieces are seamed together, the thread is also laid

over the edges of the pieces, and drawn down in a manner which binds the edges. In over-seaming by hand the needle is passed through the material always from the same side, the thread being laid over the edges at each stitch. In machine over-seaming the thread is "looped" over the edges at each stitch. Buttonhole-stitching, where the buttonhole is first cut and then stitched, is a kind of over-seaming, though not usually so called. Over-seaming is employed in the manufacture of kid gloves, the seaming together of breadths of carpet, etc. See *stitch* and *overhand*.

overseas (ô'vêr-sêz'), *adv.* Same as *oversea*.

He lost the sense that handles daily life, . . .

And sick of home went overseas for change.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

oversee (ô-vêr-sê'), *v.* [*ME. overseen, oversen*, < *AS. ofersœdan* (= *D. overzien* = *MLG. oversien* = *OHG. ubarschan*, *MHG. G. überschen* = *Sw. öfverser* = *Dan. overse*), look over, look down upon, despise, < *ofer*, over, + *scēn*, see: see *see*.] *I. trans.* 1. To look over; superintend; overlook; take care of; look out for.

Over-see me at my sopers and some tyme at nones.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 378.

That he should rule, *overser*, and correct the manners and conditions of the people.

Hall, 1648, Item V., f. 1. (*Hallivell*.)

Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will.

Shak., *Lucius*, I. 1205.

A . . . wife . . . without noise will *oversee*

His children and his family.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's *Epodes*, II. 65.

2*t.* To revise.

I therefore the said towne clerk . . . exhorte and pray all suche worshipfulle persones as hereafter shall be callid and elecited to the scide office, at their ceasons of ley-soure, to rede or do to be redde and *overseen* this present booke.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

3*t.* To pass unheeded; omit; neglect; overlook.

Nay, Madam, I advise nothing; I only lay before you, as a friend, the inconveniences which perhaps you have *overseen*.

Conyngre, *Way of the World*, v. 5.

To be *overseen*. (a) To be deceived, deluded, or mistaken.

They're mightily *erseen* in it, methinks.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, IV. 1.

How are poor women *overseen*? We must
Cast away ourselves upon a whining lover,
In charity. Shirley, *Hyde Park*, I. 2.

(b) To be tipsy; be intoxicated.

Style not to longe vype at euene,

For drede with ale thou be *over seen*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 49.

All this is come through the occasion of making . . . a supper in my chamber: the Lord pardon me, I trust no more to be so far *overseen*.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 31.

II. *intrans.* To omit or neglect to see; overlook.

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*.

Faller.

overseer (ô-vêr-sêr'), *n.* [*< oversee + -er*.] 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; one who has the care or superintendence of any matter.

The *overseer* also of the Levites at Jerusalem was Uzzi the son of Bani.

Neh. xl. 22.

Your family and children be without good *overseers*.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 217.

For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, *overseer*, or graft, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ.

Knox, *Hist. Reformation*, Prof.

2. Specifically, one who oversees or superintends workmen, especially slaves; one who has charge, under the owner or manager, of the work on a plantation, or, in Australia, on a station.

From the earliest dawn of the day they [field-hands] had been in the fields, pressed to work under the driving lash of the *overseers*.

Mrs. Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, xxxii.

3*t.* A reviser; a critic.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharp on us as it hath done on many others.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 31.

4*t.* An executor or an adviser to an executor, formerly sometimes named in wills.

Overseer to most of their wills.

By. Parker, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 31.

Overseers of highways. In certain States, local officers charged with supervising the construction and repair of public roads. [U. S.]—**Overseers of the poor.** Officers appointed annually by the justices in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, and collect the same. The relief of the poor is now administered by the boards of guardians, who may appoint assistant overseers. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed by statute on overseers: such as making out the lists of voters, lists of persons in arrears of rates, etc. In certain of the United States, also, there are officers of local government called *overseers of the poor*; their duties, however, are generally confined to the administering of relief to the poor.

overseership (ô-vêr-sêr'ship'), *n.* [*< overseer + -ship*.] The office or station of an overseer.

oversell (ô-vêr-sel'), *v. t. and i.* 1. To sell at too high a price.

If with ease I can disclaim,

And think it *oversold* to purchase fame.

Dryden, *Æneid*, ix.

2. To sell more than can be delivered or more than is in existence; to "sell short": as, to *oversell* a stock.

As, however, the ordinary reason for the non-delivery of a stock is that one has not got it to deliver, backwardation usually marks that the stock has been *oversold* by speculators.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 468.

overset (ô-vêr-set'), *v.* [*< ME. oversetten*, set over (= *D. overzetten* = *G. übersetzen* = *Sw. öfversätta* = *Dan. oversætte*, translate); < *over* + *set*.] *I. trans.* 1. To set over.—2. To turn over; overturn; upsize.

The winds thy sighs:

Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,

Without a sudden calm, will *overset*

Thy tempest-tossed body. Shak., *Æ* and *J.*, iii. 5. 137.

A small bark of Salem, of about twelve tons, . . . was *overset* in a gust.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 71.

3. To overthrow; subvert; overturn.

We might . . . *overset* the whole power of France.

Addison, *Present State of the War*.

She made no scruple of *oversetting* all human institutions, and scattering them as with a breeze from her fan.

Macpherson, *Elthedale Romance*, vi.

4. To overcome. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The people were so *overset* with their enemies that many of them were as yolden, and took part against their owne neighbours.

Fulham, *Chron.* (ed. 1559), I. 62.

5*t.* To overcharge; assess at too high a rate.

The usurers and publicans . . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people.

Tyndale, *Works*, II. 71. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; be upset.

The pilot kept in close by the land, to see if no light, or inlet, offered to bring up in; but we were going with such violence that I was satisfied we should *overset* if we attempted this.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 216.

While kingdoms *overset*,

Or lapse from hand to hand.

Trueman, *Talking Oak*.

overset (ô'vêr-set'), *n.* [*< overset, v.*] 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin.—2*t.* An excess; superfluity.

This *overset* of wealth and pomp.

Burnet.

oversew (ô-vêr-sô'), *v. t.* To sew in a manner similar to overcasting, but more closely, so as completely to cover the edge of the material, and with greater care. *Dict. of Needlework*.

overshade (ô-vêr-shad'), *v. t.* To cover with shade; cover with anything that causes darkness; render dark or gloomy.

Black night *overshade* thy day and death thy life!

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 2. 131.

overshadow (ô-vêr-shad'ô'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *overshadwen*, < *AS. ofersceadwian* (= *MHG. überschatten*, *G. überschatten* = *Goth. ufarskadijan*), overshadow, < *ofer*, over, + *scadwian*, shadow; see *shadow*, *c.*] 1. To throw a shadow over; overshadow; shade.

While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud *overshadowed* them.

Mat. xvii. 5.

Except by the rivers and savage habitations, where they are not *overshadowed* from the sun, they are covered with fruit.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 122.

2. To shelter; protect; cover with protecting influence.

The power of the Highest shall *overshadow* thee.

Luke I. 35.

overshadower (ô-vêr-shad'ô-er'), *n.* One who throws a shade over anything. Bacon, *To the King*, Jan. 2, 1618.

overshadowy (ô-vêr-shad'ô-i'), *a.* [*< overshadow + -y*.] Overshadowing. [*Rare*.]

The Fig Tree . . . hath her figs above the leaf, because it is so large and *overshadowy*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.*, xvi. 28. (*Davies*.)

overshake (ô-vêr-shak'), *v. t.* 1*t.* To shake away; disperse.

Now welcome sonner, with thy sonne softe,

That hast this winter wedded *over-shake*.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 686.

2. To shake excessively.

overshave (ô'vêr-shāv'), *n.* In *coopering*, same as *backing jointer* (which see, under *jointer*).

overshine (ô-vêr-shin'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *overshinen*, < *AS. ofersceinan* (= *D. overschenen* = *OHG. uberskinein*, *MHG. überschinein*, *G. überschinein*), shine upon, < *ofer*, over, + *scinan*, shine; see *shine*.] 1. To shine upon; illumine.

That we, the sons of brave Plantagenet,
Each one already blazing by our meads,
Should notwithstanding join our lights together

And *over-shine* the earth as this the world.

Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, II. 1. 38.

2. To outshine; surpass in brightness.

Therefore, lovely Tamora, queen of Goths,

That like the stately Phæbe 'mongst her nymphs

Dost *overshine* the gallant'st dames of Rome.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 317

overshirt (ô'vêr-shôrt'), *n.* An outer shirt.

overshoe (ô'vêr-shô'), *n.* [= *D. overschoen* = *G. überschuh* = *Sw. öfersko* = *Dan. oversko*; as *over* + *shoe*.] A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer water-proof shoe; also, an outside shoe lined with fur or other warm material, worn in winter for the sake of warmth.

overshoot (ô-vêr-shô't'), *v.* [*< ME. overshuten*, < *AS. *ofersceotan*, shoot over, < *ofer*, over, + *scotan*, shoot; see *shoot*.] *I. trans.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel.—2. To shoot or go beyond; fly beyond; hence, to exceed; overstep.

The houndes had *overshot* hym alle.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 383.

In the fogge . . . [he] missed the shippe, and *overshot* her, and afterwards, returning backe, he found the ship.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 429.

But this caused us to *overshoot* our time, the moon spending so fast.

R. Knox (Arber's *Eng. Garner*), I. 400.

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to *overshoot* his trouble
How he outruns the wind.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 680.

The lark is gay,

That drives his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of dayspring *overshoot* his humble nest.

Cowper, *Task*, I. 406.

3. To shoot over or beyond, as a mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *overshooting* the mark it aims at.

Tillotson.

There was, however, a kind of wholesale sanctity about the place which *overshot* the mark.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 138.

To *overshoot one's self*, to venture too far; go too far in any course of action, overreach one's self.

In finding fault with the lawes, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoot your self*.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Believe me, you shall not *overshoot yourself*, to send him that word by me.

B. Jonson, *Epilogue*, iv. 2.

My Lord of Rochester . . . *overshot himself*, by the same carriage and stiffness, which their friends thought they might have well spared, . . . and that it had been sufficient to have declar'd their dissent with loose passion.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 21, 1689.

II. *intrans.* To shoot over or too far; hence, to overstep due bounds in any respect.

Your ladyship will pardon me my fault;

If I have *over-shot*, I'll shoot no more.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, II. 1.

overshooting† (ô-vêr-shô't'ing'), *p. a.* Excessive.

I am to require you not to have an *overshooting* expectation of me.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

overshot (ô-vêr-shô't'), *p. a.* 1. Exceeded in shooting or in any effort; surpassed.

But are you not ashamed? nay, are you not,

All three of you, to be thus much *overshot*?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3. 100.

2. Having exceeded proper limits in drinking; intoxicated; tipsy. [*Colloq.*]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot*.

Chapman.

Overshot leaves, in bot., in the *Musc*, those leaves in which the anterior margin turned toward the vegetative point of the stem stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of every leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it, while its own posterior margin is overlapped by the anterior margin of the leaf which stands behind it.

Overshot water-wheel, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets so fashioned as to receive the water at the top of the wheel and retain it until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is also due to the velocity with which it strikes the wheel.

overshot (ô'vêr-shô't'), *n.* A mill with an over-shot wheel.

More water for another mill,

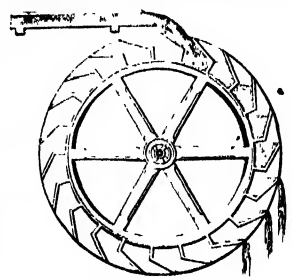
An old weak *over-shot* I must provide for.

Beau. and Fl., *Mad Lover*, iv. 1.

overside (ô'vêr-sid'), *adv.* Over the side, as of a ship. [*Rare*.]

The bulk of the cargo, instead of being put upon the quays, is discharged *overside* into lighters and conveyed to wharves.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 232.



Overshot Water-wheel

overside (ô-vér-sid'), *a.* Acting over the side: as, *overside* dredges (that is, dredges that discharge over the side).

oversight (ô-vér-sit'), *n.* [= *D. overzigt* = *G. übersicht* = *Sw. öfversigt* = *Dan. oversigt*; as *over* + *sight*.] 1. Superintendence; inspection; watchful care.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly.

1 Pet. v. 2.
2. A mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

Be not always ready to excuse every *over-sight*, or indiscretion, or ill action. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, il. 4.

= *Syn.* 1. Supervision, inspection, control, direction, management, charge. — 2. *Inadvertence*, etc. (see *negligence*), mistake, blunder, slip.

oversightedness (ô-vér-sit-ed-nes), *n.* Long-sightedness; hypermetropia.

oversile, *v. t.* [*< over* + *sile*, var. of *ceil*: see *ceil*.] To cover over; conceal.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Isaac such a counsell vilo.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas*. (*Nares*.)

oversize¹ (ô-vér-siz'), *v. t.* [*< over* + *size*¹.] To surpass in bulk or size. [*Rare*.]

Or for that [Dalmatians] bred in ammountainous country, who are generally observed to *over-size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys*, *Traveller*, p. 2.

oversize² (ô-vér-siz'), *v. t.* [*< over* + *size*².] To cover with size or viscid matter. [*Rare*.]

O'er-sized with conglutinate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, il. 2. 484.

overskip (ô-vér-skip'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overskippen*; *< over* + *skip*.] 1. To skip or leap over; pass over by leaping; hence, to omit.

Many a worde I *overskippte*
In my tale, for pure fere.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1208.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold. Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, Pref., il.

2. To pass by or fail to see or find; pass by or treat with indifference; neglect; slight.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *overskip*,
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
Shak., *Lear*, il. 6. 118.

But if we have *overskipped* it, we will not enuile them that shall find it.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 221.

overskipper (ô-vér-skip-ér), *n.* One who skips (as passages in reading).

So is he a goky, by god, that in the gospel falleth, . . . And *over-skippers* also. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 123.

overskirt (ô-vér-skért'), *n.* 1. An outer skirt. — 2. Drapery arranged upon or over the skirt of a dress.

overslaugh (ô-vér-slâ'), *v. t.* [*< D. overslaan* (= *G. überschlagen*), skip over, pass by, omit, *< over*, = *E. over*, + *slaan*, = *E. slay*, strike: see *over* and *slay*.] 1. To pass over in favor of another: as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature. [U. S.] — 2. To hinder or obstruct: as, to *overslaugh* a military officer. [U. S.] — 3. To oppress; keep down. [U. S.]

Society is everywhere *oversloughed* with institutions. Instead of being robust and healthy, it is getting into the condition of a sick man.

W. Matthews, *Getting on in the World*, p. 89.

overslay (ô-vér-slâ'), *n.* [*< ME. overslay* (also *over slauth*), *< AS. ofersleaga*, *oferslage*, lintel, *< ofer*, over, + *sleaga*, *< sleain*, strike: see *slay*.] A lintel or transom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 374.

oversleep (ô-vér-slep'), *v. i. trans.* To sleep beyond: as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising. — To *oversleep one's self*, to sleep longer than one ought or desires to sleep.

II. intrans. To sleep beyond the proper or desired time of waking.

overslide (ô-vér-slid'), *v. t.* To slide over or by; pass by.

For lacke of time I let *overslide*.

Lydgate, *Story of Thebes*, il.

overslip (ô-vér-slip'), *v. t.* 1. To slip or pass without notice; pass undone or unused.

It [this poem] was so sodainly thrust into the press that I had no competence of time . . . with a more diligent persual to correct any easily *overslipped* error.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Faults escaped in the printing corrects with your pen: omitted by my negligence, *overslipped* with patience.

Lily, *Euphues and his England*, p. 224.

2. To pass over (any one); pass by. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, il. 2. 9.

overslop (ô-vér-slop), *n.* [*< ME. oversloppe*, *< AS. oferslopp*, also *oferslope* (= *Icel. yfirstopp*), an overgarment, surplice, *< ofer*, over, + **slop*, **slype* (in comp.), a garment: see *slop*², *slip*.] An upper garment; a surplice.

His *oversloppe* nis nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 80.

overslow (ô-vér-slô'), *v. t.* To render slow; check; curb. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 563.

overman (ô-vér-z-man), *n.*; pl. *overmen* (-men). An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law*, an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

oversnow (ô-vér-snô'), *v. t.* 1. To cover with snow.

Beauty *o'ersnow'd* and bareness every where.
Shak., *Sonnets*, v.

Hence — 2. To cover and whiten as with snow; make hoary.

Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'er-mow'd* my head.
Dryden, *Æneid*, v.

oversoon (ô-vér-sôn'), *adv.* Too soon.

oversorrow (ô-vér-sor-ô'), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

He . . . shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony.
Milton, *Divorce*, Pref.

oversoul (ô-vér-sôl'), *n.* [Imitated from *Skt. adhyâtman*, *< adhi*, over, + *âtman*, breath, spirit, soul, self: see *atmo*.] The divine spiritual unity of things; God as the spiritual unity of all being and the source of spiritual illumination: used by Emerson, without precise definition, as a philosophical conception.

The only prophet of that which must be is that great nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unity, that *Over-soul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other; that common heart.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 244.

The *over-soul* of Emerson is that aspect of Deity which is known to theology as the Holy Spirit.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, p. 411.

oversow (ô-vér-sô'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *oversowen*, *< AS. ofersowan* (= *OS. obharsājan* = *OHG. ubarsācen*), *oversow*, *< ofer*, over, + *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*.] 1. To sow over; scatter or sprinkle over.

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over-sows* the field of his heart with tares. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 480.

2. To sow too much of: as, to *oversow* one's wheat. — 3. To sow too much seed upon: as, to *oversow* a lot with rye.

overspan (ô-vér-span'), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

oversparr (ô-vér-spärd'), *a.* Having too large spars, or masts and yards: said of a vessel.

overspeak (ô-vér-spêk'), *v. i. intrans.* To speak too much; use too many words.

II. trans. To express in too many or too big words: used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, he extremely over-worded and *over-spake himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.

Hales, *Golden Remains*, p. 229.

overspent (ô-vér-spent'), *a.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlic beasts
For harvest hinds, *o'erspent* with toll and heata.
Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Eclogues*, il. 9.

overspratt. A Middle English contracted third person singular of *overspread*.

overspread (ô-vér-sprêd'), *v.* [*< ME. overspreiden*, *< AS. ofersprædan* (= *D. overspreiden* = *MHG. G. überspreiten*), *< ofer*, over, + *sprædan*, spread: see *spread*.] *I. trans.* 1. To spread over; cover over.

And after this, Theseus hath ysent
After a beer, and it al *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richeste that he hadde.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2013.

Darkness *overspread* the deep,
Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep.
Couper, *Expostulation*, l. 636.

2. To be scattered over.

Here wild olive shoots *o'erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around.
Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, il. 254.

II. intrans. To be spread or scattered about.
overspring (ô-vér-spring'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overspringen* (= *D. overspringen* = *MHG. überspringen*, *G. überspringen*), *< over* + *spring*.] To overlook; overclimb; rise above.

That fyve fadme at the leeste it *overspringe*
The hyeste rokke in Armorik Briteyne.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 392.

overstain (ô-vér-stân'), *v. t.* To stain the surface of; besmear.

We well could wash our hands: . . .
Heaven knows they were besmeared and *overstain'd*.
Shak., *K. John*, il. 1. 236.

overstand (ô-vér-stand'), *v. t.* To stand too strictly on the demands or conditions of.

Hers they shall be if you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?
Dryden, tr. of *Theocritus's Idylls*, III.

overstare (ô-vér-stâr'), *v. t.* To outstare,

I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look.
Shak., *M. of V.* (ed. Knight), il. 1. 27.

overstate (ô-vér-stât'), *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; express or declare in too strong terms.

All needless multiplication of points of controversy, whether in the form of *overstating* differences, or understating agreements.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 616.

overstatement (ô-vér-stât'ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account or recital.

Emerson hates the superlative, but he does unquestionably love the tingling effect of a witty *over-statement*.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, vi.

overstay (ô-vér-stâ'), *v. t.* To stay or delay beyond; stay beyond the limits or duration of: as, to *overstay* one's time.

overstep (ô-vér-step'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *oversteppen*, *< AS. oferstēpan* (= *D. overstappen* = *OHG. überstēpan*), cross over, exceed, *< ofer*, over, + *steppan*, step: see *step*, *v.*] To step over or beyond; exceed.

When a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it *oversteps* the bounds which mark its proper functions.

Macaulay, *Leigh Hunt*.

overstock (ô-vér-stok), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

overstock (ô-vér-stôk'), *v. t.* To stock or supply in excess of what is wanted; fill to overflowing; glut; crowd: as, to *overstock* the market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

Some think the fools were most, as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men.
Dryden, *The Medal*, l. 102.

overstockst (ô-vér-stôks), *n. pl.* [*< over* + *stocks*. Cf. *rather-stock*.] Knee-breeches.

overstore (ô-vér-stôr'), *v. t.* To store to excess; supply in superabundance. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 148.

overstory (ô-vér-stô'ri), *n.*; pl. *overstories* (-riz). In arch., a clearstory or any upper story.

overstrain (ô-vér-strân'), *v. i. intrans.* To strain or strive to excess; make exhausting or injurious efforts.

He [Apelles] wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.

Dryden, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*, § 54.

II. trans. To stretch or strain too far; exert to an injurious degree.

Even the largest love may be *overtrained*.
By. Hall, *Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), II. 876.

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

From the *overtraining* and almost slumberless labor of the last days and nights.

The Century, XXIX. 89.

overstrain (ô-vér-strân'), *n.* Excessive strain exhausting effort.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . . says it was such a *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well over set him.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, VI. 144. (*Davies*.)

He was suffering from the universal malady of *overstrain* with its accompanying depression of vitality.

New Princeton Rev., II. 106.

overstraw, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overstrew*.
overstream (ô-vér-strēm'), *v. t.* [= *D. overstroomen* = *MHG. überströmen*, *G. überströme* = *Sw. öfverströmma* = *Dan. overströme*; a *over* + *stream*.] To stream or flow over.

Overstream'd and silvery-streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun.

Tennyson, *Isle*.

overstretch (ô-vér-strech'), *v. t.* To stretch or strain excessively; overstrain; exaggerate.

overstrew (ô-vér-strô'), *v. t.* [Also *overstrou* formerly also *overstraw*; = *D. overstrooijen* = *MLG. overstrouwen* = *MHG. überstrouwen*, *G. überstreuen*; as *over* + *strew*.] To strew or scatter over.

See how the bold usurper mounts the seat
Of royal majesty: how *overstrouing*
Perils with pleasure, pointing ev'ry threat
With bugbear death. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, l. 1.

overstride (ô-vér-strid'), *v.* To step or stride beyond. *Drayton*, *Legend of Thomas Cromwel*.
overstrike (ô-vér-strik'), *v. t.* [= *MHG. überstrichen*, *G. überstreichen*; as *over* + *strike*.] To strike with excessive force; strike beyond.

The Forsaken Knight *overstrake* himself so as almost it came down with his own strength.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

overstring (ô-vér-string'), *v.* In *pianoforte-making*, to arrange the strings in two sets, one of which crosses obliquely over the other.

overstringing (ô-vér-string'ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act, process, or result of arranging the strings in two sets, one of which, usually comprising the largest and longest strings, crosses obliquely over the other. This arrangement makes the instrument more compact, and brings the tensions into better opposition to each other.

overstraw (ô-vér-strô'), *v. t.* Same as *overstraw*.

overstrung (ô-vér-strung'), *a.* 1. Too highly strung; too sensitively organized.

Many women will, no doubt, resent that one should take as a type a personality so excessive, so absorbed and enamored of itself, *overstrung* and overbalanced.

Scribner's Mag., VI. 633.

2. Noting a pianoforte in which the strings are arranged in two sets, one crossing obliquely over the other.

overstudied (ô-vér-stud'id), *a.* Excessively learned; too carefully taught.

Fondly *overstudied* in useless controversies.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Conclusion.

overstudy (ô-vér-stud-i), *n.* Excessive study.

There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by *overstudy*.

II. Spencer, Education, p. 41.

oversumt (ô-vér-sum), *n.* A surplus.

Whatever *over-summe* of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other exchequers, wherof also I have seen mention.

Holinshead, Descrip. of Britain, xviii.

oversup (ô-vér-sup'), *v. i.* [*< ME. oversopen*; *< over + sup.*] To eat or drink to excess.

And *over-soped* at my soper. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 420.

oversupply (ô-vér-su-pli'), *v. t.* To supply in excess of demand.

oversupply (ô-vér-su-pli'), *n.* A supply in excess of demand.

A general *over-supply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. 14.

overswarming (ô-vér-swâr'ming), *a.* Swarming to excess.

oversway (ô-vér-swâ'), *v. t.* To sway, influence, or control by superior force or power; overrule.

But that great command *o'errays* the ord r,

She should in ground unsanctified have lodged

Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

His ungovernable temper had *overswayed* him to fall in his respects to her majesty's person.

Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

overswell (ô-vér-swol'), *v. i.* *trans.* To rise above the rim, bounds, or banks of; overflow.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;

I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 161.

II. intrans. To rise, as a flood; overflow.

Let floods *o'erswell*, and fiends for food howl on!

Shak., Hen. V., II. 1. 97.

overt (ô-vért), *a.* [*< ME. overte*, *< OF. overit*, *overt*, *F. ouvert*, open, opened, pp. of *ouvrir*, *F. ouvrir*, open, prob. a contraction of *OF. aôvrir*, *aôvrir* = *Pr. aubrir*, open, *< L. ad*, to, + *L. deoperire*, open, uncover, *< L. de*, off, out, + *ope-*

rire, cover, perhaps *< *abperire*, *< ob*, before, in front, + *perire*, as in *aperire*, uncover: see *aperient*. The two forms appear to have been somewhat confused, and *OF. ouvrir*, if not *< aôvrir*, must be considered a var. of *avrir*, *< L. aperire*, open.] 1. Open; yielding easy passage.

The air thereto is so *overt* . . .

That every soul not to hit pace.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 718.

2. Plain to the view; apparent; not covert; open; manifest.

In *sauter* is sayd a verce *overt*

That spekes a poynt determynable.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 592.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon*.

To vouch this is no proof.

Without more wider and more overt test

Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods

Of modern seeming do prefer against him.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 107.

The possibility of co-operation depends on fulfillment of contract, tacit or overt. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 90.

3. In *her.*: (a) Having the wings spread: said of a bird. The wings are represented with the points downward unless blazoned as *overt elevated*. (b) Open: said of anything that is commonly shut: as, a purse *overt*.—*Letters overt*. See *letters*.—*Market overt*. See *market*.—*Overt act*, as commonly defined, an open or manifest act from which criminality is inferred; but the better opinion is that *open* and *manifest* are here used in contrast not to secret and concealed acts, but to intent and words. The writing and sending of a letter may be an overt act, however secretly done.

Treason begins in the heart before it appears in overt act.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, I. 7.

It is but seldom that any one overt act produces hostilities between two nations. *Iraing*, Sketch-Book, p. 73.

overtake (ô-vér-tāk'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overtaken*; *< over + take*.] 1. To come up with in traveling the same way, or in pursuit (with or without the idea of passing the person or thing overtaken); catch up with in any course of thought or action.

Spes spaklich hym spedde, spede if he mygte,

To *overtake* hym and talke to hym ar thei to toun come.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 82.

Is this true? or is it else your pleasure,

Like pleasant travellers, to break a jest

Upon the company you *overtake*?

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 73.

I walked on so fast that even he could hardly have overtaken me had he tried. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

2. To take by surprise; come upon unexpectedly; surprise and overcome; carry away.

If a man, through the frailty of humane Nature, or the sudden surprise of a Temptation, be overtaken in a fault, do not, saith he, trample upon him, nor insult over him.

Sullivan, Sermons, II. vii.

All so overtaken with this good news.

Pepys, Diary, June 6, 1666.

He walk'd abroad, *overtaken* in the rain.

Coeper, Conversation, I. 277.

Hence—3. To overpower the senses of.

If her beauties have so overtaken you, it becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own.

Sir J. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

O you blind men, with feminine shapes overtaken, Whose amorous hearts are with their culture shaken.

Heywood, Dialogues, III.

4. Specifically, to overcome with drink; intoxicate: chiefly in the past participle.

I will not be drunk in the streets; . . . If I be overtaken, it shall be in civil and genteel company.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

I walked here after nine, two mules, and I found a parson drunk, fighting with a seaman. . . . It mortified me to see a man in my coat so overtaken.

Swift, Journal to Stella, May 5, 1711.

overtalk (ô-vér-tāk'), *v. i.* *intrans.* To talk too much.

II. trans. To overcome or persuade by talking; talk over.

Merlin, *overtalk'd* and overworn,

Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

overtask (ô-vér-tāsk'), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty upon: as, to *overtask* a pupil; to *overtask* the memory.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,

In such a scant allowance of star-light,

Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art.

Milton, Comus, I. 300.

overtax (ô-vér-taks'), *v. t.* To tax too heavily or oppressively; hence, to exact too much from in any way.

A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 127.

We . . . have loved the people well,

And loathed to see them overtaxed.

Tennyson, Godiva.

overteemed (ô-vér-témd'), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with too much teeming or bearing.

And for a robe,

About her lank and all *o'erteemed* loins,

A blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 531.

His [Livy's] mind is a soil which is never overteemed, a fountain which never seems to trickle.

Macaulay, History.

overthrow (ô-vér-thrô'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overthrowen*; *< over + throw*.] 1. To overturn; upset.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends.

Jer. Taylor.

2. To throw down; prostrate.

The King and Sir William Kingston ran together, which Sir William, though a strong and valorous knight, yet the King *overthrew* him to the ground.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 204.

Hence—(a) To overcome; defeat; vanquish.

O, sir, you have *overthrown* Alexander the conqueror!

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 577.

The claimants whose pretensions, just or unjust, had disturbed the new settlement, were *overthrown*.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(b) To subvert; overturn; ruin; spoil.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens, . . .

That seeks to *overthrow* religion,

Because he is protector of the realm.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 3. 65.

The Dutch are planted nere Hudsons Bay, and are likely to *overthrow* the trade.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 163.

(c) To cast down; deject.

Goode men beth *overthrown* for drede of my peril.

Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 4.

overthwart

=*Syn.* 2. *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, etc. (see *defeat*), *overcome*, *master*, *worst*, *crush*. *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

overthrow (ô-vér-thrô'), *n.* [*ME. overthrowe*; *< overthrow*, *v.*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; subversion; destruction; discomfiture; defeat; conquest: as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of plans, of one's reason.

Sundrye victories hadde bee, and somethime *overthrowes*.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 37.

What! shall we curse the planets of mishap,

That plotted thus our glory's overthrow?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 24.

To give the overthrow, to defeat; overthrow.

Manie of them which now do offer to take Armour for your sake, yf occasion be offered, will be the fyrst to stryke you, to give you the overthrow.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 74.

Let them set on at once: for I perceive

But cold demeanour in Octavius' wing.

And sudden push gives them the overthrow.

Shak., J. C., v. 2. 5.

=*Syn.* Prostration, wreck, rout. See *defeat*, *v. t.*

overthrow (ô-vér-thrô'), *n.* In *cricket*, a throw of the ball which sends it past the fielder at the wicket, so that additional runs are made in consequence.

overthrower (ô-vér-thrô'er), *n.* One who overthrows, vanquishes, or destroys.

Sundry were brought home who were the king's enemies, *overthrowers* of the kingdom, and enemies to religion.

Holinshead, Hist. Scotland, an. 1578.

overthrowing (ô-vér-thrô'ing), *p. a.* [*ME. overthrowing* (tr. *L. præcepss*); pp. of *overthrow*, *v.*] Rashly inclined; headlong; hasty; rash.

The nature of some man is . . . *overthrowing* to yvel, and . . . unconvincible. *Chaucer*, Boethius, IV. prose 6.

overthrust (ô-vér-thrust'), *n.* In *geol.*, a faulted overfold accompanied by a distinct separation of the masses on both sides of the faults, which are thrust or shoved apart in the direction of the line of the fault or thrust-plane.

overthwart (ô-vér-thwärt'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. overthwart*, *overthwert*, *overteert*, *overquert*, *overwhart* (= *D. overtuers* = *Dan. overvart*); *< over + thwart*, *a.*] *I. adv.* 1. Athwart; across; crosswise; from side to side.

For that pece that wente upright from the Erthe to the Heved was of Cypress; and the pece that wente *overthwart*, to the whiche his Honde weren mayled, was of Palme, and the Stock, that stode withn the Erthe, in the whiche was made the Morteyes, was of Cedre.

Mauvelville, Travels, p. 10.

Here at this closet dore withoute,

Right *overthwart*, youre women ligen alle.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 685.

Like a beane, or by the circumference, and that is *overthwart* and diametrically from one side of the circle to the other.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 81.

A rich full robe of blue silk girt about her, a mantle of silver worn *overthwart*, full gathered, and descending in folds behind. *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple.

2. Exceedingly; excessively.

Overthwart cruel and right perilous.

Ron. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3171.

II. prep. 1. Across; from side to side of.

[He] was sory for his newew that he saugh by deed, and began to prike *overthwart* the feld.

Merton (E. E. T. S.), III. 653.

It is about 30. daies journey to passe *overthwart* the desert.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 100.

They have a custome, when any of their fathers die, in token of lamentation, to draw (as it were) a leather thong *overthwart* their faces, from one ear to the other.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 404.

Thir Towns and strong holds were spaces of ground fenced about with a ditch and great Trees fell *overthwart* each other.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

2. On the other side of.

Far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,

That as with molten glass, hlays the vale,

The sloping land recedes into the clouds

Cooper, Task, I. 100.

3. Over against; opposite.

Do'st thou know the man

That doth so closely *overthwart* us stand?

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

overthwart (ô-vér-thwärt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. overthwart*; see *overthwart*, *adv.*] *I. a.* 1. Opposite; situated on the opposite side.

Faire mistresses, . . . mine *overthwart* neighbour.

Greene, Never Too Late.

We whisper for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty.

Dryden, Cleomenes, v. 2.

2. Contrary; cross; perverse; contradictory.

Be not to orded, ne to *overthwart*. & othis thou hate.

Lutheke Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

If they reply any *overthwart* words, or speake any bitter injurie, the hurt is that you have a heart to feele it, and not strength to reuenge it.

Guasara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

Alas, what cause is there so *overthwart*
That nobleness itself makes thus unkind?
Sir P. Sidney (Aber's Eng. Garner, I. 525).

II. n. 1. An adverse or thwarting circumstance.

A hart well stay'd in *overthwart*es dope
Hopeth amends: in awe, doth feare the sower.
Surrey, Praise of Moano and Constant Estate.

2. Contradiction; quarreling; wrangling.

What have we here before my face, these unseemely
and malepart *overthwarts*?
Lilly, Endimion, III. 1. (Nares.)

overthwart (ô-vér-thwärt'), *v. t.* [*< overthwart, adv.*] **1.** To cross; pass or lie across.

News were brought hither that many of the Turk's gal-
leys were drowned by *overthwarting* the seas
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's.

[Pallas] stood
Somewhat apart, her clear and bared limbs
Overthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.
Tennyson, Æneid.

2. To thwart; oppose; hinder.

When I pretend to please, she *overthwarts* me still.
Gauevigne, Flowers, Divorce of a Lover.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and
overthwart.
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1605), fol. 127. (Latham.)

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

overthwarting (ô-vér-thwärt'ing), *n.* [Verbal
n. of *overthwart, v.*] Contradiction; wrangling.

Necessary it is that among friends there should be
some *overthwarting*.
Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 378.

overthwartly (ô-vér-thwärt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. overthwartly, overquertly; < overthwart + -ly².*] Transversely; across; crossly; perversely.

Obstinate opam dak. He deales *overthwartly* with me.
He yeldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling.
Terrace in English (1614). (Nares.)

overthwartness (ô-vér-thwärt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being thwart or lying across.—**2.** Contrariness; perverseness.

Of verie *overthwartness* you did write to me so, by cause
I should answer to the same purpose.
Quevora, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 56.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to
a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some
neighbours interrupted it.
Lord Herbert, Life, p. 53.

overtilt (ô-vér-tilt'), *v. t.* [*< overtillen; < over + tilt, v.*] To tilt over; overturn.

Antecryst cam thanne and al the croupe of treuthe
Torned it vp so donne and *overtille* the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 53.

overtime (ô-vér-tim'), *n.* Time during which
one works beyond the regular hours.

overtime (ô-vér-tim'), *adv.* During extra time:
as, to work *overtime*.

overtimely (ô-vér-tim'li), *adv.* [*< ME. overtimelyche; < over + timely, adv.*] Untimely;
prematurely; unseasonably.

Heeres here are shad *overtimelyche* upon myn heved.
Chauerr, Boethius, l. meter 1.

overtimely (ô-vér-tim'li), *a.* [*< over + timely, a.*] Unseasonable; premature.

Call to remembrance (I praythee) the vaine youthfull
fantasie and *overtimelyche* death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holinshed, Hist. of England, Coanus, an. 546.

overtipped (ô-vér-tip'ld), *a.* Intoxicated.

Richard, the last Abbot, Sonne to Earle Glasebert, being
overtipped, as it were, with wealth, disdaining to bee under
the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king . . . that a
Bishops See might be erected here.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 493. (Davies.)

overtire (ô-vér-tir'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overtire; < over + tire, v.*] To tire excessively;
fatigue to exhaustion.

Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding
. . . the *overtiring* tedious deepe sunne.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 613.

He his guide requested, . . .
As *over-tired*, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars.
Milton, S. A., I. 1632.

II. intrans. To become excessively fatigued.
Which is the next and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*,
the last of our discourse.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxiii., Ps. lx. 2.

overtitile (ô-vér-ti'til), *v. t.* To give too high a
title to; claim too much for.

Overtitling his own quarrels to be God's cause.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 250.

overtly (ô-vért-li), *adv.* [*< ME. overtly; < overt + -ly².*] In an overt manner; in open
view; openly; publicly.

Whatsoever he *overtly* pretended, he held in secret a
contrary council.
Ridgely, Hist. World, Pref., p. 20.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are
first calumniated.
Young, Sermons, II. 389.

overtoll (ô-vér-toil'), *v. t.* To overtask or over-
drive with work; exhaust; wear out by toil.

The truth is, that valour may be *overtoll'd* and overcome
at last with endless overcomming.
Milton, Hist. Eng., III.
They were so *over-toll'd*, many fell sick, but none died.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 123.*

Overtoll'd
By that day's grief and travel.
Tennyson, Æneid.

over-toise (ô-vér-loiz'), *v. t.* [*< E. over + F. toise, measure, < toise, a fathom, a certain measure: see toise.*] To measure over; measure out.

Picking a sustenance from wear and tear
By implements it sedulous employs
To undertake, lay down, mete out, *o'er-toise*
Sordello.
Browning, Sordello.

overtone (ô-vér-tôn), *n.* In music, a harmonic.
See *harmonic, n., 1.*

The series of elementary sounds into which a clang can
be resolved we shall call its partial tones, sometimes dis-
tinguishing, among these, the lowest, or fundamental
tone, from the others, or *overtones* of the clang.
S. Taylor, Science of Music, p. 73.

overtop (ô-vér-top'), *v. t.* **I. trans.** **1.** To rise
above or beyond the top of.

Where her Imperious faue her former seat disdainis,
And proudly *overtops* the spacious neighbouring plains.
Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 16.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
Overtop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
Couper, Task, I. 558.

2. To overstep; exceed.

If Kings presume to *overtop* the Law by which they
reign for the public good, they are by Law to be reduc'd
into order.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. To excel; surpass; outstrip.

The Majesty of the Gospel must be broken and lie flat,
if it can be *overtop* by the novelty of any other Decree.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

What they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must *overtop* yours.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 164.

A distant imitation of a forward top, and a resolution
to *overtop* him in his way, are the distinguishing marks of
a Dapper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

In them [Dante and Milton] the man somehow *overtops*
the author.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

II. intrans. To rise above others; throw
others into the shade.

Being once perfected how to grant snits,
How to deny them, who to advance and who
To trush for *over-topping*.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 81.

overtower (ô-vér-tou'ér), *v. t.* **I. intrans.** To
tower or soar too high.

This misecrillage came very seasonably to abate their
overtowering conceits of him.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 83.

II. trans. To tower over; overpower.

overtread (ô-vér-träd'), *v. t.* To purchase goods
or lay in a stock beyond the means of payment,
the needs of the community, or one's means of
disposal to advantage.

Whereby the kingdome's stocke of treasure may be sure
to be kept from being diminished, by any *over-trading*
of the forraier.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 60.

In 1836 and 1837, the *overtreading* carried on in this
country and in the United States caused a rapid increase
in the number of joint-stock banks.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 24.

overtreat (ô-vér-tröt'), *v. t.* To prevail upon
as by treating or entreating; over-persuade; over-
talk.

Why lettes he not my wordes slinke in his eares
So hard to *overtreat*?
Surrey, Æneid, IV.

overtrip (ô-vér-trip'), *v. t.* To trip over; walk
nimble over.

In such a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *overtrip* the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 7.

overtrow, *v. i.* [*ME. overtrowen; < over + trow.*] To trust too much.

For I am no thing *over-trowynge* to my self, but not in
this thing I am justified, for he that demeth me is the
Lord.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 4.

overtrowt, *n.* [*ME. < overtrow, v.*] Mistrust;
suspicion.

Hi quite contenance to come he granted,
For he durst openly for *over-trowe* of gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1402.

overtrust (ô-vér-trust'), *v. t.* **I. intrans.** To have
too much trust or confidence.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman *overtrusting*,
Lets her will rule.
Milton, P. L., IX. 1183.

II. trans. To trust with too much confidence.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 9.

overtrust (ô-vér-trust), *n.* Too much trust or
confidence.

Wink no more in slothful *overtrust*.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

overture (ô-vér-tür), *n.* [*< OF. overture, F. ouverture, an opening, a proposal, < overt, open: see overt.*] **1.** An opening; an aperture; a
hole.

The squirrels also foresee a tempest coming; and look,
in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they
stop up the mouths of their holes, and make an *overture*
on the other against it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 38.

2. An open place.

The wastefull hyls unto his threate
Is a playne *overture*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

3. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare.]

I wish . . .
You had only in your silent judgment tried it,
Without more *overture*.
Shak., W. T., II. 1. 172.

Then Heracleon demanded of him whether this doc-
trine concerned Plato? and how it was that Plato had
given the *overture* and beginning of such matter?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1085.

4. In music, an orchestral movement properly
serving as a prelude or introduction to an ex-
tended work, as an opera or oratorio. Its form
varies from a brief flourish to a medley of melodies or
themes extracted from the body of the work, or to a
composition of independent form complete in itself. In
some cases overtures are divided into two or more sec-
tions or movements, resembling those of a suite or a sym-
phony, each modeled upon some dance form, the sonata
form, the fugue form, etc.; but they are more frequently
in a single continuous movement. Many veritable over-
tures being successfully used as concert pieces, it is now
customary to give the name to detached works for orches-
tra which are intended simply for concert use, though in
such cases a special title is usually given to the composi-
tion.

5. Something offered to open the way to some
conclusion; something proposed for accep-
tance or rejection; a proposal: as, to make
overtures of peace.

Sec. Lord. I hear there is an *overture* of peace.
First Lord. Nay, I assure you, a peace concluded.
Shak., All's Well, IV. 3. 46.

I believe without any Scriptures what you write, that Si
Wm. St. Leon made an *Overture* to him [Sir Walter Ra-
leigh] of procuring his pardon for 1500*l*.
Hovell, Letters, II. 61.

Specifically—**6.** *Eccles.*, in Presbyterian church
law, a formal proposal submitted to an ecclesi-
astical court. An overture may proceed either from
an inferior court or from one or more members of the
court to which it is presented. In the General Assem-
bly of the Church of Scotland (as in the supreme court
of most Presbyterian churches) legislative action is ini-
tiated by adopting an overture and sending it to presby-
teries for their consideration. See the quotation.

Before the General Assembly passes any Acts which ar-
to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church, . . .
the same must be first proposed as an *overture* to the As-
sembly, and, being passed by them as such, be remitted
to the consideration of the several Presbyteries of the
Church, and their opinions and consent reported to the
next General Assembly. . . . If returns . . . show that
majority of the Presbyteries approve, the *overture* as sen-
down may then be passed, and most frequently is passed
into an Act by the Assembly.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 30.

=*Syn. 5. Proposition, etc. See proposal.*

overture (ô-vér-tür), *v. t.* [*< overture, n.*] *Ec-
cles.*, to submit an overture to. See *overture*
n., 6.

overturn (ô-vér-törn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overturnen
overtynnen; < over + turn.*] **1.** To upset
upset; overthrow.

I dreamed a dream, and, lo, a cake of barley bread tum-
bled into the host of Midian, and came unto a tent, and
smote it that it fell, and *overturned* it, that the tent lay
along.
Judges vii. 13.

When wasteful war shall statues *overturn*,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Shak., Sonnets, IV.

2. To subvert; ruin; destroy; bring to naught

But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, excessive, *overturns*
All patience.
Milton, P. L., VI. 463.

3. To overpower; conquer; overwhelm.

Achilles also afterward arose,
Hit on his horse, hurled into fight,
Many Trojans *overtyrn'd*, tumbled to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7245.

He withholdeth the waters, and they dry up; also he
sendeth them out, and they *overturn* the earth. Job xii. 15

Let us but blow on them,
The vapour of our valour will *overturn* them.
Shak., Hen. V., IV. 2. 24.

=*Syn. Overturn, Overthrow, Subvert, Invert, upset, throw
down, beat down, prostrate.* The first three of the Ital-
icized words indicate violence and destructiveness. *In-
vert* is rarely used where the action is not careful and with
a purpose: as, to *invert* a goblet to prevent its being filled
That which is *overturned* or *overthrown* is brought down
from a standing or erect position to lie prostrate. *Over-
throw* indicates more violence or energy than *overturn*. *Over-
throw* is stronger than *turn*. That which is *subverted* is
reached to the very bottom and goes to wreck in the turn-
ing: as, to *subvert* the very foundations of justice. *In-
vert* is primarily to turn upside down, but it may be
used figuratively, of things not material, for turning wrong
side before or reversing: as, to *invert* the order of a sen-
tence. See *defeat, v. t., and demolish.*

II. intrans. To be overturned; capsized: as
a boat that is likely to *overturn*.

overturn (ô-vér-törn'), *n.* **1.** The state of being
overturned or subverted; the act of overturn-
ing; overthrow.

No awkward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars.
Chesterfield, Letters. (Latham.)

The only evidence of this great overturn of everybody's habits in the house was that the room in which the dancing had been remained untouched.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. Refrain; burden.

There were pipers playing in every nook,
And ladies dancing, flimp and snip;
And aye the overture o' their tune
Was "Our wee wee man has been lang awa!"
Motherwell, quoted in Child's Ballads, I. 127, note.

overturner (ô-vér-târ'nér), *n.* One who or that which overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an overturner of law and justice.
Swift.

overturner, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English variant of *overthwart*. *Chaucer.*

overtwine (ô-vér-twîn'), *v. t.* To twine over or about; inwreath. *Shelley.*

overuse (ô-vér-üz'), *v. t.* To use to excess; use too much or too frequently.

overuse (ô-vér-üs), *n.* Too much or too frequent use.

overvail, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overveil*.

overvaluation (ô-vér-val-ü-ä'shün), *n.* Too high valuation; an overestimate.

overvalue (ô-vér-val'ü), *v. t.* 1. To set too great value on; rate at too high a price: as, to overvalue a house; to overvalue one's self.

He was so far from overvaluing any of the appendages of life that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

2. To exceed in value.

I dare thereupon pawn the moiety of my estate to your ring: which, in my opinion, overvalues it something.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 123.

overvault (ô-vér-väلت'), *v. t.* To arch over.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

overveil (ô-vér-väl'), *v. t.* To cover or conceal with or as with a veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle over-veiled the earth.
Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 2. 82.

overview (ô-vér-vü), *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

Too bitter is thy jest,
Aro we betray'd thus to thy over-rien?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 175.

overview (ô-vér-vü'), *v. t.* To overlook.

It overviews a spacious garden,
Amidst which stands an alabaster fountain.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, III. 3.

over-violent (ô-vér-vi-ô-lent), *a.* Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden.*

overvote (ô-vér-vôt'), *v. t.* To outvote; outnumber in votes given. *Elkon Basilike.*

overwalk (ô-vér-wäلت'), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventures spirit
As to over-walk a current roaring loam
On the unsteady footing of a spear.
Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 3. 192.

overwalt, *v. t.* [ME. *overwalten*; < *over* + *walt*.] To roll over; overturn.

All the folk, with there *foe*, frusshet to dethe,
And the wallis *overwalt* into the dyches.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8165.

overwar (ô-vér-wär'), *v. t.* To surpass in war; conquer. *Warner, Albion's England, v. 25.*

overward (ô-vér-wäرد), *adv.* [< ME. *overward*, < *over* + *ward*.] Across; crosswise.

And wethir thou thi landes erce or delve,
Overward and afterlonge (lengthwise) extende a lyne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

overwash (ô-vér-wosh'), *v. t.* To wash or flow over; spread over or on.

But durst not ask of her audaciously
Why her two suns were cloud-celiped so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-washed with woe.
Shak., Locrine, I. 1225.

overwatch (ô-vér-woch'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To watch to excess.—2. To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What! thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art overwatch'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 241.

It hapnoth many times that the mother over-watcheth her selfe to spinnie, and the father to grow old in gathering a sufficient portion.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 298.

3. To watch over; overlook.

What must be the ever overwatching of a steeple like that of Wellingborough to a middling town of a dozen thousand people?
Art Jour. (London), No. 56, p. 231.

II. intrans. To watch too long or too late.

I fear we shall out sleep the coming morn
As much as we this night have overwatch'd.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 378.

overwatch, *n.* [ME. *overwache*; see *over-watch*, *v.*] Watching too long or too late.

And euer shall thou fynde, as fer as thou walkiste,
That wisdom and aue wache woneth for asunde.
Richard the Redeless, III. 282.

overwax, *v. t.* [ME. *overwaxen*, increase greatly (cf. AS. *oferwaxan*, grow over); < *over* + *wax*.] To increase greatly.

For zhoure feith *overwaxeth*, and the charite of ech of
zhou to othir aboundith.
Wyclif, 2 Thes. I. 3.

overwear (ô-vér-wäär'), *v. t.* 1. To wear too much; consume, exhaust, or wear out: chiefly in the past participle.

With Time's injurious hand crush'd and o'erworn
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this mounarey.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 81.

That, overworn at noonday, I must yield
To other hands.
Whitaker, Prisoner of Naples.

2. To wear until it is worn out; wear threadbare; render trite.

As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill fitted weeds
O'erworn and soil'd.
Milton, S. A., I. 123.

Who you are and what you would are out of my welkin,
I might say "element," but the word is overworn.
Shak., T. N., III. 1. 66.

3†. Hence, to pass through; leave behind.

But all that (measles) is so safely overworn that I dare not only desire to put myself into your presence, but, by your mediation, a little farther.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

overwear (ô-vér-wäär'), *n.* Outer clothing, as overcoats, cloaks, etc.: a trade-name.

overweary (ô-vér-wäär'), *v. t.* To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

Might not Pallinurus . . . fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been overwearied with watching?
Dryden, Bed. of Æneid.

overweather (ô-vér-wëth'er), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. [Rare.]

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 18.

overween (ô-vér-wën'), *v.* [Formerly also *over-wean*; < ME. *overweenen*; < *over* + *ween*.] 1. *intrans.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of one's self; be arrogantly conceited; presume: now chiefly in the present participle.

Moche is he fol and overweende that wythoute over-cominge abt[abundeth, i. e. expecteth] to habbe the corone.
Agencide of Iherut (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Having myself once weaned with them of Nineteen in publishing sundry wanton pamphlets and setting forth Axioms of amorous Philosophy.

Greene, Address prefixed to Mourning Garment.

This overweening rascal,
This contemptuous Face,
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

My eye's too quick, my heart overween too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equall them.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 143.

II.† trans. To make conceited or arrogant.

Injuries can no more discourage him than applause can overween him.
Ford, Line of Life.

To overween one's self, to flatter one's self; imagine vainly or presumptuously.

Another Ambassador used the like oversight by over-weening himself that he could naturally speake the French tongue, whereas in troth he was not skilful in their termes.
Pattenhaun, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 227.

overweener (ô-vér-wë-nér), *n.* One who is conceitedly confident or thinks too highly or too favorably of himself; a presumptuous or conceited person.

Vor the proude overweener . . . yet me him chasteth:
Agencide of Iherut (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

A flatterer of myself, or overweener.
Mansuget, Parliament of Love, II. 1.

overweening (ô-vér-wë-n'ing), *a.* [ME. *overweening*; verbal *n.* of *overween*, *v.*] Presumption; arrogance.

Overweening that we clepe presumption.
Agencide of Iherut (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Take heed of over-weening, and compare
The peacock's feet with the gay peacock's train.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxiv.

Enthusiasm, . . . though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 7.

overweeningly (ô-vér-wë-n'ing-li), *adv.* In an overweening manner; with too much conceit or presumption.

overweeningness (ô-vér-wë-n'ing-nës), *n.* The quality of being overweening; undue confidence; presumption; arrogance.

overweigh (ô-vér-wä'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwegen* (= D. *überwiegen* = OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG. *überwiegen*, G. *überwiegen* = Sw. *öfverväga* = Dan. *overveje*); < *over* + *weigh*.] To exceed in weight; preponderate over; outweigh; overbalance.

My unsold name, the austerities of my life, . . .
Will so your accusation overweigh
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of cunnymy.
Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 157.

overweight (ô-vér-wät'), *n.* [= D. *overwicht* = MLG. *overwicht* = G. *übergewicht* = Dan. *overvægt*; as *over* + *weight*.] 1. Greater weight than is required by law, custom, or rule; greater weight than is desired or intended.—2. Preponderance: sometimes used adjectively.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no over-weight worth, scarce passable without favorable allowance.
Fuller, Holy War, II. 42. (Davies.)

overweight (ô-vér-wät'), *v. t.* To weigh down; burden to excess; hamper.

It is urged that the moral purpose of the book has over-weighted the art of it.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 265.

overwell (ô-vér-wel'), *v. t.* [< ME. **overwellen*, overflow, < AS. *oferwillan*, boil down, boil too much (= D. *overwellen* = MHG. *überwellen*, *überwallen*, G. *überwallen*, boil over); < *ofer*, over, + *willan*, well, boil: see *well*.] To overflow.

The water [of the spring] overwelled the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourn.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

overwent (ô-vér-went'), *pp.* Overgone. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.*

overwet (ô-vér-wet'), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is over-wet at sowing time.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 609.

overwhelm (ô-vér-hwel'm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwhelmen*, *overwelmēn*, also *overwhechen*; < *over* + *whelm*.] 1. To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge; overpower: crush: literally or figuratively.

The sea overwhelmeth their enemies.
Ps. lxxviii. 58.

I do here walk before thee, like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 13.

Your goodness, signiors,
And charitable favours, overwhelm me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

Part of the grot,
And overwhelmeth
Some of the waiters.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.
Gaza yet stands, but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment overwhelm'd and fallen.
Milton, S. A., I. 1559.

These evil times, like the great deluge, have overwhelmed and confused all earthly things.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2†. To turn up; stir up; toss.

Ofte the horrible wynd Aquilon moeveth boylyuge tempestes and overwelmeth [var. *overwelmeth*], in sixteenth-century editions *overwheleth*] the sea.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 3.

3†. To overhang or overlook. [Rare.]

I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells— which late I met
In tattered weeds, with overwhelm'd brows,
Culling of simples.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 39.

4†. To turn over so as to cover; put over.

Then I overwhelm'd a broader pipe about the first.
Dr. Payne, quoted in Rich's Hist. Roy. Soc., IV. 288.

=Syn. 1. *Overpower, Overthrow*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear. **overwhelm** (ô-vér-hwel'm'), *n.* [< *overwhelm*, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. [Rare.]

In such an overwhelm
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight
Rushes Omnipotence.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 687.

overwhelmingly (ô-vér-hwel'm'ing-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming or overpowering manner.
Dr. H. More.

overwhelvet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *overwhelm*.

overwhile (ô-vér-hwîl'), *adv.* Sometimes; at length. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

overwint, *v. t.* [ME. *overwinnen*, < AS. *oferwinnan* (= OHG. *ubarwinnan*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *winnan*, fight, win: see *win*.] To overcome; conquer.

What! wens that woode warlowe *overwinn* vs thus lightly?
York Plays, p. 310.

overwind (ô-vér-wînd'), *v. t.* To wind too much.

"My watch has stopped," said Mr. Nickleby; "I don't know from what cause."
"Not wound up," said Noggs.
"Yes, it is," said Mr. Nickleby.
"Over-wound then," rejoined Noggs.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, II.

Specifically, in *mining*, to wind (a hoisting apparatus) so that the cage rises above its proper position for being un-

loaded. Overwinding is a fruitful source of danger in mining, and many expedients have been adopted for its prevention.

overwing (ô-vêr-wing'), *v. t.* 1. To fly over or beyond.

My happy love will *overwing* all bounds.

Keats, Endymion, II.

2. To outflank; extend beyond the wing of, as an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

overwise (ô-vêr-wîz'), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise.

Be not righteous over much; neither make thyself *overwise*.

Ecc. vii. 16.

And Willy's wife has written; she never was *over-wise*.

Never the wife for Willy.

Tennyson, Grandmother.

overwisely (ô-vêr-wîz'li), *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

overwiseness (ô-vêr-wîz'nes), *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles

Herself in *overwiseness*.

Stalrich, The Lie.

overwit (ô-vêr-wit'), *v. t.* To overreach in wit or craft; outwit. *Swift, Answer to Paulus.*

overwoody (ô-vêr-wûd'i), *a.* Producing branches rather than fruit; running to wood.

Fruit-trees *over-woody* reach'd too far

Their pamp'rd boughs, and need'd hands to check

Fruitless embraces.

Milton, P. L., v. 213.

overword (ô-vêr-wôrd'), *n.* The leading idea or a repeated phrase, as of a song or ballad; the refrain; burden.

And aye the *overword* o the sang

Was - "Your love can no win here."

The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

Prudence is her *overword* aye.

Burns, Oh Portith Cauld, and Restless Love.

overwordt (ô-vêr-wôrd'), *v. t.* To express in too many words: sometimes used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, . . . he extremely *overworded* and overspake himself in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.

Hales, Golden Romances, p. 229.

overwork (ô-vêr-wêrk'), *n.* [*ME. oferwerc, < AS. oferwerc, ofergewerc, a superstructure (as a tomb); < ofer, over, + werc, gewerc, a work: see over and work, n.*] 1. A superstructure.

Oferr that arko wase

An *oferwerc* (the mercy-seat) wel linnmbredd.

Ormulum, I. 1035.

2. Excessive work or labor; work or labor that exceeds the strength or capacity of the individual or endangers his health.—3. Work done beyond the amount stipulated; work done in overhours or overtime.

overwork (ô-vêr-wêrk'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. overworked, overwrought, ppr. overworking.* [= *D. overwerken*; as *over + work, v.*] To cause to work too hard; cause to labor too much; impose too much work upon; wear out by overwork: often used reflexively.

Seeing my maister so continually to chide me, . . . so to *overwork* me, and so cruelly to deale with me, . . . I desired him oftentimes that it might please him to sell mee, or else to glue order to kill me.

Guerrero, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 143.

overworry (ô-vêr-wur'i), *n.* Excessive worry or anxiety.

The whole train of nervous diseases brought on by overwork or *overworry*.

The Century, XXIX. 514.

overwrest (ô-vêr-rést'), *v. t.* To distort; wrest out of proper position, relation, or semblance.

Such to-be-pitted and *over-wrested* seeming

He acts thy greatness in.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 157.

overwrestle (ô-vêr-rés'l), *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,

And *over-wrestled* his strong enemy.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

overwrite (ô-vêr-rît'), *v. t.* 1. To write over some other writing, or to cover, as a manuscript, with other writing.

This [MS. of the Gospel of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces . . . and another Book *overwritten* in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago.

Liter., Journey to Paris, p. 108.

2. To superscribe; & entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed! . . . and is *overwritten*, the Intricacies of Diego and Julia.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IV. 1.

overwrought (ô-vêr-râ't'), *p. a.* 1. Worked too hard or too much.—2. Worked up or excited to excess; overexcited: as *overwrought* feelings, imagination, etc.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is *overwrought*.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Worked all over; covered with decorative work: as, a garment *overwrought* with embroidered flowers.

Of Gothic structure was the Northern side,

Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.

Pope, Temple of Fame, I. 120.

4. Labored or elaborated to excess; overdone.

A work may be *overwrought* as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the polishing.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting. (Latham.)

overwryt, *v. t.* [*ME. overwrien, overwigen, cover over; < over + wryt, cover.*] To cover over.

A roten swerd and welny blaake, it selve

Suffysing wel with graas to *overwrie*,

And tough to glue ayein thowhe it delve.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

overyear (ô-vêr-yêr'), *adv.* Over the year; until next year.

overyear (ô-vêr-yêr'), *a.* [*< overyear, adv.*] Kept over until next year: as, an *overyear* bullock. See the quotation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-bred, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept *over-year*, and are termed *over-year* bullocks.

Halliwel.

overyear (ô-vêr-yêr'), *v. t.* To keep over or through the year; make too old; make overripe.

Sir, the letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leaue them farre *over-yeared*: for in our countrie they do not *over-year* other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine, which they will drinke.

Guerrero, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 52.

There is not a proverb salts your tongue, but plants Whole colonies of white hairs. Oh, what a business These hands must haue, when you haue married me, To pick out sentences that *over-year* you!

T. Tomkis (?), Allumazar, IV. 13.

Among them dwelt

A maid whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*.

Fairfax.

overzealed (ô-vêr-zêld'), *a.* Too much excited with zeal; actuated by too much zeal. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 214.*

ovest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *ovates*.

The night crow abideth in old walle. And the sparowe maketh his restyng place in the coveryege of an house or in the house *ovest*.

Sp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii. 1.

Ovibos (ô-vi-bos), *n.* [*NL., a combination of the two generic words Ovis and Bos; < L. ovis, a sheep, + bos, an ox: see Ovis and Bos.*] The only genus of *Ovibovinae* extant, with one living species, *O. moschatus*, the musk-ox.

Ovibovinae (ô-vi-bô-vî-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ovibos (-bos-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Boridae*, intermediate in character between sheep and oxen; the musk-oxen. They have narrow molars with supplementary tubercles, and a broad flat basioccipital bone ridged and fossate on each side. There is but one extant genus, *Ovibos*. See cut under *musk-ox*.

ovibovine (ô-vi-bô-vîn'), *a. and n.* [*< L. ovis, a sheep, + bovinus, of an ox: see ovine and bovine.*] Cf. *Ovibovinae*. 1. *a.* Ovine and bovine, or like a sheep and an ox; of or pertaining to the *Ovibovinae*. 2. *n.* An ovibovine animal, as the musk-ox.

ovicapsular (ô-vi-kap'sû-lâr'), *a.* [*< ovicapsule + -ar'.*] Of or pertaining to an ovicapsule: as, *ovicapsular* epithelium.

ovicapsule (ô-vi-kap'sûl'), *n.* [*< L. ovum, an egg, + capsula, dim. of capra, a box: see capsule.*] An egg-case; an ovisac; a capsule of an individual ovum, answering to what is called a *Graafian follicle* in the human species, or a case of several ova. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 380.*

ovicell (ô-vi-sel'), *n.* [*< L. ovum, an egg, + cella, a cell: see cell.*] 1. The oöcyte of a polyzoan; a dilatation of the body-wall of the polypid, in which the germs may undergo early stages of their development.—2. An early state of the ampullaceous sacs in sponges. *H. J. Carter.*

ovicellular (ô-vi-sel'û-lâr'), *a.* [*< ovicell, after cellular.*] Pertaining to an ovicell; oöcytic: as, the *ovicellular* dilatation of a polyzoan.

ovicide (ô-vi-sîd'), *n.* [*< L. ovis, a sheep, + -cidium, < caedere, kill.*] Sheep-slaughter. [*Humorous.*]

There it [a dog] lay—the little sinister-looking tall impudently perked up, like an infernal gnomon on a Satanic dial-plate—Larceny and *Ovicide* shone in every hair of it.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 364.

ovicyst (ô-vi-sist'), *n.* [*< L. ovum, an egg, + Gr. κύστις, a pouch: see cyst.*] In *Ascidia*, the pouch in which incubation takes place; a diverticulum of the wall of the atrium, which pro-

jects into the atrial cavity, and into which is received the ovarian follicle containing an impregnated ovum. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 538.*

ovicystic (ô-vi-sis'tik'), *a.* [*< ovicyst + -ic.*] Pertaining to the ovicyst or incubatory pouch of an ascidian.

Ovidæ (ô-vî-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ovis + -idæ.*] Sheep and goats as a family of ruminants apart from *Bovidae*. *Capridæ* is a synonym. See *Ovinæ*.

Ovidian (ô-vî-dî-an), *a.* [*< L. Ovidius, Ovid (see def.), + -an.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), born 43 B. C., died A. D. 17.

oviducal (ô-vî-dû-kal'), *a.* [*< L. ovum, an egg, + ducere, lead: see duct.*] Having the character of an oviduct; pertaining in any way to oviducts; oviducous: as, an *oviducal* tube; *oviducal* arteries or veins; *oviducal* gestation.

The *oviducal* veins: two or three vessels entering . . . (in the female) immediately behind the dorso-lumbar vein.

Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biol., p. 88.

oviducous (ô-vî-dû-sent'), *a.* [*< L. ovum, an egg, + ducen(t)-s, ppr. of ducere, lead: see duct.*] Same as *oviducal*.

oviduct (ô-vî-dukt'), *n.* [*< NL. oviductus, < L. ovum, egg, + ductus, a leading, duct: see duct.*] The excretory duct of the female genital gland, or female gonaduct; a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of an animal: chiefly applied to such a structure in an oviparous animal, not differentiated into Fallopian tube, womb, and vagina.

An oviduct exists in most vertebrates, and is usually paired, there being one to each ovary, but often single, the duct of one or the other side remaining undeveloped, as in birds. When well formed, as in birds and other animals which lay large eggs to be hatched outside the body, the oviduct is a musclemembranous tube or canal, of which one end is in relation with or applied to the ovary, and the other debouches in the cloaca, the tube being held in place by a special mesentery or mesometrium. In the course of the oviduct its mucous membrane acquires special characteristics, and secretes different substances so that the ovum, escaping from the ovary as a ball of yellow yolk, becomes successively coated with white albumen, with a soft egg-pod, and finally, as in birds, with a hard chalky shell. The oviducts of the lowest mammals which are oviparous, are of similar character; but in most mammals the pair of oviducts coalesce in the greater part of their length, whence result a single vagina and womb with a pair of Fallopian tubes or oviducts in a restricted sense. A womb or uterus is simply a specialized part of an oviduct, where the ovum is detained long enough to be developed into a fetus and born alive. The oviducts of invertebrates, where any exist, are as diverse in character as the ovaries. See *ovary*, and cuts under *Dendrocoela*, *Dibranchiata*, *Epizoa*, and *germarium*.

oviferous (ô-vîf'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. ovum, an egg + ferre = E. bear.*] Bearing eggs; ovigerous specifically applied to certain receptacles into which ova are taken upon their escape from the ovary, as in some crustaceans.

oviform (ô-vî-fôrm'), *a.* [*< L. ovum, egg, + forma, form.*] 1. Egg-shaped; ovaliform. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, shaped like an egg; having the longitudinal section ovate and the transverse circular: as an *oviform* terminal joint of an antenna. (b) In *icht.*, having an oval lateral outline or profile, in which the greatest height or depth is in advance of the middle, as in thopah and other fishes. (c) In *decorative art*, having the greater or more important part egg-shaped: as, an *oviform* vase or pitcher (one which has the body of this form).

2. Having the morphological character of an ovum.

oviform (ô-vî-fôrm'), *a.* [*< L. ovis, sheep, + forma, form.*] Sheep-like; ovine.

ovigenous (ô-vîj'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. ovum, egg, + -genus, producing: see -genous.*] Giving rise to an ovum; producing ova, as the ovary: as, a *ovigenous* organ.

ovigerm (ô-vî-jêrm'), *n.* [*< L. ovum, egg, + E. germ.*] An ovum.

The *ovigerms*, with their germinal vesicles and spots.

Darwin, Ctripedia, p. 5.

ovigerous (ô-vîj'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. ovum, egg, + gerere, carry.*] Bearing ova or eggs; oviferous.—**Ovigerous frenum**, a process projecting on each side from the inner wall of the sac of a cirriped, serving to stick the eggs together till they hatch. *Huxley, Anat. Invert. p. 257.* See cut under *Balanus*.

Ovina (ô-vî-nâ), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of LI. ovinus, pertaining to sheep: see ovine.*] Ovin animals, including sheep and goats: same as *Ovidæ*. See *Ovinæ*, *Caprinae*.

Ovinæ (ô-vî-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of LI. ovinus, pertaining to sheep: see ovine.*] Sheep alone as a subfamily of *Bovidae*, having horns curved spirally outward and forward, with continuous ridge along the convexity of the curve. Three genera are commonly referred to *Ovinæ*: *Ovis*, *Pseudovis*, and *Ammotragus*. The group includes kinds of wild sheep, as the bighorn, argali, mouflon, musimon, and soudad. See cuts under *acoudad*, *bighorn*, and *Ovis*.

ovine (ô'vin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. ovinus*, pertaining to sheep, < *L. ovis*, sheep: see *Ovis*.] *I. a.* Sheep-like; oviform; of or pertaining to the *Ovinæ* or to sheep.

In Provence the shepherds whistle to their flocks, and the sheep always follow very promptly, with *ovine* unanimity.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 202.

II. n. A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

Ovipara (ô-vip'â-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *nout. pl.* of *L. oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] Animals which lay eggs to be hatched outside the body of the female parent, or those which are oviparous: opposed to *Vivipara*. Most animals, up to and including all birds and the lowest mammals, are of this character, though there are exceptions among reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrates. The term has no classificatory significance.

oviparity (ô-vi-par'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. oviparité*, < *L. oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] The property of being oviparous; the habit of laying eggs to be hatched outside the body; oviparousness.

W. H. Caldwell's discovery of the oviparity of the Monotremata. *L. C. Woodbridge, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 67.*

oviparous (ô-vip'â-rus), *a.* [= *F. ovipare* = *Sp. oviparo* = *Pg. It. oviparo*, lay: see *oviparous*.] That produces eggs, egg-laying, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *parere*, produce.] Laying eggs to be hatched, or producing ova to be matured, outside the body of the parent; pertaining to the *Ovipara*: distinguished from *ovoviviparous* and from *viviparous*. The lowest mammals, all birds, most reptiles, most fishes, and the great majority of invertebrates are oviparous. See *ovoviviparous*.

oviposit (ô-vi-poz'it), *v. i.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *ponere*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] To lay eggs; specifically, in *entom.*, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor, as an insect.

oviposition (ô'vi-pô-zish'ôn), *n.* [*L. oviposit* + *-ion*, after *position*.] The act of ovipositing; deposition or laying of eggs, especially with an ovipositor.

ovipositor (ô-vi-poz'i-tor), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *positus*, builder, founder, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] The ovipositing organ with which many (especially hymenopterous, orthopterous, coleopterous, and dipterous) insects are provided, and by means of which they place their eggs in a position suitable for development. It forms the end of the abdomen, several of the rings or somites of which are specially modified for this purpose. It normally or usually consists of three pairs of rhabdites, the outer two pairs of which incase or sheathe the inner pair, and form an extensible tube, of

very variable size and shape in different insects. It is sometimes longer than the body of the insect. In the terebrant hymenoptera the ovipositor forms a saw or an auger (serra or terebra). In the aculeate hymenoptera, as bees and wasps, the ovipositor is the sting or aculeus. In orthoptera it is often conspicuous, as seen in the cut. Also called *oviscapt*. See also cuts under *canker-worm* and *Cecidomyia*.—**Exserted ovipositor**. See *exserted*.

Ovis (ô'vis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ovis* = *Gr. ôis* (orig. *ôfis), a sheep, = *E. ewe*: see *ewe*.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of *Ovinæ*, including the do-

thus connected or coherent. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *cyathosoid*, and *Eptoa*.

oviscapt (ô'vi-skapt), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. skaptein*, dig.] Same as *ovipositor*. See *Serres*.

ovism (ô'vizm), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the egg contains all the organs of the future animal. See *incasement*.

ovispermery (ô-vi-spér'mâ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *NL. spermarium*, spermary: see *spermery*.] *I. n.*; *pl. orispermaries* (-riz). A hermaphroditic sexual organ generating both ova and spermatozoa; an ovotestis.

II. a. Of or pertaining to an ovispermery; ovotesticular: as, an *ovispermery* product.

ovist (ô'vist), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *-ist*.] Same as *ovulist*: opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. See *incasement*.

The *ovista*, who regarded the egg as the true germ.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 816.

ovococcus (ô-vô-kok'us), *n.*; *pl. ovococci* (-si). [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. kôakos*, berry: see *coccus*.] The nucleus of an ovule or egg-cell before impregnation, corresponding to the spermococcus of the sperm-cell.

ovogenesis (ô-vô-jen'ô-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *genesis*, generation: see *genesis*.] The generation of an ovum; the process of originating or producing ova. *Amer. Nat., XXI. 947.* Also *oögenesis*.

ovogenetic (ô'vô-jê-net'ik), *a.* [*NL.*, < *ovogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to ovogenesis; ovogenetic; ovogenous. *Micros. Science, N. S., XXVI. 598.*

ovogenous (ô-vô-jê-nus), *a.* [*Cf. ovigenous*.] Same as *ovogenetic*.

I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoon ovum as a carrier of *ovogenous* plasma. *Nature, XLI. 322.*

ovoid (ô'void), *a.* and *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] *I. a.* Egg-shaped: said of solids.

II. n. An egg-shaped body. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. ii. 284.*

ovoidal (ô'voi-dal), *a.* [*Cf. ovoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ovoid*.

ovolo (ô'vô-lô), *n.*; *pl. ovola* (-lô). [*It. ovolo*, ovolo, < *NL. ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of *L. ovum*, egg: see *ovule*, *ovulum*. (*Cf. ovum*, 4.) In Roman and later architecture, a convex molding forming in section a quarter of a circle. Also called *quarter-round*. In Greek architecture moldings of this



Ovolo, from Theater of Marcellus, Rome.

class are bounded by an arc of an ellipse, the curve being greatest toward the top, and resembling that of an egg, whence the molding derives its name. See also cuts under *column* and *quirk*.—**Ovoli pattern**, a pattern formed of ovoli, or similar to the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor molding, as applied in a molding or a narrow border.

ovology (ô-vô-lô-jî), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. -logia*, < *lôgein*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *oölogy*.

ovolo-plane (ô'vô-lô-plân), *n.* A joiner's plane for making ovolo moldings.

ovoplasm (ô'vô-plazm), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. plasma*, something formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The protoplasmic substance of an ovule or egg-cell before fecundation, corresponding to the spermoplasm of the sperm-cell.

ovoplasmic (ô'vô-plaz'mik), *a.* [*Cf. ovoplasm* + *-ic*.] Protoplasmic, as the substance of ovoplasm.

ovotestes, *n.* Plural of *ovotestis*.

ovotesticular (ô'vô-tes-tik'û-lâr), *a.* [*Cf. ovotestis*, after *testicular*.] Having the character of an ovotestis; hermaphrodite, as a gonital gland; functioning both as ovary and as testis.

ovotestis (ô'vô-tes'tis), *n.*; *pl. ovotestes* (-têz). [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *testis*, testicle.] A

hermaphrodite generative organ, having at once the function of an ovary and of a testis, such as occur in many monœcious mollusks. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 425.*

Ovovivipara (ô'vô-vî-vip'â-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*,

neut. pl. of *ovoviviparus*: see *ovoviviparous*.] In Blyth's classification (1849), a subclass of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, which latter have since been shown to be truly viviparous.

ovoviviparity (ô'vô-vî-vip'â-ri-ti), *n.* [*Cf. ovoviviparous* + *-ity*.] The character of being ovoviviparous; the ovoviviparous state, or the function of producing eggs to be hatched inside the body of the parent.

ovoviviparous (ô'vô-vî-vip'â-rus), *a.* [*NL. ovoviviparus*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *L. viviparus*, bringing forth alive: see *viviparous*.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent but without placental attachment, so that the young are born alive, yet have not been developed in that direct connection with the blood-vessels of the mother which is characteristic of viviparous animals. Ovoviviparous animals are intermediate in this respect between oviparous and viviparous ones, whence the name. The process is a kind of internal incubation, but not a true gestation or pregnancy. It occurs in some fishes, many reptiles, some insects, as flesh-flies, various worms, and a great many other invertebrates. The carrying of eggs in any special receptacle about the body, from the time they leave the ovary until they hatch, also constitutes ovoviviparity. The implantational mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very imperfect and then placed in a pouch, are sometimes called ovoviviparous.

ovula, *n.* Plural of *ovulum*.

ovular (ô'vû-lâr), *a.* [*NL. ovularis*, < *ovulum*, an ovule: see *ovule*.] Pertaining to an ovule; resembling an ovule. Also *ovulary*.—**Ovular abortion**, abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception.

Ovularia (ô-vû-lâr'i-ri-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *ovular*.] Those protozoans which do not progress in development beyond the condition of the cell, and thus in their mature state resemble an ovum; egg-animals. *Haeckel*.

ovularian (ô-vû-lâr'i-ri-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf. NL. Ovularia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovularia*.

II. n. An egg-animal; a member of the *Ovularia*.

ovulary (ô'vû-lâr-i-ri), *a.* [*Cf. ovule* + *-ary*.] Same as *ovular*.

ovulate (ô'vû-lât), *a.* [*Cf. ovule* + *-ate*.] Having or bearing ovules.

ovulate (ô'vû-lât), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp. ovulated*, *ppr. ovulating*. [*Cf. ovule* + *-ate*.] To generate or produce ovules; effect ovulation; form or produce ova; lay eggs, as a process of maturing ovules in the ovary and discharging them therefrom.

ovulation (ô-vû-lâ'shôn), *n.* [*Cf. ovulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The formation or production of ova or ovules; also, a discharge of an ovum from the ovary. In women ovulation normally recurs thirteen times a year during the sexual life of the individual, and is accompanied by the phenomena of menstruation.

ovule (ô'vûl), *n.* [*Cf. F. ovule*, < *NL. ovulum*, a little egg (*NL.* an ovule), dim. of *L. ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] **1.** A little egg; specifically, in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zool.*, an ovulum or ovum, especially a small one, as that of a mammal, or one not yet matured and discharged from the ovary: specifically applied by Haeckel to the ovum or fertilizable but unfertilized egg-cell of the female, conformable with the use of *spermule* for the male sperm-cell. Its protoplasm is termed by him *ovoplasm*, and its nucleus *ovococcus*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a young or rudimentary seed; a peculiar outgrowth or production of the carpel which, upon fertilization and the formation of an embryo within, becomes the seed. In the angiospermous gynaecium the ovules are normally produced along the margins, or some part of the margins, of the carpellary leaf, either immediately or by the inter-mediation of a placenta, which is a more or less evident development of the leaf-margins for the support of the ovules. Rarely ovules are developed from the whole internal surface of the ovary, or from various parts of it, in no definite order, directly from the walls, and without the intervention of anything which can be regarded as a placenta. In gymnosperms the ovules are borne on the face of the carpellary scale or at its base; or on metamorphosed leaf-margins, as in *Cycas*; or, when there is no representative of the carpel on the cauline axis, seemingly as a direct growth of it. (*Gray*.) The only essential part of the ovule is its *nucleus*, or *micellus*, as it has been termed recently, which is usually invested by one or two coats, the *primine* and *secundine*. The coats are sacs with a narrow orifice called the *foramen*, the closed vestige of which becomes the *micropyle* in the seed. The proper base of the ovule is the *chalazæ*, and it may be either *sessile* or on a stalk (*funiculus*) of its own. The *hilum* is the scar left when the seed is detached from its funiculus. As to shape, ovules may be orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, or anatropous; and as to position in the ovary, they may be erect, ascending, horizontal, pendulous, or suspended. In regard to numbers, they may be solitary, few, or indefinitely numerous. See cuts under *acumbent*, *anatropous*, *funicle*, *magnolia*, *orthotropous*, and *ovary*.



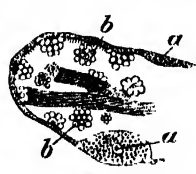
Field-cricket. *a.* ovipositor



Fighting Ram, a variety of *Ovis aries*.

mestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, with its wild originals and most other wild sheep. *O. montana* is the Rocky Mountain bighorn; closely related species are *O. argali* and *O. musimon*. See cut under *bighorn*.

ovisac (ô'vi-sak), *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, + *saccus*, sack: see *sac*, *sack*.] A sac, cyst, or cell containing an ovum or ova; an ovicell, ovicyst, or ovicapsule: variously applied. (*a.*) A Graafian follicle or proper ovarian ovisac. (*b.*) An egg-pod or egg-case; a membranous or gelatinous tissue or substance investing a number of ova, forming a mass of eggs, roe, or spawn



Basal End of a Follicle of Ovary of a Snail, *Helix*. *b, b.* bundles of spermatozoa in various positions, *a, a.* ova in the walls of the follicle.

3. Some small body like or likened to an ovule: as, an *ovule* of Naboth. See *ovulum*.—**Ascending ovule**. See *ascending*.

Ovulidæ (ô-vû-li-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovulum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ovulum*; the egg-shells and shuttle-shells. The family is often united with the cowries, *Cypridæ*. The shell is elongated, the ends of the lips being drawn out in some cases to such length that the resulting figure resembles a weaver's shuttle. Also rarely called *Amphiperatidæ*. Also *Ovulinæ*, as a subfamily of *Cypridæ*. See *cut under ovulum*.

ovuliferous (ô-vû-lif'ê-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing ovules; oviferous.

ovuligerous (ô-vû-lij'ê-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *L. gerere*, carry.] Same as *ovuliferous*.

ovuline (ô-vû-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovulinæ* or *Ovulidæ*.

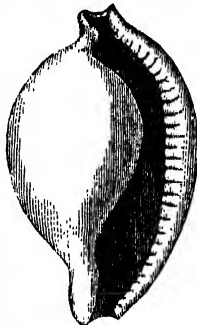
ovulist (ô-vû-list), *n.* [< NL. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of incasement in the female: the opposite of *spermatist* or *animalculist*. Also *orist*. See *incasement*.

In mother Eve, according to the evolutionists called *Ovulists*, were contained the miniature originals of the entire human race. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 340.

ovulite (ô-vû-lit), *n.* [< ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ite*.] A fossil egg. *Imp. Dict.*

ovulum (ô-vû-lum), *n.*; *pl. ovula* (-lû). [NL., < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of *L. ovum*, an egg: see *ovule*, *ovum*.] 1. An ovule; an ovum.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Ovulidæ*. *O. ovum* is the egg-shell or china-shell. *O. (Radian) volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—**Ovula Nabothi**, small retention-cysts formed by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. Also called *Nabothian glands*.

ovum (ô'vum), *n.*; *pl. ova* (ô'vû). [L., = Gr. *ôvov*, an egg: see *egg*.] 1. An egg, in a broad biological sense; the proper product of an ovary; the female germ or seed, which when fertilized by the male sperm, and sometimes without such fecundation, is capable of developing into an individual like the parent. There is a great similarity in the ova of different animals throughout the metazoic series, from the sponge to the human being, no ova in their early stages being distinguishable from one another in their essential characters. All true ova, as distinguished from spores and products of fission or gemmation, are referable to the single morphological type of the cell; and they are furthermore indistinguishable from unicellular animals, and from many of the cells composing the bodies of the higher animals. An ovum consists of a quantity of protoplasm or cell-substance called the *vitellus* or *yolk*, inclosed in a cell-wall or vitelline membrane, and provided with a nucleus and usually a nucleolus; it is engendered in the ovarium, usually in an oviscus or so-called Graafian follicle, is discharged from its matrix, usually then meeting with the male element, and proceeds to develop within or without the body of the parent. The ovum proper, like most cells, is usually of microscopic size; but its bulk may be enormously increased by the addition of extrinsic or adventitious protoplasmic or albuminous substance, and it may be further protected by various kinds of egg-pod or egg-shell, all without losing its essential character as a cell. The largest ova, relatively and absolutely, are birds' eggs, those being by far the largest cells known in the animal kingdom. Here the quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo transformation into the body of the chick is out of all proportion to the formative yolk proper, which makes only a speck in the great ball of "yellow" and "white." Such ova are called *meroblastic*, in distinction from *holoblastic*. The human ovum is very minute, relatively and absolutely, averaging about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. It is said to have been first recognized by K. E. von Haer in 1827. The parts of the ovum have been badly named, without reference to its morphology as a cell. Thus, the cell-wall is called the *zona pellucida*; the nucleus is named the *germinal vesicle* or *ovoid of Purkinje*, and its nucleolus the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*. The phrases *germinal vesicle* and *germinal spot* are misleading. The first stages of development of an ovum, consequent upon fertilization, consist in the segmentation of the *vitellus*, or yolk-division, by which the cell-substance becomes a mulberry-mass of spherules, called *morula*. The rest is an intricate process of differentiation and specialization of these spherules, and their multiplications into the myriads of different kinds of cells of which the whole body of most adult animals is fabricated. Some of the early special stages of this process are known as the *morula*, *gastrula*, *blastula*, etc. The first tissue or coherent layer of cells produced is called a *blastoderm*. When there are two layers, inner and outer blastodermic layers, they are distinguished as *endoderm* and *ectoderm*; when a third intermediate layer is formed, it is the *mesoderm*. An ovum is called, in general, a *germ* until the rudiments of its specific characters appear, when it becomes an *embryo*, and later may be a *fetus*. That department of ontology which treats of the development of the ovum is *embryology*. See



Egg-shell (*Ovulum ovum*).

outs under *diphyzoid*, *gastrulation*, *gonophore*, and *ovotestis*.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Ovulum*. *Martini*, 1774.—3. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the shape of an egg.—**Ephippial ovum**. See *ephippial*.—**Ova Graafiana**, Graafian follicles. See *follicle*.

ovum-cycle (ô'vum-sî'kl), *n.* An ovum-product.

The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley, common also to all the categories, may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or ovum-cycle.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

ovum-product (ô'vum-prod'ukt), *n.* The whole product of an ovum; an individual animal in the widest possible sense; an ovum-cycle.

ow (ou), *interj.* [< ME. *ow*, *owh*; a mere exclamation, var. of *oh*, *ah*, etc. Cf. *ouch*.] An interjection expressing surprise, pain, or other feeling, according to circumstances.

"Ow! how!" quoth ich tho; . . . "ze fare lik the wouwere [woer]."

That wilneith the wydowe hote for to waddle here goodes." *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 19.

ow², *pron.* An obsolete form of *you*.

What this mounthe be-meneith and this derke dale,
And this feire feld, ful of folk feire, I schal ow schewe. *Piers Plowman* (A), l. 2.

owbet, *n.* Same as *oubit*.

owcheth, *n.* An obsolete form of *ouch¹*.

owe¹ (ô), *v.*; pret. *owed* (formerly *ought*), pp. *owed* (formerly *own*), ppr. *owing*. [< ME. *owen*, *owen*, *awen*, *agen* (pret. *ought*, *ught*, *ahte*, etc., pp. *owen*, *awen*, *agen*, etc.), < AS. *agan* (pres. ind. *ah*, pret. *ahte*, pp. *agen*), have, possess, = OS. *agan* = OFries. *aga* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. *eigen* = Icel. *eiga* = Sw. *äga* = Dan. *äic* = Goth. *aigan* (pres. *aih*), have, possess; akin to Skt. *√ig*, possess. From this verb, from the pret. (AS. *ahte*), comes the E. *ought*, now used as an auxiliary; from the pp. (AS. *agen*), the E. adj. *own¹*, and from that the verb *own¹*, which has taken the place of *owe* in its orig. sense 'possess,' *owe* having become restricted to the sense of obligation. See *own¹*, *a.*, *own¹*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To possess; have; own; be the owner or rightful possessor of.

And of this towne was Joseph of Aramathia, that *ought* the new Tumbre or Monymant that our Savir Crist was buried in. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 25.

And I pray you tell the lady . . . that *owes* it that I will direct my life to honour this glove with serving her. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, li.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2. 407.

2†. To be bound (to do something); be under obligation; ought: followed by an object infinitive.

Ye *owen* to ercye and bowe youre herte to take the pacyence of oure Lord Jhesu Crist.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibon*.

And that same kirk gert scho make
Corioly for that cros sake,
For men suld hald that haly tre
In honore als it *ow* to be.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Therby may we knowe that I *owe* to haue Rome by heritage as I haue Bretagne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), lii. 642.

Thanne somme of yow for water *owe* to goo.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

3. To be indebted for; be or feel bound or under obligation for: of a debt, to be under obligation to pay: followed by *to*, it often indicates origin or cause: as, to *owe* a thousand dollars; to *owe* some one a grudge; to *owe* success to family influence.

"How?" quath alle the comune, "consallest thou ous to zelde"

Al that we *owen* eny wyght or we go to housele?"

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 394.

Host. He . . . said this other day you *ought* him a thousand pound.

Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., lii. 3. 152.

The injuries I receiv'd, I must confess,

Made me forget the love I *ow'd* this country.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, v. 3.

Christian charity and beneficence is a debt which we *owe* to our kings, as well as to the meanest of their subjects.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, l. vii.

The debtor *owes* his liberty to his neighbour, as much as the murderer does his life to his prince.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 82.

I have no debt but the debt of Nature, and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I *owe* her.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 7.

He says but little, and that little said

Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead.

Corper, *Conversation*, l. 302.

To *owe* one a day in harvest. See *harvest*.

II. *intrans.* To be in debt; continue to be in debt.

A fig for care, a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why, I can *owe*.

J. Heywood, *Be Merry, Friends*.

A grateful mind

By *owing* *owes* not, but still pays.

Milton, P. L., iv. 56.

To be *owing*, to be due, as a debt; also, to be due, ascribable, or imputable.

For strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which *are owing* to a man till his age.

Bacon, *Regimen of Health*.

Your Happiness is *owing* to your Constancy and Merit.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, v. 1.

Such false impressions *are owing* to the abandoned writings of men of wit.

owe² (ô), *v. t.* [A var. of *own²*, by confusion with *owe¹*.] To own; acknowledge; confess.

You have charged me with bullocking you into *owing* the truth; it is very likely, an 't please your worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.

Fielding, *Tom Jones*, li. 6. (*Davies*).

owelty (ô-el-ti), *n.* [ME. **owelty*, < OF. *oelte*, *oelte*, *oelte*, *oelte*, *oelte*, etc., other forms of *egalte*, *egalite*, etc., equality: see *equality*.] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton*. Also *owelty*, *owelty*.—**Owelty of exchange**, **owelty of partition**, that which is required to be given by him who receives the greater value to him who receives the less, to compensate for the inequality.

Owenia (ô-ê-ni-â), *n.* [NL., named in all senses after Richard Owen.] 1. A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Trichilacæ*, characterized by the short style, exserted anthers, three- (in one species twelve-) celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. There are species, all Australian. They bear pinnate leaves, covered with gummy particles. They bear pinnate leaves, axillary panicles of small greenish flowers, and acid edible fruit. *O. cerasifera* and *O. venosa* are in Queensland called respectively *sucret* and *sour plum*. Both have hard wood, that of the latter highly colored and very strong, used in cabinet making and wheelwrights' work. *O. venosa* is called *tulip wood*.

2. A genus of saccate ectenophorans of the family *Mertensiidæ*.—3. A genus of marine annelids of the family *Clymenidæ*. Also called *Am mocharæ*.

Owenite (ô'en-it), *n.* [< Owen (see def.) + *-ite*.] A follower of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a British reformer, and the father of English socialism, who advocated the formation of social communities.

owennet. An Old English form of *own*.

ower¹ (ô'êr), *n.* [< ME. *owere*; < *owe¹* + *-er*.]

1†. One who possesses; an owner.

The great *Ower* of Heanon.

Ep. Hall, *Sermon at Exeter*, Aug., 1651.

2. One who owes or is in debt.

They are not, sir, worst *owers* that do pay
Debts when they can.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xxxii.

ower² (ou'êr), *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *over*.

owerby (ou'êr-bi), *adv.* A Scotch form of *overby*.

owerloup (our'loup), *n.* 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The stream tide at the change of the moon. [Scotch i all uses.]

owheret, *adv.* [ME., also *oughwhere*, *owghwhere* < AS. *ahwær*, anywhere, < *ā*, ever, a generalizing prefix, + *hwær*, where: see *where*.] Anywhere

And if thou se a wastour *owher*, y theow pray,
His felowship fayn y wolde that thou left.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

owl¹ (oul), *n.* [< ME. *ouile*, *ouile*, *ule*, < AS. *ūle* = D. *uil* = MLG. *ūle*, LG. *ūle* = OHG. *ūwila*, *ūle* *hūwela*, *hūwela*, MHG. *iuwel*, *iuwe*, *hūwel*, *hūwe* G. *eule* = Icel. *ugla* = Sw. *uggla* = Dan. *ugle*, a owl; cf. OHG. *hūwo*, MHG. *hūwe*, *ūwe*, an owl; F. *huette*, an owl; L. *ulula*, an owl, Hind. *hūhū*, a owl, also a dove; all prob. orig. based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to *howl*.] 1. A rapacious nocturnal bird (prey of the family *Strigidae*). Owls constitute a highly monomorphic group, the suborder *Striges* of the order *Raptoreæ*. With few exceptions, they are of distinctive nocturnal habits and a peculiar physiognomy produced by the great size and breadth of the head and the shortened face with large eyes looking forward and usually set in facial ruff or disk of modified feathers, which hide the base of the bill. Many owls have also "horns" (that is, ear-tuft or plumicorns). The bill is hooked, but never toothed, as the nostrils open at the edge of the cere, not in it. The plumage is very soft and blended, without aftershafts, as the flight is noiseless. The talons are large, sharp, and hooked as in other birds of prey; the outer toe is very tile; and the feet are usually feathered to the claws. (See *cut under beate*.) There are many anatomical characters. (See *Striges*.) Owls are among the most nearly cosmopolitan of birds. They feed entirely upon animal substances, and capture their prey alive, as small quadrupeds and birds, various reptiles, fishes, and insects. They is

from three to six white eggs of sub-spherical shape. There are about 200 species, assigned to some 50 modern genera, and now usually considered as constituting 2 families, *Alucoidae* and *Strigidae*, or barn-owls and other owls. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *Bubo*, *Glaucidium*, *hawk-owl*, *Nyctala*, *Otus*, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

The *owl* eek that of dethe the bode bryngeth.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. c. 44.

And even this did Adam seek, if God had not brought him out of his *Owles* nest.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon: so called from its owl-like physiognomy. The head is round, and the beak very short. There are several strains of owls, known as English, African, and Chinese. All run in various colors.

The *owls* are African, English, and Chinese. The African is at home in Tunis, whence many thousands have been sent to England, and of which scarcely dozens remain. The bird is the smallest of the family, and so delicate that its term of life out of African air is very limited. The English *owl* is fair in size, with eye round and prominent, the dewlap well developed, and the frill extending to the lower point of the breast. In the Chinese this frill-feathering is excessive, even extending up about the throat to the eyes.

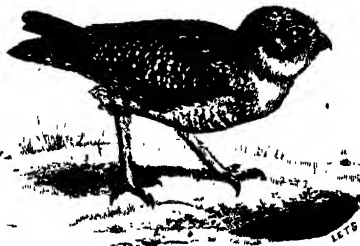
The Century, XXXII. 107.

3. A person whose pleasure or business it is to be up or about much at night. [Colloq.]—An owl in an ivy-bush, a stupid, blundering fellow.

Lord Sp. Prithce, how did the fool look?
Col. Look! egad, he look'd for all the world like an owl in an ivy bush.

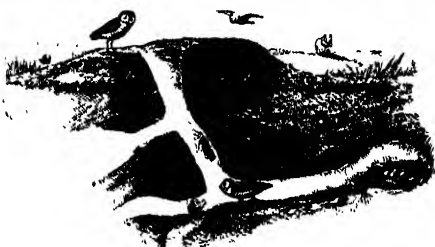
Swift, Polite Conversation, l.

Burrowing owl, a small owl which burrows in the ground in many parts of North and South America and the West Indies, the *Speotyto cunicularia* and its varieties. It is 9



Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

or 10 inches long; grayish-brown, profusely spotted with white; with the head smooth, without plumbeous; the facial disk incomplete; and with the ear-parts small and



Nest of Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

not operculate, and the legs long and partly bare. This is the owl well known on the western prairies in connection with the prairie-dogs, in the deserted burrows of which it makes its nest, and on the pampas of South America in similar relations with the viscachas. There is a colony in Florida, and there are several in the West Indies. These owls are diurnal, and feed upon insects and small mammals and reptiles. See *Speotyto*.—**Gray owl**, one of sundry owls of a gray color. One of the species to which the name applies is the common European *Strix stridula*. The great gray owl of North America is *Strix cinerea*, or *Surnium cinereum*, one of the largest and most boreal species of the family.—**Hissing owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. **Montagu**.—**Horned owl**, horn-owl, any owl with horns in the shape of plumbeous or feathery egrets on the head; an eared owl; a cat-owl. There are many species, of such genera as *Otus* or *Asio*, *Scops*, *Bubo*, etc. The great horned owl of Europe is *Bubo maximus*; that of America is *B. virginianus*. See cut under *Bubo*.—**Long-eared owl**. See *long-eared* and *Otus*.—**Short-eared owl**. See *short-eared*.—**To bring or send owls to Athens**, to perform unnecessary labor; "carry coals to Newcastle"; take a commodity where it already abounds. A small brown owl (probably *Scops glau*) is especially common on the Acropolis and about Athens, and was hence taken as the emblem of the city, and of its patron goddess, *Athena* or *Pallas* (*Mihorva*).

owl¹ (oul), *v. i.* [*< owl*, *n.*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade at night or in secrecy; skulk about with contraband goods; smuggle; especially, to carry wool or sheep out of the country, at one time an offense at law. [Eng.]

owl² *n.* A dialectal form of *wool*.

owl-butterfly (oul'but'ér-fi), *n.* A very large South American nymphalid butterfly, *Caligo eurycloa*, attaining an expanse of nine inches: so called because the wings when folded at rest present at the base of the second series a pair of large ocelli likened to owls' eyes. See cut under *ocellate*.

owler¹ (ou'lér), *n.* One guilty of the offense of *owling*; a smuggler, especially of wool.

To gibbets and gallows your *owlers* advance,
That, that's the sure way to mortify France,
For Monsieur our nation will always be gulling,
While you take such care to supply him with woollen.

Tonn Brown, Works, l. 134. (Davies.)

owler² (ou'lér), *n.* [A dial. var. of *alder*.] An alder-tree. [Prov. Eng.]

He advises that you plant willows or *owlers*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 108.

owlery (ou'lér-i), *n.*; pl. *owleries* (-iz). [*< owl* + *-ery*.] 1. An abode or haunt of owls. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An owl-like character or habit.

Man is by birth somewhat of an owl. Perhaps, too, of all the *owleries* that ever possessed him, the most owl-like, if we consider it, is that of your actually existing Motive-Millwrights.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 152.

owlet (ou'let), *n.* [Also *howlet*, *q. v.*; *< owl* + *-et*.] 1. An owl; a howlet.

As falcon fares to bussarde's flight,

As eagles eyes to owl's sight.

Pattenham, Partheniades, xvi.

2. A young owl; a little owl.—3. Same as *owl-let-moth*.

owlet-moth (ou'let-môth), *n.* One of various noctuid moths, so called from their nocturnal habits and soft fluffy appearance.

The spiderwort owlet-moth, *Prodenia flavinervis*, is a well-known species, whose larva feeds on many different plants and resembles a cut-worm in habits. See also cut under *Prodenia*.



Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia flavinervis*).

owl-eyed (ou'lid), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's; seeing best in the night.

owl-faced (ou'fást), *a.* Having a face like an owl's.

Owlglass, *n.* [Also *Owleglass*, *Howleglass*, *Holglass*, etc.; also *Owlspegle*; *< MD. Uylespiegel*, *Uylespighel* (G. *Tyhl Eulenspiegel*), *Owlglass*, *< uyle*, *wl*, *D. uil*, *G. eule*, *owl*, + *spiegel*, *< L. speculum*, looking-glass: see *speculum*.] The name of the hero of a popular German tale translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century. He is represented as practising all manner of pranks and having all sorts of comical adventures.

Ride on my best invention like an ass,
To the amaze of each *Owlglass*;
Till then fare well (if thou canst get good fare),
Content's a feast, although the feast be bare.

Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

1. Or what do you think

Of *Owl glass* instead of him?

I have no mind to.

1. O, but *Ulen-spigle*

Were such a name.

B. Jonson, Masque of Fortune, vi. 190.

owl-gnat (oul'nát), *n.* A noctuidiform guat of the family *Psychodidae*.

owl-head (oul'héd), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola hutchinsii*. Trumbull. [New Jersey.]

owling (ou'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *owl*, *v.*] The offense of carrying wool or sheep out of the country, formerly punished by fine or banishment.

owlish (ou'lish), *a.* [*< owl* + *-ish*.] 1. Owl-like; resembling an owl or some one of its features.

Whose *owlish* eyes are dazzled with the brightness of this light.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 2.

2. Having an appearance of preternatural gravity and wisdom.—3. Stupid; dull; fat-witted.

owlishness (ou'lish-nés), *n.* The nature or character of an owl: stupidity, as that of an owl when dazzled by the light.

owlishm (ou'lishm), *n.* [*< owl* + *-ism*.] An owl-like or preying disposition or habit.

Their [lawyers'] *owlishness*, vulturisms, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by; their heroisms only remaining.

Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 17.

owl-light (oul'lit), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light; twilight.

I do not like his visits; commonly

He comes by *owl-light*; both the time and manner

Is suspicious; I do not like it.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

owl-monkey (oul'mung'ki), *n.* A night-ape.

owl-moth (oul'môth), *n.* A moth, *Thysania agrippina*. It is probably the largest moth known, mea-

suring nearly a foot from tip to tip of wings. It is a native of Brazil, and is so called from its color and from the resemblance of the hind wings to the head of an owl.

owl-parrot (oul'par'ot), *n.* The kakapo, *Strigops habroptilus*: so called from its owl-like as-



Owl-parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*).

pect and nocturnal predatory habits. It is a native of New Zealand. Also called *night-parrot*. See *kakapo*.

Owlspeiglet, *n.* Same as *Owlglass*.

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then
Thou'dst made a present o' thyself, *Owlspeigle*.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

owl-swallow (oul'swol'6), *n.* A goatsucker or night-jar of the family *Podargidae*.

owl-train (oul'trán), *n.* A railroad-train running during the night. [U. S.]

owly (ou'li), *a.* [*< owl* + *-y*.] Seeing no better than an owl by day; purblind; blear-eyed.

As seemers to Rensselaer's sh-sh-leard *Owlie* sight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Imposture.

owly-eyed (ou'li-íd), *a.* Same as *owl-eyed*.

Their wicked minds blind to the light of virtue, and
owly-eyed in the night of wickedness.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

own¹ (ón), *a.* [= *Se. an*, *awen*; *< ME. awen*, *awen*, *awhen*, *agen*, *on*, *owe*, *< AS. ágen* = *OS. égan* = *OFries. egeu*, *égen*, *ein*, *an* = *MD. egehen*, *eghen*, *D. egeu* = *MLG. egen*, *LG. egen* = *OHG. eagan*, *MLG. G. egeu* = *Lecl. eiginn* = *Sw. Dan. egen* = *Goth. áigans*, *own* (cf. *áiginn*, *n.*, property), lit. 'possessed,' orig. pp. of *ágan*, etc., *owe*: see *owl*.] 1. Properly or exclusively belonging to one's self or itself; pertaining to or characteristic of the subject, person or thing; peculiar; proper; exclusive; particular; individual; private: used after a possessive, emphasizing the possession: as, to buy a thing with one's *own* money; to see a thing with one's *own* eyes; he was beaten at his *own* game; mind your *own* business.

God wrought it and wrot hit with his *on* fynger,
And toke it Moyses upon the mount alle men to lere.

Piers Pluriman (B), xi. 163.

He sett them by hys *owne* syde,
Vp at the hyge dese.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 26).

To thine *own* self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 78.

Fortius, behold thy brother, and remember
Thy life is not thy *own*, when Rome demands it.

Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

And Jove's *own* thunders follow Mars's drums.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 68.

Beneath her father's roof, alone
She seemed to live, her thoughts her *own*;
Herself her *own* delight.

Wordsworth, Ruth.

Our *own* sun belongs to the class of yellow stars, probably somewhat past maturity.

Tait, Light, § 328.

[In this sense *own* is often used elliptically: the noun which it is to be regarded as qualifying being omitted: as, to hold one's *own* (that is, one's own ground, or one's own cause); a man can do as he likes with his *own* (that is, his own property, possessions, goods, etc.).

He came unto his *own* [possessions], and his *own* [people] received him not.

John I. 11.

My study is to render every man his *own*, and to content myself within the limits of a gentleman.

Beau and FL, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

These poor cantoners could not enjoy their *own* in quiet.

By Hackel, Alp. Williams, l. 67.

The cup, the cup itself, from which our Lord
Drank at the last sad supper with his *own*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

[The superlative is sometimes used]

My bride to be, my evermore do light,
My own heart's heart, and *ownest* own, farewell.

Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.]

2. Actual: used without a possessive, with to intend before the possessor: as, *own* brother to some one.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an own mother to me.

Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2. (Nares.)

"Own brother, sir," observes Durles, . . . "to Peter the Wild Boy!" *Dickens, Edwin Drood, v.*

Of one's own motion, of spontaneous impulse; at one's own suggestion; of one's own accord; spontaneously.—The own, its own.

The bodle whereof was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Gothes and other Barbarians, and fretted within the owne bowels by intestine rebellions. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 246.*

To be one's own man. (a) To be in one's right senses or normal state of mind.

Ferdinand, her brother, found a wife Where he himself was lost, Prospero his dukedom In a poor isle, and all of us ourselves When no man was his own. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 213.*

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee was never his owne man afterward. *Dekker, Strange Horse Race (1618). (Nares.)*

(b) To be free to control one's own time.—To hold one's own. See def. 1, and hold.

own¹ (ōn), v. t. [*ME. ownen, ohnien, oguien, ahnien, agnien, < AS. āgūnan, āhnian, have as one's own, own, posses, claim as one's own, appropriate to oneself, = OHG. eiginen, MHG. eiginen, eighen, G. eighen = Icel. eigna = Sw. egna = Dan. egne, be proper, be becoming, be- seem; from the adj.: see own¹, a.] To have or hold as one's own; possess; hold or possess rightfully or legally; have and enjoy the right of property in; in a general sense, to have: as, to own a large estate, or a part interest in a ship.*

Not Afric owns a serpent I abhor More than thy fame and envy. *Shak., Cor., 1. 8. 3.*

But none of them owns the landscape. *Emerson, Nature, p. 11.*

=Syn. Hold, Occupy, etc. See possess.

own² (ōn), v. [*In the present form due to confusion with own¹, v. (being formerly also sometimes own² (see own²), by further confusion with own¹; < ME. unnen, < AS. unnan = OS. unnan, giunnan = OHG. unnan, giunnan, MHG. giunnen, giunnen, give, G. gönnen = Icel. unna = Sw. unna = Dan. unde, grant; a preterit-present verb, the present, orig. pret., being AS. an, on (= OS. an = MHG. an, on, etc.), pl. unnon, weak pret. āthe, etc.] I. trans. 1. To grant; give.*

God hunne [read unne] him ethemodes [well-disposed] ben, And sende me min childre agen. *Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2249.*

He on the [thee] muche more. *Proverbs of Alfred, 1. 241.*

2. To admit; concede; acknowledge: as, to own a fault; to own the force of a statement.

"Ich an wel." cwith the nigte gale, "Ah [but], wranne, nawt for thire tale." *Owl and Nightingale, 1. 1739.*

Her. 'Tis a saying, sir, not due to me. *Leona. You will not own it.*

But, for singing, among other things, we got Mrs. Coleman to sing part of the Opera, though she would not own she did get any of it without book in order to the stage. *Pepps, Diary, 11. 819.*

He owns himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death. *Goldsmith, Metaphors.*

I own the soft impeachment. *Sheridan, Rivals, v. 3.*

Let each side own its fault and make amends! *Browning, King and Book, 1. 87.*

In the long sigh that sets our spirit free, We own the love that calls us back to Thee! *O. W. Holmes, Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery.*

3. To recognize; acknowledge: as, to own one as a son.

How shall I own thee? shall this tongue of mine E'er call thee daughter more? *Beau. and Fl., Phillaster, v. 5.*

The Scripture owns no such order, no such function in the Church. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxiv.*

I went with hand kiss'd his Matie's hand, who was pleas'd to own me more particularly by calling me his old acquaintance. *Evelyn, Diary, June 30, 1660.*

To own up, to confess fully and unreservedly; make a "clean breast" of a matter: usually implying confession as the result of pressure or when brought to bay. (Colloq.) =Syn. 2. Admit, Confess, etc. See acknowledge.

II. intrans. To confess: with to: as, to own to a fault. (Colloq.)

May did not own to the possession of the bond. *Mrs. Crowe.*

own³, n. Same as own².
owner (ō'nēr), n. [*< ME. ownere, ogener = D. eigenaar = G. eigner; < own¹ + -er¹.*] One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not; in a general sense, one who has or possesses. When used alone it does not necessarily imply exclusive or absolute ownership. One who holds subject to a mortgage, or otherwise has only a qualified fee, is generally termed owner if he has a right to possession.

Zuyoh [such—i. e., theft] is the sense . . . of ham of religion that byeth ogeneres, nor hi behoteth to libbe wyth-oute ogingne. *Agende of Inwyte (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.*

That love is merchandized whose rich esteeming The owner's tongue doth publish every where. *Shak., Sonnets, cli.*

With no Owner Beauty long will stay, 'Upon the Wings of Time borne swift away. *Prior, Colla to Damon.*

Abutting owner. See abut.—Beneficial owner. See beneficial.—Dominant owner. See dominant tenement, under dominant.—EQUITABLE owner, an owner having only an equitable estate.

ownerless (ō'nēr-less), a. [*< owner + -less.*]

ownership (ō'nēr-ship), n. [*< owner + -ship.*]

The state of being an owner; the right by which a thing belongs specifically to some person or body; proprietorship; possession as an owner or proprietor. See owner.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession; which notorious act of ownership is equivalent to a feudal investiture by the lord. *Blackstone, Com., III. x.*

No absolute ownership of land is recognized by our law-books except in the crown. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 12.*

Bonitarian ownership. See bonitarian.

own-form (ōn'fōrm), a. In bot., belonging to a plant having stamens of a length corresponding with the style of the plant to be fertilized: a term applied by Darwin to pollen used in cross-fertilizing dimorphic and trimorphic flowers.

I have invariably employed pollen from a distinct plant of the same form for the illegitimate unions of all the species: and therefore it may be observed that I have used the term own-form pollen in speaking of such unions. *Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 24.*

ownness (ōn'nes), n. [*< own¹, a. + -ness.*] The quality of being peculiar to one's self.

Napoleon . . . with his ownness of impulse and insight, with his mystery and strength, in a word, with his originality (if we will understand that), reaches down into the region of the perennial and primal. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 198.*

own-root (ōn'rōt), a. In hort., grown upon its own root, without grafting or budding: applied to many plants, as roses.

owset, n. An obsolete form of ooze.

owsell, n. [Origin obscure; cf. owse, ooze.] A slough; a quagmire.

I am verily persuaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drew these into that damnable and unwinneable train and owsell of perdition. *J. Melton, Sixfold Politician.*

owsen (ōu'sn), n. pl. A dialectal form of oxen. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Twenty white owsen, my guide lord, If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me. *Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).*

An' owsen frae the furrow'd field Return sae dowf an' weary, O. *Burns, My Ain Kind Dearly, O.*

owt, owtet, adv. Obsolete spellings of out.

ox (oks), n.; pl. oxen (ok'sn). [*< ME. oxe (pl. oxen), < AS. oxa (pl. oxan) = OS. *ohso = OFries. oxa = MD. osse, D. os = MLG. Lf. osse = OHG. ohso, MHG. ohse, G. ochse, ochse = Icel. oxi, uxi = Sw. Dan. oxe = Goth. auhsa, auhsus, an ox: an old Aryan word, like cow and steer, though not, like these, found in Gr. and L.; = W. ych, an ox, = Skt. ukshan, an ox, bull; referred by some, as 'impregnator,' to Skt. √ uksh, sprinkle; by others to Skt. √ uksh, increase, wax, = E. wax¹, q. v. The noun ox, plural oxen, is notable as being the only one still having in familiar use the old plural in -en (AS. -an), the plurals eyne, hosen, and peasen, though of AS. origin, being obs. or archaic, and children, brethren, kine, and shoon, in which the plural in -en (-n, -ne) appears first in ME., being all (except children) archaic, or at least (as brethren) confined to a limited and non-vernacular use.] 1. The adult male of the domestic Bos taurus, known*

in the natural state as a bull, whose female is a cow, and whose young is a calf; in a wide sense, an animal of the family Bovidae and sub family Bovinae or Ovibovinae; a bovine. The several animals of this kind have each of them specific designations, as buffalo, bison, aurochs, zebu, musk-ox, etc. The word is commonly restricted to the varieties of Bos taurus, the common ox, which is one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food, and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind: the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute for both beef and milk. Among the first class may be mentioned the Durham or shorthorn, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the West Highland or kyloe. Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, and Suffolk dairies. For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and of the grazier, the Hereford and a cross between a shorthorn and an Ayrshire are much fancied. The ox is used in many parts of the world as a beast of draft. The "wild ox," now surviving in only a few parks, as at Chillingham Park 1 Northumberland, and at Cadzow Forest in Lanarkshire seems, whatever its origin, to have been formerly an inhabitant of many forest-districts in Great Britain, particularly in the north of England and the south of Scotland. 2. In a restricted sense, the castrated male of Bos taurus, at least 4 years old and full-grown or nearly so. (See steer.) Such animals are most used as draft-animals and for beef.—Gall ox, the sanga, a kind of ox found in the Galla country Hamilton Smith.—Indian ox, the brahminy bull.—To have the black ox tread on one's foot, to know who sorrow or adversity is.

When the blacke crowe's foot shall appeare in the ele, or the blacke oxe tread on their foot— who will lik them in their age who likd none in their youth? *Lyly, Euphues and his England, p.*

ox-acid (oks'as'id), n. Same as oxalic.

oxalamide (ok-sal'ā-mid or -mid), n. [*< oxal- + amide.*] Same as oxamide.

oxalate (ok'sal'āt), n. [*< oxal-ic + -ate¹.*] I chem., a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base: as, potassium oxalate.

oxalemia, oxalemia (ok-sal'ē-mi-ā), n. [*< oxal-ic + Gr. αἷμα, blood.*] Excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood.

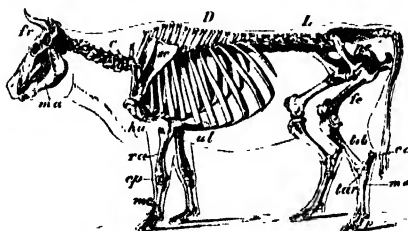
oxalic (ok-sal'ik), a. [*< NL. oxalicus, < I. oxalis, < Gr. ὄξαις, sorrel; see Oxalis.*] Of or pertaining to sorrel.—Oxalic acid, (COOH)₂, the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the Oxal acetosella. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom in the form of potassium, sodium, and calcium salt and is made artificially by heating sawdust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda. It forms white crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol, has an intense acid taste, and is violently poisonous. It is often sold under the erroneous name of salt of lemon. Oxalic acid is used largely in calico-printing, dyeing, and the bleaching of flax and straw.—Oxalic-acid diathesis, the condition of the system when there is marked oxalemia.

Oxalidaceae (ok-sal-i-dā'sē-ō), n. pl. [*< NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Oxalis (-id-) + -aceae.*] Same as Oxalideae, regarded by Lindley as an order.

Oxalideae (ok-sal-id'ē-ē), n. pl. [*< NL. (A. P. Candolle, 1824), < Oxalis (-id-) + -eae.*] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order Geraniaceae the geranium family, distinguished by the regular flowers, imbricate sepals, and capitate stigmas. It includes five genera, of which Oxalis is the type. They are herbs or trees, usually with compound leaves and ten stamens.

Oxalis (ok'sal-is), n. [*< NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < I. oxalis, < Gr. ὄξαις, sorrel, also sour wine, ὄξις, sharp, pungent, acid, sour.*]

1. A genus of ornamental plants, type of the tribe Oxalideae of the order Geraniaceae. It is characterized by the ten perfect stamens, five distinct styles, and five-lobed loculicidal pod with ten persistent valves. There are about 205 species, mostly of South Africa and South America, with one or two widely scattered throughout the tropics, and three or four throughout the temperate zones. They produce short stems with alternate leaves, or more commonly radical leaves from a fleshy rootstock or bulb. The characteristic leaves are of three radiating inversely heart-shaped leaflets; others are pinnate or undivided. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white usually in long-stalked umbels, with additional minui



Skeleton of Ox (*Bos taurus*).
fe, frontal; ma, mandible; c, cervical vertebrae; D, dorsal vertebrae; L, lumbar vertebrae; sc, scapula; Am, humerus; ul, ulna; ra, radius; mc, metacarpal; pe, pelvis; fe, femur; tib, tibia; ca, calcaneum; met, metatarsus; cp, carpus; tar, tarsus.



Flowering Plant of *Oxalis violacea* (wood-sorrel). a, pistil with some of the stamens.

apetalous flowers close-fertilized in the bud. Several species yield edible tubers. *O. Deppei* of Mexico, with four leaflets and red flowers, has fusiform edible roots. Several exotic species are important to the conservatory. Certain pinnate-leaved species exhibit irritability. See *cut under obcordate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

oxalite (ok'sa-lit), *n.* [*< oxal-ic + -ite²*.] Same as *humboldtine*.

oxaluria (ok-sa-lū-ri-ū), *n.* [NL., *< oxal-ic + Gr. ōpov, urine*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine in considerable amount.

oxaluric (ok-sa-lū-rik), *a.* [*< oxal-ic + uric*.] Derived from urea and oxalic acid.—**Oxaluric acid**, an acid ($C_2H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths.

oxalyloxylyle (ok'sa-lil), *n.* [*< oxal-ic + -yl*.] In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid, C_2O_2 .

oxamate (ok'sa-māt), *n.* [*< oxam-ic + -ate¹*.] In *chem.*, a salt of oxamic acid.

oxamic (ok-sam'ik), *a.* [*< ox(amic) + am(ine) + -ic*.] Produced from acid ammonium oxalate by dehydration or the elimination of water, and in other ways: noting the monobasic acid so produced ($C_2O_2.NH_2OH$).

oxamide (ok-sam'id or -id), *n.* [*< ox(amic) + amide*.] A white substance ($C_2O_2(NH_2)_2$), insoluble in water, produced by the distillation of neutral ammonium oxalate, whence its name. Also called *oxalamide*.

ox-antelope (oks'an'tē-lōp), *n.* A bubaline antelope, as the *oryx*. See *reem*. Num. xxiii. 22 (revised version, margin).

ox-balm (oks'bām), *n.* Same as *horse-balm*.

oxberry (oks'ber'i), *n.* The black bryony. See *bryony*. [Prov. Eng.]

ox-bird (oks'berd), *n.* 1. An oxibiter or oxpecker; an African bird of the family *Buphagidae* (which see).—2. A weaver-bird, *Textor alector*. P. L. Slater.—3. The dunlin, *Pelidna alpina* or *Tringa variabilis*, a kind of sandpiper. Nuttall, 1834; A. Newton.—4. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. [Essex, Kent, England.]

oxbiter (oks'bi'tēr), *n.* 1. An ox-bird or oxpecker. See *Buphagidae*.—2. The American cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris* or *M. ater*.

ox-bow (oks'bō), *n.* [*< ME. oxebowe; < ox + bow²*.] 1. A curved piece of wood the ends of which are inserted into an ox-yoke and held by pins. In use it encircles the neck of the animal. See *yoke*.

With ox-bowes and ox-yokes, and other things mo,
For ox-teeme and horse-teeme in plough for to go.
Tusser, Husbandry, September.

2. A bend or reach of a river resembling an ox-bow in form: a use common in New England.

ox-boy (oks'boi), *n.* A boy who tends cattle; a cow-boy.

The ox-boy as ill is as hee,
Or worse, if worse may be found.
Tusser, Husbandry, A Comparison.

ox-brake (oks'brāk), *n.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing.

ox-cheek (oks'chēk), *n.* See *jowl*, 2.

The king regaled himself with a plate of ox-cheek.

Smollett, Ferdinand Count Fathom, xl.

oxea (ok-sē-ā), *n.*; pl. *oxae* (-ē). [NL., *< Gr. ὄξεια, fem. of ὄξίς, sharp*.] An acicular or needle-shaped sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, sharp at both ends, produced by growth from a center at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis. An oxea is therefore uniaxial and equibiradiate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

oxeate (ok-sē-āt), *a.* [*< orea + -ate¹*.] 1. Having the character of an oxea; uniaxial, equibiradiate, and sharp at both ends, as a sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.—2. Sharp-pointed at one end; acute. *Sollus*.

oxen, *n.* Plural of *ox*.

oxer (ok'sēr), *n.* [*< ox + -er*.] Same as *ox-fence*. [Slang.]

Then [they rode] across the road over an *oxer* "like a bird."
Cornhill Mag., V. 722.

oxeye (oks'i), *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (a) Any plant of the composite genus *Buphthalmum*. (b) The oxeye daisy. See *daisy*, and *cut* in next column. (c) The corn-marigold (which see, under *marigold*). (d) The American plant *Heliopsis laris*.—2. In *ornith.*: (a) The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, called specifically *big oxeye*. (b) The blue titmouse, *P. caeruleus*, called specifically *blue oxeye*.

Oochia bovine [It., a bird called an *oxeye*. *Florio*.]

Oxeyes, Woodpeckers, and in winter Flocks of Parakeets. S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America.

(c) The black-bellied plover, *Squatrola helveticæ*. (d) The American dunlin, *Pelidna americana*. [U. S.]—

3. A cloudy speck or weather-gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm.—4. *pl.* Small concave mirrors made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass.—**Creeping oxeye**, *Wedelia carnea*. Also called *West Indian marigold*. [West Indies.]—**Oxeye bean**. See *bean*.—**Oxeye daisy**. See *daisy*.—**Seaside oxeye**, *Borrichia arborescens*. [West Indies.]—**Yellow oxeye**, the corn-marigold.

ox-eyed (oks'id), *a.* [*< ox + eye + -ed²*; tr. (Gr. ὄξωπς, ox-eyed: see *boöpic*, *boöps*.] Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 471.


oxfair (oks'fär), *n.* [*< ME. orsfayre; < ox + fair²*.] A cattle-fair. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 265.

ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing. [Eng.]

ox-fly (oks'fi), *n.* The oestrus or bot-fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, which infests cattle.

ox-foot (oks'füt), *n.* In *farriery*, the hind foot of a horse when the horn cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford chrome, clay. See *chrome, clay*.

Oxford corners (oks'ford kōr'nērs). In *printing*, ruled border-lines that cross and project slightly at the corners, thus . [Eng.]

Oxford crown. See *crown*, 13.

Oxfordian (oks'fōr-di-an), *a.* [*< Oxford* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] An epithet applied to a division of the Jurassic as developed in England. It is the lower portion of the middle or Oxford subdivision of the series, and is divided into two groups or stages, the Oxford clay and the Kellways rock. The Oxfordian is also well developed in France and Germany.

Oxford marbles. Same as *Arundel marbles* (which see, under *marble*).

Oxford mixture, movement, ocher, school, etc. See *mixture*, etc.

ox-gall (oks'gāl), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox. When clarified by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering, it is used in water-color painting and in ivory-painting to make the colors spread more evenly; mixed with gum arabic, it thickens and fixes the colors. A coating of it sets black-lead or crayon drawings.

oxgang (oks'gang), *n.* [*< ME. oxgang, oxgang; < ox + gang*.] Same as *oxland*.

oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* Same as *oxgang*. [Scotch.]

ox-goad (oks'gōd), *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

ox-head (oks'hed), *n.* [*< ox + head*. Cf. *hog-head*.] 1. The head of an ox. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 292.—2. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dolt.

Do not make a mummie of me, *ox-head*?

Marston.

oxheal (oks'hēl), *n.* Same as *setlerwort*.

oxheart (oks'härt), *n.* A large variety of cherry: so called from its shape.

ox-hide (oks'hid), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox.—2. A hide of land. See *hide*, 3.

oxhoof (oks'hōf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of species of *Bauhinia* used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies. *Lindley*, Veg. Kingdom, p. 550.

ox-horn (oks'hōrn), *n.* and *a.* [= MHG. *ohsenhorn*, G. *ohsenhorn*, etc.; as *ox* + *horn*.] 1. The horn of an ox.—2. A tree, *Bucida buceras*, the olivebark or black olive of Jamaica, etc. Its wood is valued as safe from insects, and its bark is used in tanning. [Properly *oxhorn*.]

II. *a.* Resembling the horn of an ox.—**Ox-horn cockle**, a bivalve, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

oxid, oxide (ok'sid, ok'sid or -sid), *n.* [Formerly, less prop., *oxyde*, *oxyd*; = F. *oxyde* = Sp. *óxido* = Pg. *óxido* = It. *ossido* (after E.); < Gr. ὀξύς (stem ὀξ-, reduced in this case to ὀξ-, sharp, keen, pungent, sour, acid, + *-id¹*, *-ide¹*.] In



1. Branch with Heads of Ox-eye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*). 2. The lower part of the plant. a, a ray-flower; b, a disk-flower.

chem., a compound of oxygen with another element. The oxids are grouped as acid-forming, basic, or neutral. The acid-forming oxids, also called *acid anhydrides*, are compounds of oxygen with negative or acid radicals. Most of them unite directly with water to form acids, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , which unites with water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 . The basic oxids are compounds of oxygen with positive elements. Many of them form hydroxids, all of which neutralize acids, forming salts, as barium oxid, BaO , which forms the hydrate $Ba(OH)_2$. The neutral oxids or peroxids usually contain more oxygen than the others, and have only very feeble acid or basic properties. Certain oxids cannot be classed with any of these groups, having both acid and basic properties.

oxidability (ok'si-dā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< oxidable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being converted into an oxid.

oxidable (ok'si-dā-bl), *a.* [*< oxid(ate) + -able*.] Capable of being converted into an oxid.

Whewell.
oxidant (ok'si-dānt), *n.* [*< oxid + -ant*.] An oxidizing agent; a substance which yields up oxygen readily to other bodies.

oxidate (ok'si-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidated*, ppr. *oxidating*. [*< oxid + -ate²*.] 1. *trans.* To convert into an oxid, as metals, etc., by combination with oxygen. Also *oxygenate*.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized; become an oxid.

Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas.

Graham, Elem. of Chemistry, 1. 300.

oxidation (ok'si-dā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *oxydation* = Sp. *oxidacion* = Pg. *oxydación* = It. *ossidazione*; as *oxidate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or process of oxidizing, or causing a substance to combine with oxygen.—2. The act or process of taking up or combining with oxygen. Also *oxidization*, *oxygenation*.

oxidational (ok'si-dā'shōn-əl), *a.* [*< oxidation + -al*.] Pertaining to oxidation.

oxidator (ok'si-dā-tōr), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp. Also *oxygenator*.

oxide, *n.* See *oxid*.

oxidizable (ok'si-dī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< oxidize + -able*.] Capable of being oxidized.

oxidization (ok'si-dī-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< oxidize + -ation*.] Same as *oxidation*.

oxidize (ok'si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidized*, ppr. *oxidizing*. [*< oxid + -ize*.] 1. *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; effect oxidation of.

II. *intrans.* To take up oxygen; combine with oxygen.—**Oxidized minium**. See *minium*.—**Oxidized silver**, in *silvermiths' work*, the dark and shadow effects produced on silver by a sulphid, usually in combination with some other substance. The dark so-called "oxid" is generally a pure sulphid.—**Oxidizing flame**. See *flame*, 1.

oxidizement (ok'si-dīz-mēnt), *n.* [*< oxidize + -ment*.] Oxidation.

oxidizer (ok'si-dī-zēr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

oxidulated (ok'sid'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< oxid + -ule + -ate¹ + -ed²*.] In *chem.*, applied to a compound containing oxygen.

oxisalt (ok'si-sālt), *n.* See *oxysalt*.

ox-land (oks'land), *n.* In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of an ox; an oxgang or oxgate. It was a descriptive term by which land was often granted, and carried the buildings on the land as a part thereof. It varied in area according to the local customs of husbandry and the arableness of the soil, but in general it may be regarded as amounting to about fifteen acres more or less.

That the eight-ox plough was the normal plough, and not, as you suggest, an exceptional plough "of double strength," is sufficiently shown by the fact that eight *ox-lands*, and not four, constitute a "plough-land."

Jaunc Taylor, Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 671.

oxlip (ok'slip), *n.* [*Prosp. 'orslip*, formerly *ore-lip*, esp. in pl. *orclips*; < ME. **oxeslyppe*, < AS. *oxanslyppe*, *oran slyppe*, oxlip, < *oxan*, gen. of *ora*, ox, + *slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, etc.; see *consip*, of similar formation.] The variety *clatior* of the common primrose, *Primula veris*, in which the limb of the corolla is broader and flatter and the flowers are raised on a common peduncle. By many it is considered a distinct species.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 270.

oxman (oks'man), *n.*; pl. *oxmen* (-men). A man who drives or tends a yoke of oxen. [Eng.]

Oxen are still used as beasts of labour on many South Down farms. I met the *oxman* with his team a few days ago.
N and Q, 7th ser., II. 317.

ox-mushroom (oks'mush'rōm), *n.* A name sometimes given to very large specimens of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.

Oxon. An abbreviation of *Oxonia* (or *Oxonie*), a Middle Latin name for Oxford in England, noted

for its university, or of *Oxonienste*, belonging to Oxford: sometimes placed after an academic degree conferred by that seat of learning: as, D. C. L. Oxon.

Oxonian (ok-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. ML. Oxonia*, a Latinized form of *AS. Oxenford*, *Oxonaford* (ME. *Ozenford*, *Oxenforth*, *E. Oxford*), lit. 'oxen's-ford,' *< oxena*, gen. pl. of *oxa*, ox, + *ford*, ford: see *ford*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford.—**Oxonian button-over**. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I've been selling *Oxonian button-overs* ("Oxonian" shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes) at 3s. 6d. and 4s., but they were really good, and soled and heeled. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.—2. An Oxonian button-over. [Eng.]

Not long since I had a pair of very good *Oxonians* that had been new welled, and the very first day I had them on sale—it was a dull drizzly day—a lad tried to prig them. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 48.

oxpecker (oks'pek'tēr), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, or family *Buphagidae*: so called from its habit of alighting on cattle to peck for food. See cut under *Buphaga*.

ox-pith (oks'pith), *n.* Marrow. *Marston*.

ox-ray (oks'rā), *n.* A batoid fish, the horned ray, *Cephaloptera* or *Dicerobatis giorna*. [Eng.]

ox-reim (oks'rim), *n.* [Appar. adapted from a S. African D. **oxium*, *< os*, ox, + *riem* (= G. *riemen*), a strap, thong.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, etc.

ox-shoe (oks'shō), *n.* A flat piece of iron, with or without calks, shaped to one part of the hoof of an ox and pierced with holes near the outer edge to receive the wrought-iron flat-headed clinch-nails used to fasten it.

ox-skin (oks'skin), *n.* [Also dial. *oskin*; *< ox* + *skin*, equiv. to *hide*², taken as equiv. to *hide*³.] A hide of land. *Halliwel*.

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Conqueror, sets down in the history thereof another kind of measure, very necessary for all men to understand: four acres (saith he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a year; in Yorkshire and other countries they call a hide an *ox-skrine*. *Hopton*, Baculum Geodeticum (1614).

ox-sole (oks'sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

ox-stall (oks'stāl), *n.* [*< ME. oxestalle*; *< ox* + *stall*¹.] A stall or stand for oxen.

ox-team (oks'tēm), *n.* A team of oxen.

And Good-man Sangur, whose Industrious hand
With *Ox-team* tills his tributary land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Capitaines.

oxter (oks'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *okster*; *< ME. *oxte* (?), *< AS. ōhsta*, *ōusta*, the armpit; cf. *ōrn* = OHG. *uohsana*, armpit; cf. L. *axis*, axis, dim. **axla*, ala, armpit, wing, etc.: see *axis*, *axle*, etc.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms.

W! a Bille under their *oxter* and a speerit o' prayer in
their heart. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thrawn Janet.

oxter (oks'tēr), *v. t.* [*< oxter*, *n.*] To support under the arm; embrace with the arms. [Scotch.]

The priest he was *oxter'd*, the clerk he was carried,
And that's how Meg o' the Mill was married.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

ox-tongue (oks'tung), *n.* [*< ME. oxe tunge*.] 1. The tongue of an ox.—2. One of several plants with rough tongue-shaped leaves, especially *Pieris* (*Helminthia*) *echinoides*, and the alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis*. Compare *bugloss*.—3. A name sometimes given to the anlace, braquemart, and similar short broadswords.

oxy¹ (ok'si), *a.* [*< ox* + *-y*¹.] Of or pertaining to an ox; resembling an ox; bovine. [Rare.]

He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended breast
The *oxy* shew close he drew. *Chapman*, Illad, iv. 139.

oxy² (ok'si), *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of **ousy* for *oocy*.] Wet; soft; spongy: applied to lund. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

oxycanthous (ok'si-a-kan'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] In *bot.*, furnished with many sharp thorns or prickles.

oxyacid (ok'si-as-id), *n.* [*< oxy*(gen) + *acid*.] An acid containing oxygen. Also called *ox-acid*.

Oxyena (ok-si-ē'nā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-ena*, a fem. termination.] The typical genus of *Oxyanidae*. There are several species, as *O. morstani*, *O. lupina*, *O. forcipata*.

Oxyanidae (ok-si-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oxyena* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil carnivorous

mammals of the Eocene of North America, belonging to the suborder *Cyodontia*, and typified by the genus *Oxyena*. They had the back upper molar transverse, the preceding ones sectorial, and all the lower ones sectorial.

oxysthesia (ok'si-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses: see *aesthesia*.] Abnormally acute sensibility; hyperaesthesia. Also written *oxysthesia*.

oxanthracene (ok-si-an'thra-sēn), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *E. anthracene*.] Same as *anthraquinone*.

oxyaphia (ok-si-ā'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἄφῃ*, touch, *< ἄπτειν*, grasp, touch.] Abnormally acute sense of touch.

oxyaster (ok-si-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀστὴρ*, a star.] A regular polyact sponge-spicule, whose long acute rays radiate from one point.

oxybaphon (ok-sib'a-fon), *n.*; pl. *oxybapha* (-iā). [*< Gr. ὀξύβαφον* (see def.), *< ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βάπτειν*, immerse, dip (*> βαφή*, a dipping).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large, deep, wide-mouthed wine-vase, tapering interiorly to a point at the base



Greek Oxybaphon, with combat between Cadmus and the Theban dragon.

and resembling in use and somewhat in shape the crater, but in the main convex instead of concave in vertical profile, and having its two handles immediately below the rim.

The additional discovery of two pieces of vase—... one among the ashes in the *oxybaphon*—proves that the inhumation of the first and the cremation of the second must be accepted as contemporary events.

Athenaeum, No. 3231, p. 424.

Oxybaphus (ok-sib'a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), so called in allusion to the enlarged involucre; *< Gr. ὀξύβαφον*, a vase: see *oxybaphon*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Nyctagineae*, the tribe *Mirabilieae*, and the subtribe *Boerhaaviae*, having a short perianth and involucre with connate bracts. There are about 23 species, chiefly of western North and South America, a few as *O. albidus*, eastward in the United States. They are erect or prostrate branching herbs, with opposite leaves, and small white, pink, or scarlet flowers. A gardeners' name for plants of the genus is *umbrellawort*.

Oxybelus (ok-sib'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βέλος*, an arrow.] A genus of wasps of the family *Crabronidae*. The submarginal is confluent with the first discoidal cell, or separated from it by a faint nerve only; the postscutellum is alate with a membranous appendage on each side; and the metathorax has a curved spine near the base. There are about 80 European and 12 American species of these wasps, of active habits, small size, dark color, with usually white spots on the abdomen, and they prey in the main upon dipterous insects.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βλέψω*, *< βλέπω*, see, look on.] Abnormal acuteness of vision.

oxycalcium (ok-si-kal'si-um), *a.* [*< oxy*(gen) + *calcium*.] Noting the combined action of calcium and oxygen.—**Oxycalcium light**. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

oxycarpous (ok-si-kār'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing or characterized by sharp-pointed fruit.

oxycephaly (ok-si-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The character of a skull having a high vertical index; hypsicephaly.

oxychlorid, **oxychloride** (ok-si-klo'rid, -rid or -rid), *n.* [*< oxy*(gen) + *chlorid*.] A compound of a metallic chlorid with oxygen: as, *oxychlorids* of iron, tin, etc.

oxy-coal-gas (ok'si-kōl'gas), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture or combination of oxygen and coal-gas.

By means of the *oxy-coal-gas* flame we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off.

J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 582.

Oxyococcus (ok-si-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1801), *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Vaccinaceae* and the tribe *Euvaccinieae*, known by its eight blunt awnless anthers, four-celled berries, and deeply or completely four-parted revolute corolla; the cranberry. There are 2 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth and prostrate vine-like shrubs, rooting in the mud or moss of swamps, and sending up short erect stems clad with small alternate evergreen leaves, and bearing nodding rose-colored flowers, mostly solitary and terminal, followed by edible acid crimson berries. This genus has often been included in *Vaccinium*. *O. (Vaccinium) macrocarpus* is the ordinary American cranberry; *O. palustris*, the European cranberry. See *cranberry* and *Vaccinaceae*.

oxycrate (ok'si-krāt), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύκρατος*, sour wine mixed with water, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κραννύω*, mix: see *crater*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [Rare.]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wieman*.

oxyd, **oxyde**, *n.* See *oxid*, *oxide*.

oxydactyl, **oxydactyle** (ok-si-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] *I. a.* Having slender toes not dilated at the ends: applied specifically to a group of batrachians, in distinction from *platydactyl* or *discodactyl*.

II. n. Any member of the *Oxydactyla*.

Oxydactyla (ok-si-dak'ti-lā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *oxydactyl*.] A division of phaneroglossate batrachians, containing those which are oxydactyl: distinguished from *Platydictyla*.

Oxydendrum (ok-si-den'drum), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1839), *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sour, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of the gamopetalous order *Eriocaceae* and the tribe *Andromedaeae*, characterized by the needle-shaped seeds and two-bracted persistent unchanged calyx of separate sepals. There is but one species, *O. arboreum*, a tree from 15 to 40 feet high, native of rich woods from Pennsylvania southward, mostly in the Alleghenies. It bears leaves resembling those of the beech, white egg-shaped flowers in terminal panicles of long one-sided racemes, followed by small woody five-angled capsules, with many minute seeds. It is hard, close-grained wood is used for tool-handles, bearing of machinery, etc. The tree is called *sorrel-tree* or *sour wood*, also *elm-tree*.

oxydiact (ok-si-dī'akt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δις*, two-, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] *I. a.* In sponges, having three axes and two pointed rays lying in one straight line; oxyhexact will four of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. n. An oxydiact sponge-spicule.

oxyfluoride (ok-si-flū'ō-rid or -rid), *n.* [*< oxy*(gen) + *fluoride*.] A compound of an oxid and a fluoride: as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

oxygen (ok'si-jen), *n.* [*< F. oxygène* = Sp. *oxígeno* = Pg. *oxígeno* = It. *ossigeno*, *ossigene* *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *γενεῖν*, producing see *-gen*.] 1. Chemical symbol, O; atomic weight, 16. An element discovered by Priestley in 1774, who called it *dephlogisticated air*. It was finally called *oxygen* by Lavoisier, because supposed to be present in all acids. Further investigation, however, has proved that this is not the case. Oxygen is a chemical element existing as a permanent gas, colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and somewhat heavier than atmospheric air. It is soluble in water, which at a temperature of 60° F. dissolves $\frac{1}{10}$ of its volume of oxygen. Oxygen combines very readily with most of the elements, and forms oxides with all of them excepting fluorine. The act of combination is so energetic in many cases as to evolve light and heat, the phenomena of combustion. In other cases as in the tarnishing or rusting of metals and the decay of animal or vegetable substances, oxidation takes place so slowly that, while the result is the same, the heat evolved at one time is not enough to produce luminous effects or even to be sensible. Free or uncombined oxygen is essential to all animal and vegetable life. Animal heat and muscular energy are results of a slow combustion produced in all parts of the system by oxygen carried in the blood from the lungs. In sunlight oxygen is exhaled by growing plants but a certain quantity is assimilated and is essential to life. Oxygen is the most widely distributed and abundant element in nature; it constitutes about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, which is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with small amounts of others in small quantities. Water contains about 80 per cent. of it by weight and it is found in most animal and vegetable products, acids, oxides, and salts. The rocks which make up most of the earth's crust contain between 40 and 50 per cent. of oxygen. Under certain conditions oxygen may be made to pass into an allotropic or condensed form called *ozon*.

It was Lavoisier who gave to this curious kind of air the name of *oxygen*, by which it is now universally known; and it was he, too, who first showed, by the most conclusive experiments, what was really the composition of atmospheric air. His determination of the constitution of the air was made in the year 1777.

Huxley, Physiology, p. 74.

2. A manufacturers' name for bleaching powder. *Simmonds*.

oxygenate (ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenated*, ppr. *oxygenating*. [*< oxy*(gen) + *-ate*².]

1. To mix with oxygen; impregnate or saturate with oxygen: as, the blood is *oxygenated*.

in the lungs.—2. Same as *oxidate*.—**Oxygenated water**, hydrogen peroxide in water.

oxygenation (ok'si-jen-ā'shon), *n.* [*< oxygenate + -ion.*] 1. The process or act of oxygenating, or impregnating or saturating with oxygen. —2. Same as *oxidation*.

oxygenator (ok'si-jen-ā-tor), *n.* [*< oxygenate + -or.*] Same as *oxidator*.

oxygenic (ok-si-jen'ik), *a.* [*< oxygen + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen.

oxygenizable (ok'si-jen-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< oxygenize + -able.*] Capable of being oxygenized. Also spelled *oxygenisable*.

oxygenize (ok'si-jen-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenized*, ppr. *oxygenizing*. [*< oxygen + -ize.*] To oxygenate. Also spelled *oxygenise*.

oxygenization (ok'si-jen-iz-ment), *n.* [*< oxygenize + -ment.*] Oxidation. Also spelled *oxygenisation*.

oxygenizer (ok'si-jen-i-zēr), *n.* That which oxidates or converts into an oxid. Also spelled *oxygeniser*.

oxygenous (ok-sij'e-nus), *a.* [*< oxygen + -ous.*] Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen; containing oxygen.

The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an *oxygenous* rather than a carbonaceous character.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 213.

oxygeusia (ok-si-jō'si-ū), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γεῦσις*, sense of taste, *< γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*.] Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossus (ok-si-glos'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *herpet.*, a remarkable genus of firmisternal butrachians of the family *Ranidae*, containing Asiatic frogs whose tongue is angulate behind, whence the name.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidae*, with one species, *O. subcyanus*, of Brazil. *Chandoir*, 1843.—3. In *ornith.*, same as *Mniotilta*. *Swainson*, 1827.

oxygnathous (ok-sig'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws smooth or only finely striated: noting the *Limacidae*, *Vitrinidae*, etc.

oxygon, **oxygone** (ok'si-gon, -gōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύγωνος*, acute-angled, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *geom.*, a triangle having three acute angles.

oxygonal (ok-sig'ō-nal), *a.* [*< oxygen + -al.*] Oxygonial.

oxygonial (ok-si-gō-ni-al), *a.* [*< oxygen + -ial.*] Acute-angled.

Oxygyrus (ok-si-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γυρῶς*, a ring, circle.] A genus of heteropods of the family *Atlantidae*. The small spiral shells of *O. kraudreni* occur in abundance in globigerina-ooze.



Oxygyrus kraudreni.

oxyhemoglobin (ok-si-hem-ō-glō-bin), *n.* [*< oxy(gen) + hemoglobin.*] Hemoglobin united with oxygen in loose combination, 1 gram of hemoglobin taking up 1.76 cubic centimeters of oxygen. It has a characteristic spectrum with two dark bands, quite distinct from that of reduced hemoglobin.

Crystals obtained under free access of air contain oxygen in loose chemical combination, which is parted with in a vacuum, or when the former are heated. This is the *oxyhemoglobin* of Hoppe.

Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 19.

oxyhexact (ok-si-hek'sakt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἑξ* = E. *six*, + *ἄκτις*, a ray.] 1. *a.* In sponges, having three axes and six pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a double square pyramid, as a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* An oxyhexact sponge-spicule.

oxyhexaster (ok'si-hek-sas'tēr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *hexaster*.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays are pointed.

oxyhydrogen (ok-si-hi'drō-jen), *a.* [*< oxy(gen) + hydrogen.*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen: as, *oxyhydrogen gas*.—**Oxyhydrogen blowpipe**. See *blowpipe*. 1.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp**, a lamp in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are commingled and burned, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light.—**Oxyhydrogen light**, the lime-light: the Drummond light.—**Oxyhydrogen microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror, and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxylebiinae (ok-si-leb-i-ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oxylebius + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Chiridae*,

exemplified by the genus *Oxylebius*, with the head pointed, the proopercle with two or three spines, and with three anal spines.

Oxylebius (ok-si-lē'bi-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *λεβίος* for *λεβίας*, a kind of fish.] The only genus of *Oxylebiinae*, containing one species, *O. pictus*, a handsome fish of small size, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

oxymel (ok'si-mel), *n.* [*< L. oxymeli*, *< Gr. ὀξύμελι*, a mixture of vinegar and honey, *< ὀξύς*, acid, sour (*< ὀξύς*, sour wine), + *μέλι*, honey: see *meil*.] A mixture of vinegar or acetic acid and honey.—**Oxymel of squill**, vinegar of squill with honey.

oxymoron (ok-si-mō'ron), *n.*; pl. *oxymora* (-rā). [*< L. oxymorus*, *< Gr. ὀξύμωρος*, in neut. ὀξύμωρον, an expression that seems absurd but has a point, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, quick, clever, + *μωρός*, foolish.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in adding to a word an epithet or qualification apparently contradictory; in general, close connection of two words seemingly opposed to each other (as, *cruel kindness*; to make haste slowly); an expression made epigrammatic or pointed by seeming self-contradictory.

oxymuriate (ok-si-mū'ri-āt), *n.* [*< oxy(gen) + muriate.*] Same as *chlorid*: formerly so called on the erroneous assumption that muriatic acid was an oxygen acid, and that chlorin differed from it in containing more oxygen.

oxymuriatic (ok-si-mū-ri-āt'ik), *a.* [*< oxymuriate + -ic.*] Being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid: formerly applied to chlorin. See *oxymuriate*.

oxyntic (ok-sin'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, verbal adj. of *ὀξύς*, make sharp, make acid (*< ὀξύς*, sharp), + *-tic*.] Rendering acid.—**Oxyntic cells**, the ovoid or parietal cells of the cardiac gland, which have been supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.—**Oxyntic glands**, the cardiac glands of the stomach, or, more generally, any gastric glands secreting hydrochloric acid.

The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) *oxyntic glands* (*ὀξύς*, to render acid).

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 674.

ox-yoke (oks'yōk), *n.* A yoke for oxen. See *yoke*.

Oxyopes (ok-si-ō'pēs), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Oxyopidae*, having the eyes placed in four rows. Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. viridans* is an example.

oxyopia (ok-si-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξυωπία*, sharp-sightedness, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Oxyopidae*, having the eyes placed in four rows. Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. viridans* is an example.

Oxyopidae (ok-si-ō'pī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), *< Oxyopes + -idae.*] A family of spiders of the superfamily *Citigrada*, closely allied to the *Lycosidae*, having the eyes in three or four rows, the four middle ones forming a trapezium which is narrower behind. This family comprises 3 genera, the species of which are found on plants and low shrubs, and are very swift runners.

oxyopy (ok'si-ō'pi), *n.* Same as *oxyopia*.

oxyophsresia (ok'si-ōs-frō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὀσφρησις*, a smelling, smell: see *osphresiology*.] Morbid acuteness of the sense of smell. Also *oxyophsresia*.

oxyptact (ok-si-pen'takt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πύρις*, five, + *ἄκτις*, ray.] 1. *a.* In sponges, having three axes and five pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a single square pyramid; oxyhexact with one ray rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxyptact sponge-spicule.

oxyphonia (ok-si-fō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξυφωνία*, sharpness of voice, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, + *φωνή*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxyphony (ok'si-fō-ni), *n.* Same as *oxyphonia*.

oxyphyllous (ok-si-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύφυλλος*, having pointed leaves, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, pointed, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Having acuminate leaves. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

Oxypoda (ok-sip'ō-dā), *n.* [NL. (Mannerheim, 1830), *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πῶς* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of rove-beetles of the family *Staphylinidae*. It is one of the largest genera, with over 200 species, represented in all parts of the globe; many are European, but only three have been found in North America. They vary much in habits, being found on fungi, in vegetable debris, in ants' nests, under moss, dead leaves, or bark, etc.

Oxypogon (ok-si-pō-gon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πῶς*, beard.] A genus of *Trochilidae*, containing humming-birds with a pointed crest and beard, as *O. lindeni* of Venezuela, and *O. guerini* of Colombia; helmet-crests. *J. Gould*, 1848.

oxypycnos (ok-si-pik'nos), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύπικνος*, of one higher than the *πικνόν*, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πικνόν*, a small interval, neut. of *πικνός*, close.] In *anc. Gr.* and *medieval music*, a tetrachord in which the short step or semitone lay at the upper end; also, a mode composed of such tetrachords.

oxyrhine (ok'si-rin), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥίς* (rh-), nose.] Having a sharp snout: as, the *oxyrhine* frog, *Rana arvalis*.

oxyrhynch (ok'si-ringk), *n.* [*< NL. Oxyrhynchus*, *q. v.*] 1. A crab with a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab or maioid; any member of the *Oxyrhyncha*.—2. The oxyrhynchus, a fish; the mizdeh.

Oxyrhyncha (ok-si-ring'kū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Oxyrhynchus*.] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, having usually a triangular cephalothorax with projecting ros-



Spider-crab (*Libinia dubia*), one of the *Oxyrhyncha*.

trum (whence the name), nine pairs of gills, and the male genital pores on the last pair of thoracic legs; the maioid crabs. The species crawl about but do not swim, and many of them are known as *spider-crabs*. Also called *Maioides*.

Oxyrhynchidae (ok-si-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oxyrhynchus + -idae.*] In *ornith.*, a family of clamatorial passerine birds, named from the genus *Oxyrhynchus*. They are usually included in *Tyrannidae*, differing only in the conic-acute instead of hooked bill.

oxyrhynchous (ok-si-ring'kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀξύρρυγχος*, sharp-nosed (noting a kind of sturgeon), also sharp-pointed, *< ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥίς*, snout, beak.] Having a sharp snout or pointed beak; oxyrhine; maioid, as a crab.

Oxyrhynchus (ok-si-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Oxyrhynchus*: see *oxyrhynchous*.] 1. [*i. e.*] A celebrated Egyptian fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*; the mizdeh, formerly revered throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Hathor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed. See *Mormyrus*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, having a long straight conic-acute bill, and green plumage with orange crown. *O. frater* is a Central American species. *Temminck*, 1820.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1824.—4. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidae*, containing a few East Indian species. *Schönherr*, 1826. (b) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, characterized by the cylindric produced and attenuate neck. *Rondani*, 1840.

Oxyria (ok-sir'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1765), so called from the acid leaves; *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, acid.] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Polygonaceae* and the tribe *Rumiceae*, characterized by a four-parted perianth. There are 2 species, low perennial herbs, native in arctic and high northern regions of the whole world, and on the higher mountains of Europe, Asia and America. They bear long-stalked kidney-shaped radical leaves, and paucicelled racemes of small greenish flowers on a slender and usually leafless stem. They are called *mountain-sorrel*, in allusion to their place of growth and to their acid sorrel-like leaves.

oxyrhodon, **oxyrhodine** (ok-sir'ō-din), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-inē*, *-ine*.] A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. *Dunghison*.

oxysaccharum (ok-si-sak'a-rum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὀξύς*, sharp, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] A mixture of vinegar and sugar.

oxysalt (ok'si-sālt), *n.* [*< oxy(gen) + salt*.] A salt of an oxyacid. See *oryacid*. Also spelled *orisalt*.

Oxystomata (ok-si-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *oxystomatus*: see *oxystomatous*.] In (*Crustacea*, a superfamily of crabs. The cephalothorax is rounded, the buccal frame is triangular, the frontal region does not project, the male genital pores are on the last pair of thoracic legs. The box-crabs, *Calappidae*, are an example. Also called *Leucocoidae*.

oxystomatous (ok-si-stom'a-tus), *a.* [**< NL.** *oxystomatus*, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth or mouth-parts produced, pointed, or sharp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Oxystomata*.

oxystome (ok'si-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Same as *oxystomatous*.

II. n. Any member of the *Oxystomata*.

oxystrongylous (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *a.* Constituting or having the form of an oxystrongylus, as a sponge-spicule.

oxystrongylus (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *n.*; pl. *oxystrongyli* (-li). [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ΝΙΛ.* *strongylus*, q. v.] In sponges, a supporting or megasclerous spicule like a strongylus, but sharp at each end. *Sollas*.

oxysulphid, oxysulphide (ok-si-sul'fid, -fid or -fid), *n.* [**< oxy**(gen) + *sulphid*.] A sulphid in which one atom of sulphur is replaced by oxygen: as, antimony oxysulphid, Sb₂OS₂.

oxysulphuret (ok-si-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [**< oxy**(gen) + *sulphuret*.] Same as *oxysulphid*.

Oxytelinae (ok-sit'e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, **< Oxytelus** + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidae*, typified by the genus *Oxytelus*. It is a large group of some 15 genera, having the prothoracic stigmata invisible; antennae inserted under the lateral margin of the front; the labrum cornuous, usually with membranous appendages; no ocelli; abdomen of seven distinct segments; anterior coxae conical and prominent; and tarsi of five or three joints.

Oxytelus (ok-sit'e-lus), *n.* [**< NL.** (Gravenhorst, 1802).] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the *Oxytelinae*, having the head, thorax, and elytra strongly punctate and rugose. It is a large and wide-spread genus of over 100 species, found in all quarters of the globe; 13 are North American. Many of them are most abundant in dung.

oxytetract (ok-si-tet'rakt), *a.* and *n.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τετρα-*, four, + *ἄκτις*, ray.] **I. a.** In sponges, having three axes and four pointed rays, representing the edges of a square pyramid; oxyhexact with two of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. n. An oxytetract sponge-spicule.

oxytocic (ok-si-tōs'ik), *a.* and *n.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύτοκος*, a medicine to produce quick delivery, **< ὀξύς**, sharp, quick, + *τόκος*, parturition, **< τίκτω**, *τίκτω*, bring forth.] **I. a.** That serves or tends to induce or accelerate parturition.

Indian hemp . . . is credited, I believe justly, with oxytocic properties. *R. Barnes*, *Dis. of Women*, p. 170.

II. n. A medicine or drug that tends to accelerate parturition.

In some individuals it [quinine] produces an erythematous eruption, and it is also known to act as an oxytocic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 186.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύτονος*, having the acute accent on the final syllable, **< ὀξύς**, sharp, acute, + *τόνος*, accent: see *tone*.] **I. a.** In *gram.*, especially *Gr. gram.*: (a) Having or characterized by the acute accent on the last syllable.

On the last syllable of an oxytone word, when in the connection of discourse its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in . . . the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent.

J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 111.

(b) Causing a word to take the acute accent on the final syllable: as, an oxytone suffix.

II. n. A word which has the acute accent on the last syllable.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytoned*, ppr. *oxytoning*. [**< oxytone**, *a.*] In *gram.*, to pronounce or write with the acute accent on the final syllable: as, to oxytone a word.

oxytonesis (ok'si-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύτονισμός*, a marking with an acute accent, **< ὀξύς, sharp, mark or pronounce with an acute accent on the final syllable, **< ὀξύτονος, having the acute accent on the final syllable: see *oxytone*, *a.*] Pronunciation or notation of a word with the acute accent on the final syllable. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX, 15.****

oxytonical (ok-si-ton'jī-kāl), *a.* [**< oxytone** + *-ic-al*.] Same as *oxytone*.

oxytonize (ok'si-tōn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytonized*, ppr. *oxytonizing*. [**< oxytone** + *-ize*.] To render oxytone.

A demonstrative particle, *pa-* or *pe-*, is found before almost every noun, and in some verbs also. There is also a tendency to oxytonize many words, especially substantives, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages. *Science*, IX, 412.

Oxytricha (ok-sit'ri-kī), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίχης* (*trichis*), hair.] **1.** The typical genus of *Oxytrichidae*. Several species of these animalcules are found both in fresh and in salt water. They are soft and plastic, without caudal setae, and with fine large ventral setae. *O. pellionella* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

Oxytrichidae (ok-si-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, **< Oxytricha** + *-idae*.] A large family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, containing *Oxytricha* and more than 20 other genera of free-swimming animalcules which are among the most highly specialized of their order, or, indeed, of their class. The numerous species inhabit either fresh or salt water, and some of them are known as *hackle-animalcules*. Also *Oxytrichina*.

oxytrichine (ok-sit'ri-kin), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Resembling or relating to an oxytricha; of or pertaining to the *Oxytrichidae*.

II. n. Any animalcule of the family *Oxytrichidae*.

oxytropis (ok'si-trōp), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxytropis*.

Oxytropis (ok-sit'rō-pis), *n.* [**< NL.** (A. P. de Candolle, 1802), **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρόπος*, keel, **< τρέπω**, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeae* and the subtribe *Astragaleae*, distinguished from *Astragalus* by the sharp appendage on the keel-petals. There are about 200 species, in cold or mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are herbs



Flowering Plant of Loco-weed (*Oxytropis Lambertii*). *a*, the fruit.

or shrubs, sometimes set with stiff spines. They bear plume-like leaves, and violet, purple, white, or yellowish flowers in racemes or spikes. *O. Lambertii* of the Rocky Mountain region, one of the loco-weeds, is a handsome large-flowered example. Many species are suitable for the flower-garden, especially for rockwork and borders. Some Old World species, as *O. pilosa*, have claims as pasture-herbs in barren soil. The name is sometimes Anglicized as *oxytropis*. See *crazy-weed* and *loco-weed*.

oxytylote (ok-si-tīl'ō-tāt), *a.* [**< oxytylote** + *-ate*.] Sharp at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of an oxytylote.

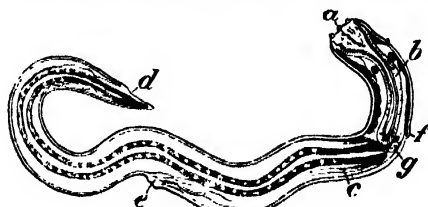
oxytylote (ok-sit'i-lōt), *n.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τύλος*, a knob, knot.] A sponge-spicule of the simple rhabdous type, tylotate or knobbed at one end and sharp at the other, like a common pin.

Oxyura (ok-si-ū'ri), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of ducks: same as *Erimaturus*.

oxyuric (ok-si-ū'rik), *a.* [**< NL.** *Oxyuris* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or caused by *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the pinworm or threadworm of the large intestine: as, oxyuric irritation.

oxyuricide (ok-si-ū'ri-sid), *n.* [**< NL.** *Oxyuris* + *-cida*, **< L.** *caedere*, kill.] Any anthelmintic which is destructive to worms of the genus *Oxyuris*, or pinworms. *T. S. Cobb*, *ibid.*

Oxyuris (ok-si-ū'ris), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of small threadworms



Pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), magnified.

a, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, beginning, and *d*, end of intestine. Intermediate part not figured; *e*, genital aperture; *f*, opening of vessels; *g*, their receptacle.

or nematoids of the family *Ascaridae*, founded by Rudolphi in 1809; the pinworms. *O. vermi-*

cularis infests the rectum; the female is half an inch long, the male much smaller.

oxyurus (ok-si-ū'rus), *a.* [**< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a sharp tail, or pointed behind.

oxyus (ok'si-us), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In sponges, a fusiform or spindle-shaped supporting spicule or megasclere, such as occurs in the genus *Spongilla*.

oyapock (ō'ya-pok), *n.* A Brazilian opossum same as *yapok*.

oye (oi), *n.* Same as *oe*.

oyer (ō'yēr), *n.* [**< AF.** *oyer*, **OF.** *oir*, *ouir*, **F.** *ouir*, **< L.** *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** In law a hearing or trial of causes.—**2.** The production of a document or copy of a document which an adversary has mentioned in his pleading anciently, the hearing of the reading of such document. In early times often called *oyer* and *determiner*.

He may crave *oyer* of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought: that is, to hear it read to him, the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III, xx

Court of oyer and terminer (**OF.** *oyer et terminer*, hear and determine), a court for the trial of indictments in England, held under a commission by virtue of which the judges have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine specified offenses, usually all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. In some of the United States the name has been adopted for the higher criminal courts of corresponding jurisdiction.

oyes, oyez (ō'yes, ō'yēz). [**< AF.** *OF.* *oyez*, 2c pers. pl. impv. of *oyer*, **F.** *ouir*, hear: see *oyer*.] Hear! the introduction to a proclamation made by an officer of a law-court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention: it is thrice repeated: occasionally used as a substantive, in the sense of 'exclamation' or 'proclamation.'

And there with all commanded his herauds to make an *oyes*. *Hall*, *Men*, VIII, an. 1

On whose bright crest Fame, with her loud *at oyes*, cries, "This is he!" *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv, 5, 148

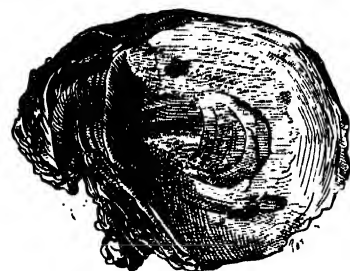
oylett, *n.* See *oilet*.

oynoun, *n.* An obsolete variant of *onion* (*Chaucer*).

oyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyset, *v.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyster (ois'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oister* *oistre*; **< ME.** **oyster*, *oystur*, *oystre*, *cyster*, *ostyre* **< OF.** *oistre*, *oistric*, *huistre*, *F.* *huître* = **Pr.** *Sp* *Pg.* *ostra* = **It.** *ostrea*, now *ostrea* = **AS.** *ōstr* = **D.** *oester* (**> G.** *āster*, now *auster*) = **Icel.** *Sw* *ostra* = **Dan.** *ōsters*, **< L.** *ostrea*, *f.*, rarely *ostreum*, neut., **< Gr.** *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, named from its hard shell (cf. *ὀστρακον*, a shell, potsherd earthen vessel: see *ostracize*, etc.), akin to *ὀστέον*, a bone, shell, **L.** *os* (*os*), a bone: see *os*.] **1.** An edible bivalve mollusk of the famil-



A Fossil Oyster, *Ostrea longirostris*.

Ostreidae, such as *Ostrea edulis*, the common species of Europe, and *O. virginica*, that of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The species are very numerous, and are found in all temperate and tropical countries, in salt and brackish water; there are also many fossil species. The shell is very irregular, but inequivalve and inequilateral, with one valve flattened and the other more concavo-convex, both rough outside and nacreous inside. Each valve has one purplish eye or spot showing where the single adductor muscle is attached oysters being thus monomyarian. The gristly button shaped body in the flesh is this ligament. The soft greenish substance corresponds to a liver. The fluted layer around a part of the body are the gills or breathing-organs. Oysters have sex, and are very prolific. They spawn in north temperate countries in May and June, during which period and for some time afterward they are not so good for food; whence the common saying that oysters are not eatable in those months which have no *r* in their names. The spawn or fry is called *spat* or *spet*. Oysters are not very extensively cultivated, the resulting stock being superior to the natural oyster. Starfishes and some carnivorous gastropods (see *borer*) are among the great obstacles to success with which oyster-culture has to contend. Oysters feed upon a great many different aquatic organisms of minute size. In confinement they eat corn-meal greedily. See cuts under *ciborium*, *integropalliate*, and *Ostrea*.

Oysters in Couy, oysters in graucy, your helthe to renewe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

But thilke text heeld he nat worth an oyster.
Chaucer, *Prolog*, to C. T., l. 182.

It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an E in their name to eat an oyster.
Butler, *Dry Dinner* (1890). (*Bartlett*.)

The tongue of a Purple [a *murex* or some such shell] is about the length of a finger, so sharp and hard that he can open therewith the shell of an oyster.
Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 168.

2. One of many other bivalves of the same order, but of a different family. Thus, the pearl-oyster belongs to the *Aviculidae*.—3. The oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the side-bone of a turkey or similar bird.—4. Figuratively, some profit or advantage which one may seize and hold. [Slang.]—A **choking** or **stopping oyster**, a reply that leaves one nothing to say, as if choked with an oyster too large to swallow.

At an other season, to a felow lalyng to his rebuke that he was ouer delitie of his mouth and diete, he did with this reason give a **stopping oyster**.
Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, p. 61.

Herewithall his wife, to make up my mouth,
Not only her husband's taunting tale avouth,
But thereto devoteth to cast in my teeth
Checks and **choking oysters**.

J. Heywood's Proverbs, xl.

Bench oyster, an oyster sold at a lunch-counter as a fancy or extra grade.—**Blue Point oyster**, originally, an oyster obtained off Blue Point, near Great South Bay, Long Island; now, any oyster from the south shore of Long Island, whether native or transplanted. They are commonly called *Blue Points*, and the name is popularly but wrongly supposed to refer to the large dark bluish "eye" on the inside of the shell. These oysters are of small size, but very delicate and well-flavored.—**Box oyster**, an oyster from seven to ten years old, of handsome round shape, not less than three inches wide and five inches long. It is the second grade in the New York market, inferior to Suddlerock, and superior to cullings and bushel oysters. The name is due to the fact that they used to be shipped in boxes instead of barrels. [Connecticut and New York.]—**Bushel oysters**, oysters of inferior quality, sold by the bushel. They form the fourth grade in the New York market, rated below Suddlerock, box, and cullings.—**California oyster**, *Ostrea lurida* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Canadian oyster**, a northern oyster which has been distinguished by the name *Ostrea canadensis*.—**Cape oyster**, an oyster obtained from Cape Cod or vicinity; a kind of northern native or hard oyster. Also called *Capes*. (Boston, Massachusetts.)—**Cat's-tongue oyster**, a very narrow and elongated oyster. The habit of growing in the erect position, where the banks are prolific and undisturbed, crowds the oysters together, so that under such conditions they do not have a chance to expand laterally.—**Cockscomb oyster**. Name as *cockscomb*, 3.—**Cove oyster**. (a) A name of oysters growing singly in or scattered over coves, creeks, bays, old planting-grounds, etc., too sparsely to be taken by the ordinary method of tonging, but captured singly in from four to eight feet of water with nippers. Such oysters are usually large and fat, and are commonly called *cove*. (b) Among packers, steamed oysters packed in hermetically sealed cans; a trade-name.—**Dragon oyster**, a small but delicate oyster from New Haven harbor (named from *Dragon*, nickname of the oystering village of Fair Haven). [New Eng.]—**English oyster**, the common European oyster, *Ostrea edulis*.—**Hard oyster**, the native northern oyster of the United States.—**Mangrove oyster**, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangrove-trees, as in Florida.—**Mountain-oyster**, a lamb's testicle.—**Northern oyster**, *Ostrea borealis*, growing in northerly parts of the United States, sometimes supposed to be a distinct species from the southern *Ostrea virginica*.—**Raccoon oyster**, an oyster growing in shallow water and daily exposed to the air during ebb-tide, whence they become small and poor. They have many fanciful local names.—**Reef-oyster**, an oyster growing naturally on reefs; a reef. [Alabama to Texas.]—**Suddlerock oyster**, the first or largest grade of oysters in the New York market. The oysters that first bore that name were taken from a rock so called in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, the supply from which was soon exhausted.—**Sand-oysters**, oysters which have been scattered and exposed or damaged on sand-shoals; sanded oysters.—**Shrewsbury oysters**, oysters from Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.—**Single oyster**, an oyster which becomes detached from the bunches after two years' growth; hence, a grown or merchantable oyster.—**Soft oyster**, the oyster obtained from the Chesapeake and southward; distinguished from the hard or native northern oyster.—**Thorny oysters**, bivalves of the genus *Spondylus*.—**Tonged oysters**, oysters taken with the tongue; they are preferred to those which are dredged.—**Vegetable oyster**. Name as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Wild oyster**, an oyster of natural growth, neither artificially propagated nor transplanted.—**Window oysters**, the *Placunda*. See cut under *Placunda*. (See also *coon-oyster*, *pearl-oyster*, *rock-oyster*.)

oyster (ois'tér), *v. t.* [*< oyster, n.*] To engage in oyster-fishing; take oysters in any way.

Many more are *oystering* now than before the war.
E. Ingersoll.

oyster-bank (ois'tér-bangk), *n.* A bank on which oysters grow; an oyster-bed.

oyster-bar (ois'tér-bár), *n.* An oyster-bank. [Southern United States.]

oyster-bay (ois'tér-bá), *n.* An oyster-shop. [Local, U. S.]

oyster-bed (ois'tér-bed), *n.* 1. An oyster-bank; a place where oysters breed or are bred; a place prepared and sown or planted with spat. In the northern United States, oyster-beds are also called

oyster-banks; in the southern United States, *oyster-bars* and *oyster-rocks*; in the Gulf States, *oyster-reefs*.

2. A bed, layer, or stratum containing fossil oysters.

oyster-bird (ois'tér-bérd), *n.* An oyster-catcher.

oyster-boat (ois'tér-bót), *n.* 1. A small boat used in the oyster-fishery.—2. A large establishment or floating house, constructed on a raft, generally one story and sometimes two high. These houses are usually moored together, and kept in constant communication with the wharf by means of a swinging bridge, which rises and falls with the tide. They are usually about 15 yards long by 10 wide, and are divided into several compartments.

oyster-bottom (ois'tér-bót'um), *n.* Any kind of bottom whereon oysters grow, or a bottom suitable to the growth of oysters; an oyster-bed, -rock, -reef, etc.

oyster-brood (ois'tér-bröd), *n.* A young or small oyster, about half an inch in diameter.

oyster-catcher (ois'tér-kach'ér), *n.* A maritime wading bird of the family *Hamatopodidae*: so called from the habit of feeding upon small oysters and other mollusks. There are several species, found on the sea-coast of most countries, all of the single genus *Hamatopus*, about 18 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings, with stout red or bright-colored bill and feet, and the plumage either partly-colored with black and white or entirely blackish. The common European oyster-catcher, *H. ostralegus*, has the head, neck, and most of the upper parts glossy-black, the under parts, rump, and parts of the wings and tail white. It is very widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American oyster-catcher is a similar but distinct species, *H. palliatus*, having the back smoky-brown in contrast to the black head. It is common along the Atlantic coast. *H. niger*, the black oyster-catcher, inhabits the Pacific coast. See cut under *Hamatopus*.

oyster-crab (ois'tér-krab), *n.* One of the little crabs which live with oysters in the shells of the latter; a pea-crab. The kind which lives in the common oyster is a grapsoid crustacean, *Pinnotheres ostreum*. See *Pinnotheres*.

oyster-cracker (ois'tér-krak'ér), *n.* A small kind of cracker or biscuit served with oysters. [U. S.]

oyster-culture (ois'tér-kul'tür), *n.* The cultivation of oysters; the artificial breeding and rearing of oysters; oyster-farming; ostraculture.

oyster-culturist (ois'tér-kul'tür-ist), *n.* One who is engaged in oyster-culture.

oyster-dredge (ois'tér-drej), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the oyster-bed.

oysterer (ois'tér-ér), *n.* One who deals in oysters.

Not scornin' Scullions, Cobblers, Colliers,
Jakes-farmers, Millers, Odlers, *Oysterers*.
Silverdancer, *Tobacco Battered*.

oyster-farm (ois'tér-färm), *n.* A place where oyster-farming is conducted.

oyster-farming (ois'tér-fär'ming), *n.* Oyster-culture.

oyster-field (ois'tér-föld), *n.* An oyster-bed; an oyster-bank.

If a barrel of oysters were planted in an estuary of the sea and their progeny preserved in successive generations for ten years, the *oyster-field* thus produced would supply a bounteous repast for every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth.
Amer. Antropologist, I, 207.

oyster-fish (ois'tér-fish), *n.* 1. An oyster. *Florio*.—2. A batrachoid fish, *Batrachus tau*, generally called *toad-fish*.—3. A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the *tautog*.

oyster-fishery (ois'tér-fish'ér-i), *n.* The practice or business of taking oysters.

oyster-fishing (ois'tér-fish'ing), *n.* The act or business of fishing for oysters.

oyster-fork (ois'tér-förk), *n.* A small and light fork designed for use in eating oysters, especially raw oysters served on the half-shell.

oyster-gage (ois'tér-gáj), *n.* A model of an oyster in metal or other permanent material, used as a standard of marketable size.

oyster-grass (ois'tér-gräs), *n.* Kelp and other seaweed growing upon oysters and mussels or upon beds in which they occur. [New Jersey coast.]

oyster-green (ois'tér-grön), *n.* A plant, *Ulva latissima*; same as *laver-brad*.

oyster-hammer (ois'tér-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer used for breaking the shells of oysters to open them.

oystering (ois'tér-ing), *n.* The act or business of dredging for or otherwise taking oysters.

The capital which carries on the *oystering* in the Delaware waters is almost wholly derived from Philadelphia, and most of the men employed belong there.
Fisheries of U. S., V, li. 520.

oyster-keg (ois'tér-keg), *n.* A small wooden keg for transporting raw oysters, formerly used

in the United States, especially in Connecticut.

oyster-knife (ois'tér-nif), *n.* A knife designed for use in opening oysters, having ordinarily a strong handle and a rather long and slender blade.

oysterling (ois'tér-ling), *n.* [*< oyster + ling¹*.] A young oyster; an oyster not fully grown.

Not one of the young *oysterlings* of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.
Times (London), Oct. 15, 1867.

oysterman (ois'tér-man), *n.*; pl. *oystermen* (-men). A man engaged in rearing, taking, or selling oysters; an oysterer.

It was a tall young *oysterman* lived by the river-side.

O. W. Holmes, *Ballad of the Oysterman*.

Oysters may be bred from eggs, arrangements for producing and saving which, together with the preservation of the embryos, form a part of the *oysterman's* plan and process.
Fisheries of U. S., V, li. 520.

oyster-mushroom (ois'tér-mush'röm), *n.* *Agaricus ostreatus*, an esculent fungus with a large, thick, fleshy pileus.

oyster-park (ois'tér-pärk), *n.* [*< F. parc d'huitres*.] An oyster-bed.

oyster-plant (ois'tér-plant), *n.* 1. The sea-lungwort, *Mertensia maritima*, whose leaves have an oyster flavor. [Eng.].—2. The goat's-beard or salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. See *salsify*. Also called *vegetable oyster*.—**Black oyster-plant**, black salsify.—**Spanish oyster-plant**, *Scorpus Hispanica*, a plant with large prickly leaves and yellow thistle-like heads, whose root is used like salsify.

oyster-plover (ois'tér-pluv'ér), *n.* An oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus ostralegus*.

oyster-rake (ois'tér-räk), *n.* A rake for lifting oysters from their bed. It is shaped like a farmer's rake, is made of iron except the handle, and the tines are from 6 to 12 inches long, straight or curved nearly in a semicircle. It is used chiefly along the coast of Massachusetts.

oyster-reef (ois'tér-réf), *n.* See *Oyster-bed*.

oyster-rock (ois'tér-rök), *n.* A rocky oyster-bed. These beds are often conglomerate masses of shell and marine deposit rising from a depth of sixty feet to within a few feet of the surface of the water. [Southern United States.]

oyster-shell (ois'tér-shel), *n.* The shell of an oyster.—**Oyster-shell bark-louse**, a scale-insect, *Mytilaspis pomorum*, which infests the apple. See *Mytilaspis*.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in photography by the wet or collodion process, stains on the plate formed by a deposit of reduced or metallic silver, resulting from a partial drying of the film before development, from the presence of impurities in the baths, etc.

"Oyster-shell" stains of reduced silver (also called "matt silver stains"), with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns, occasionally make their appearance.
Lea, *Photography*, p. 327.

Prepared oyster-shell (*testa preparata*), oyster-shell cleaned and reduced to a fine powder like prepared chalk: used as an anticid.

oyster-shop (ois'tér-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of oysters.

And now they keep an *oyster-shop* for mermaids down he low.
O. W. Holmes, *Ballad of the Oysterman*.

oyster-sign (ois'tér-sin), *n.* A large letter (O) painted on a board affixed to a stake, to mark the boundaries of marshland claimed for purposes of oyster-culture.

oyster-tongs (ois'tér-tóngz), *n. sing. and pl.* A tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. It consists of a pair of hinged rakes with teeth bent inward, and in use is lowered from a boat until the rakes



Oyster tongs.

bury themselves in the mud; on raising the implement and simultaneously drawing together the ends of the handles, the tongs close and drag up the oysters caught between the interlocking teeth.

oyster-wench (ois'tér-wench), *n.* A woman whose occupation is the sale of oysters.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyster-wench*.
Shaks., *Rich.* II., i. 4. 31.

oyster-wife (ois'tér-wif), *n.* Same as *oyster-woman*.

So soon as thy eyelids be unglued, thy first exercise must be, either sitting upright on thy pillow, or rarely holding at thy body's whole length, to yawn, to stretch, and to gape wider than any *oyster-wife*.
Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 65.

oyster-woman (ois'tér-wüm'an), *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

oyther, *a. and pron.* A Middle English variant of *other*¹.

oz. An abbreviation of ounce. The second letter here, while identical in form with the letter *z*, is really the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction, *z*, which is common in medieval manuscripts. It occurs also in *viz*.

ozæna (ô-zê-nâ), *n.* [NL., < *O. ozæna*, < Gr. *ôzæna*, a fetid polypus in the nose, < *ôzeiv*, smell: see *odor*.] 1. Fetor from the nose, usually dependent on ulceration.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ozænia*, with one species, *O. dentipes*, from Cayenne. *Olivier*, 1791.

Ozæniæ (ô-zê-nî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ozæna* + *-iæ*.] A subfamily of *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Ozæna*, having the middle coxæ contiguous by reason of the extreme narrowness of the mesosternum. The species, usually found under fallen leaves, exhale a strong odor, whence the name. Also *Ozaniidæ*.

ozarkite (ô-zâr-kî't), *n.* [< *Ozark* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A massive variety of thomsonite from Magnet Cove in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

ozier, *n.* An obsolete form of *osier*.

ozite (ô-zî't), *n.* [< Gr. *ôzeiv*, smell, + *-ite*.] A heavy distillate of petroleum, used, in conjunction with cotton thread or other fibrous material, as an insulating covering for some kinds of electrical conductors.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ô-zô-sê-rit, -kê-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *ôzeiv*, smell, + *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] A mixture of natural paraffins existing in the bituminous sandstones of coal-measures. It is like resinous wax in consistence and translucency, of a brown or brownish-yellow color, and of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. A related resin is found in considerable quantities in southern Utah. Also called *mineral tallow* and *mineral wax*.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ô-zô-sê-rit, -kê-rit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozocerited, ozokerited*, ppr. *ozoceriting, ozokeriting*. [< *ozocerite*, *n.*] To treat with ozocerite or native paraffin.—**Ozocerited core**, an electrical conductor covered with india-rubber and afterward "cured" or soaked in melted ozocerite under high pressure so as to fill the pores of the rubber with the paraffin wax. The name is also given to wires covered with a mixture of substances, as of asbestos and ozocerite.—**Ozocerited leads**, heavy electrical conductors covered with any ozocerited compound.

ozonation (ô-zô-nâ'shôn), *n.* [< *ozone* + *-ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone.

Faraday.

ozone (ô-zôn), *n.* [= F. *ozone*; < Gr. *ôzeiv*, smell, + *-one*.] A modification of oxygen, having increased chemical activity; a colorless gas having a peculiar odor like that of air which contains a trace of chlorine. The density of ozone is one and one half times that of oxygen. It is produced when the electric spark is passed through air or oxygen, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odors, and is a powerful bleacher and an intense oxidizer.

The proportion of ozone in the air stands in a direct relation to the amount of atmospheric electricity present. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Chemistry, I. 200.

ozone-box (ô-zôn-boks), *n.* A box in which ozonic test-papers are exposed to the free passage of the air while protected from the light. Many different forms have been devised.

ozone-paper (ô-zôn-pâ-pér), *n.* A chemical test-paper used to indicate the presence and the relative amount of ozone in the air. See *ozonoscope*.

ozonic (ô-zô-nîk), *a.* [< *ozone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ozone; containing ozone.

It [kauri gum] renders the air *ozonic*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

Having *ozonic* oxygen for its active principle, Condyl's Fluid acts in harmony with nature.

Lancet, No. 3441, p. 30 of adv'ts.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxid in ether: it has been used in diabetes.

ozoniferous (ô-zô-nîf'e-rus), *a.* [< F. *ozone* + *L. ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry.

ozonification (ô-zô-nî-fi-kâ'shôn), *n.* [< *ozonify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of producing or converting into ozone.

ozonify (ô-zô-nî-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonified*, ppr. *ozonifying*. [< *ozone* + *-i-fy*.] To produce or convert into ozone.

ozonization (ô-zô-nî-zâ'shôn), *n.* [< *ozonize* + *-ation*.] The operation of impregnating with ozone; the state of being impregnated with ozone. Also spelled *ozonisation*.

ozonize (ô-zô-nîz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonized*, ppr. *ozonizing*. [< *ozone* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry. Also spelled *ozonise*.

ozonizer (ô-zô-nî-zer), *n.* An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 117. Also spelled *ozoniser*.

ozonograph (ô-zô-nô-gráf), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for automatically exposing ozonic test-papers; a self-acting ozonoscope.

ozonographer (ô-zô-nô-grâ-fér), *n.* [As *ozonograph* + *-er*.] One skilled in observing atmospheric ozone.

ozonometer (ô-zô-nom'e-tér), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A scale of tints with which ozonic test-papers are compared in order to determine the relative amount of ozone in the air.

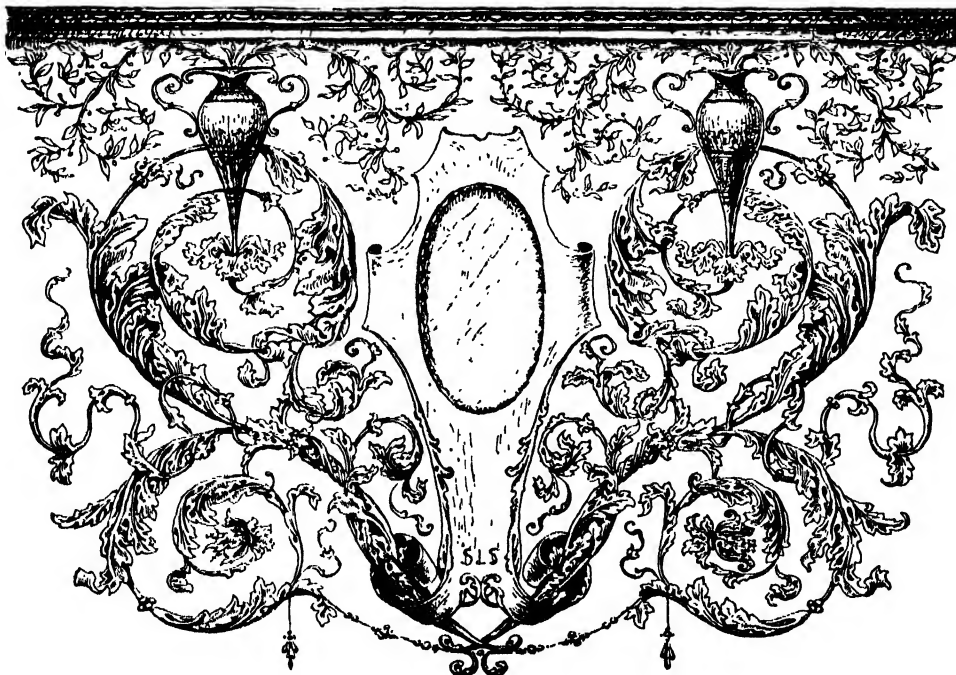
Ozonometers have been variously constructed and tried, but no clear and consistent results have yet been obtained by ordinary observers, so much individual tact is essential to dealing satisfactorily with the test papers and their alterations. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 20.

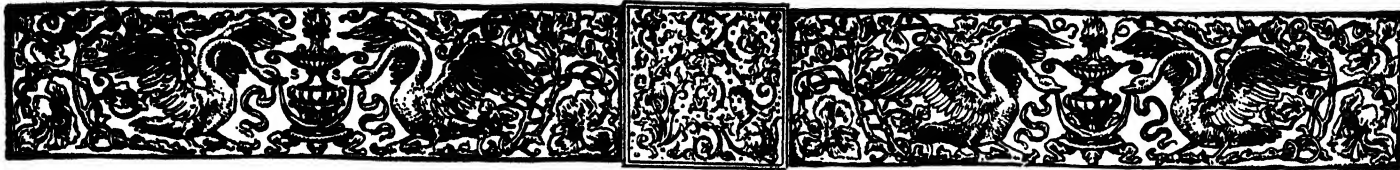
ozonometric (ô-zô-nô-met'rik), *a.* [< *ozonometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the measurement of ozone.

ozonometry (ô-zô-nom'et-ri), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring the relative amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozonoscope (ô-zô-nô-skôp), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A test-paper which is oxidized and discolored by ozone. When properly exposed, the degree of discoloration indicates the relative amount of ozone in the air. Ozone-papers are usually either red litmus-paper dipped in a dilute solution of potassium iodide, or paper saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch. In the litmus-paper the ozone decomposes the potassium iodide and combines with the potassium, forming potash, by which the red litmus is rendered blue. In the iodized starch-papers, the ozone combines with the potassium, and the free iodine combines with the starch, forming a blue iodide of starch.


ozonoscopic (ô-zô-nô-skôp'ik), *a.* [< *ozonoscope* + *-ic*.] Indicating the presence of ozone.





1. The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding position in other alphabets. The scheme of parallel forms, as given in the case of the other letters (see especially A), is as follows:





Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Phoenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The usual Greek Π was made by extending the originally short second perpendicular limb; the Latin (whence our *P*), by curving the same around to meet the perpendicular (see *R*). *P* in all these alphabets stands for the same unvarying sound; namely, for the surd labial mute (corresponding to *b* as sonant, and *m* as nasal), made with closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being brought to light by explosion upon the following sound. The *p*-sound is in English much less common (below a third) than the *t*-sound, and slightly less common (about four fifths) than the *k*-sound. The character *p* has no varieties or irregularities of pronunciation in English save as it is silent at the beginning of a few Greek words, as *pneuma*, *pneumatic*, *pteropod*, and, much more rarely, elsewhere, as in *receipt*, *account*. It enters into one important digraph, namely *ph*, found in numerous words of classical origin, and pronounced as *f* (but originally as written, or as an aspirated *p*, a *p* with an audible *h* after it, as in our compound *uphill*). (See *ph*.) According to the general law of correspondence, a *p* in the Germanic part of our language should represent an original *b*; but *b* appears to have been almost altogether wanting in the primitive language of our family; and hence our *p*, when not of classical origin, or borrowed from elsewhere, is the result of some irregular process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 400; with a dash over it (\overline{P}), 400,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In chem., the symbol for phosphorus. (b) In math., the Greek capital Π denotes a continued product.

Thus, $\Pi_p (1 + p)$, for which $\Pi (1 + m)$ is also written, denotes the product $(1 + m) m (m - 1) \dots 3.2.1$. The small Greek letter π denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159265359 +. This notation was introduced by Euler. The other form of the Greek minuscule, ω , denotes in astronomy the longitude of the perihelion.

4. An abbreviation: (a) Of *post* in *P. M.*, *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.*, *postscript*. (b) [*l. c.*] Of *page* (*pp.* standing for *pages*). (c) [*l. c.*] In *music*, of *piano*, softly (*pp.* standing for *pianissimo*, very softly). (d) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *passing showers*. (e) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*: (1) Of *partim*. (2) In dental formulas, same as *pm*. (3) In *ichth.*, of *pectoral* (fin). (4) In *echinoderms*, of *polyplacid*. (f) In *med.*, of (1) (Optic) *papilla*; (2) *pupil*; (3) *pugillus*, hand-ful.—To mind one's *p's* and *q's*. See *mind*.

pa¹ (pä), *n.* [A short form of *papa*¹. Cf. *ma*² for *mama*.] A more childish form of *papa*¹.

pa², **pa'**, *n.* A Scotch form of *pall*¹.

The cowardly Whittam, for fear they should cut him,
Seeing glittering broad swords with a *pa'*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

p. a. An abbreviation of *participial adjective*, employed in this dictionary.

paaget, *n.* [OF., also *poiage*, *paiaage*, F. *péage*, etc.: see *pedage*.] Same as *pedage*.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, *passages*, *paages*, *portages*, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, III. 5.

paalstab (päl'stab), *n.* Same as *palstaff*.

paas¹, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pace*.

paas² (päs), *n.* [An old form of *pace*³, *pasch*; in mod. use (in New York), < D. *pasch* = F. *pasch*: see *pasch*.] Same as *pasch*.

Here will I holde, as I have hight,
The feeste of *Paas* with frendis in feere.
York Plays, p. 233.

Under his [Peter Stuyvesant's] reign there was a great cracking of eggs at *Paas* or Easter.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 403.

Paas day (päs'dä), Easter day.

Paas Day.—Easter Day, in an old English sermon: "In die Pasche post Resurrectionem—Goode men and women

as ze knowe welles this day is called in some places Astur Day, in some places *Paas Day*, &c."—Lansd. MS. 392, fo. 55 b.

Hampson, *Medil Axi Kalendarium*, II. 290 (Glossary).

paasti, *n.* An obsolete form of *paste*¹.

pab, *n.* Same as *pob*.

pabouche (pa-bōsh'), *n.* A slipper: same as *baboosh*.

I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches*; it's the way all over the East.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxx.

pabular (pab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. pabularis*, fit for fodder, < *pabulum*, fodder, food: see *pabulum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *pabulum*; affording food or aliment. Johnson.

pabulation (pab'ū-lā'shun), *n.* [*L. pabulation* (*n*), pasture, foraging, < *pabulari*, graze, forage, < *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] 1. The act of grazing or foraging; the act of feeding or of procuring food to eat. Bailey, 1731.—2. Same as *pabulum*.

pabulous (pab'ū-lus), *a.* [*LL. pabulosus*, abounding in fodder, < *L. pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] Same as *pabular*.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* [= OF. *pabulo* = Sp. *pabulo* = Pg. It. *pabulo*, < *L. pabulum*, food, fodder, < *√ pa* in *pasce*, feed: see *pasture*.] 1. Food, in the widest sense; aliment; nutriment; that which nourishes an animal or vegetable organism; by extension, that which nourishes or supports any physical process, as fuel for a fire.

Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire].
Sp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 197.

Nutrition, then, involves the conversion of lifeless *pabulum* into living germinal matter.
Beale, *Protoplasm*, p. 102.

2. Hence, food for thought; intellectual or spiritual nourishment or support.

There is an age, we know, when tales of love
Form the sweet *pabulum* our hearts approve.
Crabbe, *Works*, VII. 44.

pac, *n.* See *pack*⁴.

paca (pak'ā), *n.* [NL. (< Sp. Pg. *paca*), < Braz. *paca*, *paq*, the native name.] 1. The spotted cavy, *Cataglyphis paca*, a large hystriomorphie rodent quadruped of the family *Dasyproctidae*, inhabiting South America and Central America. It is one of the largest rodents, though far inferior in size to the capibara, and is a near relative of the agouti and other cavy. Its length is about two feet, and its stature one foot. The body is robust, with coarse close-set hair of a variable brownish color above and whitish below, with several streaks or rows of spots of white on the sides. The head is large and broad, with obtuse muzzle; the tail is a mere stump; and the inner digit of each foot is reduced, the others being stout and hoof-like. The animal is somewhat nocturnal, spending most of the day in burrows, often several feet deep, dug usually in moist ground near watercourses. It is a vegetable-feeder, sometimes injurious to crops, and its flesh is edible. See cut under *Cataglyphis*.

Their *Pacas* [in Brazil] are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant, they never bring forth above one at a time.
S. Clarke, *Geog. Descrip.* (1671), p. 282.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Cataglyphis*. Fischer, 1814.

pacable (pā'ka-bl), *a.* [*ML. pacabilis*, paid, taken in sense 'that may be pacified,' < *L. pacare*, pacify, pay: see *pacate*, *pay*¹. Cf. *payable*.] Capable of being pacified; pacifiable; placable.

The august prince who came to rule over England was the most *pacable* of sovereigns.
Thackeray, *Virginians*, III.

pacanet, *n.* Same as *peccan*.

pacatet (pā'kāt), *a.* [= F. *payé*, paid, expiated, = Sp. *pacato*, *pacado* = Pg. It. *pacato*, pacified, < *L. pacatus*, pp. of *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac*), peace: see *pay*¹, *peace*.] Peaceful; tranquil.

Poured out those holy raptures, hymns, and sentences, as moved by the Holy Spirit: but with this difference from the Pagan oracles, that it was in a *pacate* way, not in a furious transport.
Evelyn, *True Religion*, I. 864.

pacation (pā-kū'shun), *n.* [*L. pacatio* (*n*), pacification, < *pacare*, pp. *pacatus*, pacify: see *pacate*.] The act of pacifying or appeasing. Coleridge.

pacay (pa-kā'), *n.* [Peruv.] The tree *Inga Feuille*. The name is apparently also applied in Peru to *Prosopis juliflora*, the mesquit.

pacant, *n.* Same as *peccan*.

Paccanarist (pak-ā-nar'ist), *n.* Same as *Baccanarist*.

pacchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *patch*.

Pacchionian (pak-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Pacchioni* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist (born about 1665, died 1726).

—**Pacchionian depressions** or **fossae**, irregular depressions, variable in number, depth, and position, commonly found near the course of the sutures of the vault of most adult human skulls, produced by the Pacchionian bodies. — **Pacchionian glands** or **bodies**. See *gland*.

Paccinian, *a.* See *Pacinian*.

pace¹ (päs), *n.* [*ME. pace*, *paas*, *pas*, < OF. *pas*, F. *pas* = Sp. *paso* = Pg. It. *passo*, < *L. passus*, a step, pace, lit. 'a stretch,' sc. of the feet in walking, < *pandere*, pp. *passus*, *pansus*, stretch, be open; cf. *patere*, be open: see *patent*¹. Hence ult. *pass*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself; a step.

The general's disdaint
By him one step below; . . . so every step,
Examined by the first *pace* that is sick
Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation.
Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 3. 132.

She left the web, she left the loom,
She made three *paces* thro' the room.
Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*.

2. A lineal measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking. In some cases the name is given to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up, in walking, to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4½ feet. This pace of a double step being called a *geometrical pace*, or *great pace*. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Welsh pace is 2½ English feet. The ancient Roman pace, the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and every foot contained between 11.60 and 11.64 English inches, hence the pace was about 58.1 English inches.

Full of degrees, the heights of sixty *paces*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1032.

The lower towne . . . is about a hundred *paces* distant from the higher.
Coryat, *Cruicakes*, I. 10.

3. Manner or rate of walking or of progression; gait; rate of advance; velocity; as, a quick *pace*; to set the *pace*; it is *pace* that kills.

Comme hunc an *easy pace*.
Tobacco Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Thet . . . rode as fast as the horse might hem bere,
till that thei were passed all their people, and than thei
encreased her *pas* grette, and rode towards the siege.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 209.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5. 20.

Go on, Sir P., ride once more
Your hobby at his old free *pace*.
Whittier, *Tent on the Beach*.

4. Specifically, in *music*, same as *tempo*.—5. The rate of moving on foot; footpace.

Forth we ride a litle more than *paas*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 825.

6. A gait of the horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together. See *rack*.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot, . . .
We leave it and go on, as now
Suppose they did, no matter how.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 46.

7. A step; measure; thing to be done. [Rare.]
The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to
fall into confidence with Spain.
Sir W. Temple.

8. A pass or passage. See *pass*.

But when she saw them gone she forward went,
As lay her journey, through that perilous *Pace*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. l. 19.

9†. Course; direction.

But William perceived what *pace* the king went,
And hastill hized after and him of-toke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3916.

10†. A space; while.

Lystyn a lytyl *pace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 245.

11†. A part of a poem or tale; passage; passage.

Thus passed is the first *pace* of this pris tale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 161.

12. A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb.

Marble Foot *paces* to the Chimneys, Sash, Windows,
glazed with fine Crown Glass, large half *Pace* Stairs, that
2 People may go up on a Brest.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
[I. 62.]

13†. A herd or company of beasts: as, a *pace* of asses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.—*Al-derman's pace*. See *alderman*.—*Day-tale pace*. See *day-tale*.—*Geometrical pace*. See *geometric*.—*Great pace*. See def. 2.—*To keep or hold pace with*, to keep up with; go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.

Now that the Sun and the Spring advance daily toward
us more and more, I hope your Health will keep *pace* with them.
Howell, Letters, iv. 45.

If riches increase, let thy mind hold *pace* with them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 5.

Hope may with my strong desire keep *pace*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, I. 24.

pace¹ (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paced*, ppr. *padding*. [*ME. pacen*, *pace*, pass: see *pace*, *n.*, and cf. *pass*, *v.* *Pace*¹, *v.*, is now used with ref. only to *pace*¹, *n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride.

I am prowde and preste to *pass* on a *pass*,
To go with this gracious, hie gully to gyde.
York Plays, p. 275.

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.
Shak., As you like it, iv. 3. 101.

Up and down the hall-floor Bodli *paced*,
With clanking sword, and brows set in a frown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 276.

2†. To go on; advance.

With speed so *pace*
To speak of Perditia. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 23.

3. Specifically, in the *manège*, to go at the pace; move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously; amble. See *pace*¹, *n.*, 6, and *rack*. *II. trans.* 1. To walk or step by step: as, the sentinel *paces* his round.

To and fro
Off *padding*, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds. *Courper*, Four Ages.

2. To measure by stepping; measure in paces: as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

A good surveyor will *pace* sixteen rods more accurately
than another man can measure them by tape.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 141.

3†. To train to a certain step, as a horse; hence, to regulate.

My lord, she's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains
to work her to your manage. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 68.

Far hence, ye proud hexameters, remove!
My verse is *paced* and trammelled into love,
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, I. 32.

pace², *v. t.* A corruption of *parset*.

Lieta. I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it.
Can. So I will, and *pace* it too; thou shalt be acquainted
with case, gender, and number.

Lyly, Mother Bomble, I. 3. (Nares.)

pace³ (pas), *n.* A dialectal form of *pasch*.**pace**⁴ (pās), *prep.* or *adv.* [*L.*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned): usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like "A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say."

Pace Professor Huxley, I venture to assert that you can
derive no ethical conception whatever from "the laws of
comfort," that in mere physics there is no room for the
idea of right. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 68.

pace-aisle (pās'āil), *n.* An ambulatory. *Lee's Glossary*.**pace-board** (pās'bōrd), *n.* A wooden footpace or dais for an altar. See *footpace*, 5. *Lee's Glossary*.**paced** (pāst), *a.* [*pace*¹ + -ed.] Having a certain pace or gait: chiefly in composition: as, the slow-*paced* lemur.

The cattle . . . wait
Their wonted fodder, . . . silent, meek,
And patient of the slow-*paced* swain's delay.
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

Pace day. Easter day. Compare *Pas day*. **pace-egg**, *n.* See the quotation.

In Lancashire, young people fantastically dressed, armed
with wooden or tin swords, and their faces smeared, go
from house to house, at each of which, if permitted, they
perform a sort of drama. The performers are called *Pace*
Eggers. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 202.

pace-eggs (pās'egz), *n. pl.* [*pace*³ + *eggs*.] Easter eggs; eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colors, given to children about the time of Easter. *Halliwel*.

In Scotland, and the North of England generally, it is
customary to boil eggs hard, and after dyeing or staining
them of various colours to give them to the children for
toys on Easter Sunday. In these places children ask for
their *Pace Eggs*, as they are termed, at this season for a
fairing. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 201.

paceguard (pās'gärd), *n.* Same as *passegurde*. **pace-maker** (pās'mā'kér), *n.* One who sets the pace for others, as in racing.

A number of well-known cyclists were asked to assist
as *pace-makers*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 96.

pacer (pā'sér), *n.* 1. One who paces, or measures by pacing.

Dante, *pacer* of the shore
Where glutton hell disgorgeth filthiest gloom.
Browning, Sordello, I.

2. A horse whose natural gait is a pace.

One sunshiny afternoon there rode into the great gate
of the Manhattans two lean, hungry-looking Yankees,
mounted on Narragansett *pacers*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 237.

3. Hence, a fast horse; by extension, anything that exhibits remarkable speed or activity. [*Colloq.*]**pacha**, *n.* A French spelling of *pasha*.**pachalic**, *n.* A French spelling of *pashalik*.**pachisi** (pa-ché'si), *n.* [Also *parchisi*, *parchesi*; < Hind. *pachchisi*, a game played on a kind of cloth chess-board with cowries for dice, and so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five, < *pachchis*, *pachis*, twenty-five, < Skt. *pancha vingati*, twenty-five: *pancha* = *P.* five; *vin-gati* = *E.* twenty.] A game of Hindu origin, resembling backgammon, played by four persons.

The description [of another game] minutely corresponds
with the Hindoo game of *pachisi*, played in like manner
with cowries instead of beans. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 165.

pachnolite (pak'nō-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *πάχνη*, hoarfrost, rime, + *λίθος*, stone.] A native fluoride of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, found with cryolite in Greenland, and also in Colorado: so called in allusion to the frost-like appearance of the crystals.**pachometer** (pa-kom'e-tér), *n.* [= *F.* *pachomètre*, < *Gr.* *παχος*, thickness (< *παχός*, thick), + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pachymeter*.**pachymia**, *n.* See *pachymenia*.**pachyblepharosis** (pak-i-blef-a-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *βλεφαρον*, eyelid: see *blepharitis*.] Thickening and induration of the eyelids from chronic inflammation.**Pachybrachys** (pa-kib'rā-kis), *n.* [*NL.* (Suffrian, 1848; orig. *Pachybrachis*, Chevrolat), < *Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *βραχίς*, short, small, little.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of *Chrysomelidae* or leaf-beetles, of very wide distribution, comprising 150 species, of which about 50 are North American. They have simple claws, the prothorax margined at base, not crenulate, and the prosternum feebly channelled.**Pachycardia** (pak-i-kār'di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart: see *heart*.] Those vertebrates which have a thick muscular heart divided into auricular and ventricular parts, and a well-defined skull: opposed to *Leptocardii*. This primary group of *Vertebrata* contains all except the lancelets, and is continuous with *Craniota*. *Haeckel*.**pachycardian** (pak-i-kār'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *Pachycardia* + -an.] *I. a.* Having a thick, fleshy heart; of or pertaining to the *Pachycardia*: not leptocardian.*II. n.* A member of the *Pachycardia*, as any skulled vertebrate.**pachycarpous** (pak-i-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the pericarp very thick.**Pachycephala**¹ (pak-i-sef'a-lä), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pachycephalinae*, founded in 1826 by Vigors and Horsfield, having the head unerected, and the bill as broad as it is high at the nostrils. It is an extensive group of thick-headed shrikes, containing about 60 species, ranging in the Indian and Australian regions, but not in New Zealand. The type is *P. gutturalis* of Australia. Also called *Hylcocharis* or *Hyloterpe*, *Muscivora*, and *Pucherania*. See cut in next column.2. In *entom.*, a genus of tachina-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidae*. *Lioy*, 1863.Thick-headed Shrike (*Pachycephala mentalis*).**Pachycephala**² (pak-i-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] In *Crustacea*, a division of *Epizoa* or fish-lice, containing the families *Ergasilidae* and *Dichelestidae*.**pachycephalia** (pak'i-sef'a-li-ä), *n.* [*NL.*: see *pachycephaly*.] Same as *pachycephaly*.**pachycephalic** (pak'i-sef'al'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*As* *pachycephal-y* + -ic.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or exhibiting pachycephaly.**Pachycephalinae** (pak-i-sef'a-li-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pachycephala* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Laniidae*, typified by the genus *Pachycephala*; the thickheads, or thick-headed shrikes. Other genera are *Pachycephalopsis*, *Pachycare*, *Eopallaria*, *Oreoca*, and *Falcunculus*. These birds range in the Australasian and Polynesian subregions. They have a stout gypsonian bill; the nostrils are scaled, and beset with small feathers or bristles; the first primary is at least two thirds as long as the second; the point of the wing is formed usually by the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries; the tail is generally two thirds as long as the wing, diversiform, but not graduated; the head is crested or not; the plumage is without red or blue; and the sexes are generally of different colors. Also *Pachycephalidae* as a separate family.**pachycephaline** (pak-i-sef'a-li-nä), *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinae*.**pachycephalous** (pak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL.* *pachycephalus*, thick-headed, < *Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Same as *pachycephalic*.—2. In *Crustacea*, thick-headed; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.**pachycephaly** (pak-i-sef'a-li), *n.* [*NL.* *pachycephalia*, < *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] Abnormal thickness of the bones forming the vault of the cranium. Also *pachycephalia*.**pachydactyl**, **pachydactyle** (pak-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *παχδάκτυλος*, thick-fingered, < *παχός*, thick, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] *I. a.* Having thick digits; having fingers or toes enlarged, especially at their ends; not lepodactyl. See cut under *footprint*.*II. n.* A pachydactyl animal.**Pachydactyli** (pak-i-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *pachydactylus*: see *pachydactyl*.] Thick-toed animals; a division of ornithiornithes, contrasted with *Leptodactyli*. *Hitchcock*.**pachydactylous** (pak-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *pachydactyl* + -ous.] Same as *pachydactyl*.

We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous* than
leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks.
Hitchcock, Ichmol. Mass., p. 81.

pachyderm (pak'i-derm), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *pachyderme*, < *Gr.* *παχίδερμος*, thick-skinned, < *παχός*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] *I. a.* Thick-skinned, as a member of the *Pachydermata*. Also *pachydermal*, *pachydermatous*, *pachydermous*.*II. n.* A non-ruminant hoofed quadruped; any member of the old order *Pachydermata*.**pachydermal** (pak-i-der'mäl), *a.* [*Gr.* *pachyderm* + -al.] Same as *pachyderm*.**Pachydermata** (pak-i-der'mä-tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *παχός*, thick, + *δέρμα* (τ), skin: see *pachyderm*.] The non-ruminant ungulate mammals, or hoofed quadrupeds which do not chew the cud; in *Cuvier's* classification, the seventh order of *Mammalia*, divided into *Proboscidea*, *Ordinaria*, and *Solidungula*. The order contained the elephants, hippopotamuses, swine, rhinoceroses, hyraxes, tapirs, horses, etc., corresponding to some extent with the *Belluae* of *Linnaeus*. It is disused, its components now forming the orders *Proboscidea*, *Hyracoidae*, the perissodactyl suborder of *Ungulata*, and a few of the artiodactyls. Also called *Jumenta*.**pachydermatoid** (pak-i-der'mä-toid), *a.* [*As* *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + -oid.] Somewhat thick-skinned; resembling a pachyderm; related to the *Pachydermata*.**pachydermatous** (pak-i-der'mä-tus), *a.* [*As* *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + -ous.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. Figuratively, thick-skinned; insensible to ridicule, abuse, reproach, etc.

A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be *pachydermatous* at the same time.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 812.

pachydermia (pak-i-dér-mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχυδερμία*, thickness of skin, < *παχύς*, thick-skinned: see *pachyderm*.] A chronic disease marked by repeated attacks of dermatitis of erysipelatous form, with more or less phlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphadenitis, accompanied and followed by hypertrophy and infiltration of the skin and subjacent tissues. The legs, scrotum, and labia are most frequently affected, and they may reach an enormous size, being hard and either smooth or warty. A discharge of lymph is frequent. The *Filaria sanguinis-hominis* seems to be the cause of at least some of the forms. Also called *elephantiasis Arabum*, *bucernia*, *Barbados leg*, *sparagosa*, and *elephantopus*.

pachydermoid (pak-i-dér-moid), *a.* [*< pachyderm + -oid.*] Resembling or related to a pachyderm, or to the *Pachydermata*; pachydermatous.

Now as I write, short of all meat, without an ounce of walrus for sick or sound, my thoughts recall the frost-tempered junks of this *pachydermoid* amphibian as the highest of longed-for luxuries.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 16.

pachydermous (pak-i-dér-mus), *a.* [*< pachyderm + -ous.*] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. In bot., thick-coated: applied sometimes to a thick-walled capsule of mosses.

Pachydomidae (pak-i-dom-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachydomus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pachydomus*. The shell was massive and oval or roundish, the ligament external, the hinge surmounted by a very long dentiform ridge, and the pallial impression entire. They lived in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and have been found only in Australian rocks.

Pachydomus (pa-kid-ō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δῶμος*, house.] A genus of extinct bivalves, typical of the family *Pachydomidae*. They had thick shells, and resembled the *Veneridae* in form.

pachyemia, pachyemia (pak-i-ē-mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύαιμα*, having thick blood, < *παχύς*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A thickening of the blood.

Pachyglossæ (pak-i-glos-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues. It was formerly a comprehensive division, including the geckos, iguanas, and agamas, being then synonymous with *Brevicephala*; or restricted to the iguanas and agamas, then synonymous with *Strobilosauria*; or confined to the agamoid atheroid lizards alone, then synonymous with the family *Agamidae* in a broad sense. Also *Pachyglossa* and *Pachyglossata*.

pachyglossal (pak-i-glos'al), *a.* [As *Pachyglossæ* + *-al*.] Pachyglossate.

pachyglossate (pak-i-glos'at), *a.* [*< Gr. παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ate*.] Having a thick tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*.

Pachygnatha (pa-kig-nā-thā), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), fem. of *pachygnathus*: see *pachygnathous*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pachygnathidae*, formerly united with the *Theridiidae*, now placed in *Tetragnathidae*. They have a short rounded abdomen, short legs, and very thick, strong, and widely divergent mandibles, whence the name. *E. clercki* is an example. Also *Pachygnathus*.

Pachygnathidae (pak-i-gnath-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mengo, 1866), < *Pachygnatha* + *-idae*.] A family of spiders, now generally united with the *Tetragnathidae*. The distinguishing feature is the receptaculum seminis, which consists of three pouches opening from a semicircular sac. They make no web, although placed from structural characters among the orb-weavers.

pachygnathous (pa-kig-nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. pachygnathus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Having thick or heavy jaws; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Pachygnatha*.

Pachylis (pak-i-lis), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. **παχύλος* (in adv. *παχύλως*), dim. of *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of coreoid heteropterous insects founded by St. Fargeau and Serville in 1825. *P. gigas* is a species of great size and striking colors, which lives on cactus-plants in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is 1½ inches long, velvety-blackish, veined with yellow, the legs and antennae banded with red and orange. See cut under *Mictide*.

pachymenia (pak-i-mē-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνις*, a membrane.] A thickening of the skin.

pachymenic (pak-i-mē-nik), *a.* [*< pachymenia* + *-ic*.] Thick-skinned.

pachymeningitic (pak-i-men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [*< pachymeningitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pachymeningitis.

pachymeningitis (pak-i-men-in-jit'is), *n.* [NL., < *pachymeninx* (-meninx-) + *-itis*.] In pathol., inflammation of the dura mater.

The post-mortem showed an extensive *pachymeningitis* of the right half of the dura mater.

Medical News, XLIX. 554.

Pachymeningitis externa, pachymeningitis involving the outer layers of the dura, usually traumatic.—**Pachymeningitis interna**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura.—**Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica**, internal pachymeningitis with the formation on the inner surface of the dura of layers of delicate connective tissue containing thin-walled and easily rupturing blood-vessels. Hence may be found extensive hemorrhages between the layers of the newly formed membrane or between this and the pia. Also called *pachymeningitis chronica hemorrhagica*.

pachymeninx (pak-i-mē-ningsks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνις*, membrane: see *meninx*.] The dura mater.

pachymeter (pa-kim'e-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses. One form determines the thickness of paper; another is adapted for measuring the thickness of glass. Also *pachometer*.

pachyodont (pak-i-ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. παχύς*, thick, + *ὄδων* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Having thick or massive teeth, as a mammal or a mollusk.

pachyopterous (pak-i-op'te-rus), *a.* Same as *pachypterous*. *Imp. Diet.*

pachyote (pak-i-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. παχύς*, thick, + *ὅς* (ōs-), ear.] 1. *a.* Having thick leathery ears, as a bat.

2. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotus*.

pachypod (pak-i-pod), *a.* [*< Gr. παχύπους*, thick-footed, < *παχύς*, thick, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] Having thick, massive, or heavy feet.

Pachypoda (pa-kip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pachypod*.] In zool., one of several different groups of animals characterized by thick, massive, or heavy feet. Specifically—(a) In *conch*, a division of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (b) In *entom*, a division of beetles. *Erichson*, 1840. (c) In *herpet*, a division of dinosaurs. Also *Pachypodes* *Meyer*, 1846.

pachypterous (pa-kip'te-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. παχύς*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. Also *pachyopterous*.

Pachypus (pak-i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick-footed: see *pachypod*.] In zool., a generic name variously applied. (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Billberg*, 1820; *Dejean*, 1821. (b) A genus of mammals. *D'Alt*, 1820. (c) A genus of arachnids. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1873.

Pachyrhamphus (pak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrhamphus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥάμφος*, a beak, bill, neb.] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Cotingidae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1838, in the form *Pachyrhamphus*, upon such species as *P. surinamensis*, *P. cinereus*, and *P. viridis*, and extended by others to such as the rose-throated flycatcher, *P. aglaiae*. The form *Pachyrhamphus* is of *Kaup*, 1851.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rī-zus), *n.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1825), prop. **Pachyrhizus*, < Gr. *παχύρριζος*, with thick roots, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ρίζα*, root.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and the subtribe *Euphaseoleae*, characterized by the round stigma upon the flattened apex of the thick style. The two species are high-climbing herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, and flowers clustered on long axillary peduncles. One is a Mexican plant; the other, *P. angulatus*, is widely diffused through the tropics, either native or cultivated for its edible starchy tubers, which become eight feet long and many inches thick. Its stems yield a tough fiber. See *yam-bean*, under *bean*.

pachyrhynchous (pak-i-ring'kus), *a.* [Prop. **pachyrhynchous*, < Gr. *παχύρρινχος*, having a thick bill or snout, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥίγος*, bill, beak.] Having a thick bill, beak, or rostrum.

Pachysandra (pak-i-san'drā), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *σάνδρα* (sandrap-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of prostrate plants of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceae* and the tribe *Bursera*, known by its four stamens, and alternate usually coarse-toothed leaves. There are 2 species, one North American, the other of Japan. They bear ascending branches leafy only at the apex, and rather long spikes of very numerous small flowers, which in the American species, *P. procumbens*, are sweet and very attractive to insects. For want of a better name, that of the genus is sometimes translated *thick-stamen*. The plant has also been called *Alleghany-mountain spurge*.

pachystichous (pa-kis'ti-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. παχύς*, thick, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Thick-sided; in bot., having thick sides: said of cells.

Pachytherium (pak-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic edentate mammals of Post-Pliocene age, from the bone-caves of South America.

Pachytulus (pa-kit'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1852), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *τύλος*, knob, knot.]

A genus of locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididae*, having the pronotal carina strongly incised and the pronotum itself truncate. It is a wide-spread genus of few species, among them one of the most famous of insects, *P. migratorius*, the migratory locust of the Old



Migratory Locust (*Pachytulus migratorius*), natural size.

World, which has ravaged western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe since the beginning of history. In its roving habits and devastations it resembles the migratory locust or "hateful" grasshopper of western North America, *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, but it is much larger.

pacience, patienti. Obsolete forms of *patience*, *patient*.

pacifiable (pas'i-fi-ä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. pacifiable*, < *pacifier*, pacify: see *pacify*.] Capable of being pacified.

The conscience . . . is not *pacifiable* whilst sin is within to vex it; the hand will not cease throbbing so long as the thorn is within the flesh.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 251.

pacific (pä-sif'ik), *a.* [*< F. pacifique* = Sp. *pacífico* = Pg. It. *pacifico*, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful, < *pax* (pac-), peace (see *peace*), + *facerē*, make. Cf. *pacify*.] 1. Serving to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing: as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power.

Returning, in his bill
An olive-leaf he brings, *pacific* sign.
Milton, P. L., xl. 800.

2. Peaceful; not warlike: as, a man of *pacific* disposition.

My own aldermen conferr'd the bays,
To me committing their eternal praise,
Their full-fed heroes, their *pacific* mayors.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 281.

3. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil: as, a *pacific* state of things.

The conversation became of that *pacific* kind which implies curiosity on one side and the power of satisfying it on the other.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 11.

4. [*cap.*] Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia: so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy; hence, relating to or connected with that ocean.

Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the *Pacific*, and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

Pacific iron, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws.—*Byn.* 1-3. *Pacific*, *Peaceable*, *Peaceful*, gentle, quiet, smooth, unruffled. *Pacific*, making or desiring to make peace; *peaceable*, desiring to be at peace, free from the disposition to quarrel; *peaceful*, in a state of peace.

pacificæ (pä-sif'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful: see *pacific*.] 1. Same as *pacifical letters*. See *pacifical*.—2. A missal or eucharistic litany near the beginning of Western liturgies, corresponding to the *irenica* of Eastern offices. It fell into disuse about the ninth century, but the Kyrie still remains as a trace of it. In the Ambrosian liturgy, however, it continues to be used on Sundays in Lent, and on Holy Saturday a litany is still said at the beginning of the Roman mass. See *litany*.

pacifical (pä-sif'i-kal), *a.* [*< ML. pacificalis*, peace-making, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making: see *pacific*.] 1. *Pacific*. *See* *pacifical letters*. *See* *pacifical*.—2. 497. [*Lat.*] **Pacifical letters**, in the early church, originally, letters recommending one in peace and communion with the church to the church in other countries; later, more especially, such letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful. Also *letters of peace*, *pacifice* or *litteræ pacificæ* (επιστολὴν εἰρηναίων).

No stranger shall be received without *letters pacificæ*.
Canon VII of Antioch, in Fulton's Index Canonum, p. 257.

pacifically (pä-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *pacific* manner; peaceably; peacefully.

pacificate (pä-sif'i-kat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, ppr. *pacifying*. [*< L. pacificatus*, pp. of *pacificare*, pacify: see *pacify*.] To make peaceable; free from disturbance or violence; give peace to.

The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep inexpugnable; onwards from which the remaining dominions, not indeed without hard battling, will doubtless by degrees be conquered and *pacified*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

pacification (pā-sif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. pacification = Sp. pacificación = Pg. pacificação = It. pacificazione, < L. pacificatio(n-), < pacificare, pp. pacificatus, pacify: see pacify.*] The act of pacifying or reducing to a state of peace; appeasement; reconciliation; the establishment of peaceful relations or of a condition of peace. He (Henry VII.) sent . . . to the French king his chaplain, . . . as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 46.

This *Pacification* has given us no small occasion of Joy and Satisfaction, as believing it will prove to the common Benefit of both Nations (England and Portugal). Milton, Letters of State, Aug. —, 1650.

Edicts of Pacification, in French hist., royal edicts in the sixteenth century which granted concessions to the Huguenots. Such edicts were issued in 1563, 1570, etc., but the most important was the edict of Nantes, 1598 (which see, under *edict*).

pacificator (pā-sif'i-kā-tor), *n.* [*< OF. (also F.) pacificator = Sp. Pg. pacificador = It. pacificatore, < L. pacificator, a peacemaker, < pacificare, make peace, pacify: see pacify.*] A peacemaker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

He (Henry VII.) had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 50.

pacificatory (pā-sif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. pacificatorius, peace-making, < pacificator, a peacemaker: see pacificator.*] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Whereupon a certain agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded between them. Foote, Martyrs, p. 1040.

"Molly's but four-and-twenty," said Sylvia, in a *pacificatory* tone. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

pacificous (pā-sif'i-kus), *a.* [*< L. pacificus, pacific: see pacify.*] Peaceful. Cotgrave.

He watch'd when the king's affections were most still and *pacificous*. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 63. (Davies.)

pacify (pas'i-fi-ē), *v. t.* One who pacifies. **pacifier** (pas'i-fi-ē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, pp. *pacifying*. [*< ME. *pacifier, pacifyen, < OF. pacifier, F. pacifier = Sp. Pg. pacificar = It. pacificare, < L. pacificare, make peace (cf. pacificus, making peace: see pacific). < pac- (pac-), peace (see peace), + facere, make: see -fy.*] 1. To appease; calm; quiet; allay the agitation or excitement of: as, to *pacify* a man when angry.

Soft words *pacify* wrath. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 370.

My Guide at last *pacify'd* them and fetched my Hat, and we marched away as fast as we could.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

My dear sir, be *pacified*. What can you have but asking pardon? Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

2. To restore peace to; tranquilize: as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He *pacified* the contro thorough-outs, As well in modes as at endys head. Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 2530.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. Bacon.

= *Syn.* To conciliate, assuage, still, lull, smooth, compose, soothe, mollify.

Pacinian (pā-sin'i-an), *a.* [*< Pacini (see def.) + -an.*] Pertaining to the anatomist Pacini (1812-83), or described by him, as an anatomical structure. Also *Pacinian*.—**Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**. See *corpuscle*.

pack¹ (pak), *n.* [*< ME. pak = D. pak = MLG. packe, LG. pack = G. pack = Ice. pakki = Sw. packe = Dan. pakke, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc.; also in Rom.: OF. paque, pasque = It. pacco (ML. paccus), dim. OF. paquet, paquet, F. paquet (> E. packet, q. v.) = Sp. paquete = It. pacchetto, pacchetto; also in Celtic: Gael. Ir. pac = Bret. pak, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc. The Teut. forms are prob. from the Rom. forms; whether these are from the Celtic is uncertain. The ult. root is prob. that of L. pangere (> pag), Skt. pag, fusten: see part. In some later uses (defs. 8-11) the noun is from the verb.] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a wrapping or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle or bale made up to be carried on the back of man or beast: in modern times applied especially to such a bale carried by a peddler.*

There the poure presseth by-for with a *pak* at hus rygge [back]. Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 55.

He rolled his *pack* all on his back, And he came tripping o'er the lee. Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

The imagery [of speech] doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but in *packs*. Bacon, Friendship.

A furnish'd *pack*, whose wares Arc sullen griefs, and soul-tormenting cares. Quarles, Emblems, III. 8.

A pedlar's *pack*, that bows the bearer down. Cooper, Task, i. 405.

2. A collection; a budget; a stock or store: as, a *pack* of troubles; a *pack* of lies.

I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended drift Than, by concealing it, heap on your head A *pack* of sorrows which would press you down. Shak., I. ii. v. 1. 20.

3. A bundle of some particular kind or quantity. (a) A local and customary unit of weight for wool and flax, generally 480 or 240 pounds. (b) A measure of coal containing about three Winchester bushels. Halliwell. (Prov. Eng.) (c) The staves and heads of a cask secured in a compact bundle; a shook. (d) A bundle of sheet-iron plates intended to be heated together or rolled into one. (e) A package of gold-leaf containing 20 "books" of 25 leaves each. (f) A load for a pack-animal.

4. A complete set, as of playing-cards (52 in number), or the number used in any particular game.

The *pack* or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards, which has suggested the idea that anciently two *packs* of cards were used, a custom common enough at present in playing at quadrille.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

"Sir Mulberry Hawk," said Ralph. "Otherwise the most knowing card in the *pack*, Miss Nickleby," said Lord Frederick Verisopht. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

5. A number of animals herded together by gregarious instinct for combined defense or offense (as a *pack* of wolves), or kept together for hunting in company (as a *pack* of hounds). See *hound*.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 107.

He kept a *pack* of dogs better than any man in the country. Addison, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

6. A set or gang (of people): used derogatorily, and especially of persons banded together in some notorious practice, or characterized by low ways: as, a *pack* of thieves.

And yet they were hethene all the *pak*, That were so sore adrad of all shame. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 299 (1st version).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lately outraged in his House by a *pack* of common People. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 43.

Bickerstaff . . . is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the street on nights. Swift, Squire Bickerstaff Detected.

7. A person of low character: as, a naughty *pack*. See *naughty*.

The women of the place are . . . the most of them naughty *packes*. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 207.

Corlea, God save you, sir! Master, What does this idle *pack* want? Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 76.

8. A considerable area of floating ice in the polar seas, more or less flat, broken into large pieces by the action of wind and waves, and driven together in an almost continuous and nearly coherent mass. A *pack* is said to be open when the pieces of ice are generally detached, and close when the pieces are in contact.

In one hour after we reached it [free water], the place we left was consolidated into *pack*.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 35.

9. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet with other covering for closely enveloping the body or a part of it; the process of thus wrapping, or the state of being so wrapped.—10. In the *fisheries*: (a) The quantity or number of that which is packed, as fish: as, the salmon-*pack* was large that year. (b) Same as *steepie*.

After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a *pack* or steepie, for the purpose of sweating. Perley.

11. In coal-mining, a wall of rough stone or of blocks of coal built for the purpose of supporting the roof.—**Mazy pack**. See *mazy*. = *Syn.* 1. Pack, parcel, burden, load.—2. Assortment.—5. Brood, Coven. See *stock*.—6. Gang, crew, lot.

pack¹ (pak), *v.* [*< ME. packen, paken = D. pakken = MLG. packen, paken = G. packen = Ice. pakka = Sw. packa = Dan. pakke = OF. paquier, paquer, packer (ML. paccare), pack; from the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transportation, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, etc.: as, to *pack* one's things for a journey.

And goplohe he seceheth Frayde, with alle the portynance, and *paceth* hem to gederes. Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 329.

The gifts she looks from me are *pack'd* and lock'd Up in my heart. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 369.

The farmer vext *packs* up his beds and chairs, And all his household stuff. Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. To fill with things arranged more or less methodically; stow: as, to *pack* a chest or a hamper.

Our thighs *pack'd* with wax, our mouths with honey, We bring it to the hive, and like the bees, Are murdered for our pains. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

There were my trunks, *packed*, looked, corded, ranged in a row along the wall of my little chamber.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxv.

3. To arrange or dispose with a view to future use and activity; especially, to prepare and put up in suitable vessels for preservation, or in a form suitable for market: as, to *pack* herrings; to *pack* pork, fruit, eggs, etc.

Almost as neat and close as Nature *packs* Her blossom or her seedling. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. In *hydrotherapy*, to envelop (the body or some part of it) in wet cloths, which may be covered over with dry ones.—5. To stuff an interstice or space with something that will render it air-, vapor-, or water-tight; make air-tight, steam-tight, etc., by stuffing: as, to *pack* a joint, or the piston of a steam-engine.—6. To force or press down or together firmly; compact, as snow, ice, earth, sand, or any loose or floating material.

In Robeson Channel the ice was *packed* closely to the Greenland coast, while to the north the sea was covered with level ice, broken in occasional places by water-spaces. A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 98.

7. To assemble or bring together closely and compactly; crowd, as persons in a room or a vehicle.

He (Cæsar) was fayne to *packe* vp his souldiers in lesse roomes closer together. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 122.

Two citizens, who take the air, Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one. Couper, Task, i. 80.

8. To bring together, arrange with, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, statements, etc.) so as to serve one's own purposes; manipulate. (a) In *gaming*, to arrange (the cards) in such a way as to secure an undue advantage.

There be that can *pack* the cards, and yet cannot play well. Bacon, Cunnings.

To *pack* the cards, and with some cunning trick His fellow's purse of all his coin to pick. J. Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 157).

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half-a-crown. Pope, Moral Essays, III. 142.

(b) To bring together (the persons who are to constitute some deliberative body) improperly and corruptly, with the view of promoting or deciding in favor of some particular interest or party: as, to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a committee.

What course may be taken that, though the King do use such providence . . . and leave not things to chance, yet it may . . . have no shew, nor scandal, nor nature of the *packing* or bringing of a Parliament; but, contrariwise, that it tendeth to have a Parliament truly free and not *packed* against him. Bacon, Incidents of a Parliament.

If any durst his factious friends accuse, He *packed* a jury of dissenting Jews. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 607.

It is evident that, so far as New York and Pennsylvania are concerned, all efforts to *pack* the delegations to the National Republican Convention this year will meet with strenuous opposition. The Nation, XXXVIII. 132.

9. To carry on the back; transport on the backs of men or beasts.

I take old Manlton to carry me to and from the grounds and to *pack* out any game that may be killed. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 130.

The [gold-] "dust" . . . filled the buckskin pouches, not unfrequently to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to *pack* it down from the mines. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 52.

10. To load with a pack or packs.

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: Charles' wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not *packed*. What, ostler! Shak., I Hen. IV., II. i. 3.

11. To send off or away summarily; specifically, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment: with *off*, away, etc.: as, to *pack off* an impudent servant.

You lie not in my house; I'll *pack* you out, And pay for your lodging rather. Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

She shall be soon *pack* after too, that's flat. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Mr. Alerton . . . for a while used him [Morton] as a scribe to do his business, till he was caused to *pack* him away. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 253.

She will be *packed off* to live among her relations. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

To *pack out*, to unpack or give out, as a cargo of fish: as, the schooner *packed out* 500 barrels of mackerel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in putting together or stowing goods, etc., in packs, bundles, bales, boxes, barrels, etc., for transportation or storage.—2. In *mining*, to strike light blows on the edge of the keeve, so as to assist the separation of the ore from the veinstone. See *loss*.—3. To admit of being stowed or put together in an orderly arrangement in small compass: as, the goods *pack* well.—4. To settle into a compact mass; become compacted or firmly pressed: as, wet snow *packs* readily.—5. To gather toge-

ther in packs, flocks, or bands: as, the grouse begin to *pack*.—6. To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once: generally with *off, away*, etc.

Go, *pack* thou hence unto the Stygian lake.

Greene, Alphonsus, II.

Then down came Jacob at the gate,
And bids her *pack* to hell.

Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 153).

Gentle or simple, *out* she shall *pack*.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xli.

To send (one) *packing*, to pack (a person) off, or dismiss (him) without ceremony.

So once again is Gaveston sent *packing* out of the Kingdom, and goes into France.

Saunders, Chronicles, p. 106.

Its walls had been cracking

Since Harry the Eighth sent its people *a-packing*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

pack² (pak), *n.* [A corruption of *pack*.] An agreement or compact; a pact.

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?

C. A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy.

Daniel, Works, sig. K k 5. (Nares.)

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.

North, tr. of Plutarch. (Nares.)

pack² (pak), *v.* [*< pack², n.*] I. *intrans.* To form a pact; especially, to confederate for bad purposes; join in collusion.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 156.

II. *trans.* 1. To plot; contrive fraudulently.

The forging and *packing* of miracles.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 226.

This is *pack'd*, sure, to disgrace me.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2. To join in collusion; ally for some bad purpose.

That goldsmith there, were he not *pack'd* with her,
Could witness it, for he was with me then.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 219.

pack³ (pak), *a.* [Appar. elliptical for *in pack*, i. e. in league: see *pack²*.] Intimate; confidential; "thick." [Scotch.]

Nae doubt but they were fain o' *ither*,
And unco *pack* and thick thegither.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

package (pak'ij), *n.* [*< OF. pacquage*, the act of packing; as *pack¹ + -age*.] 1. A bundle or parcel; a quantity pressed or packed together: as, a *package* of cloth.—2. A unit of freight or luggage; an article of transportation, as a box or a bundle.—3. A charge made for packing goods.—4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were sons of aliens.—**Original package**, in commerce and American constitutional law of foreign and interstate commerce, the package or casing in which goods are handled in the course of transportation in the commerce in question. Thus, if wine is imported in hogsheads, the hogshead is the original package; if in bottles packed in cases handled separately, the case is the original package.

packaging (pak'ij-ing), *n.* [*< package + -ing¹*.] The act of making into packages.—**Packaging-machine**, a machine for bundling yarns or other goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling press. *E. H. Knight.*

packall (pak'al), *n.* A sort of basket made in South America from the outer parts of the leaves of the ita-palm.

pack-animal (pak'an-i-mal), *n.* A beast of burden used to carry packs, or to transport goods in bales, boxes, etc., on its back. See *cut* under *pack-mule*.

Fourteen miles of *pack-animal* trail have been built around the Big Bend, in order to make all portions of the claim accessible.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 85.

pack-cinch (pak'sinch), *n.* A wide girth, about 33 inches long, made of strong canvas or hair, having a hard-wood hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with the pack-saddle in adjusting the burden of a pack-animal: it is in general use in the United States army, and is of Spanish-American origin.

pack-cloth (pak'klôth), *n.* A stout coarse cloth used for packing goods; packsheet; bur-lap.

pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

packer (pak'er), *n.* [= D. *pakker* = MLG. *G. packer* = Sw. *packare* (cf. ML. *pacarius* and *pacator*); as *pack¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who packs; specifically, a person whose business it is to pack goods for transportation.—2. One who prepares and packs provisions, as beef, pork, oysters, fruit, etc., for preservation or for market.—3. A machine used for packing.—4. One who is engaged in transporting goods, etc., on pack-animals.

Rough-looking miners and *packers*, whose business it is to guide the long mule-trains that go where wagons cannot, and whose work in packing needs special and peculiar skill.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

5. A government officer charged with the inspection of provisions packed for export.—6. A ring by which the space between the tubing and the walls of an oil-well is closed and made gas-tight. See *oil-well packing*, under *packing¹*.

—7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine.

packet (pak'et), *n.* [Formerly also *pacquet* (= G. *packet*); *< OF. parquet, paquet*, F. *paquet* = Sp. *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, dim. of *paque*, a pack: see *pack¹*.] 1. A small pack or package; a parcel; a mail of letters.

The *Heathenish* and *Popish*, and all those other *packets* of miracles, which we rebute by the Jesuites annual relations from the East and West Indies.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

All Letters more than 80 Miles is 3d. Single and 6d. Double *Packet* 12d. an Ounce.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 133.

Your Laship staid to peruse a *Packet* of Letters.

Congreve, Way of the World, II. 4.

I have lately been looking over the many *packets* of letters which I have received from all quarters of Great Britain.

Steele, Tatler, No. 104.

2. A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers at stated intervals; hence, a vessel starting on regular days, or at an appointed time. Also called *packet-boat*, *packet-ship*, *packet-vessel*.

From the earliest times New York has been the port of departure for *packets* steering for our Southern ports.

The Century, XXXVIII. 356.

3. The panel of a packhorse. [Cheshire, Eng.] *Wright*.—4. A pack (250 leaves) of leaf-metal.

packet (pak'et), *v. t.* [*< packet, n.*] 1. To bind up in a package or parcel.

My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and *packeted*.

Swift, Letters.

When Mr. Muntz has done, you will be as good as to *packet* him up, and send him to Strawberry.

Walpole, Letters, II. 472.

2. To despatch or send in a packet-vessel.

Her husband was *packeted* to France.

Ford.

packet-boat (pak'et-bôt), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-day (pak'et-dî), *n.* Mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the sailing of a packet-ship.

Simmonds.

packet-note (pak'et-nôt), *n.* A folded writing-paper, 9 × 11 inches.

packet-ship (pak'et-ship), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-vessel (pak'et-ves'el), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packfong (pak'fong), *n.* An erroneous form of *packtong*.

packhorse (pak'hôrs), *n.* A horse used as a pack-animal in carrying burdens; hence, figuratively, a drudge.

I was a *pack-horse* in his great affairs, . . .

To royalise his blood I spilt mine own.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 122.

The slaves of custom and established mode,
With *packhorse* constancy we keep the road.

Congreve, Tirocinium, I. 252.

Flour is to be had in the stony land only by seeking it within the Austrian frontier, and to the Austrian frontier, accordingly, the *packhorses* go, with a strong convoy of Turkish soldiers to guard them.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

pack-house (pak'hous), *n.* A warehouse for receiving and storing goods.

pack-ice (pak'is), *n.* In the polar seas, a collection of large pieces of floating ice of indefinite extent. (Compare *pack¹*, *n.*, 8.)

As the tide turned, a strip of *pack-ice* about a mile wide separated us from open water to the south.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 91.

packing¹ (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pack¹*, *v.*]

1. Any material used for filling an empty space, closing a joint, and the like; stuffing, as the filling of a piston or a well-tube.

One day, in the forenoon, the engine was working badly, the *packing* having got too loose.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 69.

2. In *printing*, the fabric used on printing-presses between the iron platen or cylinder and the sheet to be printed. A soft packing is a blanket of wool or rubber cloth, which equalizes the impression. A hard packing is made of glazed millboard or of smooth hard paper, which prevents indentation.

3. In *masonry*, small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls; rubble.—4. The act of

bringing together or manipulating to serve one's own purposes. See *pack¹*, *v. t.*, 8.

We affirm, then, that the results which these tables present, and which seem so favourable to Mr. Sadler's theory, are produced by *packing*, and by *packing* alone.

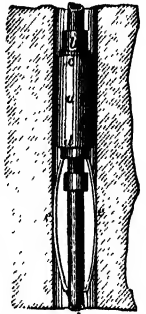
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Metallic packing, in mach.: (a) A system of packing in which metal is used, as metallic rings for piston-packing. Such rings are either so cast as to be elastic, or they are divided into segments and fitted with springs to press them against the interior of the cylinder so as to form a steam-tight contact.

In 1786 he [Cartwright] devoted himself to improvements, which include *metallic packing* to the piston in the steam-engine, which he patented in 1797 and 1801.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 235.

(b) Tubes of lead or other soft metal filled with some vegetable material, such as hemp or cotton. The ends of the tubes are either forced or soldered together.—**Oil-well packing**, a packing inserted between the pipe and the interior surface of the boring in an oil-well to keep surface-water, or water from the sides of the hole, from running into the well, and to prevent oil in some wells from being forced out around the pipe by a pressure of gas. The packing originally used was a lather bag filled with flaxseed, called a *seed-bag*, made in the form of a ring. The flaxseed, swelling on being wetted, closed tightly the opening to be stopped. This packing swelled so tightly as to be very difficult to remove—a difficulty which led to the invention of many substitutes. One of these is the modern water-packing, which consists of an annular leather packing, concave on the upper surface, surrounding the pipe, and held in position by a screw-joint. The weight of the superincumbent water presses this packing closely against the interior of the bore. Another form of oil-well packing, which stops efflux of oil under internal gas-pressure, as well as influx of surface-water, is shown in the accompanying cut.



Oil-well Packing.
a, an elastic substance surrounding the main tubing; b, the ordinary coupling resting on the wash-ers; c, their surfaces ground together and made water-tight; d, a loose nut running upon a screw-thread cut on the main tubing; e, elliptic springs, dovetailed or otherwise fastened to the sides of the loose nut; f, and partially clamping the tubing at.

packing² (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pack²*, *v.*] Collusion; trickery; cheating.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

There may be tricks, *packing*, do you see?

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

That which Sulpitius writes concerning *Origens Books* gives cause vehemently to suspect there hath bin *packing* of old.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

packing-awl (pak'ing-âl), *n.* A form of awl which pierces a hole through packing-cloth or other material, and carries with it packthread for sewing or fastening.

packing-block (pak'ing-blok), *n.* A rectangular block gained into center-sills and double-spring draw-bar timbers, and serving to connect them firmly together longitudinally. *Cur-Builder's Dict.*

packing-bolt (pak'ing-bôlt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. *E. H. Knight.*

packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A box or case in which goods, etc., are packed for transportation.—2. In a steam-engine, same as *stuffing-box*.

packing-case (pak'ing-kûs), *n.* Same as *packing-box*.

packing-cell (pak'ing-sel), *n.* In bot. See *lenticle*, 1.

packing-crib (pak'ing-krib), *n.* A place where mackerel are packed in barrels and marked according to their respective grades.

packing-expander (pak'ing-eks-pan'dér), *n.* A spring or other device for spreading the packing of a valve or piston against the surface upon which it traverses.

packing-gland (pak'ing-gland), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cover of a stuffing-box, which is screwed or pressed into the stuffing-box to hold the packing tightly against the piston.

packing-leather (pak'ing-leth'ér), *n.* 1. A ring of leather on a plunger or piston traversing against the cylinder or barrel, to form with it a tight joint or packing.—2. A dust-guard.

packing-needle (pak'ing-nê'dl), *n.* A strong needle for sewing up packages wrapped in bur-lap or packing-sheet. See *cut* under *needle*.

packing-nut (pak'ing-nut), *n.* A form of packing-gland or stuffing-box cover which screws into the stuffing-box.

packing-officer (pak'ing-of'fî-sér), *n.* An excise-officer who superintends or inspects the packing of excisable articles.

packing-paper (pak'ing-pâ'pér), *n.* Strong paper used for wrapping parcels; a strong and thick kind of wrapping-paper.

packing-penny (pak'ing-pen'i), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person.—To give a **packing-penny**, to send (a person) packing, or about his business.

File, file! Will you give
A packing penny to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cyprus Isle,
You'd worship Madam Venus at the length.
B. Jonson, *Case Is Altered*, III. 3.

packing-press (pak'ing-pres), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, etc., into small bulk for convenience of transport.

packing-ring (pak'ing-ring), *n.* A ring of metal or rubber used as seat for a coupling-valve in a railway-car, or to make a joint airtight, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 69.

packing-shed (pak'ing-shed), *n.* A shed where fish are packed.

packing-sheet (pak'ing-shēt), *n.* 1. A sheet for packing or covering goods.—2. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient. Also **packsheet**.

packing-stick (pak'ing-stik), *n.* A stick used for straining up the cords around rolled fleeces in packing wool for transportation; a woolder.

pack-load (pak'lōd), *n.* The usual load or pack which a beast of burden carries, as 300 pounds for a mule, or 150 for a burro.

packman (pak'man), *n.*; pl. **packmen** (-men). One who carries a pack; a peddler.

The course of the day would, in all probability, bring them another **packman**, who would "border with them," prating of the town he had last quitted.

Jeaffreson, *Live It Down*, xxviii.

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 38.

pack-moth (pak'mōth), *n.* A certain clothes-moth, *Anacamptis sarcitella*, whose larva eats wool and woolen fabrics. *Harris*, *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*, p. 493.

pack-mule (pak'mūl), *n.* A mule used to carry packs or burdens.



Pack-mule, as used in the Rocky Mountains, United States.

packneedle (pak'nēdl), *n.* [*ME. pakneidle*, *pakneilde*, *pakneelde*; < *pack*¹ + *needle*.] A large needle for sewing up packages; a packing-needle. See *cut* under *needle*.

Amonge the riche rayes I rendred a lessoun,
To broche hem with a **pak-needle** and plaited hem togyderes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 212.

pack-paper (pak'pū'pēr), *n.* Packing-paper.

Pack paper, or *cap* paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.

Nomenclator (1585), p. 6. (*Nares*.)

packpauncht, *n.* [*pack*¹, *v.*, + *obj. paunch*, *n.*] A greedy eater. *Stanhurst*.

pack-road (pak'rōd), *n.* A road or trail suitable for pack-animals, but not for vehicles.

A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few **pack-roads**.

J. R. Green, *Making of Eng.*, p. 61.

pack-saddle (pak'sad'l), *n.* The saddle of a pack-animal, made to be loaded with packs or burdens, and furnished with straps, hooks, and rings sewed to it for securing the packs. Such saddles are variously fitted according to the nature of the pack, which may consist of provisions or utensils, arms or ammunition, or even wounded men.

Your beads deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a botcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's **pack-saddle**.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1. 90.

packsheet (pak'shēt), *n.* Same as **packing-sheet**.

packstaff (pak'stáf), *n.*; pl. **packstaves** (-stávz). A staff on which a peddler rests the weight of his pack when he stops.

To make all "as plain as a **pack-staff**."

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 319.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But **pack-staffe** plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, vii., Prol.

[Sometimes used attributively in contempt.

O, **packstaff** rhymes!

Why not, when court of stars shall see these crimes?

Marston, *Scourge of Villainy*, I. 42.]

packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used for sewing up packages or bales, or for tying up parcels.

A woman's crupper of velure, . . . here and there pleced with **packthread**.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, III. 2. 64.

You may take me in with a walking-stick,
Even when you please, and hold me with a **pack-thread**.

Fletcher, *Beggars Bush*, v. 1.

I slid down by a bottom of **packthread** into the street,
and so 'scaped.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, IV. 4.

pack-train (pak'trān), *n.* A train of pack-animals with their loads.

No one who has not tried it can understand the work and worry that it is to drive a **pack-train** over rough ground and through timber.

The Century, XXX. 223.

pack-wall (pak'wāl), *n.* Same as **pack**¹, 11.

packware (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack; especially, the articles offered for sale by a peddler.

Desirous to utter such popish pelfe and **packware** as he brought with him, he opened there his baggage of pestilent doctrine.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 1388.

packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as **parwax**.

packway (pak'wā), *n.* A pack-road.

paco¹ (pi'kō), *n.* [Peruv. See *alpaca*.] Same as *alpaca*.

paco² (pi'kō), *n.* [*< paco*¹.] In South America,

a gossany ore: so called because of its brownish color, resembling that of the *paco*.
The principal ores (at Cerro de Pasco) are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the *colorados* of the Mexican miners: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores, and evidently resulting from the decomposition of the sulphurets.

J. D. Whitney, *Metallic Wealth of the U. S.*, p. 169.

paco³ (pi'kō), *n.* Same as *paco*.

pacoci, **pacokt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *peacock*.

pacoury-uva (pa-kou'ri-ū-vū), *n.* See *Platonia*.

pacquet (pak'et), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *packet*.

pact (pakt), *n.* [= *F. pacte*, *OF. pact*, *pache* = *Sp. Pg. pacto* = *It. patto* = *OFries. pacht* = *D. MLG. pacht* = *MHG. phaht*, *pfucht*, *G. pfacht* = *Dan. pagt*, < *L. pactum*, an agreement, < *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, inceptive form of *OL. pacere*, agree, bargain, covenant; akin to *pangere*, fasten: see *pack*¹. Cf. *pack*².] An agreement; a compact.

O wretch, dost thou not knowe
One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powers belowe
Without som *Pact* of Counter-Seruites,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice?
Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., The Trophies.

This world of ours by tacit *pact* is pledged
To laying such a spangled fabric low,
Whether by gradual brush or gallant blow.

Browning, *Sordello*.

But ye're all in the same *pact*—all in the same *pact*—
and not one o' ye caring for anything but your own selfish ends and enjoyments.

W. Black, *In Far Lochaber*, vii.

Nude pact. See *nude*.—**Pact de non alienando**, a covenant common in mortgages in Louisiana, binding the mortgagor not to alienate, encumber, etc., the mortgaged property. This pact renders an alienation, etc., in violation of it, void as against the mortgagee.—**Pacte commissoire**, in *French law*, a clause in a contract of sale whereby the vendor stipulates that, if the buyer does not pay the price agreed upon within a certain time, the sale shall be rescinded. In the Province of Quebec, under the law anterior to the civil code, this condition was implied in all sales.—**Pretorian pact**, a pact supported by a consideration, and therefore (in Roman law of the later periods) recognized and enforced by the pretor.

pacta, *n.* Plural of *pactum*.

paction (pak'shon), *n.* [*< OF. paction* = *OSP. paccion*, < *L. pactio(n)*, an agreement, < *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, agree: see *pact*. Cf. *compaction*².] A compact, agreement, or contract.

They made a *paction* 'tween them twa.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

The *paction* evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples to the holy Jesus.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 349.

pactional (pak'shon-al), *a.* [*< paction* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a *pact*. Bp. Sanderson, *Cases of Conscience*, p. 126.

pactionist (pak'tish'us), *a.* [*< LL. pactitius*, *pacticius*, stipulated, < *L. pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*,

agree, stipulate: see *pact*.] Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson*.

Pactolian (pak-tō'li-an), *a.* [*< L. Pactolius* (= *Gr. Πακτωλος*), < *L. Pactolus*, < *Gr. Πακτωλος*, a river in Lydia.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for the gold anciently found in its sands.

Pray pay to Mr. William Trim, or Order, the Sum of—
How sweetly it runs!—*Pactolian* (Guineas chink every Line.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, II. 1.

pactum (pak'tum), *n.*; pl. **pacta** (-tā). [*L.*: see *pact*.]

1. In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform something.—2. In *Rom. law*, such a convention or agreement as did not fall within the number of those to which full effect was given by the law, and thus distinguished from *contractus*. A *contract* was a pact or agreement of the parties, plus an obligation affixed by the proper formalities. A *pactum* did not (until a late period) give rise to an action (a few *pacta*, called *pacta legitima*, excepted), but an exception was given if a party tried to enforce a claim in violation of the *pactum*. If, for instance, a creditor had given a formal release (*acceptilatio*), the obligation was entirely destroyed, so that no action would lie; if he had made a covenant not to sue (*pactum de non petendo*), the action would lie, but the pretor would give the debtor an exception (*exceptio doli*).—**Nudum pactum**. See *nude pact*, under *nude*.—**Pactum illicitum**, a general phrase covering all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

pacu (pak'ū), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American characinoid fish of the genus *Myletes*, found in fresh waters, especially of Brazil. Also *paco*.

pad¹ (pad), *n.* [*A dial. var. of path*, perhaps in part due to the cognate *D. pad*, a path: see *path*.] A path; a footpath; a road. [Obsolete or slang.]

I am no such nipping Christian, but a maunderer upon the **pad**.

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

The Squire of the **Pad** and the Knight of the Post.

Prior, *Thief and Cordelier*.

To stand **pad**, to stand by the wayside begging. [*Gipsy*, or thieves' slang.]

I obtained three children, two girls and a boy, between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents, at a common "padding-ken" in Blakeley Street (now Charter Street) for three shillings, to stand **pad** with me from seven o'clock until twelve p. m. on a Saturday.

Letter from G. A. Brine (1875), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [*Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 642.

pad¹ (pad), *v.*; pret. and pp. **padding**, ppr. **padding**. [*< pad*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To travel on foot; tramp slowly or wearily along; trudge or jog along.

Something most like a lion, and it came a great **padding** pace after.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
Gone blind in **padding** round and round one path.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 277.

II. *trans.* 1. To travel on foot over or along; proceed on foot through; journey slowly, steadily, or wearily along. [Obsolete or slang.]

Though the weather be foul and storms grow apace, yet go not ye alone, but other your brothers and sisters **pad** the same path.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 46.

2. To tread or beat down; make smooth and level by treading: as, to **pad** a path.—To **pad** the hoof, to go on foot; "foot it." [*Slang*.]

pad² (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **padding**, **padding**; < *ME. padding*, *padding* (not in *AS.*, the alleged *AS. *padding* resting on the early *ME.* pl. *paddinges* in the *AS. Chronicle*, under date of 1137, but written many years later) = *MD. padding*, *padding*, *padding*, *padding* = *MLG. padding*, *padding*, *padding* (> *G. dial. padding*) = *Ice. padding* = *Sw. padding* = *Dan. padding*, a toad. Hence *padding*¹, etc.] A toad; a frog. [Now rare.]

I scal prune that paddock and prevyn him as a **pad**.
Conventry *Mysteries*, p. 164.

A pad in the straw, something wrong; a hidden danger; "a snake in the grass."

Hero lies in dede the **padde** within the strawe.

Collier's *Old Ballads*, p. 108. (*Halliwel*.)

Ye perceive by this lingering there is a **pad** in the straw.

Bp. Still, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2. (*Davies*.)

pad³ (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. **padding**; perhaps a var. of *pad* (as *nab*² of *nob*¹, etc.), in sense of 'bag': see *pad*. In def. 1 (*c*), cf. *MD. padding*, the sole of the foot (Kilian); with this cf. *F. padding*, paw (see *patrol*, *paw*).] 1. A soft cushion, or something of the nature of a cushion, or a stuffed part, as of a garment, a saddle, etc., used to fill up a hollow, to relieve pressure, or as a protection.

He was kept in the bands, hailing vnder him but onely a **pad** of straw.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 854.

In certain Beasts, as the Cow and the Sheep, the front edentulous part of the upper jaw is invested by a horny epithelial **pad**, against which the teeth of the front of the lower jaw bite.

Mivart, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 108.

Specifically—(a) In *cricket*, a wadded guard worn to protect the leg by a batsman or wicket-keeper. (b) In *embroidery*, a small quantity of fibrous material, such as raw cotton or silk, used for raising parts of a pattern, the stitch covering it closely. (c) One of the large, fleshy, thick-skinned protuberances of the sole of the foot of various quadrupeds, as the dog or fox; hence, specifically, the foot of a fox. (d) One of the tylari of a bird's foot; one of the cushion-like enlargements on the under side of a bird's toes. Compare *heel-pad* and *pterna*. (e) In *anat.*, the splenium of the corpus callosum. See *epitenuum*. *H. Gray, Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 692. (f) In *entom.*, a projecting part of the body covered only with a membrane or semi-chitinous sheath; generally used in composition: as, the wing-pads of a pupa; the foot-pads or cushions on the tarsi. 2. A cushion used as a saddle; a saddle of leather and padding, without any tree, such as are used by country market-women or by equestrian performers in a circus.—3. A number of sheets of writing-, drawing-, or blotting-paper held together by glue at one or more edges, forming a tablet from which the sheets can be removed singly as used: as, a writing-pad; a blotting-pad.—4. A bundle; bale; pack: as, a pad of wool; a pad of yarn. Among fish-dealers a pad of mackerel is 60 (sometimes 120) fish.

I had two pads of soles, sir, and lost *de*.—that is, one pad by them.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 57.

5. The handle of some tools: as, the pad of a keyhole-saw.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.—7. *pl.* Thick ribbons, double-faced and watered, much in use at certain times for watch-guards. Compare *Petersham ribbon*, under *ribbon*.—*Optic pad*. See *optic*.

pad³ (pad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [*< pad³, n.*] 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding: often with *out*.

I thought we knew him: What, it's you,
The padded man—that wears the stays!
Tennyson, The New Thion.

2. To expand by the insertion of extraneous or needless matter, or the use of unnecessary words: as, to pad an article in a newspaper; to pad out a page in a book.—3. In *calico-printing*, to impregnate (the cotton cloth to be printed) with a mordant. It is done in a machine called a *padding-machine* (which see).

The cloth intended to be dyed is first steeped and padded about in buffalo's or sheep's milk, and next exposed to the sun. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing*, p. 321.

4. To glue the edges of (sheets of paper) together, so as to form a pad. [*Colloq.*]

A half-pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets. *The Writer*, III, 82.

5. In *mech.*, to puncture with numerous fine holes, as the end of a pipe, or the rose on the end of a nozzle. [*Eng.*]

In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was "*padded*"—that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes. *The Engineer*, LXVII, 30.

Padded cell, padded room, in a prison or an insane-asylum, a room having the walls padded or cushioned, to prevent prisoners or violent patients confined in it from doing themselves injury by dashing themselves against the walls.

pad⁴ (pad), *n.* [*Also pad³; < ME. pedde; perhaps another use of pad³. Hence pedder, pedler, pedlar, peddler, etc., and (prob.) in comp. padlock.*] A pannier; a basket. *Halliwel.*

pad⁵ (pad), *n.* [*Abbr. of pad-nag, pad-horse.*] A road-horse; a horse for riding on the road, as distinguished from a hunter or a work-horse, etc.; a roadster.

A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest pad in the world with only riding him ten miles.

Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

pad⁶ (pad), *n.* [*Appar. abbr. of padder¹ or *padman. Cf. footpad.*] A robber; a footpad.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four pads
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage. *Byron, Don Juan*, xl, 11.

pad⁶ (pad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [*< pad⁶, n.*; associated also with *pad¹, v.*] To be a footpad, or highway robber; frequent roads or highways in order to rob.

These pad on wit's high road, and suits maintain
With those they rob. *Swift, To Mr. Congreve.*

padart, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Groats; coarse flour or meal.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae.

pad-bracket (pad'brak'et), *n.* A wall-bracket of a shape adapted to receive a saddle: used in a stable or harness-room.

pad-clinking (pad'king'king), *a.* Given to hobnobbing with footpads; frequenting the company or society of footpads. [*Slang.*]

Good day, my veterans, my champions. My bonny, *pad-clinking*, out-after-eight-o'clock-parade, George Street bucks, good day. *H. Kingsley, Lillys and Burtons*, xix.

pad-cloth (pad'klôth), *n.* A cloth or blanket covering the loins of a horse; a housing-cloth. **pad-crimp** (pad'krimp), *n.* In *saddlery*, a press in which dampened leather is molded into form between the dies of a former with protruding and hollow parts. When the leather dries, it retains the convex shape acquired under pressure.

Padda (pad'da), *n.* [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1850), < native name for rice.*] A genus of plover birds of the subfamily *Spermestinae* (or a subgenus of *Munia*), the type of which is *P. oryzivora*, the paddy-bird, commonly called *Java sparrow*.

padder, *n.* See *pad²*.

padder¹ (pad'er), *n.* [*< pad⁶ + -er¹.*] A highway robber; a footpad.

Well. Nay more, dine gratis.

Mar. Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost? Are they *padders* or *abram-men* that are your consorts? *Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts*, II, 1.

padder² (pad'er), *n.* [*< pad² + -er¹.*] One who pads or cushions.

paddies (pad'iz), *n. pl.* [*Origin obscure.*] Pantalons or knee-drawers with flounces. [*South-eastern U. S.*]

padding (pad'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of pad³, v.*]

1. The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—2. The cotton, hair, straw, or other material used in stuffing anything, as a bolster, saddle, or garment; the stuffing used to keep in shape any part of a garment according to the fashion which requires it to be more in relief or drawn tighter than the natural forms allow. The materials used are, especially—(a) a rough felted cloth, a kind of shoddy; (b) fibrous and loose material; (c) wadding, batting, and bombast.

3. In *calico-printing*, the process of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried. A design is next printed on it in acid discharge (usually lime-juice and bisulphate of potash), the result being that, after the cloth has been dyed in the bath and cleared, white patterns appear upon a ground of uniform color. These white patterns or spaces may be afterward printed upon in steam or pigment colors. Calicoes produced in this way are said to be in the *padding* or *plagunge* style.

A brown ground is produced over the entire surface by padding in solutions of a salt of manganese. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 212.

4. Any unnecessary matter inserted in a column, article, book, etc., merely to bring it up to a certain size; vamp; hence, written or printed matter of no real value or utility; whatever has merely the effect of increasing the size of anything without adding to its interest or value.

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for padding. *Saturday Rev.*

I am perhaps more struck now with the enormous amount of padding—the number of third- and fourth-rate statues which weary the eye that would fain approach freshly the twenty and thirty best.

Henry James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 205.

padding-flue (pad'ing-flû), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a drying-chamber in which cotton cloth is dried after the process of padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder. See *pad³, v.*, 3, and *padding*, 3.

padding-ken (pad'ing-ken), *n.* A low lodging-house patronized by footpads, professional beggars, thieves, vagrants, etc. [*Thieves' slang.*]

Ragged Schools and City Missions are of no avail as preventives of crime so long as the wretched dens of infamy, brutality, and vice, termed *padding-kens*, continue their daily and nightly work of demoralization.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 454.

padding-machine (pad'ing-ma-shên'), *n.* In *calico-printing*, an apparatus for imbuing cotton cloth uniformly with a mordant solution in the process of dyeing. It consists of a combination of rollers for unwinding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.

paddle¹ (pad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paddled*, ppr. *paddling*. [*Also dial. paddle; prob. a var. of patle¹, freq. of pat¹: see patle¹, pat¹, patter¹. Cf. patle², a var. of paddle².*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To finger idly or fondly; toy or trifle with the fingers, as in fondling.

Paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers.

Shak., Hamlet, III, 4, 155.

2. To dabble or play about in or as in water. And then to paddle in the purer stream
Of his [the Son of Glory's] split blood is more than most
extreme. *Quarles, Emblems*, III, 2.

We twa ha'e paddl'd i' the burn,
Frac mornin' sun till dine.

Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

3. To sail or swim along or about with short strokes of a paddle or oar; row or move about or along by means of a paddle.

She was as lovely a pleasure-boat
As ever fairy had paddled in.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

4. To move along by means of paddles or float-boards, as a steamboat.

Round the lake
A little clock-work steamer paddling plied,
And shook the lilies. *Tennyson, Princess*, ProI.

5. To move in the water by means of webbed feet, flippers, or fins, as a duck, turtle, fish, penguin, etc.

Ducks paddle in the pond before the door.
Cowper, Retirement, I, 499.

II. trans. 1. To finger; play with; toy with.

To be paddling palms and pinching fingers.
Shak., W. T., I, 2, 115.

2. To propel by paddle or oar: as, to paddle a canoe.—3. To strike with the open hand, or with some flat object, as a board; spank. [*Colloq.*].—To paddle one's own canoe. See *canoe*.

paddle¹ (pad'l), *n.* [*< paddle¹, v.*, in part confused with *paddle², n.*] 1. An oar; specifically, a sort of short oar having one blade or two (one at each end), held in the hands (not resting in the rowlock) and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion: used especially for propelling canoes.

He seized his paddle, and tried to back out of the snare.
Kingsley, Hypatia, III.

2. The blade or broad part of an oar.—3. In *zoöl.*: (a) A fore limb constructed to answer the purpose of a fin or flipper, as that of a penguin, a whale, a sea-turtle, a plesiosaurus, or an ichthyosaurus. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *penguin*. (b) In *Ctenophora*, one of the rows of cilia which run parallel with the longitudinal canals of the body; a ctenophore or paddle-row. (c) The long flat snout of the paddle-fish.—4. One of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steamboat.—5. A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required; a clough.—6. An implement with a flat broad blade and a handle, resembling a paddle. Specifically—(a) In *glass-making*, a somewhat shovel-shaped implement used for stirring and mixing the materials. (b) In *brickmaking* and similar industries, an instrument for tempering clay. (c) An implement used for beating garments while held in running water to wash. (d) See the quotation.

The tools used by the paddler are not usually numerous, consisting only of a long straight chisel-edged bar called a *paddle*, and a hooked flat-ended bar known as the *rabble*. *W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron*, p. 280.

7. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. See *paddlecock*. Also *cockpaddle*. [*Eng.*]

paddle² (pad'l), *n.* [*Also dial. paddle and patle, patle, appar. for orig. *spaddle, dim. of spade; see spade¹.*] The word has been in part confused with *paddle¹, n.*] A small spade, especially a small spade used to clean a plow; a plow-staff; a paddle-staff.

Thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon, . . . and . . . thou shalt dig therewith. *Bent*, xxiii, 13.

paddle-beam (pad'l-bêm), *n.* One of two large beams projecting beyond the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-board (pad'l-bôrd), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle.

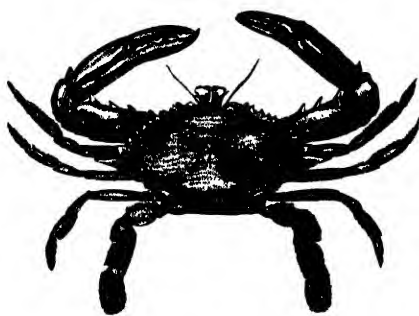
paddle-boat (pad'l-bôf), *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n.* The box or sheath, of curved upper outline, which covers a paddle-wheel of a side-wheel steamer, to protect it and to keep it from throwing water on board the vessel.

paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* [*Also paddlecock, cockpaddle; < paddle (?) + cock¹.*] The common lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*: so called in allusion to its dorsal ridge enveloped in tubercular skin, which resembles the comb of the domestic cock. See cut under *Cyclopterus*.

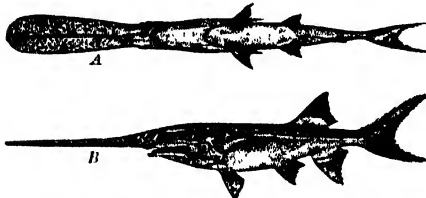
paddle-crab (pad'l-krab), *n.* A crab whose legs are flattened like the blade of a paddle and used for swimming; a swimming-crab. The common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, is an example. Also *paddling-crab*. See cut on following page.

paddle-end (pad'l-end), *n.* A feature or element of ornamental design, consisting of an

Paddle-crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).

oval enlargement at the end of a line or band resembling the handle of a spoon.

paddle-fish (pad'l-fish), *n.* The spoon-billed sturgeon, *Polyodon* (or *Spatularia*) *spatula*, a ganoid fish of the family *Polyodontidae* (or *Spatulariidae*), attaining a length of five or six feet,

Paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*) A, under view; B, side view.

abundant in the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. It has a very long spatulate or paddle-like projection of the snout; the body resembles a sturgeon's, but is scaleless; 15 or 20 fulcra are appressed to the upper margin of the caudal fin. Also called *spoon-billed cat* and *duck-billed cat*, in reference to the salient feature of the snout and some fancied resemblance to a catfish.

paddle-hole (pad'l-höl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock to the lower pond. See *paddle*¹, *n.*, 5. Also called *clough-arch*.

paddler (pad'lér), *n.* One who or that which paddles or uses a paddle; hence, one who acts in a purposeless way, as a child paddles in the water.

He may make a paddler of the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, l. 1.

paddle-row (pad'l-rō), *n.* The paddle or etenophore of a ctenophoran.

paddle-shaft (pad'l-shāft), *n.* The shaft by means of which the paddle-wheels of a steamboat are driven.

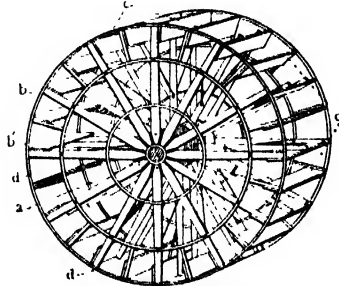
paddle-sloop (pad'l-slop), *n.* A sloop of war propelled by paddle-wheels.

In 1860 it was the author's chance again to meet Garibaldi, for he was in command of the *paddle-sloop* *Argus*, despatched to Sicily to look after British interests when the famous one thousand (really 800) landed at Marsala. *The Academy*, No. 899, p. 52.

paddle-staff (pad'l-stāf), *n.* 1. A staff headed with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.—2. A spade with a long handle, used by plowmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, etc.; a paddlo.

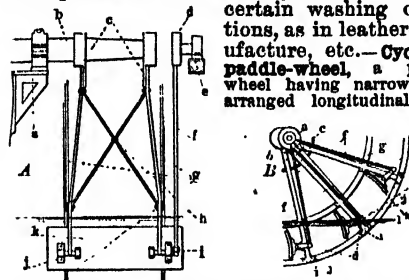
paddle-tumbler (pad'l-tum-blér), *n.* In some operations of leather-manufacture, a water-tank in which skins are washed while kept in constant motion by means of a paddle-wheel. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

paddle-wheel (pad'l-hwél), *n.* 1. A wheel (generally one of two placed at the sides of a

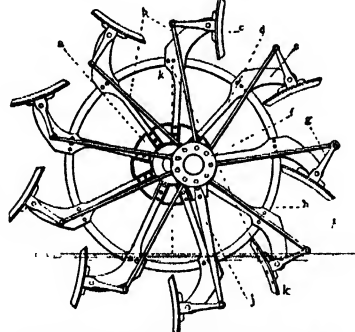
Common Paddle-wheel.
a, shaft; b, b', rim; c, c', paddles; d, d', arms.

steam-vessel) provided with boards or floats on its circumference, and driven by steam, for the

propulsion of the vessel.—2. A wheel fitted with paddles, used to aid, by its revolution, in certain washing operations, as in leather-manufacture, etc.—*Cycloidal paddle-wheel*, a paddle-wheel having narrow floats arranged longitudinally one



A. Transverse Section of American Feathering Paddle-wheel. B. Quarter elevation of Feathering Paddle-wheel, being the general form used for American fast steamers, with light frame and extra rim to protect buckets. a, gunwale-bearing; b, shaft; c, wheel-flanges; d, paddle-eccentric; e, paddle-eccentric bearing; f, radius bar; g, rim; h, braces; i, rocker-arm; j, bracket; k, bucket; l, water-level.



European or English Feathering Paddle-wheel.

a, wheel-flanges; b, radius-bars; c, bucket; d, wheel-arm; e, bracket; f, paddle-eccentric or "Jenny Nettle"; g, rocker-arm; h, rim; i, water-level; j, driving-bar. * * * shows line of intersection of vertical diameter of wheel with plane of bucket entering water at i, and indicates the greater radius of a common wheel which would enter the water with greater effect to the feathering wheel.

above another, in a slightly retreating order, the better to distribute the pressure, and to lessen the concussion against the water.—*Feathering paddle-wheel*. Same as *feathering-wheel*.

paddlewood (pad'l-wūd), *n.* A tree of Guiana, *Aspidosperma excelsum* of the *Apocynaceae*. It has a singular fluted or buttressed trunk, from the projecting radii of which the Indians make paddles. The hard elastic wood also affords rollers for cotton-gins. The seeds are beautifully winged. Also called *wheel-tree*, from the form of a section of the trunk.

paddling-crab (pad'ling-krah), *n.* Same as *paddle-crab*.

paddock¹ (pad'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padock*, < ME. *padok*; < pad² + dim. -ock.] 1. A toad or frog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For who . . .
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 189.

Here a little child I stand,
Heaving up my either hand:
Cold as paddocks though they be,
Here I lift them up to thee.
Herrick, Another Grace for a Child.

2. The tadpole-fish. [Local, Scotch.]

paddock² (pad'ok), *n.* [A corruption of *parrock*, prob. due in part to association with *pad*¹: see *parrock*.] A small field or inclosure; especially, a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable; a small turfed inclosure in which animals, especially horses, are kept.

Villages environed with parks, paddocks, [and] plantations.
Evelyn.

The prices of admission to the paddocks, the grand stand, and the various points of advantage throughout the grounds, are higher than on our racing tracks.
T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 15.

paddock² (pad'ok), *v. t.* [< *padlock*, *n.* (cf. *parrock*, *v.*)] To confine or inclose in or as in a paddock.

Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been paddocked in a thinly-shaven vocabulary.
Lovell, Books and Libraries.

paddock-cheese (pad'ok-chéz), *n.* The asparagus. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

paddock-pipe (pad'ok-píp), *n.* One of various species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail; also, *Hippuris vulgaris*, the mare's-tail: so named from their hollow stems and fenny locality.

paddock-rud (pad'ok-rud), *n.* The spawn of frogs. *Halliwel*. [Local, Eng.]

paddock-stone (pad'ok-stón), *n.* Same as *toad-stone*.

paddockstool (pad'ok-stöl), *n.* [< ME. *paddock-stole*; < *paddock*¹ + *stool*.] A toadstool.

Paddy¹ (pad'i), *n.*; pl. *Paddies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Pat*, abbr. of *Patrick*, < Ir. *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St. Patrick (< LL. *Patricius*), its tutelary saint: see *Pat*⁶.] 1. An Irishman. [Slang.]—2. [l. c.] A sailors' name for the lesser sheathbill of Kerguelen Island, *Chionis minor*. See *sheathbill* and *Chionis*.—3. [l. c.] The ruddy duck, *Erista-tura rubida*. Also *paddywhack*. [North Carolina.]—4. [l. c.] Same as *paddywhack*, 3.—**Paddy's watch**. Same as *paddywhack*, 3.

paddy² (pad'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mean; poor; contemptible; low in manners or character.

paddy³ (pad'i), *n.* [Also *padi*; < Malay *padi*, rice.] Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]

paddy-bird (pad'i-bérd), *n.* The Java sparrow or ricebird, *Munia* or *Padida oryzivora*: so called from its frequenting paddy-fields.

paddy-field (pad'i-féld), *n.* A rice-field; a field in which rice is grown. [East Indies.]

A strolling company of players will act on the threshing-floor beside the *paddy-fields* in the old primitive fashion. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, p. 28.

paddy-melon (pad'i-mel'qn), *n.* Same as *pad-melon*.

paddy-pounder (pad'i-poun'dér), *n.* In the East Indies, a machine for removing the husk from rice.

The dried pulp is then removed by pounding in common *paddy-pounders*. *Spons. Encyc. Manuf.*, l. 705.

paddywhack (pad'i-hwak), *n.* [< *Paddy*¹ + *whack*, used with vague emphasis.] 1. [cap.] Same as *Paddy*¹, 1.—2. Same as *paddy*¹, 3.—3. A cheap almanac or calendar, on one sheet. Also called *paddy* and *Paddy's watch*. [Local, Eng.]

pad-elephant (pad'el'ē-fant), *n.* [< *pad*¹ + *elephant*. Cf. *pad-horse*, *pad-nag*.] A road- or working-elephant, as distinguished from a hunting- or war-elephant.

padelion¹ (pad'ē-li-qn), *n.* [< F. *patte de lion*, lit. lion's paw; *patte*, paw; *de*, of; *lion*, lion. Or else < F. *pied de lion* = Sp. *pie de leon* = Pg. *pe de leão* = It. *pie de leone*, lion's foot: L. *pēs* (ped-), foot; *de*, of; *leo* (n-), lion.] A plant, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. See *lion's-foot*.

Pied de lion, lions foot, hare foot, ladies mantle, great sanicle, *padelion*. *Cotgrave*.

padella (pā-del'ā), *n.* [It., a frying-pan: see *pail*, *patella*.] A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted: used in illuminations.

pademelon (pad'ē-mel-qn), *n.* [Also *padmelon*, *petmelon*, accom. *paddy-melon*, and *melon*; an Australian name.] A brush-kangaroo or wallabee; an ordinary kangaroo of the genus *Halmaturus*, such as *H. thetidis* and related species. See *cut under Halmaturus*.

In the neighbourhood of these scrubs the game was especially plentiful; and kangaroos, *paddy-melons*, wallabies, and kangaroo rats crossed the road continually. *A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland*, l. 47.

pad-hook (pad'hūk), *n.* 1. A kind of center-draft hook used on trawl-lines in New England since 1884, having the shank flattened at the upper end instead of an eye, whence the name.—2. In *saddlery*, a curved hook on the back-pad for holding up the bearing-rein.

pad-horse¹ (pad'hōrs), *n.* [< *pad*¹, a road, + *horse*¹. Cf. *pad-nag* and *pad*².] A road-horse; a pad-nag; a pad.

Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse,
To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

Padina (pā-dī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of olive-colored seaweeds with membranaceous or coriaceous broadly fan-shaped fronds, which may be either entire or variously cleft, each lobe being then fan-shaped. The frond is smooth, olive-colored (or greenish toward the summit), and marked with concentric bands along each of which is developed a fringe of slender orange-colored jointed hairs. They are tufted annual plants, 2 to 6 inches in height, growing on stones about low-water mark, mostly in warm seas. The common (perhaps the only) species is *P. pavonia*, the peacock's-tail.

padishah (pā-dī-shāh), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *pādī-shāh*, < *pād*, protector, master (Skt. *pati*, master: see *despot*), + *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] Great king; emperor: a title given by the Turks to the Sultan, and by extension to various European monarchs.

padji (pāj'i), *n.* [Ceylonese.] A Ceylonese boat. See *madel-paroowa*.

padlette (pad'let), *n.* A spangle used in embroidery and decorative costume.
padlock (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps orig. 'a lock for a pannier or hamper' (one of its present uses), < *pad*, *ped*, a pannier, + *lock*.] A portable lock with a pivoted bow or hasp or a sliding hasp, designed to fit over a staple or engage a ring and to hang suspended when closed. Such locks are made in a great variety of styles, and range from simple gate-locks to complicated permutation-locks. Some padlocks are self-locking; others are locked with a key, the keyhole being in the side or at the bottom.

Whate'er the talents, or howe'er design'd,
 We hang one jingling padlock on the mind.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 162.

Dead padlock, a padlock having no spring for either bolt or hasp, the key turning the bolt, while the hasp is opened by the hand.

padlock (pad'lok), *v. t.* [*< padlock, n.*] To fasten by or as by means of a padlock.

Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be padlocked upon the neck of any Christian.
Milton, Colasterion.

padmelon (pad'mel-on), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.
pad-nag (pad'nag), *n.* [*< pad*, a road, + *nag*.] Cf. *pad-horse*.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad.

A New Epilogue by Mrs. Pack in a Riding Habit, upon a Pad-Nagg, representing a Town Miss Travelling to Tunbridge. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 15.*

pad-nag (pad'nag), *v. i.* [*< pad-nag, n.*] To ride a pad-nag. [Rare.]

Will it not, moreover, give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it hither to good Mrs. How's fair daughter?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 235. (Davies.)

padon (pad'ō), *n.* [*< F. padou*, appar. *< Padoue*, It. *Padua*, Padua. Cf. *paduasoy*.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds.*

padovana, padovane, *n.* Same as *pavan*.
padow-pipe (pad'ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *padlock-pipe*.

pad-plate (pad'plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, an iron bow for stiffening a harness-pad and forming a base for the harness-mountings.

padre (pi'dre), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *padre*, lit. father. *< L. pater* = E. *father*: see *father*.] Father: used with reference to priests in Spain, Italy, Mexico, southwestern United States, South America, etc.

padrone (pa-drō'ne), *n.*; pl. *padroni* (-nē). [It., a patron, protector, master: see *patron*.] A master; especially, a person, generally an Italian, who owns hand-organs and lets them out to itinerant players, or who systematically employs destitute children to beg for his benefit; also, an Italian labor-contractor; one who lets out Italian laborers in a body.

pad-saddle (pad'sad'l), *n.* A saddle made of leather and padding without a tree. *E. H. Knight.*

pad-screw (pad'skrō), *n.* In *saddlery*, a screw-bolt with an ornamental head, used for fastening the pad-sides to the pad-plate.

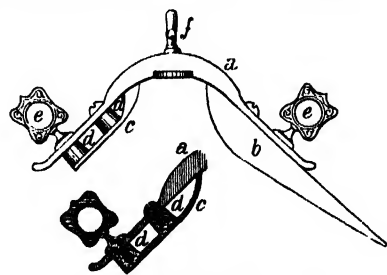
padstool (pad'stōl), *n.* [= D. *paddestool* = G. *paddestuhl*; as *pad* + *stool*.] A toadstool: same as *padlockstool*. *Levins.*

Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycium, that it groweth in a certain stone, and that it is a kind of mushroom, or *padstool*.

Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 494. (Halliwell.)

pad-top (pad'top), *n.* In *saddlery*, the ornamental leather that forms the top or finish to the pad. *E. H. Knight.*

pad-tree (pad'trō), *n.* In *saddlery*, a piece of



Pad-tree and Pad.
 a, pad-tree; b, pad; c, d, e, pad-plate; e, e, terrets; f, check-hook.

wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

Paduan (pad'ū-an), *a. and n.* [*< It. Paduano*, *< Padua*, Padua.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Padua, a city of northern Italy, or to the province of Padua.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Padua.

—2. One of the imitations of Roman bronze coins and medallions made in the sixteenth century by Giovanni Cavino, assisted by his friend A. Bassiano, both of Padua in Italy. These pieces were struck in copper, alloyed, and in silver, and were designed as works of art, not as forgeries.

paduan, *paduana*, *n.* Same as *pavan*.
paduasoy (pad'-ū-a-soi), *n.* [Also *paduasoy*, *padesoy*; appar. orig. **Paduasoy*, tr. F. *soie de Padoue*: see *padou* and *soie*.] A smooth, strong, rich silk, originally manufactured at Padua, used for garments of both women and men in the eighteenth century; also, a garment made of this material.

My wife herself retained a passion for her crimson *paduasoy*, because I formerly happened to say it became her.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.
 Item, from Mrs. Malaprop, for betraying the young people to her, . . . two guineas, and a black *paduasoy*.
Sheridan, Rivals, I. 2.

p. æ. An abbreviation of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.
pæan (pē'an), *n.* [Also *pean*; *< L. pæan*, *< Gr. παῖν*, Epic *παῖον*, a hymn in honor of Apollo, *< Iliad*, *II. 10. 490*, a name of Apollo (first applied, in Homer, to the physician of the gods).] Originally, a hymn to a help-giving god, especially Apollo, under the title of *Pæon* or *Pæon*, containing the invocation 'To Pæan' (*ὦ Πᾶν* or *ὦ Πᾶν*), asking for aid in war or other trouble, or giving thanks for aid received; hence, a war-song sung before a battle in honor of Ares, or after a battle as a thanksgiving to Apollo; in later times, a hymn in praise of other gods, or even of mortals; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

With ancient rites,
 And due devotions, I have ever hung
 Elaborate Pæans on thy golden shrue.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

I sung the joyful Pæan clear,
 And, sitting, burnished without fear
 The brand, the buckler, and the spear—
 Waiting to strive a lumpy strife.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Through all his tones sound the song of hope and the pæan of assured victory. *T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.*

pæan (pē'an), *n.* See *pean*.
pæanism (pē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. παιανισμός*, a chanting of the pæan, *< παῖν*, a choral song: see *pæan*.] Songs or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pæcilo-. For words beginning thus, see *Pæcilo-*.
pædagogic, **pædagoguet**, etc. Obsolete forms of *pedagogic*, etc.

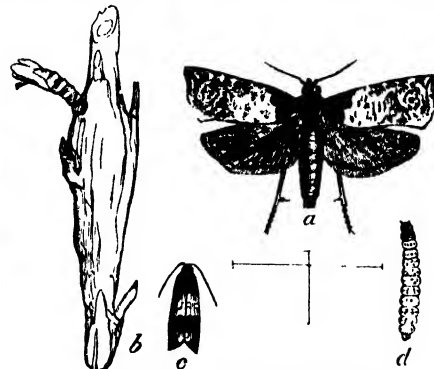
pæderastia (ped-e-ras'ti-ē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pederasty*.

Pæderia (pæ-dē'ri-ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1771), irreg. *< Gr. παῖδρος*, a rosy-flowered plant used for wreaths, also rouge, and a kind of opal.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, type of the tribe *Pæderieæ*, characterized by the two hair-like twisted stigmas and two-celled ovary. There are 9 or 10 species, one in Brazil, the others in tropical Asia. They are twining with shrubby stems, felt when bruised, bearing opposite leaves, and small flowers in cymes. *P. fœtida* is diffused from India to China and the Malay Islands. It is the *bedalee* of Assam, and is sometimes called *Chinese fever-plant*. In Hindu medicine it furnishes a specific for rheumatism, administered externally and internally; its root is said to be used as an emetic. Its stems yield a strong, flexible, and durable fiber, of a silk-like appearance, seemingly adapted to the finest textile purposes.

Pæderieæ (pæ-dē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *< Pæderia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the solitary basilar ovules, inferior radicle,

valvate corolla, and capsule of two carpels. It includes 7 genera and about 20 species, mostly vines, with stems or leaves felted when bruised, mainly tropical.
pædēutics (pæ-dū'tiks), *n.* [*< Gr. παιδευτικός*, of or pertaining to teaching (*τὰ παιδευτικά*, the science of teaching, *ἡ παιδευτική* (so. *τίχη*), education), *< παιδεύω*, teach, *< παῖς* (*παῖδ*), a child: see *pedagogue*.] The science of teaching or of education. Also *paideutics*.

Pædisca (pæ-dis'kū), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), *< Gr. παιδίσκη*, a young girl, fem. of *παιδίσκος*, a young boy, dim. of *παῖς*, a boy, girl.] A large genus of small tortricid moths. There are over



Misnamed Gall-moth (*Pædisca salignana*).
 a, moth (cross shows natural size); b, gall, with protruding pupa-shell; c, moth with wings closed; d, larva.

100 species, 60 of which inhabit North America north of Mexico, as *P. scudderiana* or *salignana*, which commonly makes galls on the stems of various goldenrods in the United States, and is sometimes called *gall-moth*, a name more properly belonging to a species of *Gelechia*. See also cut under *gall-moth*.

pædobaptism, **pædogenesis**, etc. See *pedobaptism*, etc.

pæent, *n.* See *pagan*.

pænula (pē-nū-lā), *n.*; pl. *pænular* (-lā). 1. In classical antiq., a long sleeveless cloak, provided with an opening for the head only, worn by travelers.—2. Eccles., a chasuble, especially in its older form as a sleeveless circular or elliptical vestment, with an opening for the head and reaching nearly to the feet. See *chasuble*, *phelonion*. Also spelled *penula*.

pæon (pē'on), *n.* [= F. *pæon* = Sp. *peon*, *< L. pæon*, *< Gr. παῖων*, a song in honor of Apollo, a metrical foot (see def.), *< Παῖων*, a name of Apollo: see *pæan*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is long, the other three being short. According to the position of the long in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively, the foot assumes four forms, distinguished as *first pæon* (— — — —), *second pæon* (— — — —), *third pæon* (— — — —), and *fourth pæon* (— — — —). The pæon has a magnitude of five moræ or primary times (i. e., is pentameter), its resolved form being the pentameter (— — — — —). Three of these times belong to the thesis and two to the arsis, or vice versa (— — — — —), so that the pæon belongs to and is the type of the hemiolic or pæonic class of feet. Only the first pæon and the fourth pæon were in use in pæonic verse, the contracted form, known as the *cretic*, being, however, more common; the second and third occurred in verses analyzed by the ancients as mixed ionic, or epionic. The *cretic* (— — — — —) was sometimes known as the *pæon diglycyus*, as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (— — — — —), in which each short of the pentameter was doubled (i. e., represented by a long). The pæon received its name from its original use in compositions in honor of Apollo (see *pæan*). See *diglycyus*, *epibatus*. Also spelled, less correctly *pæan*.

In the first pæon, an equivalent of the *cretic*, an arsis consisting of a long and short is followed by a thesis consisting of two shorts. *J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.*

Pæon diglycyus. See *diglycyus*.

Pæonia (pæ-ō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), *< L. pæonia*, peony: see *peony*.] A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pæonieæ*. About 7 species are known, natives of north temperate regions. They are perennial herbs, with large radical and alternate pinnately divided leaves, and showy white, red, or purple flowers, each producing from 2 to 5 many-seeded pod-like follicles. See *peony* and *chessnut*.

pæonic (pæ-on'ik), *a. and n.* [*< pæon* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* In *anc. pros.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a pæon; constituting or equivalent to a pæon, or consisting of pæons: as, a *pæonic* foot, colon, verse; *pæonic* rhythm. The pæonic rhythm or movement was regarded by the ancients as especially enthusiastic and fiery in character. (b) Having the pedal ratio of a pæon (2:3); hemiolic: as, the *pæonic* (hemiolic) class of feet. See *hemiolic*.

II. n. A pæonic foot or verse.

Pæonieæ (pæ-ō-ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Pæonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, consist-

ing of the genus *Pæonia*, and distinguished by the five to ten large and broad petals, and the many-seeded carpels enveloped by a disk.
pæonin (pæ'ō-nin), *n.* [*Pæonia* + *-in*]. A poisonous red coloring matter obtained from phenolic acid by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids. It gives to wool and silk brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet.

pæony, *n.* An obsolete form of *peony*.
paff (páf), *n.* [*G. paff!* pop! bang! piffpaff, pop! an interjection of contempt.] A meaningless syllable, used, with *piff*, to imitate what is regarded as jargon.

Of a truth it often provokes me to laugh
 To see these beggars hobble along,
 Lamed and maimed, and fed upon chaff,
 Chanting their wonderful piff and paff.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

pagadore (pag'á-dör), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. pagador*, a payer: see *payer*.] A paymaster or treasurer.

This is the manner of the Spaniards captain, who never hath to meddle with his soldiers pay, and indeed scorneth . . . to be counted his soldiers *pagadore*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

pagan (pā'gan), *n. and a.* [*In ME. payen, païen, *pain, payn, paen* (a word extant in the surname *Pain, Paine, Payne*), < *OF. paen, païen, payen, P. païen* = *Fr. pagan, paguan, païen* = *Sp. pagano* = *Pg. pagão, pagã* = *It. pagano, a pagan, heathen*; < *LL. paganus*, a heathen, prop. adj., heathen, a later use of *paganus*, rustic, rural, as a noun a villager, countryman, peasant, rustic; also (opposed to *military*) civil, civic, as a noun a citizen; prop. of or pertaining to the country or to a village, < *pagus*, a district, province, the country: see *pagus*. Cf. *heathen*, lit. 'of the heath' or country. From *L. paganus* comes also ult. *E. paynim*, and from *pagus*, ult. *E. pais* and *peasant*.] *I. n.* 1. One who is not a Christian or a member of a Christian community; in a later narrower sense, one who does not worship the true God—that is, is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen. See the quotation from *Trench*; see also *paynim*.
 Me int [I find] ine the writhing thet among the *paenes* the prestes thet lokeden chasteite ine the temple weren to-deld uram the othren thet hi ne loren hire chasteite.
Avenbite of Imyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 235.
 The Christian Church fixed itself first in the seats and centres of intelligence, in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire, and in them its first triumphs were won; while long after these had accepted the truth, heathen superstitions and idolatries lingered on in the obscure hamlets and villages of the country; so that *pagans* or villagers came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions, inasmuch as far the greater number of them were of this class. The first document in which the word appears in this its secondary sense is an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, of date A. D. 368. The word "heathen" acquired its meaning from exactly the same fact, namely, that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the "heaths" longest resisted the truth.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 102.

2. A heathenish or ungodly person; in old slang, a prostitute.

In all these places [villages out of London]
 I have had my several *pagans* billeted
 For my own tooth.
Maswinger, City Madam, II. 1.

= *Syn. 1. Heathen*, etc. See *gentile, n.*
II. a. Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of any religion which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; heathenish; irreligious.

What a *pagan* rascal is this! an infidel!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 31.
 With high devotion was the service made,
 And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 952.
 A herald of God's love to *pagan* lands.
Cowper, Charity, I. 136.

paganalia (pā-gā-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*L., < paganus*, of a village: see *pagan*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a local annual festival celebrated by every *pagus*, or fortified village with its surrounding district.

pagandom (pā'gan-dum), *n.* [*< pagan + -dom*.] *Pagans* collectively: *pagan* peoples as a whole.
 All *pagandom* recognized a female priesthood.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 390.

paganici (pā-gan'ik), *a.* [= *OF. païenique* = *It. paganico*, < *LL. paganicus*, heathenish, *L. rural, rustic*, < *paganus*, a rustic, *LL. a heathen*: see *pagan*.] Of or pertaining to the *pagans*; relating to *pagans*; *pagan*.

Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the gods a certain mixture of History and Herology interserted, and complicated all along together with Physiology.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 239.

paganical (pā-gan'ik-al), *a.* [*< paganici + -al*.] Same as *paganic*.

They are not so much to be accounted atheists as *spurious, paganical*, and idolatrous atheists.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 138.
paganically (pā-gan'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a *pagan* manner; as a *pagan*. *Cudworth.*

paganise, *v.* See *paganize*.

paganish (pā'gan-ish), *a.* [*< pagan + -ish*.] Heathenish; pertaining to or characteristic of *pagans*. *Bp. Hall.*

paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n.* [= *F. paganisme*, *OF. païenisme* (> *E. paynim*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. paganismo* = *It. paganismo, paganesmo, paganesimo*, < *LL. paganismus*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The religious beliefs and practices of *pagans*; religious opinion, worship, and conduct which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan.

In the country districts *paganism* (as the name indicates) lingered longest, even beyond the age of Constantine.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 21.

paganity (pā-gan'it-i), *n.* [= *OF. païenete*, *payennete*, etc., < *LL. paganitia(t)-s*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The state of being a *pagan*; *paganism*. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.*

paganize (pā'gan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paganized*, ppr. *paganizing*. [= *F. paganiser* = *It. paganizzare*, < *ML. paganizare*, act as a *pagan*, < *L. paganus*, *pagan*: see *pagan* and *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To render *pagan*; convert to heathenism; adapt to *pagan* systems or principles.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils.
Hallywell, Melampus (1681), p. 29.

The week was accepted for its convenience; but while accepted it was *paganized*; and the seven days were allotted to the five planets and the sun and moon.
Froude, Caesar, p. 473.

II. intrans. To adopt *pagan* customs or practices; become *pagan*.

This was that which made the old Christians *Paganize*, while by their scandalous and base conforming to heathenism they did no more, when they had done their utmost, but bring some *Pagans* to Christianity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Also spelled *paganise*.

paganly (pā'gan-li), *adv.* In a *pagan* manner.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, I. 14.

page (pāj), *n.* [*< ME. page*, < *OF. page*, *F. page* = *Sp. Pg. It. pagina* = *D. Gt. Dan. Sw. pagina*, < *L. pagina*, a page, writing, leaf, slab, plate, *ML. also* a card, book, and prob. plank (see *pageant*), < *pangere*, *OL. pagere, pucere*, fasten: see *paet*. From the same source (*L. pagina*) are *pagine* and *pageant*, and *pagination*, etc.] 1. One side of a written or printed leaf, as of a book or pamphlet. A folio volume contains 2 leaves or 4 pages in every sheet; a quarto (4to), 4 leaves or 8 pages; an octavo (8vo), 8 leaves or 16 pages; a duodecimo (12mo), 12 leaves or 24 pages; and an octodecimo (18mo), 18 leaves or 36 pages. Abbreviated *pp.*, plural *pp.*

You shall see them on a beautiful quarto *page*, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

2. In *printing*, types, or types and cuts, properly arranged as to length and width for printing on one side of the leaf of a book or pamphlet.—3. Any writing or printed record: as, the *page* of history; also, figuratively, a book: as, the sacred *page*.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample *page*,
 Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll.
Gray, Elegy.

Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth
 In her fair *page*.
Bryant, The Ages.

4. In the manufacture of bricks by hand-molding, a slideway formed of iron rails on wooden supports. Each brick, as molded, is laid on a thin piece of board called a *pallet*, and slid on the *page* to the taking-off boy, to be wheeled away to the hack-ground. [*Eng.*—*Even page*. See *even*.—*Full page*, in *printing*, a page containing its full complement of printed lines.

page¹ (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *pag-ing*. [*< page*¹, *n.*] 1. To mark or number the pages of (a book or manuscript).—2. To make up (composed type) into pages.

page² (pāj), *n.* [*< ME. page* = *D. paadje*, *pagie* = *Gt. Sw. Dan. page*, < *OF. page*, *paige*, *F. page* (*Sp. page* = *Pg. pagem*, after *F.*) = mod. *Fr. pagi* = *It. paggio*, < *ML. pagus*, a servant, prob. for *pagenis*, lit. a peasant, < *L. pagus*, country: see *pagan*. The supposed derivation (< *Gr. παιδιον*, a little boy, a young slave (dim. of *pais*, a boy, servant), is untenable.] 1. A male servant or attendant. Especially—(a) A boy attendant upon a person of rank or distinction; a lad in the service of a person of rank or wealth.

With Neptune's *pages* oft disporting in the deep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 118.
 The third's *page* or henchman, who remained in the apartment to call for or bring whatever was wanted, or, in a word, to answer the purposes of a modern bell-wire.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

(b) A boy or young man who attends upon the members and officers of a legislative body while in session: as, a Senate *page*; the *pages* in the House of Representatives. (c) A stable-boy; a groom.
Page of a stable, equarius, stabularium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 377.

(d) A shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. *Hallivell.* [*Local, Eng.*]

2†. In general, a child; a boy; a lad.
 A child that was of half year age,
 In cradel it lay, and was a proper *page*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 52.

A braver *page* into his age
 Ne'er set a foot upon the plain.
The Weary Coble o' Carrigill (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

3. A contrivance of cord and steel clips for holding up a woman's train or skirt to prevent it from dragging on the ground. *Imp. Dict.*—*Flower's page*, some small bird found in company with plovers, as the dunlin or purre. [*West of Scotland.*]

page² (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *pag-ing*. [*< page*², *n.*] To attend as a *page*.
 Will these moss'd trees
 That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
 And skip when thou point'st out?
Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 224.

pageant (paj'ant or pā'jant), *n. and a.* [*< ME. pagent, pagiant, pagiant, pagiant, païande, payante*, with excrement -*i*; earlier *pagen, pagyn*, a scaffold, < *ML. pagina*, a scaffold, a stage for public shows, < *L. pagina*, a leaf, slab (*ML. also* prob. plank): see *page*¹.] *I. n.* 1†. A scaffold, in general movable (moving on four wheels, as a car or float), on which shows, spectacles, and plays were represented in the middle ages; a stage or platform; a triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, float, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

And bytween enery of the *pagentis* went lytell children of bothe kyndes, gloriously and richely dresyd.
Sir R. Gygylford, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

In 1500, "the cartwrights [are] to make ilij new wheles to the *pagiant*."
York Plays, Int., p. xxxv.

The manner of these *playes* were, every company had his *pagiant*, or p'te, web *pagiant* wore a high scafold wth 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheels. In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, beeing all open on the tope, that the beholders might heare and see them. The places where they played them was in every street.

Quoted in *A. W. Ward's Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 32*
 At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the *pageants* were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.
 2. The play performed upon such a scaffold or platform; a spectacle; a show; an entertainment; a theatrical exhibition; hence, a procession or parade with stately or splendid accompaniments; a showy display.

Any foreign valing any part of the same craft that cumyth into this citie to sell any bukes or to take any warke to wurk shall pay to the vp-holding of their *pagiant* yerelie ilijd.
 Quoted in *Pageants, Int., p. xxxix.*

If you will see a *pageant* truly play'd, . . .
 Go hence a little and I shall conduct you,
 If you will mark it. *Shak., As you Like It, III. 4. 55.*

We see the *pageants* in Cheapside, the lions and the elephants; but we do not see the men that carry them: we see the judges look big, look like lions; but we do not see who moves them.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 59.

In the first *pageant*, or act, the Deity is represented seated on his throne by himself.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.
 Once in a while, one meets with a single soul greater than all the living *pageant* which passes before it.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

3. Hangings of tapestry and the like decorated with scenes, incidents, etc.

II. a. Brilliant and showy; ostentatious.

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
 The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

pageant¹ (paj'ant or pā'jant), *v. t.* [*< pageant*¹, *n.*] To exhibit in show; flaunt.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
 Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
 He *pageants* us.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 151.

To set a pompous face upon the superficial actings of State, to *pageant* himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowing and cringings of an abject People.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

pageant-house (paj'ant-hous), *n.* [*ME. pagent house, pagiant house*; < *pageant + house*¹.] The building in which the movable stages called *pageants*, used in medieval plays and processions, were kept when not in use. *York Plays, Int., p. xxxvi.*

pageant (paj'ant or pā'jant), *v. t.* [*< pageant + -ry*.] *Pageants* collectively; theatrical display; splendid display in general.

What *pageantry*, what feasts, what shows . . .
 The regent made in Mytilene
 To greet the king.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 6.

They dishonour and make a *pageantry* of the sacrament.
Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), II. 306.

The streets strow'd with flowers, and full of *pageantry*,
 banners, and bravery.
Boelyn, Diary, May 25, 1644.

pageant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant*.
page-cord (pāj'kōrd), *n.* In *printing*, twine
 used to tie up pages of type so that they can
 be safely handled.

pagehood (pāj'hūd), *n.* [*< page* + *-hood*.] The
 state or condition of a page.

She bears herself like the very model of *pagehood*.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Pagellus (pā-jel'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), dim. of
L. pagrus, *pager*, sea-bream: see *Pagrus*.] A
 genus of sparoid fishes with several rows of
 rounded molar teeth on the sides of the jaws,
 and long front teeth like canines. There are several
 European species: the common sea-bream of Europe
 is *P. centronotus*, the gilt-head; the Spanish sea-bream is
P. ovent. By Cuvier the genus was made to include some
 tropical fishes now placed elsewhere.

pagency, *n.* [*< pagen* (t), *pageant* (t), + *-cy*.] A
 pageant, stage, or scaffold. *Halliwell*.

pagenti, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant* and of
pagine.

pagery (pā'jēr-i), *n.* [*< page* + *-ry*.] The em-
 ployments or the station of a page.

These [stealing, etc.] are the arts,
 Or seven liberal deadly sciences,
 Of *pagery*, or rather paganism.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Paget's disease. 1. Eczema about the nipple,
 terminating in carcinoma.—2. Arthritis and
 osteitis deformans.

pagi, *n.* Plural of *pagus*.
pagit, *n.* See *pagle*.

pagina (pāj'i-nā), *n.*; pl. *paginae* (-nē). [NL., *<*
L. pagina, page: see *page*¹, *pagine*.] In *bot.*,
 the surface, either upper or under, of any flat
 body, such as a leaf.

paginal (pāj'i-nāl), *a.* [*< Ml. paginalis*, epis-
 tolar, lit. of a page, *< L. pagina*, page: see
*page*¹, *pagine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pages;
 consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our
 times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books
 in use among the Jews. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 6.

2. Page for page.

A verbal and *paginal* reprint.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. xv.

paginate (pāj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pagi-
 nated*, ppr. *paginating*. [*< Ml. paginatus*, pp.
 of *paginare*, page, also brief, abstract, epitom-
 ize, *< L. pagina*, page: see *page*¹.] To num-
 ber or mark with consecutive numbers, as the
 pages of a manuscript, etc., in order to facilitate
 reference.

It is entitled "The Vlovy of France," and forms a small
 quarto, not *paginated*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 428.

pagination (pāj'i-nā'shən), *n.* [*< F. pagination*
 = Sp. *paginación* = Pg. *paginação*, *< Ml. pagi-
 natio* (n-), *< paginare*, page, *paginate*: see *page*¹,
paginate.] 1. The act of paging.—2. The fig-
 ures or marks on pages by which their order is
 indicated and reference to them facilitated.

The recollections of these two players were so inaccurate
 that they at first totally omitted the "Troilus and Cressida,"
 which is inserted without *pagination*.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 207.

paginet, *n.* [ME., also *pagyne* and *pagent*; *< OF.*
pagine, *< L. pagina*, a leaf, a written page: see
*page*¹. Cf. *pageant*.] 1. A page.

The philosopher ful wyse was and sage
 Which declarid in hye first *pagent*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 79.

2. A writing; Scripture.

Perfection of dyuyne *pagyne*. *Hampole, Psalter*, p. 4.

paging (pā'jīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *page*¹, *v.*] *Order*
 of the pages of a book or writing, or the
 marks by which this order is indicated; *pagina-*
tion.

paging-machine (pā'jīng-mā-shēn'), *n.* A ma-
 chine analogous to a numbering-stamp, and op-
 erating upon the same principle, used for print-
 ing page-numbers in blank-books, numbering
 documents or tickets, and similar work. Com-
 pare *numbering-stamp*.

paglet (pā'gl), *n.* [Also *pagle*, *pagil*; origin ob-
 scure. Cf. *paggle*.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*.
 Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calanths.

B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

pagodā, *n.* [Also *pagode*; now *pagoda*: see *pa-
 goda*.] 1. A pagoda; hence, any Oriental tem-
 ple.

They [in Pegu] have many Idol-houses, which they call
Pagoda, all the tops whereof are covered with Leaf-gold.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 33.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
 The mosque of Mahound, or some queerer *pagod*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

2. An image of a deity; an idol.

The hilt of a "creeze" of Wood, Horn, the better sort
 of Gold, Silver, or Ivory, cut in the figure of a deformed
Pagod.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 36.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
 And offer country, parent, wife, or son!
Pope, Epil. to *Satires*, I. 167.

pagoda (pa-gō'dā), *n.* [Formerly also *pagod*, *pa-
 gode* (see *pagod*), *pagathoe*, etc.; *< F. pagode* =
G. pagode, *< Sp. pagoda* = Pg. *pagoda*, *pagode*;
< Pers. (Hind.) *butkadah*, an idol-temple, a
pagoda, *< but*, an idol, image, statue, + *kadah*,
 temple. Cf. equiv. Hind. *but-khāna*, *< but*, an
 idol, + *khāna*, a house. The Chinese name is
pek-kuh-t'a or *poh-kuh-t'a* ('white bone tower'),
pao-t'a ('precious pile or tower'), or simply *t'a*,
 pile, tower.] 1. In the far East, as India, China,
 Burma, etc., a sacred tower, usually more or
 less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, paint-



Great Pagoda, Tanjore, Southern India. (Dravidian style of
 architecture.)

ed, or otherwise adorned, and of several stories,
 connected or not with a temple. Such towers
 were originally raised over relics of Buddha, the bones
 of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work
 of merit on the part of some pious person, or for the purpose
 of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China *pa-*
godas are from three to thirteen stories high (always an
 odd number). See *pagod*, 1.

Near the *pagoda*, under a sacred canopy, hangs, within
 two feet of the ground, the Great Dragon bell.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 121.

2†. An idol.

In that kingdom [Pegu] they spend many of these Su-
 gar canes in making of houses and tents which they call
Varely, for their idols which they call *Pagindra*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 239.

Many deformed *Pagathoes* are here [in Calcutt] wor-
 shipped. *S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip.* (1671), p. 29.

3. [Formerly also *pagody*; so called with ref.

to the figure of a
 pagoda on the
 coin. The natives
 in Madras called
 the coin *hun* and
varahā (Telugu)
 or *varāhan* (Ta-
 mil).] A gold coin
 current in India
 from the six-
 teenth century. There were several varieties. Its
 value was approximately \$1.70. Half- and quarter-pa-
 gas were coined in silver.

At the going out of Goa the horses pay custome, two and
 forty *pagodics* for every horse, which *pagody* may be of
 sterling money six shillings eight pence, they be pieces
 of golde of that value. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 219.

A portrait-painter, in the hope of picking up some of
 the *pagodas* which were then lightly got and as lightly
 spent by the English in India etc.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks.
Agassiz, 1837.

pagoda-sleevet (pa-gō'dā-slēv), *n.* Same as
pagode, 2.

pagoda-stone (pa-gō'dā-stōn), *n.* A limestone
 found in China enclosing numerous fossil ortho-
 ceratites, whose septa when cut present a re-
 semblance to a *pagoda*. The Chinese believe that
 the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of
 the pagodas that stand above them.

pagoda-tree (pa-gō'dā-trē), *n.* One of several
 trees so called in allusion to their form. That of
 Japan and China is *Sophora japonica*; that of India, *Pi-*
cus indica, also *Plumeria acutifolia*, a tree with fragrant

blossoms, naturalized from tropical America; that of the
 West Indies, *Plumeria alba* (see *nonagay-tree*).—To *shake*
 the *pagoda-tree*, to make a fortune in India: an expres-
 sion in frequent use in the latter part of the eighteenth
 and the first part of the nineteenth century.

The Nabob of a couple of generations past, who had
 enriched himself when the *pagoda-tree* was worth the
shaking.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 3, 1881, p. 307.

pagodet (pa-gōd'), *n.* 1. Same as *pagod*.—2.
 A part of fashionable dress of the first half of
 the eighteenth century, apparently at first
 adopted by women and then by men who af-
 fected fashion. It consisted of an outer sleeve funnel-
 shaped and turned back, exposing the lining and an inner
 sleeve of lawn or lace. Also *pagoda-sleeve*.

pagodite (pa-gō'dīt), *n.* [*< pagoda* + *-ite*.] A
 name given to the mineral which the Chinese
 carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols,
 and ornaments. It is properly a variety of plinite,
 though the name is sometimes extended to include a com-
 pact kind of pyrophyllite. Also called *ayalmatolite* and
figure-stone.

pagodyt, *n.* See *pagoda*, 3.

Pagomys (pag'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., so named, ap-
 parently, because the common species of arctic
 seas, *P. faticus*, is sometimes called *floc-rat*; *<*



Ringed Seal (*Pagomys faticus*).

Gr. *πάγος*, frost (ice), + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus
 of *Phocidae* founded by J. E. Gray in 1864; the
 ringed seals.

Pagonetta (pag'ō-net'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πάγος*,
 frost (ice), + *νῆττα*, duck: see *Anas*.] A genus
 of sea-ducks: same as *Harelda*.

Pagophila (pā-gōf'i-lā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πάγος*,
 frost, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of *Laridae*
 named by Kaup in 1829; the ice-gulls or ivory-
 gulls: so called from the fondness of the birds
 for ice. There is but one species, *P. eburnea*, the adult
 of which is pure-white all over, with black feet. See cut
 under *ivory-gull*.

pagri, *n.* See *puggree*.

Pagrina (pā-grī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pagrus* +
-ina.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the
 fourth group of the family *Sparidae*, typified by
 the genus *Pagrus*, having conical teeth in front
 and molars on the sides. The *Pagrina* are carni-
 vorous. There are several genera, of which the principal
 are *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, and *Pagellus*. By most authors called
Sparinae.

pagrine (pā'grīn), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining
 to the *Pagrina*, or having their characters;
sparine.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pagrina*; a sparine.

Pagrus (pā'grus), *n.* [NL., *< L. pagrus*, *payer*,
< Gr. πάγρος, said to be for *πάγος*, the sea-bream.]
 The typical genus of *Pagrina*, having two rows
 of molar teeth on the sides of the upper jaw,
 and large canine teeth in front; the sea-breams.
 It includes several species very closely related to the gilt-
 heads or genus *Sparus*, and by some referred to that ge-
 nus. *P. vulgaris*, a common European species, is known
 as the braze or becker; it is red, and weighs five or six
 pounds.

Paguma (pā-gū'mā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864);
 a made word.] 1. A genus of palm-cats or
 paradoxures of the family *Viverridae* and sub-
 family *Paradoxurinae*, having a short sectorial
 tooth. Several species inhabit Asia and some of the ad-
 joining islands. The best-known is the masked *pagume*,
P. larvata, of a grayish-brown color, with black feet and
 head, the latter marked with a white frontal streak and
 white rings around the eyes. *P. leucomystax* inhabits Su-
 matra and Borneo.

2. [*i. e.*] An animal of this genus; a *pagume*.

pagume (pā'gūm), *n.* A member of the genus
Paguma: same as *palm-cat*.

pagurian (pā-gū'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Pa-
 gurus* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the
 genus *Pagurus* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Pagurus*; a
 hermit-crab.

Paguridae (pā-gū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pagurus*
 + *-idae*. Cf. *Gr. Παγούριος*, a humorous patro-
 nymical name, with ref. to *πάγος*, a crab.] A family of anomu-
 rous decapod crustaceans, represented by the genus *Pagurus*, formerly
 coextensive with the *Paguroidea*, now restricted
 to aquatic hermit-crabs with short antennules.

pain

Paguroidea (pag-ŭ-rōi'dē-ŭ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + (Gr. *idos*, form.)] A superfamily of hermit- or soldier-crabs, represented by the *Paguridae* and *Cænobitidae*, having the posterior abdominal segments modified for attachment of the animal to the shell in which it takes up its residence. Most of the species of this family inhabit the deserted shells of mollusks, such as whelks, which



Paictes (pā-ik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1873),
 < Gr. *παῖκτος*, a dancer or player. < *παίλειν*, sport

paillon (F. pron. pa-lyôn'), *n.* [F., a spangle, foil, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*⁴.] Bright metal

liament to attain particular persons of treason or felony or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws.

Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into Parliament to attain particular persons of treason or felony or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the

made as a special occasion may require *Imp. Dict.* — **Lancinating pain.** See *lancinate*. — On or under pain of, under penalty of.

I observe that to such grievances as society cannot readily cure it usually forbids utterance, on pain of its scorn. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xxii.

To die in the pain to be tortured to death.

And of o thyng ryght siker maystow be,
That certein for to *dyen in the peyne*,
That I shal never mo discoveren the.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 674.

To take pains, to be careful; make an effort. See def. 3.

Riot in the Waste of that Estate
Which thou hast taken so much *Pains* to get.

Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

— **Syn. 2.** *Pain, Ache, Twinge.* All the words expressing physical pain are applicable, by familiar and therefore not emphatic figure, to pain of mind. *Pain* is the general term; *ache* represents a continued local pain; it is often compounded with a word expressing the place, as *head-ache*, *toothache*. *Twinge* represents a sudden, momentary pain, as though one had been gripped or wrung. See *agony*.

— (2 c.) *Bitterness, heartache, affliction, woe, burden.*
pain¹ (pān), *v.* [*ME. paynen, peinen, peynen*, *OF. peiner, pener, painier, poener*, *F. peiner* = *Sp. Pg. penar* = *It. penare*, < *ML. pœnare*, inflict as a penalty, punish, < *L. pœna*, penalty, pain: see *pain¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To inflict suffering upon as a penalty or punishment; torture; punish.

Fals witness vpon him thei berid,
And nalled him upon the roode,
And *peyned* him there til that he deled.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8.), p. 48.

On that Roche dropped the Woundes of our Lord, whan he was *payned* on the Crosse; and that is cleped Golgatha. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 76.

2. To trouble or annoy with physical or mental suffering. (a) To render physically uneasy; inflict physical pain upon; distress.

Excess of heat as well as cold *pains* us. *Locke*.

(b) To render uneasy in mind; trouble or annoy with mental suffering; distress; disquiet; grieve.

I am *pained* at my very heart. *Jer.* iv. 19.

A coarse taste is one which finds pleasure in things which *pain* the fully developed normal man by suggestions of physical pain, humerality, and so forth.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

3†. To cause to take pains; put to exertion: used reflexively.

Wherfor I am, and wol ben ay redy

To *peynen* me to do yow this serveye.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 930.

So blessed beo Peers Mouthman that *peyneth hym* to tulle,
And trauteleth and tutech for a tretour al-so sore
As for a trewe tydy man alle tymes ylyke.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 439.

4. To put to trouble or pains. [Rare.]

O, give me pardon,

That I, your vassal, have employ'd and *pain'd*

Your unknown sovereignty!

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 301.

— **Syn. 2.** To hurt, agonize, torment, torture, rack, exert.

II.† intrans. To suffer; be afflicted with pain.

And Grace gaf hym the crys with the corone of thornes,
That Crist vp-on Caluarie for mankynde on *peynede*.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 321.

pain², n. [*ME.*, also *payn, peyne*, < *OF. pain*, *F. pain* = *Sp. pan* = *Pg. pã* = *It. pane*, < *L. panis*, m., sometimes *pane*, neut., bread, a loaf; akin to *pabulum*, food, *pasture*, feed: see *pasture*. Hence, from *L. panis*, ult. *F. panter*, *pantry*, *appanage*, etc.] **Bread.**

The prophete his *payn* eet in penance and wepyng.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 106.

Than take youre loof of light *payn* as y have said gett.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 138.

pain³, n. An obsolete spelling of *pain¹*.

painable (pā'na-bl), *a.* [*< pain¹ + -able*. Cf. *penible*.] Capable of giving pain; painful.

The manacles of Astyages were not, therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver.

Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude, ii.

paindemaine, *n.* [*ME.*, also *payndemayn*, also *paynmayne*, *payne mayne*, *paynman*, also simply *demayn*, < *OF. pain demaine*, < *ML. panis dominicus*, lit. 'Lord's bread', so called because stamped with a figure of Christ: *L. panis*, bread; *L.L. dominicus*, of the Lord: see *dominical*.] Bread of peculiar whiteness; the finest and whitest bread.

Whyt was his face as *payndemayn*.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 14.

pained¹ (pānd), *a.* [*< pain¹ + -ed²*.] Having pain; indicating pain; as, a *pained* expression.

Visit the speechless sick and still converse

With groaning wretches; and your task shall be . . .

To enforce the *pained* impotent to smile.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 864.

pained², a. An obsolete form of *pained¹*.

painful (pān'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. paynful*, < *pain¹ + -ful*.] 1. That gives or is characterized by

pain; of a nature to pain, render uneasy, or inflict suffering, whether bodily or mental; distressing: as, a *painful* operation in surgery; a *painful* effort; a *painful* subject.

The aged man that coffers-up his gold

Is plagued with cramps and gout and *painful* fits.

Shak., Lucrèce, l. 856.

It was, indeed, *painful* to be badly browbeaten by an enemy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That requires or necessitates labor, exertion, care, or attention; troublesome; difficult; toilsome.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd

With rainy marching in the *painful* field.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 111.

A *painful* passage o'er a restless flood.

Cowper, Hope, l. 3.

3†. Painstaking; industrious; busy; careful; laborious; hard-working.

I think we have some as *painful* magistrates as ever was in England.

Latimer, Sermons, p. 142.

We will yon deliver him one or more of such *painful* young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 301.

A moderate maintenance distributed to every *painful* Minister, that now scarce sustains his family with bread.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

— **Syn. 1 and 2.** Racking, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, excruciating, arduous, severe, grievous, trying, afflictive.

painfully (pān'fūl-i), *adv.* In a painful manner.

(a) With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (b) With great pains or painstaking; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence. (c) Oppressively; unpleasantly; as, a floor looking *painfully* clean.

painfulness (pān'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being painful, in any sense of that word.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments is through sloth and negligence lost.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 22.

painim, painimryt. See *paynim, paynimryt*.

painless (pān'les), *a.* [*< pain¹ + -less*.] Free from pain; not attended with pain: as, a *painless* surgical operation.

painlessly (pān'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner; without suffering or inflicting pain.

painlessness (pān'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being painless: as, the *painlessness* of certain diseases.

painstaker (pānz'tā'ker), *n.* One who takes pains; a careful, laborious person.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night.

Gay.

painstaking (pānz'tā'king), *n.* The taking of pains; assiduous and careful labor.

Then first of all began the Gallies to fortify their campes, and they were dismayed in heart, because they were mon not acquainted with *paynes* taking.

Golding, tr. of Cesar, fol. 196.

For my *paines-taking* that day the king greatly commended me, and honorably rewarded me.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

painstaking (pānz'tā'king), *a.* That takes pains or trouble; characterized by close, careful, assiduous, or conscientious application or labor; industrious; laborious and careful: as, a *painstaking* person.

The good hurgers, like so many *painstaking* and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursuing their labors.

Freng, Knickerbocker, p. 106.

painstakingly (pānz'tā'king-li), *adv.* With painstaking, or careful attention to every detail; carefully.

painsworthy (pānz'wēr'thi), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or cure. *Edinburgh Rev.*

paint (pānt), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *paynt, peinet*; < *ME. paynten, peinten, peyntyn, poynten*, < *OF. *peinter, painter* (= *Sp. Pg. pintar*), freq. of *peindre, peindre*. *F. peindre* (pp. *peint, peint*, *point*, *F. peint*) = *It. pignere, pignere*, < *L. pignere*, paint: see *picture*.] **I. trans.** 1. To coat or cover with a color or colors; color or cover with a paint or pigment.

There be two tables of our blessed Lady, which seynt Luke *paynted* with his awne handes at Padova.

Sir R. Giffurde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

She *painted* her face and tired her head.

2 Kl. ix. 30.

To gild refined gold, to *paint* the lily.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

2. To depict or delineate in colors or paints of any kind, usually on a prepared surface; represent in colors; represent in a picture: as, to *paint* a landscape or a portrait; to *paint* a battle-scene; also, to execute in colors: as, to *paint* a picture.

The fifth tyme he shewyd the pepyll a plectur *payntyd* on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

On the south side of the wall of another court, there was a very pretty and merry story *paintyd*.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 73.

A couple, fair

As ever painter *paintyd*, poet sang.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Figuratively, to delineate, depict, or describe in words; present vividly to the mind's eye; set forth or represent as in a picture: formerly with *out*: as, to *paint* the joys of heaven.

Their infamous life and tyrannies were layd open to all the world, their miserable ends *paintyd* out in plays and pageants, to shew the mutability of fortune.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

Claud. Disloyal? — *D. John.* The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 112.

He *paintyd* to himself what were Dorothea's inward sorrows, as if he had been writing a choré wall.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

4. To color, deck, decorate, or diversify; ornament; adorn.

Is al this *paintyd* proces seyde, alas,

Ryght for this tyn? *Chaucer, Troilus*, ii. 424.

He can portraye wel the pater-noster and *peynt* it with anes.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 176.

The Rose and Lilly *paint* the verdant Plains.

Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise

From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,

Till the sun *paint* your fleecy skirts with gold.

Milton, P. L., v. 187.

Knaves are men

That . . . *paint* the gates of Hell with Paradise.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To paint coffee, to color the berries of coffee artificially with a view to defraud — **To paint out.** (a) See def. 3. (b) To erase or blot out by covering with pigments: as, to *paint out* an unsatisfactory picture. — **To paint the town red**, to go on a boisterous and disorderly spree. [Slang, U. S.]

Mere horse-play; it is the cow-boy's method of *painting* the town red, as an interlude in his harsh monotonous life.

The Century, XXXVI. 338.

II. intrans. 1. To practise painting; use pigments in depicting faces, scenes, etc.

My Lord might merry; among other things, saying that the Queen is a very agreeable lady, and *paints* well.

Pepys, Diary, l. 282.

2. To lay artificial color on the face, usually with the view of beautifying it; hence, to blush.

Let her *paint* an inch thick, to this favour she must come.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 213.

Mrs. Fitz. You make me *paint*, sir.

Wit. They are fair colours,

Lady, and natural!

B. Jonson, Devil in an Ass, ii. 2.

3. To indulge in strong drink; drink. [Slang.]

The Muse is dry,

And Pegnans doth thirst for Hippocrene,

And fawn would *paint* — Imbibe the vulgar call —

Or hot or cold, or long or short.

Kingdley, Two Years Ago, xxiv. (Davies.)

4†. To counterfeit; disguise.

Andy wole neithair glose ne *peynt*.

But y warne thee on the othir side.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 51.

paint (pānt), *n.* [*< paint, r.*] 1. A substance used in painting, composed of a dry coloring material intimately mixed with a liquid vehicle.

It differs from a dye in that it is not designed to sink into the substance to which it is applied, but to form a superficial coating. The term *paint* is sometimes restricted to the dry coloring material of which a paint is made.

2. Color laid on the face; rouge.

His colours hid so thick on every place,

As only shew'd the *paint*, but hid the face.

Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard, l. 76.

All *paints* may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections.

Druggist.

3. In *rubber-manuf.*, any substance fixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, for the purpose of hardening it. Various materials are employed, such as whiting, plaster of Paris, sulphate of zinc, lampblack, pitch, etc. — **Copper paint**, a paint composed of finely divided metallic copper mixed with a medium, usually oil and wax, used to coat the bottoms of vessels to prevent fouling. — **Indian paint.** (a) The red Indian paint, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the blood-root. (b) The yellow Indian paint, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, the yellow puccoon, or yellowroot. — **Lithic paint.** See *lithic*. — **Luminous paint**, a paint made by heating powdered cystic shells and sulphur together in a closed crucible. This forms a polysulphid of calcium, which is mixed with a mastic varnish to form the paint. The polysulphid of calcium has the peculiar property of emitting in darkness light which it has previously absorbed. Luminous paint has been used for clock-dials, match-safes, lanterns for powder-magazines, etc. It has been suggested for many other purposes, but the amount of light emitted is so small that its practical application has failed except under a few special conditions. — **Mineral paint**, any dry earthy material powdered and used as a paint; specifically, a hematite iron ore so used. — **Mixed paints**, paints prepared by the manufacturer in a condition ready to be used by the consumer. Paint is usually sold in the form

of a paste, to which the consumer has to add oil to thin it sufficiently to be applied with a brush. In mixed paints the oil, tinting-colors, and driers are all present.—**Phosphorescent paint.** Same as *luminous paint*.—**Pick's paint,** a protective dressing in skin affections, composed of gelatin, glycerin, and zinc oxide with water.

paintable (pau'tā-bl), *a.* [**< paint + -able.**] That can be painted; admitting of artistic reproduction in colors.

It is a strange Victor Hugolian conception, not without grandeur and poetry: *paintable* perhaps by an artist who combined in himself Michael Angelo, Tintoretto, and Turner. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 41.

paint-box (pānt'boks), *n.* A box, usually with compartments, for the convenient holding of the different paints used by an artist or painter.

paint-bridge (pānt'brij), *n.* *Theat.*, a suspended platform on which a scenic artist works, and which he can raise or lower at will.

paint-brush (pānt'brush), *n.* A brush for applying paint. For ordinary painting the brushes are made of hog-bristles; but for artists' use the finer elastic hair of other animals is employed, as of the fitch, badger, and sable.

paint-burner (pānt'bēr'nēr), *n.* A gas- or oil-lamp, with a blowpipe, used to burn off old paint in order to prepare a surface for repainting.

painted (pān'ted), *p. a.* 1. Coated or covered with paint, or with designs executed in colors.

Now to the gude green-wood he's gane,
She to her painted bowler
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

2. In *zoöl.*, highly colored; having a bright, rich, or varied coloration, as if artificially painted.—3. Depicted in colors.

As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, II.

Hence—4. Existing merely as a picture or representation; artificial; counterfeit; feigned; unreal; disguised.

This Lecherye leyde on with a laughyng chiere,
And with pryue speche and peynted wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 114.

The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in unity and painted peace.
Shak., *K. John*, III. 1. 105.

Are the flames of another world such painted fires that they deserve only to be laughed at, and not seriously considered by us?
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. II.

Painted bat, a bat of the genus *Myotis*: so called from the bright and varied colors, which make them appear



Painted Bat (*Myotis pictus*).

like butterflies as they repose on the leaves of trees.—**Painted bunting**, *Pictophanes pictus*, a very common longspur of western and northwestern America, of many variegated colors.—**Painted cloth**, tapestry, especially a cheap form of it. The designs were principally human figures, and had sage sentences issuing in scrolls from their mouths and otherwise introduced: hence the phrase was applied to hackneyed and trite rhymes and sayings.

A witty poetry, a saw that smells of the painted cloth.
Rosely, *Match at Midnight*, I.

Care not for those coarse painted-cloth rhymes made by the university of Salerno. *Dekker*, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 57.

Painted duck. See *duck*.—**Painted finch.** See *finch*, and also cut under *Passerina*.—**Painted glass.** (a) See *glass-staining and glass*. (b) Minute and delicate decorative work done in the middle ages on rondels and lens-shaped pieces of glass, in imitation of miniatures in manuscripts but few pieces remain, a collection having been brought together by the Marquis d'Azoglio in 1876. In a few cases rock-crystal was used instead of glass.—**Painted goose.** See *goose*.—**Painted hyena**, the African hyena-dog. See cut under *Lycan*.—**Painted quail**, any quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*.—**Painted ray**, a batoid fish, *Raja maculata*.—**Painted snipe**, any snipe of the genus *Rhyngchæna*.

Painted-cup (pān'ted-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, primarily *C. coccinea*, the scarlet painted-cup: so called from the highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers.

painted-grass (pān'ted-grās), *n.* Same as *rib-bon-grass*.

painted-lady (pān'ted-lā'di), *n.* 1. The thistle-butterfly, *Ianessa* (or *Pyrausis*) *cardui*, of an orange-red color spotted with white and black. See cut in next column.—2. The sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*.

painter (pān'tēr), *n.* [**< ME. payntour, < OF. peyntour, peintor, painter, also (nom.) peintre,**



Painted-lady (*Pyrausis cardui*).

peintre, *F. peintre* = *Sp. Pg. pintor* = *It. pittore*, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.) *pittore*, *< L. pictor*, a painter, *< pingere*, pp. *pictus*, paint: see *pictor* and *paint*.] One who paints. Specifically—(a) A workman who coats or covers articles with paint: as, a house-painter or carriage-painter. (b) An artist who represents the appearance of natural or other objects on a plane or other surface by means of colors.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xlv.

After dinner I visited that excellent painter Verrio, whose works in fresco in the King's palace at Windsor will celebrate his name as long as those walls last.
Ecclm, *Diary*, July 23, 1679.

Painter's colic, lead-colic.—**Painter's-easel larva.** See *plutrus*.—**Painter's etching.** See *etching*.

painter² (pān'tēr), *n.* [A var. of *painter*¹, q. v.]

A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, a ship, or other object.—**Lazy painter**, a small rope used for securing a boat in smooth water.—**To cut one's painter**, to set one adrift; hence, to send one away; hinder one from doing mischief or injury.

painter³ (pān'tēr), *n.* [A var. of *panther*, q. v.]

A panther: applied in the United States to the puma, cougar, or American lion, *Felis concolor*.

painterly¹ (pān'tēr-li), *a.* [**< painter**¹ + *-ly*¹.] Like a painter. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

paintership (pān'tēr-ship), *n.* [**< painter**¹ + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a painter. [Rare.]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chiefe painter: let him strue also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourskip*, least another passe him in coming.
Ep. Gardiner, *True Obedience*, fol. 47.

painter-stainer (pān'tēr-stā'nēr), *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms; a heraldic painter or draftsman.—2. A member of the livery company or gild in London bearing this name.

paint-frame (pānt'frām), *n.* *Theat.*, a movable iron framework used for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge.

paintiness (pān'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being painty, or overcharged with paint: said of a picture.

painting (pān'ting), *n.* [**< ME. peyntunge, peyntunge, peyntynge**; verbal *n.* of *paint*, v.] 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on paints. Specifically, the art of forming figures or representing objects in colors on any surface; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colors applied on a surface, objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, in general in such a manner as to produce the appearance of relief and of distance.

This is the very painting of your fear:
This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan.
Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 4. 61.

2. A picture; specifically, a likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints.

For righte as the Bokes of the Scripture of hem techen the Clorkes how and in what manere thei schulle beleeven, righte so the Ymages and the *Peyntynge* techen the lewed folk to worschipe the Seyntes.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 313.

We visited divers other churches, chapells, & monasteries, for the most part neatly built, & full of pretty *paintynge*.
Ecclm, *Diary*, May 6, 1644.

And with choise *paintynge* of wise men I hung
The royal dais round.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

3. Color laid on.

This painting,
Wherein you see me smeared.
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 6. 68.

Encaustic painting. See *encaustic*.—**Florentine school of painting.** See *Renaissance*.—**Grafitto painting.** See *graffito*.—**Gray cameo-painting**, a method of glass-painting in which the markings and shadings are very delicate, producing a sort of light-gray monochrome.—**Ionio school of painting.** See *Ionio*.—**Italian, mural, etc., painting.** See the qualifying words.—**Muffle-painting.** See *muffle*.

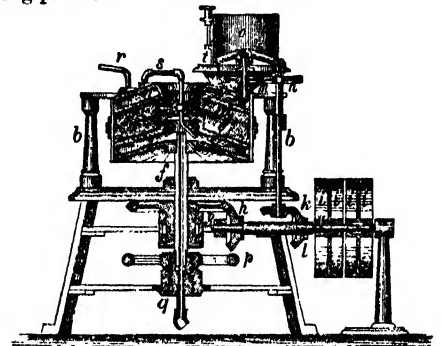
paintless (pānt'les), *a.* [**< paint + -less.**] 1. Without paint.—2. Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described. [Rare.]

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels.
Savage, *Wanderer*, II.

paintment¹ (pānt'ment), *n.* [**< paint + -ment.**] Paint; color.

And Nature's *paintments*, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.
Good News and Bad News (1622). (*Nares*.)

paint-mill (pānt'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding paints.



Masury's Paint-mill (Section).

a a, upper millstone-bed; *b b*, pillars supporting *a a*; *c c*, lower millstone-bed (both beds are hollow and fitted with annular stone plates *d d*, *e e*; the lower bed is supported upon and rotated horizontally by a hollow vertical shaft *f*, and bevel-gearing *h g*; *i i*, the driving-pulley and idler-pulley. The shaft *f* is splined in the gear *g*, and is raised or lowered by the screw-gearing *h g*. Water is run through the pipe *r* into the open spaces *a a* and *c c* in the millstone-beds, escaping through *s s* and *f*; this keeps the mill cool. The paint passes from a hopper *o* through an opening *t* provided with a gate to the stones; it may be ground to great fineness without heating. The discharge-chute is not shown.

paint-mixer (pānt'mik'sēr), *n.* A cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a vertical shaft with paddles, used to mix pigment with oil, turpentine, etc.

paint-remover (pānt'rē-mō'vēr), *n.* A caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting.

paint-room (pānt'rōm), *n.* The room in a theater where the scenic artist works.

paintroot (pānt'rōt), *n.* The Carolina redroot, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*.

paint-strake (pānt'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also *sheer-strake*. See *strake*.

painture¹ (pān'tūr), *n.* [**< ME. peynture, peynture, peyntowre, peyntowre, < OF. peinture, peinture, F. peinture = *Sp. Pg. pintura* = *It. pittura*, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.), *pittura*, *< L. pictura*, painting: see *picture* and *paint*.] 1. The art or act of painting.**

Right as she [Nature] kan peynte a lillie whit
And reed a rose, right with swich *peynture*
She peynted hath this noble creature.
Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, I. 33.

2. Paint or painted decoration.
And zit there is at Alizandre a faire Chircho, alle white
withouten *peynture*; and so ben alle the othere Chirchos,
that warden of the Cristene Men, alle white with inne.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 56.

3. A picture; a painting.
Both the ymages and the *peyntures*
Gan I biholde bysly.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 142.

paintwork (pānt'wērk), *n.* Painting done on surfaces or articles.

The *paintwork* and furniture looked as though the whole had been blacklead.
The Engineer, LXIX. 7.

painty (pān'ti), *a.* [**< paint + -y.**] 1. Overcharged with paint; displaying obtrusively or inharmoniously the colors which have been used or the manner of using them.

His cattle are conscientiously painted, perhaps a little too *painty*.
The Studio, III. 129.

As the picture stands, . . . it is refreshingly airy and sunny, and makes the pictures about it seem heavy and *painty* by comparison.
The Nation, XLVIII. 318.

2. Smeared or spotted with paint: as, his clothes are all *painty*.

pair¹ (pār), *n.* [**< ME. paire, payre, peire, peyre, peir, peer, peere, per, a pair (applied to any number of like things), *< OF. paire, peire, F. paire, f.*, also *OF. pair, m.*, a pair, couple, = *Sp. Pg. par* = *It. paro, pajo* = *D. paar* = *MLG. pār, MHG. pār, bär*, *G. paar* = *Ice. par* = *Sw. Dan. par*, *< L. par*, a pair, *< par*, equal: see *par*² *peer*.] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, identical in purpose, and matched or used together: as, a pair of gloves; a pair of shoes.**

Let it then suffice
To drown one woe, one pair of weeping eyes.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1680.

Two *Pair* of the purest white worsted Stockings you can get of Womens Size.
Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 14.

2. A single thing composed essentially of two pieces or parts which are used only in combination and named only in the plural: as, a *pair* of scissors, trousers, or spectacles.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A pair of red-whot yron tongs did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.
Lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a *pair* of
balances in his hand. *Rev.* vi. 5.
Set Forms are a *pair* of Compasses.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90.

3. A couple; a brace; a span: as, a *pair* of pistols; a *pair* of horses.

And *peyer* of grett Candystrykes.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

To-morrow is our wedding day,

And we will then repair

Unto the Bell at Edmonton,

All in a chaise and *pair*.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

"Come to my dressing-room, Becky, and let us abuse
the company"—which, between them, this *pair* of friends
did perfectly. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xl.

A human heart should beat for two,

Whate'er may say your single scornors;

And all the hearths I ever knew

Had got a *pair* of chimney-corners.

F. Locker, Old Letters.

Specifically—**4.** A married couple; in general,
two mated animals of any kind.

All shallon deye for hus dedes by dales and hullies,

And the fowles that fien forth with other bestes,

Except onliche of eche kynde a *peyre*,

That in thy shyngelde schip with the shal be samed.

Piers Plouman (C), xl. 231.

Two women faster welded in one love

Than *pairs* of wedlock. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

5. A set of like or equal things: restricted to a
few (mostly obsolete) phrases: as, a *pair* (or
pack) of cards; a *pair* (or flight) of stairs; a *pair*
of organs (that is, a set of organ-pipes, hence an
organ); a *pair* of galleys (that is, a gabbet); a
pair of beads (see *bead*).

Of smal coral aboute hire arm she baar

A *peire* of beades gauded all with grene.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 159.

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? If I hang,
I'll make a fat *pair* of gallows; for if I hang, old Sir John
hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling.

Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. l. 74.

I ha' nothing but my skin,

And my clothes; my sword here, and myself;

Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 1.

Prudence took them into the dining-room, where stood
a *pair* of excellent virginals.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Though you live up two *pair* of stairs, is any home hap-
pier than yours, Philip?

Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxiv.

6. In *archery*, a set of three arrows.—**7.** In
mining, a set or gang of men working together
at the same hours.—**8.** In deliberative bodies,
two members belonging to opposing parties
who for their own convenience (as to permit
one or both of them to be absent) arrange with
each other to refrain from voting for a specified
time or on a specified question, thus nullifying a
vote on each side; also, the arrangement thus
effected. See *pairing*¹.—**9.** In *poker*, two of
the same denomination, without regard to suit
or color: as, a *pair* of aces or deuces.—A *pair* of
colors, the two flags carried by an infantry regiment, as
in the armies of Great Britain and the United States: one
of these flags is the national ensign or some modification
of it, and the other bears devices, mottoes, etc., peculiar to
the regiment.—A *pair* of knives. See *knife*.—*Con-*
tractible, expandible, etc., pair. See the adjectives.—
Double pair royal, four similar cards, as four kings.—
Pair royal (also contracted *pairialt*, *pairialt*, *prialt*), three
similar things; specifically, three cards of a kind in cer-
tain games, as three kings or three queens.

Hath that great *pair-royal*

Of adamantine sisters late made trial

Of some new trade? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death:

My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,

As a devoted servant; and on Ithocles,

As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The game is counted . . . by fiftens, sequences, pairs,
and *pairials*, according to the numbers appertaining to the
partitions occupied by the half-peace.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

There goes but a *pair* of shears¹, there is little or no
difference.

Lucio. Thou thyself art a wicked villain, despite of all
grace.
First Gent. Well, there went but a *pair* of shears between
us.

There goes but a *pair* of shears between a promoter (in-
former) and a knave.
Ilwley, Match at Midnight, ii.

To contract a *pair*. See *contract*.—To expand a *pair*.
See *expand*.—*Syn.* 1-3. *Pair*, *Couple*, *Yoke*, *Brace*, *Dyad*,
Duad. *Pair* and *couple* properly express two individuals
or entities naturally or habitually going together or mak-

ing a set: as, a *pair* of horses, gloves, oars; a wedded *pair*;
a loving *couple*; but *pair* also means two things alike and
put together, and *couple* has by colloquial use come to be
often applied to two, however accidentally brought to-
gether: as, give him a *couple* of apples. *Yoke*, on the other
hand, applies only to two animals customarily yoked to-
gether: as, a *yoke* of oxen. *Brace* is rather a hunters' term,
with limited and peculiar application: as, a *brace* of par-
tridges, pistols, slugs. *Dyad* is used in philosophical and
mathematical language only. *Duad* is a special mathe-
matical word signifying an unordered pair.

pair¹ (pär), v. [= G. *pairen* = Sw. *para* = Dan. *parre*;
from the noun: see *pair*¹, n.] **I. in-**
trans. 1. To form a pair or pairs; specifically,
to be joined in pairs as birds are in the breed-
ing season; mate; couple.

Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*,
That never mean to part. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 154.

2. To suit; fit; match.

Had our prince,

Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had *pair*¹'d

Well with this lord. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 116.

This with the other should, at least, have *pair*¹'d.

Milton, S. A., l. 208.

Ethelinda!

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine.

Rome, The Royal Convert, iii.

To pair off. (a) To separate from a company in pairs
or couples.

At the end of the third set supper was announced; and
the party, *pairing* off like turtles, adjourned to the sup-
per-room. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, xlii.

(b) To abstain from voting by arrangement with a member
of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of
deliberative assemblies. See *pairing*¹.

The judges are certainly the hardest-worked class of
office-holders—except members of Congress in session,
and even they can *pair* off.

The Century, XXX. 329.

II. trans. 1. To join in couples; specifically,
to cause to mate: as, to *pair* a canary with a
siskin.

Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,
Though *paired* by Heaven, in Paradise were cursed.

Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 22.

Turtles and doves of differing hues unite,

And glossy jet is *pair*¹'d with shining white.

Pope, tr. of Ovid's Sappho to Phaon, l. 44.

2. To unite or assort in twos as well suited to
each other.

Virtue and grace are always *paired* together.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

The first summons, Cuckoo: of thy bill,

With its twin notes inseparably *paired*.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 14.

Innocent child and snow-white flower!

Well are ye *paired* in your opening hour.

Bryant, Innocent Child and Snow-white Flower.

pair², v. [ME. *pairen*, *payren*, *pairen*, by aphre-
nesis for *empairen*, *impair*: see *impair*¹.] **I.**
trans. To impair.

Life of this Langore, as my life brother,
That putteth to the payne and *paire* the sight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3588.

Whatsoever is new is unlooked for—and ever it mends
some, and *paire* others. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

II. intrans. To become impaired; deteriorate.

If the things that schulen perische & *paire*

Vnto this sighte thus smell bee,

Woe maist thou wite y am weel faire,

Of whom ech thing hath his bewte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

The life of man is such that either it *paireth* or amend-
eth.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

paired (pär'd), a. 1. Arranged in pairs; said of
corresponding parts situated on opposite sides
of the body, as the arms of a man, the wings of
insects, etc.—2. Mated, as any two individuals
of different sexes.—*Paired fins*, in *ichth.*, the lateral
fins, pectoral or ventral: distinguished from *median* or
vertical fins.

pairer¹ (pär'er), n. [ME. *peirer*; < *pair*² + -er¹.]
One who impairs or injures.

Enviouse mennis sein that I am a *peirer* of hooli scrip-
turis.

Wyclif, Prolog. to James.

pairialt, n. Same as *pair royal* (which see, un-
der *pair*¹).

pairing¹ (pär'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *pair*¹, v.]
In deliberative assemblies, a practice by which
two members belonging to opposite parties
agree that both shall be absent for a speci-
fied time, or that both shall abstain from vot-
ing on a particular question, so that a vote is
nullified on each side. Also called *pairing* off.

pairing² (pär'ing), n. [ME. *peyringe*; verbal
n. of *pair*², v.] Impairment; injury.

What profitit it to a man if he winne all the world, and
do *peyringe* to his soule?

Wyclif, Mark viii. 36.

pairing-time (pär'ing-tim), n. The time when
animals, as birds, pair for breeding; mating-
time.

pairment¹ (pär'ment), n. [ME. *peyrement*; <
*pair*² + -ment. Cf. *impairment*.] Impairment;
injury; damage.

Nethelasse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for the
cleer science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle
thingis *peyrement*.

Wyclif, Phil. iii. 8.

Engle his wife he drofe away, & held in *peyment*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 58.

pair-toed (pär'töd), a. In
ornith., yoke-toed or zygo-
daetyl; having the toes in
pairs, two before and two
behind. See *zygodactyl*.

pairtrick (pär'trik), n. A
dialectal (Scotch) form of
partridge.

pairwise (pär'wiz), adv. [*<*
*pair*¹ + -wise.] In pairs.

Such as continued refractory he
tied together by the boards, and
hung *pairwise* over poles. *Caityle*.

pais¹, n. A Middle English form of *peace*.

pais² (pä), n. [*<* OF. *pais*, F. *pays*, country: see
peasant.] In law, the people from among whom
a jury is taken.—*Act in pais*. See *act*.—*Estoppel*
in pais. See *estoppel*.—*In pais*, in *pays*, literally, in the
country, or in the community; in the knowledge or judg-
ment of the vicinage. The phrase, in its original use, has
no exact equivalent in modern English.—*Per pais*, by a
jury of the country. Questions of facts coming before the
common-law courts were mostly determined *per pais*. The
chief if not the only exception was where a question was
made as to a matter depending upon a record, in which
case no jury was called, but the trial was by bare inspec-
tion of the record. From these two classes of trials came
the custom of designating matters which if litigated could
not be determined by the record as matters in *pais*.

pais³, n. [W. *pais*, a coat, petticoat.] In *arch-*
aeol., a garment worn by the ancient Britons,
and perpetuated in the belted plaid. The name
is used alike by archaeologists for the plaid in one piece
and also for the filibeg. *H. S. Coming*, in *Jour. Brit. Ar-*
chaeol. Ass., X. 172; *Planché*, Hist. of Costume, p. 14.

paisano (Sp. pron. pä-ë-sü'nō), n. [Sp., lit.
rustic, peasant: see *peasant*.] The chaparral-
cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*.
See *Geococcyx*, and cut under *chaparral-cock*.
[Southwestern United States.]

pailet, n. and v. An obsolete form of *poise*.

paiblet, a. A Middle English form of *peace-*
able.

pairelt, n. A Middle English variant form of
poirelt.

pairtrick (pär'trik), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form
of *partridge*.

The *pairtrick* whirr'in' o'er the ley,

The swallow jinkin' round my shiel,

Amuse me at my spinning-wheel.

Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

paiwurt, n. An undetermined plant, said by
Halliwell to be the herb saxifrage. [Prov.
Eng.]

Paixhans gun. See *gun*¹.

pajamas (pä-jä'mäz), n. pl. [Also *pajantias*, *py-*
jamas; < Hind. *pājāmā*, in popular use *pājāmā*,
pājāmā, *pājāmā*, drawers (see def.), lit. 'leg-
garments,' < *pāc* (< Pers. *pār*), foot, leg (= E.
foot), + *jāmā*, garment.] Loose drawers or
trousers, usually of silk or silk and cotton, tied
round the waist with a cord, used by both sexes
in India, and adopted from the Mohammedans
by Europeans as a chamber garment. In collo-
quial or trade use the term is sometimes extended to in-
clude also covering for the upper part of the body.

pajero, n. [S. Amer.] A kind of small spot-
ted wild cat of South America, *Felis puyeros*:
sometimes taken as a generic name of the same:
same as *pampus-cat*.

pajockt, n. [Also (Sc.) *peajock*; < *pac*² (Se.
pac), earlier *pu*, *pa*, a peacock, + *Jock*², Se.
form of *Jack*¹.] A much-disputed word: in the
quotation from Hamlet considered by many
commentators to mean 'a peacock.'

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,

This realm dismantled was

Of Jove himself; and now reigns here

A very, very—*pajock*.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

Pajock is certainly equivalent to peacock. I have often
heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the
peacock the "peajock"; and their almost invariable name
for the turkey-cock is "bubly-jock."

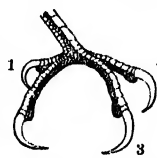
Dyce, quoted in *Furness's Hamlet*, p. 263.

Pajonism (päj'on-izm), n. [*<* *Pajon* (see def.)
+ -ism.] The system of doctrines promulgated
by Claude Pajon, a French Protestant clergy-
man of the seventeenth century, who denied all
immediate and special interferences by God in
either the course of events or the spiritual life
of the individual.

pak¹, n. and v. A Middle English form of *pack*¹.

pak² (pak), n. Same as *paca*.

pakald, n. [ME., appar. < *pak*, pack, + -ald,
var. of -ard.] A pack; burden.



Pair-toed or Zygodactyl Foot of Woodpecker, with digits 1, 2, 3, 4, of which the 4th is the re-versed one.

It forthes to fene me
This pakald here me bus (behooves)
Of all I plege and pleyn me.

York Plays, p. 148.

pake (pāk), *n.* *i.*; pret. and pp. *paked*, ppr. *paking*. A dialectal variant of *peak*², *peek*¹.

pakfong, *n.* See *pakfong*.

pakket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*¹.

pakoki, *n.* A Middle English form of *peacock*.

paktong (pak'tong), *n.* [Chinese, < *pek*, white, + *tung*, copper.] The Chinese name of the alloy known as *German silver* (which see, under *silver*). Also, erroneously, *packfong* or *pakfong*.

pal¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *pale*¹.

pal² (pal), *n.* [Also *pall*; said to be Gipsy. See the second quot.] Partner; mate; chum; accomplice. [Slang.]

Highborn Hidalgo,
With whom e'en the King himself quite as a *pal* goes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 68.

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel*. C. G. Leland, Eng. Gipsies and their Language, vi.

pala¹ (pā'lā), *n.*; pl. *pala* (lā). [NL., < L. *pala*, a spade, a shovel: see *pale*³, *peel*³, and *palus*².]

1. The flattened and spade-like fore tarsus of certain insects, usually employed for swimming. See *Corisidæ*.—2. One of the nodules or ossicles in the mouth-parts of some starfishes, as brittle-stars, borne upon the torus angularis, moved by proper muscles, and collectively serving as teeth. More fully called *pala angularis*.—3. The conessi-bark (which see, under *bark*²).—**Pala angularis**. See def. 2, *torus*, and cut under *Astrophyton*.

A number of short flat processes, the *pala angularis*, are articulated with it [the torus angularis of an ophiurid] and moved by special muscles. They doubtless perform the function of teeth. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

pala² (pā'lā), *n.* Same as *palay*, 1.

palabra (pa-lā'brī), *n.* [Sp., a word: see *palaver*, *parole*, and *parabole*.] A word; hence, speech; talk; palaver.

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity. Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 6. (Davies.)

palace (pal'ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pallace*; < ME. *palace*, *pals*, *palais*, *paleis*, *pales*, *pals*, *palays*, *paleys*, *paloys* (= OFries. *palas* = D. *palais* = MLG. *pals*, *palās*, *palās*, *palās*, *palās* = MHG. *palas*, G. *palast* = Sw. *palats* = Dan. *palads*, < OF. *palais*, *paleis*, *palais*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palais*, *palait*, *palaitz* = Sp. Pg. *palacio* = It. *palazzo* = AS. *palant*, *palantse* = OS. *palencea* = OFries. *palense* = OHG. *phalanza*, *phalanza*, *phalanza*, MHG. *phalanze*, *pfalze*, *paliza*, G. *pfalz*, < L. *palatium*, ML. also *palatium* (also **palantium* (?): cf. *palantia*, *palantate*), a palace, so called with ref. to the residence of the emperor Augustus on the Palatine hill in Rome (where Nero afterward built a more splendid residence), < *Palatium*, rarely *Pallatium* (Gr. *Παλάτιον*, *Παλάτιον*, *Παλάτιον*), the Palatine hill, supposed to have been named with ref. to *Pales*, a pastoral goddess; cf. Skt. *pālā*, a guardian, < √ *pā*, protect.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king or queen, a bishop, or other exalted personage lives: as, an imperial palace; a royal palace; a pontifical palace; a ducal palace.

And to have carried them to Cayre to have buylded his *palays* with ye same, and for yt entent he come to Bothlem in his owne pson to se them taken downe.

Sir R. Guyford, Fyrgymage, p. 36.

Thou seem'st a *palace*

For the crown'd Truth to dwell in.

Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 122.

Equally time-honoured is the use of the word *palace* to describe an English bishop's official residence. Yet there seems to be a feeling among the present bishops that it would be well to abandon it, and in one case (Lichfield) this has been done. N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 78.

Hence—2. A magnificent, grand, or stately dwelling-place; a magnificent mansion or building.

To a riche Cite hi both teume,

Vaire hi habbeth here in Inome

At one *palais* suth the riche,

The lord of thur linc nas non his liche.

Floriz and Blanchefur (E. E. T. S.), I. 87.

'Mid pleasures and *palaces* though we may roam,

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

J. H. Payne, Home, Sweet Home.

Crystal Palace. See *crystal*.—**Mayor of the palace**. See *mayor*.

palace-car (pal'ās-kār), *n.* A railway-car elegantly equipped, and furnished with reclining-chairs, sofas, etc. [U. S.]

The traveller no longer climbs the Continental Divide in a jolting coach and six or a laboring freight-wagon, but takes his ease in a Pullman *palace-car*.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, Supp., p. 57.

palace-court (pal'ās-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles around the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was abolished in 1849.

palaceous (pā-lā'shius), *a.* [*<* NL. *palaceus*, < L. *pala*, a shovel: see *pale*³.] In bot., having the edges decurrent on the support: said of a leaf as thus becoming spade-shaped. Gray.

palacious (pā-lā'shius), *a.* [*<* *palace* + *-ious*. Cf. *palatial*.] Palatial; like a palace; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* [*<* F. *paladin*, < It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin* = Pg. *paladim*, *paladino*, < ML. *palatinus*, a warrior, orig. one of the imperial household: see *palatine*¹.] In the cycle of romances of Charlemagne, one of the knightly champions who accompanied that monarch to war; hence, by extension, a knight errant; a heroic champion.

He seems to have imagined himself some doughty *paladin* of romance. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carolingian emperors. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in mediæval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. Isaac Taylor.

pala, *n.* Plural of *pala*¹.

pala-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pale-*.

Palaearctic, *a.* See *Palaearctic*.

Palæchinidæ (pā-lē-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæchinus* + *-idæ*.] The representative family of *Palæchinoidæ* or paleozoic tessellated sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Palæchinus*. It is commonly regarded as conterminous with the higher group, and contains numerous genera.

palæchinoid (pā-lē-ki'noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tessellated sea-urchins or *Palæchinoidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæchinoidæ*.

Palæchinoidæ (pā-lē-ki-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæchinus* + *-oidæ*.] An order or suborder of paleozoic sea-urchins having pluriserial interambulacral plates. See *Tessellata*.

Palæchinus (pā-lē-ki'nus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Palæchinus*, < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *ἐχίνος*, sea-urchin: see *Echinus*.] The typical genus of *Palæchinidæ*, founded by Seouler in 1840. *P. sphaericus* is a Carboniferous species.

palæichthyan (pā-lē-ik'thi-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Palæichthys* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *palæichthyic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæichthyæ*.

Palæichthyæ (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *ἰχθύς*, pl. *ἰχθύες*, fish.] In Günther's system of classification, one of four subclasses of fishes, composed of the *Chondropterygii* and the *Ganoidæ*, or the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. It is characterized by the presence of an optic chiasm and the development of a contractile conus arteriosus, with several pairs of valves to the heart.

palæichthyic (pā-lē-ik'thi-ik), *a.* [*<* NL. *Palæichthys* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Palæichthyæ*: as, a *palæichthyic* type of structure; a *palæichthyic* fauna. Also *palæichthyan*. Encyc. Brit., XII. 676.

Palæmon (pā-lē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *Palæmon*, < Gr. *Παλαίμων*, a sea-god.] The typical genus of *Palæmonidæ*. It contains numerous species, commonly called *prawns*, found in both fresh and salt water of various parts of the world, some attaining a length of nearly two feet. Such are the East Indian *P. carinus* and the West Indian *P. jamaicensis*. A smaller prawn of this genus, *P. ohionis*, is found in the Ohio river. The name is an old one, and has been applied with great latitude to forms now placed in other genera.

Palæmonidæ (pal-ē-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæmon* + *-idæ*.] A family of caridean macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palæmon*, and containing numerous species known as *shrimps* and *prawns*.

pala-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*.

Palæcarida (pā-lē-ō-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a kind of small lobster.] One of two main series of *Crustacea* (the other being *Neocarida*), represented by the earlier and more generalized types of crustaceans, of which the king-crabs are the only living representatives. They abound in the paleozoic age, almost to the exclusion of other forms. Packard names *Palæcarida* as a subclass with two "orders," *Trilobita* and *Merostomata*, the latter including *Euryptera*. The term is synonymous with *Merosto-*

mata in the widest sense, and also with *Oligoneurina*. See these words, *Pacilopoda*, and *Hematobranchia*.

Palæocaris (pā-lē-ōk'ā-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a small crustacean.] A genus of fossil crustaceans founded by Meek and Worthen in 1865 upon *P. typus*, a synthetic form, of Carboniferous age, from the North American coal-measures, subsequently giving name to an extensive group of crustaceans, the *Palæocarida*, which it represents.

Palæocircus (pā-lē-ō-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *κύρκος*, a kind of hawk or falcon of wheeling flight, < *κύρκος*, a ring, circle: see *circle*, *circus*.] A genus of fossil birds of prey founded by Milne-Edwards (1870) upon remains from the Miocene of Europe. The species is named *P. cuvieri*.

Palæocrina (pā-lē-ōk'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Palæocrinus*, q. v.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea*: distinguished from *Neocrina*.

palæocrinoid (pā-lē-ō-kri'noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæocrinoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæocrinoidea*.

Palæocrinoidea (pā-lē-ō-kri-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæocrina* + *-oidæ*.] A suborder or superfamily of *Crinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, and containing all the earlier extinct crinoids; encrinites, or fossil crinoids.

Palæocrinus (pā-lē-ōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Palæodictyoptera (pā-lē-ō-dik-ti-op'tē-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + NL. *Dictyoptera*, q. v.] An order of insects, now extinct, the remains of which have been found in Permian and older rocks. They appear to have combined the characters of the *Hemiptera* and the *Neuroptera*, as is well shown in one of the genera, *Eugereon*. This was a gigantic form, having net-veined wings recalling those of *Neuroptera*, while the mouth-parts were formed into a beak like that of the *Hemiptera*.

Palæogæa (pā-lē-ō-jē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *γαια*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Old World; the eastern hemisphere: the opposite of *Neogæa*. It includes four of Selater's six faunal regions—the Palaæretic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian.

palæogæan, palæogæan (pā-lē-ō-jē-ān), *a.* [*<* NL. *Palæogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Palæogæa*.

Palæonemertea (pā-lē-ō-nē-mēr'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of anoplomermertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea*, having the lowest and most primitive organization in *Nemertea*, whence the name. The group is represented by such genera as *Carinella*, *Cephalothrix*, and *Polia*.

palæonemertean (pā-lē-ō-nē-mēr'tē-ān), *a. and n.* [*<* NL. *Palæonemertea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Palæonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæonemertea*.

palæonemertine (pā-lē-ō-nē-mēr'tēn), *a. and n.* Same as *palæonemertean*.

Palæonemertini (pā-lē-ō-nem-ēr-tī-nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hubrecht), < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of anoplomermertean worms, containing those having no fissures on the sides of the head: contrasted with *Schizonemertini*. The mouth is behind the ganglia, and the proboscis is unarmed. It corresponds to a family *Gymnocephalidæ*. Synonymous with *Palæonemertea*.

Palæoniscidæ (pā-lē-ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæoniscus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes, named from the genus *Palæoniscus*. They have a fusiform body covered with rhombic ganoid scales; a persistent notochord, but ossified vertebral arches; the tall heterocercal, and the fins with fulcrs; the dorsal fin short; the branchiostegals numerous, the foremost pair being developed as broad gulars; and the teeth small, and conic or cylindric. The forms, all now extinct, were numerous in the Paleozoic epoch, extending from the Devonian to the Liassic formations.

palæoniscoid (pā-lē-ō-nis'oid), *a.* [*<* *Palæoniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Palæoniscidæ*: related to or possessing the characters of the *Palæoniscidæ*.

Palæoniscus (pā-lē-ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *νίσκος*, a sea-fish, cod: see *Oniscus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Palæoniscidæ*. Agassiz, 1833.—2. A genus of fossil crustaceans.

Palæophis (pā-lē-ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil ophiidians of Eocene age, founded by Owen, forming the earliest known representatives of

the order *Ophiidia*. *P. totipicus* was a species about 15 feet long, whose remains occur in the Sheppey clay. *P. typus*, from the Eocene of Bracklesham, was a larger species, 30 feet long, apparently resembling a python or boa-constrictor.

Palaeophycus (pā'lē-ō-fī'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φύκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Hall to certain markings found in various localities in New York in the calciferous sandstone (Lower Silurian). These markings were supposed to represent some kind of seaweed. Some of the Lower Silurian fossils included in the genera *Palaeochorda*, *Palaeophycus*, *Scolithus*, etc., are considered to be the tracks or burrows of worms. Their nature and affinities are extremely doubtful.

The genus *Palaeophycus* of Hall includes a great variety of uncertain objects, of which only a few are true Algae. Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 38.

Palaeopteris (pā-lē-ōp'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Schimper (1869). The ferns included in this genus differ from the living *Adiantum* in some details of fructification, and under the name of *Palaeopteris* are included species previously referred by authors to the genera *Cylopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Naglerathia*, and others. This genus, as constituted by Schimper, is chiefly of Devonian age; but several species supposed to belong to it are reported from the Carboniferous. Same as *Archaeopteris*. Dawson, 1871.

Palaeorhynchidae (pā'lē-ō-rīng'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeorhynchus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Palaeorhynchus*. They have a long compressed body, long vertical fins, a long beak (toothless or with very small teeth), the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back, the anal reaching from the vent to the caudal, the caudal forked, and the ventrals thoracic in position and composed of several rays. The species are all extinct; they lived during the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary, and, as is supposed, in the deep sea.

Palaeorhynchus (pā'lē-ō-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ῥίγχος*, snout, beak.] An extinct genus of fishes which were provided with an elongated beak resembling that of the swordfish, and which form the type of the family *Palaeorhynchidae*.

Palaeornis (pā-lē-ōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of *Palaeornithinae*, founded by Vigors in 1825: so called because some bird of this kind was known to the ancients of Greece and Rome. One species was named by Linnaeus *P. alexandri*, on the supposition that it was that mentioned by Onesicritus, a historian of Alexander the Great. These birds are known as *ring-parrots*, from the characteristic collar around the neck. *P. torquatus* is the common ring-parrot of India, in parts of which country it abounds, sometimes in flocks of thousands. This appears to be the bird often figured as an attribute or accessory of some of the Hindu goddesses in sculpture and painting, like the owl of Minerva or the dove of Venus. *Palaeornis* is the largest as well as the name-giving genus of its group, with upward of 20 species, inhabiting chiefly the Oriental regions, but also Africa. The general color is green, the bill wax-red in the male, the lores feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings pointed, and the form rather lithe. The voice is very loud and harsh, but the birds may be taught to talk a little, and prove tractable in confinement. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

Palaeornithidae (pā'lē-ōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-idae*.] The *Palaeornithinae* elevated to the rank of a family. In Garrod's arrangement, the usual scope of the group is extended to include the cockatoos, which are generally placed in a separate family, *Cacatidae*; in this case the family is divided into two subfamilies, *Palaeornithinae* and *Cacatinae*.

Palaeornithinae (pā'lē-ōr-ni-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidae*, typified by the genus *Palaeornis*, found in the Austroriparian region, India, and Africa, including Madagascar. They are technically distinguished by the presence of two carotids, and the absence of an ambiens. See *Palaeornis*.

palaeornithine (pā-lē-ōr-ni-thin), *a.* [*Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Palaeornithidae*; possessing the characters of the *Palaeornithidae*: as, *palaeornithine* genera.

palaeosaur (pā'lē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*Palaeosaurus*.] A fossil reptile of the genus *Palaeosaurus*.

Palaeosauria (pā'lē-ō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Palaeosaurus*.] A group of reptiles named from the genus *Palaeosaurus*. Also *Palaeosaurii*. Agassiz, 1835.

Palaeosaurus (pā'lē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles based by Geoffroy on teeth of Triassic age, referred by Owen to his order *Thecodontia*, later considered to belong to the *Dinosauria*.

palaeoselachian (pā'lē-ō-sē-lā'ki-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Palaeoselachii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palaeoselachii*.

Palaeoselachii (pā'lē-ō-sē-lā'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Selachii*, *q. v.*] A suborder of *Selachioidei*, represented alone by the family *Notidanidae*: distinguished from *Neoselachii*. W. A. Haswell.

Palaeospalax (pā-lē-ōs'pa-laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπίλαξ*, a mole.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, based by Owen upon remains found, along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver, in a lacustrine deposit at Ostend on the Belgian coast. The type species, *P. magnus*, was as large as a hedgehog.

Palaeospiza (pā'lē-ō-spī-zū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind.] A genus of apparently passerine fossil birds founded by J. A. Allen in 1878 upon remains from the insect-bearing shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species is named *P. bella*. It was little larger than a sparrow. The specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, plainly showing the impress of the feathers, which are rarely visible in ornithichnites.

Palaeostoma (pā-lē-ōs'tō-mū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sea-urchins: same as *Leskia*, 2.

palaeothere (pā'lē-ō-thēr), *n.* [*Palaeotherium*.] An animal of the genus *Palaeotherium*, or the family *Palaeotheriidae*.

palaeotherian, **palaeotherian** (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [*Palaeotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *palaeotheres* or *Palaeotheriidae*, or having their characters.

Palaeotheriidae (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Palaeotherium*, and including also such genera as *Propalaeotherium* and *Palaplotherium* (or *Plagioplotherium*). These animals lived in late Eocene and Miocene times, and were of a general tapir-like aspect. They had the typical number of 44 teeth, interrupted by wide diastemata; the canines were well developed; the skull was tapir-like; and there were but three toes on the fore feet, as well as on the hind. Also *Palaeotheriidae*.

palaeotheriodont (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-ō-dont), *a.* [*Palaeotherium* + *-odont*.] In *odontolog.*, noting a form of dentition characteristic of the *Palaeotheriidae*, in which the upper molars have the external tubercles longitudinal and suberect in section, the inner being united with them by obliquely transverse crests.

Palaeotherium (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Palaeotheriidae*, first discovered in the gypsum of



Palaeotherium magnus.

the Paris basin, of Upper Eocene age. The original species is named *P. magnus*. Several others have been described. — 2. [*c.*] A species of this genus; a *palaeothere*.

palaeotheroid (pā'lē-ō-thē'roid), *a.* [*Palaeotherium* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the genus *Palaeotherium*; related to or resembling the *Palaeotheriidae*.

Palaeotringa (pā'lē-ō-trīng'gū), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palaeotrynga*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τρίγγα*, a kind of wagtail.] A genus of fossil mesozoic birds, based by Marsh in 1870 upon remains of Upper Cretaceous age from the greensand of New Jersey. They were snipe-like birds apparently, and seem to have been originally discovered by Dr. S. G. Morton in 1834. Several species have been described, as *P. vetus*, *P. vagans*, and *P. littoralis*. The last-named was as large as a curlew.

palaeotype, **paleotype** (pā'lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [*Palaeos*, old, ancient, + *τύπος*, stamp, impression, type: see *type*.] A phonetic system of spelling devised by Alexander J. Ellis, in which the introduction of new types is avoided by the distinctive use of all the available present forms (italics, roman, small capital, etc.) of the old types, some of them being turned and thus made to do double duty. Compare *Glossic* and *Nomic*.

palæste (pā-les'tē), *n.* [*Palæstus*, later form of *palastus* = *palatium*, the palm of the hand, hence a palm, four fingers' breadth: see *palm*.] An ancient Greek measure of length, the fourth

part of a foot, or about 3.1 English inches. Also *dochme*, *dactylodochme*.

palæstra, *n.* See *palestra*.

palestiological, **palestologist**, etc. See *palestiological*, etc.

palafitte (pal'a-fit), *n.* [*F. palafitte*, < It. *palafitta*, a fence of piles, Olt. also *palificata*, a fence of piles, a palisade, < *palificare* = *F. pali-fier*, make a foundation of piles: see *palification*.] In *archæol.*, a lake-dwelling or hut of prehistoric times constructed on piles over the surface of a lake or other body of water. This name is given especially to the remains of this character found in many of the lakes of Switzerland and the neighboring lakes of Italy. (Closely similar structures are actually in use in New Guinea and elsewhere.)

palagonite (pa-lag'ō-nit), *n.* [*Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it is found, + *-ite*.] A volcanic rock closely allied to basalt and having a decidedly vitreous structure. Fragments of palagonite having a more or less angular form, and intermixed with small pieces and dust of basaltic lava, form the so-called palagonite-tuff, which occurs in large quantity in Iceland, Sicily, the Elbe (in Germany), and other volcanic districts.

palagonitic (pa-lag'ō-nit'ik), *a.* [*palagonite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 189.

palama (pal'a-mū), *n.*; *pl. palamæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In *ornith.*, the webbing or webbed state of the toes of a bird, constituted by any of the conditions known as *totipalmation*, *palmation*, and *semipalmation*, according as all four toes or the three front toes are webbed, or the front toes are only partly webbed. See cuts under *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

palamate (pal'a-māt), *a.* [*NL. palama* + *-ate*.] Having a palama or palamæ; more or less palmate or webbed, as a bird's feet.

Palamatism (pal'a-mā-tizm), *n.* [*Palamas* (see *Palamite*) + *-ism*.] In *ch. hist.*, the doctrines of the Palamites. See *Palamite*.

The movement was as much a political as a religious one, and may as fitly be named, as it was named, Catechism as *Palamatism*. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 872, note.

Palamedea (pal-a-mē'dē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. *Παλαμήδης*, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a hero who lost his life before Troy, famed for his supposed inventions; prob. 'inventor,' < *παλάμη*, the hand, craft, device, art: see *palm*.] The typical genus of the family *Palamedeidae*, containing one species, *P. cornuta*, the kamichi or horned screamer. The general aspect of the bird is very peculiar; the bill is shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the legs are long and massive, with the tibia naked below, the toes long, with



Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

long straight claws and hallux incumbent; the wing has a pair of stout spurs, median pal and phalangeal; and the head has a slender recurved horn, 5 or 6 inches long. Synonymous with *Anhema*.

Palamedæ (pal-a-mē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Palamedea*.] In Slater's system of classification (1880), an order of birds, containing only the family *Palamedeidae*.

palamedean (pal-a-mē'dē-an), *a.* [*Palamedea* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Palamedeidae*, and especially to the genus *Palamedea*, or having their characters.

Palamedeidae (pal'a-mē'dē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palamedea* + *-idae*.] A family of chenomorph birds, represented by the genera *Palamedea* and *Chauna*, forming a separate suborder, *Palamedæ* or *Anhimoidæ*, related to the lamellirostral birds and to the *Actitorides*; the kamichis and chahnas. The skull is simply desmognathous, with recurved mandibular angle, conforming in

general to the lamellirostral type, though not in the shape of the rostral part; the tracheal structure is likewise anserine; the alimentary canal is very long, with associated caeca situated high up, and provided with special sphincters; the pterygoid is almost uniform, having only auxiliary arteries; and the whole body, as well as the skeleton, is remarkably pneumatic. There are only 2 genera, with 3 species, *Palamedea cornuta*, *Chauna chavaria*, and *C. derbiana*. *Anhimidae* is a synonym. Also *Palamedeidae*, as a subfamily.

Palamite (pal'a-mīt), *n.* [*< Palam(as) (see def.) + -ite.*] One of the followers of Gregory Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the fourteenth century. Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the eleventh century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be increased and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the *Uncreated Light of Mount Tabor*. The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor John Cantacuzene, and their doctrine was affirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Masaliana*. Also *Hesychast*, *Uncreated Light*.

palampore, palampore (pal'am-pōr, pal'em-pōr), *n.* [*< palampour, palampour, pallampoor; prob. so named from the town of Palampur in India.*] A flowered-chintz bed-cover of a kind formerly made at many places in India, but now extensively elsewhere, and used all over the East.

Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Betteloes, *Palampores*, Bafts, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen.

Tom Brown, Works, I. 213. (Davies.)

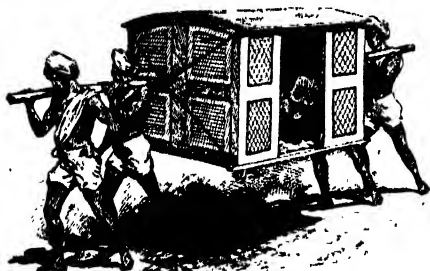
Scraps of costly India chintzes and *palampours* were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

palandriet, *n.* See *palander*.

palankas (pa-lung'kas), *n.* [*Turk. palangha, a small fort or stockade.*] A kind of permanent entrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses. [Turkey.]

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *palankin*, *palanchine* (also *palankee*, *palkee*); *< F. palanquin = It. palanchino = Sp. palanquin, < Pg. palanquin = Javanese palangki, palangan, < Pali palanki, Hind. palki, palaki, a palanquin (cf. Hind. palang, a bed, couch), < Skt. palyanka, Prakrit pallanka, a couch, a bed.*] A covered conveyance, generally for one person, used in India and elsewhere in the East, borne by means of poles on the shoulders of four or six men. The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and



Palanquin.

as much in height, with wooden shutters made on the principle of the Venetian blind. It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the European residents, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have caused it to be almost wholly abandoned by Europeans. In Japan the palanquin is called *norimon*, and is suspended from a pole or beam passing over the top. A similar conveyance called a *kras-tai* is extensively used in some parts of China; it is, however, furnished with long shafts before and behind instead of the pole, and is carried by mules. Compare *kago*.

Palanchines or little litters . . . are very commodious for the way.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 221.

The better sort [in India] ride upon Elephants, or are carried on men's shoulders in Sedans, which they call *Palankees*.

S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 47.

King Solomon made himself a *palanquin*

Of the wood of Lebanon.

(Ant. III. 9 (revised version).)

Palapterygidae (pa-lap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Palapteryx (-yg-) + -idae.*] A family of subfossil birds of great size, found in New Zealand, of dinornithine characters and much resembling the moas, but differing therefrom in possessing a hallux, being thus four-toed, like the apteryx. Like the *Dinornithidae*, they were contemporary with man, but are now extinct. The family is composed of two genera, *Palapteryx* and *Euryapteryx*, each of two species.

Palapteryx (pa-lap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palapteryx*, *< Gr. παλαίος*, ancient, + NL.

apteryx, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Palapterygidae*. Owen, 1846.

Palauquias (pal-a-kwi's-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), *< Palauquium + -es.*] A tribe of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceae*, typified by the genus *Palauquium*, besides which it includes the two genera *Bassia* and *Pycnan-dra*, and in all about 96 species.

Palauquium (pal-lā'kwi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blanco, 1837), from the native name in the Philippine Islands.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceae* and the suborder *Eusapotaceae*, type of the tribe *Palauquias*, having 6 sepals, 6 petals, and 12 stamens. There are about 60 species, found mainly in the East Indies. They are trees charged with abundant milky juice, and often reach great size. They bear rigid leaves, shining or closely covered with minute red or brown hairs, and clusters of rather small flowers at the nodes. *P. Gutta* is the true gutta-percha tree, formerly referred to different related genera. See *gutta-percha* and *Isanandra*.

palasinet, *a.* [ME., *< OF. palasin*, fem. *palasine*, of the palace, *< palais*, palace: see *palace*. Cf. *palatine*.] Belonging to a palace.

These grete ladies *palasins*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6862.

palas-kino (pal'as-kē'nō), *n.* See *kino*.

palas-tree (pal'as-trē), *n.* See *Butea* and *kino*.

palata, *n.* Plural of *palatum*.

palatability (pal'a-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< palatable + -ity (see -bility).*] Palatableness.

palatable (pal'a-tā-bl), *a.* [*< palate + -able.*] Agreeable to the taste or palate; savory; such as may be relished, either literally or figuratively.

There was a time when sermon-making was not so *palatable* to you as it seems to be at present.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xix.

At each meal . . . she missed all sense of appetite: *palatable* food was as ashes and sawdust to her.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

palatableness (pal'a-tā-bl-nēs), *n.* The character of being palatable or agreeable to the taste, literally or figuratively.

palatably (pal'a-tā-bli), *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

palatal (pal'a-tal), *a. and n.* [= *F. palatal = Sp. Pg. palatal, < NL. palatialis*, of the palate, *< L. palatum*, palate: see *palate*.] I. *a.* 1. In anat., of or pertaining to the palate; palatine: as, *palatal* arteries, nerves, muscles; the *palatal* plate of the maxillary bone. Also *palatal*.—2. Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds. See II., 2.—**Palatal glands**, *index*. Same as *palatine glands*, *index* (which see, under *palatine*).

II. *n.* 1. A palatine bone or palate-bone proper, one of a pair, right and left, of facial bones entering into the formation of the hard palate. They exhibit the utmost diversity of shape and relative size, but preserve constant position and relation in the bony framework of the upper jaw, where they are interposed between the supramaxillary bones in front and the pterygoid bones behind, and thus form an integral part of the preoral visceral arch. In their simplest form, the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries. Their connection with the latter is closest, most frequently by fixed suture or ankylosis; with the former it is usually freer, often by movable articulation. There are many modifications of these bones in the lower vertebrates, and in the higher the tendency is to shortening, widening, heightening, and complete fixation, with some connections not acquired in lower animals. Such modifications reach a climax in man, where the palatals have a singular shape somewhat like the letter L, and very extensive articulations with no fewer than five other bones—the sphenoid, ethmoid, supramaxillary, maxillatubular, vomer—and with each other. The bone here consists of a horizontal part, or palatal plate, which extends mesad and meets its fellow of the opposite side, thus forming the back part of the bony palate, and of a vertical plate which reaches into the orbit of the eye by a part called the *orbital process*. Each bone thus enters into the formation of the walls of three cavities, of the mouth, nose, and eye; it also assists to form three fossae, the zygomatic, sphenomaxillary, and pterygoid; it bounds part of the sphenomaxillary fissure, and contributes to closure of the orifice of the antrum of Highmore. The bone furnishes attachment in man to the zygomatic uvulae muscle, the tensor palati, the superior constrictor of the pharynx, and both internal and external pterygoid muscles. Notwithstanding its complexity of figure and relations, it is a simple or single bone, developed in membrane from one center of ossification. See cuts under *Anura*, *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *desmognathus*, *dromognathus*, *Felidae*, *palatoquadrate*, *Physeterinae*, *Python*, and *sphenoid*.

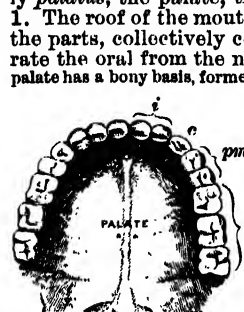
2. A sound usually produced by the upper surface of the tongue against a part of the palate further forward than that at which our *k* and *g* are made; but sometimes used of any sound made between the tongue and any part of the hard or soft palate. Thus, the German *ch* of *ich* is called *palatal*, and that of *ach* guttural: the Sanskrit has *palatal* sounds distinguished from gutturals; our *t* and *c* and *y* are called *palatal*, as also the compound *ch* and *j*. The term is a loose one, and requires definition as used by any authority.

palatalization (pal'a-tal-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< palatalize + -ation.*] A making palatal; a conversion (especially of gutturals) into palatal sounds, as of *k* into *ch*, *g* into *j*, *s* into *sh*.

The palatalization of the guttural does not necessitate the coloring of the vowel. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 228.

palatalize (pal'a-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palatalized*, ppr. *palatalizing*. [*< palatal + -ize.*] To make palatal; change from a guttural to a palatal pronunciation.

palate (pal'ät), *n.* [*< ME. palat, palet, < OF. palat, *palet (F. palais, arising from a confusion between palais, palace, and *palet, *palé, the vernacular OF. form) = It. palato (cf. Sp. Pg. paladar, < L. as if *palatäre), < L. palatum, rarely palatus, the palate, the roof of the mouth.*] 1. The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose; the parts, collectively considered, which separate the oral from the nasal cavity. Most of the palate has a bony basis, formed of the maxillary bones and



Human Palate, with teeth of upper jaw.
m, molars; pm, premolars;
c, canines; i, incisors.

palate-bones, or of special plates or processes of these bones, the extent of which represents the bony or hard palate. Behind this, and continuous therewith, in man and many other animals, is the soft palate, a musculomembranous fold or curtain hanging down between the back part of the buccal cavity and the upper part of the pharynx, technically called the *velum palati* or *veil of the palate*. The uvula hangs from the middle of the free edge of this velum, and its sides are continuous with the contracted walls of the passage, called the *pillars* or *arches of the palate*, and constituting the isthmus of the fauces. In osteology the term *palate* is of course restricted to the bony parts. In fishes the palate is that part of the roof of the mouth which corresponds to the palatal bones, behind the vomer and in front of the pharyngeals. See *palatal*, *n.*, 1, and cuts under *dromognathus*, *mouth*, *nasal*, and *tooth*.

2. Taste; relish: from the idea that the palate is the organ of taste. The smaller or middle-sized Pikes being, by the most and choicest palates, observed to be the best meat.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 130.

A very keen sense of the pleasure of the *palate* is looked upon as in a certain degree discreditable.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 87.

3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

No man can fit your *palate* but the prince.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 4.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen.

T. Baker, On Learning.

They are too much infected with mythology and metaphorical affectations to suit the *palate* of the present day.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 1.

4. In bot., the projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla, more or less completely closing the throat, as in *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum*.—5. In entom., the epipharynx, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Cleft palate**, a congenital defect of the palate such as to leave a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth.

palate (pal'ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palated*, ppr. *palating*. [*< palate, n.*] To perceive by the taste; taste.

You are plebeians.

If they be senators: and they are no less When, both your voices blended, the great 'st taste Most palates theirs.

Shak., Cor., III. 1. 104.

Such pleasure as the pained sense *palates* not For weariness, but at one taste undoes The heart of its strong sweet.

A. C. Swinburne, Two Dreams.

palate-mant (pal'ät-man), *n.* An epicure or gastronomer. [Rare.]

That *palate-mant* shall pass in silence.

Fuller, Worthies, II. 382.

palate-myograph (pal'ät-mi'ō-gräf), *n.* An instrument for obtaining a tracing of the movements of the soft palate.

palatial (pā-lā'shāl), *a.* [= *OF. palatial, palaciel = Pg. palacial, < ML. as if *palatialis, < L. palatium*, palace: see *palace*.] Of or pertaining to a palace; resembling or befitting a palace; magnificent. Also *palatian*.

palatial (pā-lā'shāl), *a. and n.* [Irreg. for *palatal*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Palatial: as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. Barrows.

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatian (pā-lā'shāl), *a.* [*< ML. as if *palatiana, < L. palatium*, a palace: see *palace*.] Same as *palatial*. Disraeli, Sybil, p. 45.

palatic (pā-lat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< palate + -ic.*] I. *a.* Palatal; palatine: as, *palatic* teeth.

The three labials, b, p, m, are parallel to the three givals, t, d, n, and to the three palatals, k, g, l.

Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 88.

II. n. A palatal.

palatiform (pā-lā'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + forma, form.*] In entom., noting the lingua (properly the lingula) when it is closely united to the inner surface of the labium, as in many *Coleoptera*. Kirby.

palatiglossus (pā-lā-ti-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatiglossi* (-i). [*N.L.*] Same as *palatoglossus*.

palatinate (pa-lat'i-nāt), *n.* [*< F. palatinat = Sp. Pg. palatinado = It. palatinato, < ML. *palatinatus, the province of a palatine, < palatinus, a palatine: see palatine¹.*] The office or dignity of a palatine; the province or dominion of a palatine. Specifically [*cap.*], in German hist., formerly an electorate of the empire, consisting of the Lower or Rhine Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1620 these were separated, the Upper Palatinate and the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited; in consequence of the treaties of Lunéville (1801) and of Paris (1814-15), Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

It was enacted that . . . each palatinate should elect in its dieties its own judges. J. Adams, Works, IV. 365.

The palatinates of England were five counties palatine, but in Ireland the term palatinate has been applied to a county, province, and kingdom.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III. 370.

palatine¹ (pal'ā-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. palatin (OF. also palasin: see palatine²) = Sp. Pg. It. palatino, < L. palatinus, belonging to the imperial abode or to the Palatine hill, ML. palatinus, palatinus, palentinus (in full, comes palatinus), a title given to one who had any office in the palace of a prince, a palatine (whence also, in a particular use, paladin, q. v.), < palatium, the Palatine hill, a palace: see palace.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a palace: applied originally to persons holding office or employment in a royal palace. Hence—2. Possessing royal privileges: as, a count palatine.

For the name of *palatine*, know that in antient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of count palatine was, but so that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue. Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

He explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the princess palatine.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 375.

Count palatine. See def. 2 and count².—**County palatine.** See county¹.—**Earl palatine.** In Eng. hist., same as *count palatine*.—**Electoral palatine.** the ruler of the electoral palatinate in Germany, and an elector of the old German empire. —**Palatine earldom.** in Eng. hist., same as *county palatine*.

II. n. 1. Originally, one who was attached to the palace of the Roman emperor. In the Byzantine empire, an official charged with the administration of the emperor's private treasure, or the body of administrators of finance. In medieval France and Germany, a high administrative or judicial official; later, the ruler of a palatinate. (See *count palatine*, under count².) By the Fundamental Constitutions of South Carolina, 1690, the oldest of the proprietors was given the title of *palatine*; the palatine's court was a court consisting of the eight proprietors. The same name is sometimes given to the proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was a palatinate from 1634 to 1692, and from 1715 to 1776.

2†. A fur tippet.

Palatine. That which used to be called a *subtle-tippet*, but that name is changed. Ladies Dict., 1694.

palatine² (pal'ā-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. palatin = Sp. Pg. It. palatino, < NL. *palatinus, of the palate, < L. palatum, palate: see palate.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate; palatal: as, the *palatine bones*; *palatine teeth* of fishes. See *maxillopalatine*, *sphenopalatine*, *pterygopalatine*.—**Anterior palatine canal.** See canal¹.—**Palatine arch.** See palate, 1.—**Palatine artery.** (a) *Ascending palatine.* a branch of the facial, supplying the glands, muscles, and mucous membrane of the soft palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (b) *Inferior,* same as *ascending palatine*. (c) *Descending palatine,* a branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the posterior palatine canal to supply the mucous membrane, glands, and gum of the hard palate. (d) *Of pharyngeal,* a branch supplying the soft palate, sometimes of considerable size, when the ascending palatine is small. (e) *Superior,* same as *descending palatine*.—**Palatine canal.** See *anterior palatine canal* (under canal¹), and *posterior palatine canal*, below.—**Palatine cells,** the sinuses of the orbital part of the palate-bone, usually continuous with those of the ethmoid.—**Palatine duct.** Same as *palatine canal*.—**Palatine foramina or fossae.** See *foramen*.—**Palatine glands,** numerous small glands of the palate, opening into the mouth. Also *palatal glands*.—**Palatine index,** the ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the hard palate to its maximum length multiplied by 100.—**Palatine nerves,** three branches, the anterior, middle, and posterior, of Meckel's ganglion, collectively known as the *descending palatine*, passing through the posterior palatine canals and distributed to the hard and soft pal-

ate, tonsil, and membrane of the nose.—**Palatine process.** See *process*.—**Palatine ridges,** the transverse rugosities of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Palatine suture,** the median suture of the bony palate.—**Palatine vein.** (a) *Inferior,* a tributary of the facial vein from the soft palate. (b) *Superior,* one of several branches of the pterygoid plexus of the internal maxillary vein.—**Posterior palatine canal,** a canal for the passage of vessels and nerves, opening at the posterior part of the bony palate, on the outer side of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone. It leads from the sphenomaxillary fossa, and is formed by grooves in the contiguous surfaces of the palate-bone and maxilla.—**Transverse palatine suture,** the suture between the horizontal plate of the palatine and the palatine process of the maxilla.

II. n. One of the palatal bones; a palatal. **Palatine³** (pal'ā-tin), *a.* [*< Pallet (see def.) + -ine.*] Pertaining to the village of Pallet, near Nantes, the birthplace of Abelard. Thus, the school of Abelard is sometimes referred to as the *Palatine school*.

palatinite (pa-lat'i-nit), *n.* [*< palatine (?) + -ite².*] 1. A variety of augite porphyry containing much enstatite. Rosenbusch.—2. A diabasic variety of tholeiite (which see). Laspeyres. **palatopharyngeus** (pā-lā'ti-fā-rin-jō'us), *n.* Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

palati-tensor (pā-lā'ti-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *palati-tensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [*N.L.*, < *L. palatum, palate, + NL. tensor.*] Same as *tensor palati*. See *tensor*.

palatitis (pal'ā-ti'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palatum, palate, + -itis.*] In *pathol.* inflammation of the palate.

palative¹ (pal'ā-tiv), *a.* [*< palate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to the palate; pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Glut not thy sense with *palative* delights.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

palatoglossal (pā-lā'tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + -al.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue.—**Palatoglossal fold,** the anterior pillar of the fauces.

II. n. The palatoglossus. **palatoglossus** (pā-lā'tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatoglossi* (-i). [*N.L.*, < *L. palatum, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.*] A small muscle in the anterior pillar of the palate, attached to the styloglossus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also *palatiglossus*, *glossopalatinus*, *glossostaphylinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium*.

palatognathous (pal'ā-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.*] Having congenital fissure of the palate.

palatomaxillary (pā-lā'tō-mak'si-lū-ri), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + maxilla, jaw, + -ary.*] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the superior maxillary bone; maxillopalatine: as, the *palatomaxillary suture*.—**Palatomaxillary apparatus,** in *ichth.* See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Palatomaxillary artery.** Same as *superior palatine artery*.—**Palatomaxillary canal,** the posterior palatine canal (which see, under *palatine²*).

palatonasal (pā-lā'tō-nā-zāl), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + nasus, = E. nose, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose; nasopalatine: as, the *palatonasal passage*.

palatopharyngeal (pā-lā'tō-fā-rin-jē-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + NL. pharynx (pharyng-) + -e-al.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx, or roof and back part of the mouth.—**Palatopharyngeal cavity,** the posterior part of the oral cavity in the lamprey.—**Palatopharyngeal fold,** the posterior pillar of the fauces.

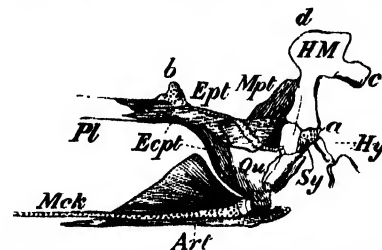
II. n. The palatopharyngeus. **palatopharyngeolaryngeal** (pā-lā'tō-fā-rin-jē-ō-lā-rin-jē-āl), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + NL. pharynx (pharyng-), pharynx, + larynx (laryng-), larynx, + -e-al.*] Of or pertaining to the palate, the pharynx, and the larynx.

palatopharyngeus (pā-lā'tō-fā-rin-jō'us), *n.*; pl. *palatopharyngei* (-i). [*N.L.*, < *L. palatum, palate, + NL. pharynx (pharyng-), pharynx.*] A small muscle in the posterior pillar of the palate, inserted into the stylopharyngeus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also called *palatopharyngus*, *pharyngopalatinus*, *thyropalatinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium posterior*.

palatopterygoid (pā-lā'tō-ter'i-goid), *a.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + E. pterygoid.*] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the pterygoid bone; pterygopalatine; palatoquadrate: as, the *palatopterygoid suture* or articulation.—**Palatopterygoid arch or bar,** a bony articulated rod or plate which extends along the roof of the mouth from the quadrate bone behind to the maxillary bone in front, and forms an often movable part of the upper jaw. No such arrangement exists in mammals, in all of which the pterygoid bone is disconnected from any suspensorium of the lower jaw. In birds the arch consists simply of the palate-bone, fixed in front and movably articulated behind with the pterygoid, which latter is also movably articulated with the

quadrate. A similar arrangement characterizes reptiles; but in fishes this arch may be complicated by the addition of several different pterygoid bones, or in other ways. The simpler arrangement is well shown in the cuts under *desmognathous* and *dromagnathous*; the more complex, in the cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Lepidosteus* and *Petromyzon*.

palatoquadrate (pā-lā'tō-kwōd'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + NL. quadratum, quadrate bone.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and to the quadrate bone, or their representatives.—**Palatoquadrate arch,** in *zool.*, the pterygo-



Palatoquadrate Arch and Suspensorium of Lower Jaw of the Pike

(*Esox lucius*), seen from the inner side. *a.*, cartilage interposed between *HM*, the hyomandibular bone, and *Sy*, the symplectic; *b.*, cartilage serving as a pedicle to the pterygopalatine arch; *c.*, process of hyomandibular, with which the operculum articulates; *d.*, head of hyomandibular, articulating with skull; *Ept.*, ectopterygoid; *Ppt.*, entopterygoid; *Mpt.*, metapterygoid; *Qw*, quadrate; *Hy*, hyoid; *Pl*, palatine; *Art*, articular bone; *McK*, Meckel's cartilage.

palatine bar. See *palatum*, *palatal*, and the quotation; also cuts under *Marsipobranchius* and *Petromyzon*.

The *palatoquadrate arch* (of an osseous fish) is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these, there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid, an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 135.

Palatoquadrate cartilage, in *ichth.* See cut under *Squalaria*.

II. n. In selachians, a cartilage or bone combining or representing both the palatal and the quadrate (as well as certain others which are differentiated in true fishes), and intervening between the cranium and the lower jaw, forming the suspensorium of the latter. It is developed in all the plagiostomous fishes, or sharks and rays. The palatoquadrate is articulated with the base of the skull. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 448.

palatorrhaphy (pal'ā-tor'ā-fī), *n.* [*< L. palatum, palate, + Gr. ράφω, a sewing, < ῥάπτω, sew.*] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

palatostaphylinus (pā-lā'tō-staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palatum, palate, + Gr. σταφύλη, uvula.*] Same as *uvular muscle*.

palatouche, *n.* Same as *palatouche*.

palatum (pā-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *palata* (-tā). [*L.: see palate.*] The palate; the roof of the mouth, including both the bony and the membranous or hard and soft parts.—**Circumflexor or tensor palati,** the stretcher of the palate, a muscle arising from the scaphoid fossa at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and adjacent parts, winding around the hamular process of the pterygoid, and inserted with its fellow in the median line of the soft palate.—**Levator palati.** See *levator*.—**Velum palati, or velum pendulum palati,** the veil of the palate; the soft palate. See *palate*, 1.

palaver (pa-lav'ēr), *n.* [*< Pg. palavra = Sp. palabra = OF. (and F.) palabre, F. parole = It. parola, talk, speech, a word, parole, < L. parabola, a speech, parable, < L. parabola, a comparison: see parable¹.*] (*< L. palabra, part, parley¹, parole, from the same ult. origin.*) The word *palaver* seems to have been picked up by English sailors and travelers on the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans. 1. A long talk; a parley; a conference, such as takes place between travelers or explorers and suspicious or hostile natives; superfluous or idle talk.

In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent palavers. Carlyle.

Hence—2. Parley; conference.

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five minutes' palaver. Scott, Pirate, xxxiv.

3. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.] = *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *prattle*, *n.*

palaver (pa-lav'ēr), *v.* [*< palaver, n.* (*< F. parley¹, v.*) *I. intrans.* To talk idly or plausibly; indulge in palaver.

Now, neighbors, have a good cantion that this Master Mug does not enjole you; he is a damned palavering fellow. Foote, Mayor of Garratt, II. 2.

For those who are not hungry it is easy to palaver about the degradation of charity and so on; but they forget the brevity of life, as well as its bitterness. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

II. trans. To flatter; cajole. [Vulgar.]

palaverer (pa-lav'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

palay (pa-lā'), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A tree, *Wrightia tinctoria*: its leaves afford the palea-indigo, an article inferior to the genuine indigo. See *ivory-tree*. Also *pala*.—2. A high-climbing plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, of the *Asclepiadaceae*, cultivated in India and elsewhere. Its fiber is fine, strong, and flax-like, and its milky juice contains a caoutchouc.

pale¹ (pāl), *n.* [ME. *pale*, *paal*, < OF. (and F.) *pale* = Sp. *palo* = Pg. *pao* = It. *palo*, < L. *pālus*, rarely neut. *pālum*, a stake, prop, stay, pale, orig. **paglus* (cf. dim. *paxillus*), < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact*. Cf. *pole*¹, from the same source, through AS.; and cf. deriv. *palise*, *palisade*.] 1. A stake; a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence; a picket.

With new walls vp wrought, water before,
And pale have that night, with pittle and caves,
And other wills of woe wrought for our sake.

Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), i. 5610.

In that small house, with those green pales before,
Where jasmine trails on either side the door.

Crabbe, Works, i. 109.

But each upbore a stately tent
Where cedar pales in scented row
Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine.

Browning, *Paracelsus*.

2. A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines; hence, barrier, limits, bounds.

If thou go with any man in felde or in towne,
Be wall or by hedge, by pales [palece] or by pale.

Booke of Precedence (E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 63.

But, too unruily drew, he breaks the pale

And feeds from home. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 100.

The child of Elle to his garden went,
And stood at his garden pale.

The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 225).

Never have I known the world without,
Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

3. An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle.

Past to his palms, & his pale entrid.

Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), i. 8025.

4. A district or region within determined bounds; hence, limits; bounds; sphere; scope.

The Silures forgot not to infest the Roman pale with wide excursions.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Hoary priest! thy dream is done
Of a hundred red tribes won

To the pale of Holy Church.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*.

5. In *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it: the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field.—6. A perpendicular stripe on cloth.



But what art thou that seyst this tale,
That worst on thyn hose a pale?

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, i. 1840.

7. In *ship-building*, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cross pale**, in *her.* See *cross*.—In *pale*, in *her.*, borne vertically, and when only one bearing is spoken of in the middle of the field. When two or more charges are blazoned in *pale*, they should be set one above the other, occupying the middle of the field and each in a vertical position if practicable; such objects placed horizontally one above another must be blazoned as *barwise in pale*.—**Pale indorsed**, in *her.*, a pale between two indorses.—**Per pale**, or **party per pale**, divided into two equal parts by a vertical line: said of the escutcheon. Also *counterly* and *grafted*.—**The English pale**, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as *the Pale*, but the limits varied at different times.

Nothing, indeed, but the feuds and weakness of the Irish tribes enabled the adventurers to hold the districts of Drogheda, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, which formed what was thenceforth known as the *English Pale*.

J. R. Green, *Hist. Eng. People*, IV. iv.

To leap the pale, to overstep the bounds; be extravagant.

Your full feeding will make you leane, your drinking too many healths will take all health from you, your leaping the pale will cause you looke pale.

The Man in the Moone (1609). (*Nares*.)

Deep, indeed,
Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
To leap the rotten pale of prejudice.

Tennyson, *Princess*, ii.

pale¹ (pāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling*. [ME. *palen*, < OF. *paler*, *pallier*, < L. *pālare*, inclose with pales, < *pālus*, a pale: see *pale*¹, *n.*] 1. To inclose with pales; fence.

Sir Thomas Gates . . . settled a new town at Arrahat-tuck, about fifty miles above Jamestown, *paling* in the neck above two miles from the point, from one reach of the river to the other.

Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 25.

2. To inclose; encircle; encompass.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,

Is thine, if thou wilt ha' it.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 74.

So shall the earth with seas be *paled* in.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, v.

pale² (pāl), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pale*, *paale*, < OF. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle*, F. *pâle* = Sp. *pálido* = Pg. It. *pallido*, < L. *pallidus*, pale, pallid, wan, < *pallere*, be pale. Cf. *pallid* (a doublet of *pale*²) and *pallor*, from the same ult. source.] 1. *a.* 1. Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color; not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid; wan: as, a pale face.

Now certainly he was a fair prelat.

He was nat *pale*, as a for-pyned goost.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., i. 205.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover,

Prithce, why so pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her,

Looking ill prevail?

Suckling, Song.

And my most constant heart, to do him good,

Shall check at neither pale affright nor blood.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, v. 1.

You look as *pale* as death. There is blood on your hand,

and your clothes are torn. *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, iii.

2. Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and lilacs are *pale*. A red, yellow, or green may be called *pale* if very near white.

This night methinks is but the daylight sick;

It looks a little *pale*.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 125.

The flowery May, who from her green lap throws

The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

Milton, Song on May Morning.

The first Writing was turned so *pale* that they took no pains to rub it out.

Lisler, *Journey to Paris*, p. 108.

3. Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors: as, *pale* brandy; *pale* sherry; *pale* ale.—**Pale bark**. See *bark*².—**Pale catechu**. Same as *gambier*.—**Pale cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver*.—**Pale gold**, gold much alloyed with silver, so as to have a light-yellow color. = *Syn. Pale, Pallid, Wan*, colorless. The first three words stand in the order of strength; the next degree beyond *wan* is *ghastly*, which means deathly pale. (See *ghastly*.) To be *pale* may be natural, as the pale blue of the violet; the American Indian calls the white man *paleface*; to be *pallid* or *wan* is a sign of ill health. *Paleness* may be a brief or momentary state; *pallid* and *wan* express that which is not so quickly recovered from. *Pale* has a wide range of application; *pallid* and *wan* apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension.

II. *trans.* *n.* *Paleness*; *pallor*. [*hare*.]

A sudden *pale*,

Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,

Usurps her cheek. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, i. 589.

pale² (pāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling*. [ME. *pallir*, *pallir*, F. *pâlir*, grow pale, < L. *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*², *a.*] 1. *intrans.* To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

October's clear and noonday sun

Paled in the breath-smoke of the gun.

Whittier, *Yorktown*.

The wife, who watch'd his face,

Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

II. *trans.* To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,

And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 5. 90.

Afar a jagged streak of lightning burned,

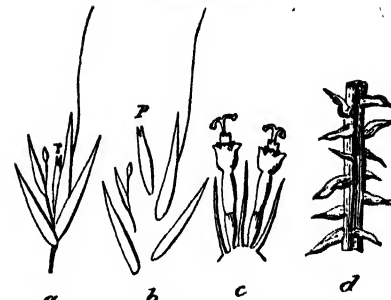
Paling the sunshine that the dark woods lit.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 247.

pale³ (pāl), *n.* [Also *peel* (see *peel*³).] < OF. *pale*, < L. *pala*, a spade, shovel, a bakers' pale, a winnowing-shovel. 1. A bakers' shovel or peel.—2. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop. *E. H. Knight*.

pale⁴ (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paly*, *paley*, *payly*, chaff, < OF. *paille*, F. *paille*, chaff, straw, = Sp. *paja* = Pg. *palha* = It. *paglia*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff, = Gr. *πάλη*, fine meal. Cf. Skt. *palāla*, straw. Hence ult. *pallet*, *palliasse*, etc.] 1. *Chaff*.—2. In bot., same as *palea* (*a*).

palea (pā'lē-ā), *n.*; pl. *paleae* (-ē). [NL., < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] 1. In bot.: (*a*) One of the chaff-like bracts or scales subtending the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositae*; chaff. (*b*) The scales on the stems of certain ferns. (*c*) The scale-like, usually membranaceous organ in the flowers of grasses which is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelops the stamens and pistil. It is always bicarinate and is usually bidentate. Also called *paleit*.



Various forms of Paleae

a, the spikelet of *Avena sativa* (oat), showing the palea inside the flowering glume; *b*, the same, the parts separated (*P*, the palea); *c*, part of the receptacle of *Achillea Millefolium* with the palea; *d*, part of the stem of a fern (*Aspidium marginale*), covered with paleae.

—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy pendulous skin of the chin or throat, as the dewlap or wattle of the turkey.

paleaceous (pā-lē-ā'shius), *a.* [Also *paleaceous*; = F. *paleacé*, < NL. **paleaceus*, < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] In bot., chaffy; covered with chaffy scales; furnished with paleae; chaff-like.

Palaearctic, Palaearctic (pā-lē-ārk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *ἀρκτικός*, arctic: see *arctic*.] Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World, or northern sections of the eastern hemisphere: distinguished from *Nearctic*.—**Palaearctic region**, in *Scater's* system of zoogeography, the most extensive of six faunal regions into which the land-surface of the globe is divided, including all Europe, northern Africa, and northern Asia, being the regions north of those called *Ethiopian* and *Indian*. The southern boundary is indeterminate, but in a general way corresponds to the Atlas range in Africa and the Himalayas in Asia. It is divided into several subregions.

palebelly (pāl'bel'i), *n.* The young of the American golden plover. *G. Trumbull*. [*Massachusetts*.]

palebreast (pāl'brest), *n.* Same as *palebelly*. [*Massachusetts*.]

palebuck (pāl'buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *bleekbok*.] An antelope, the ourebi or bleekbok.

paled¹ (pāld), *a.* [ME. *paled*, *palyd*; < *pale*¹, *n.*, 5, + *-ed*.] Striped as with different colors.

Thane preser a preker lne, fulle proudly arayed,
That beres alle of pourpore, *palyde* with sylver:

Byggly on a broune stode he profers fulle large.

Morte Arthure (E. T. S.), i. 1375.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,

Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part per part.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

pale-dead¹ (pāl'ded), *a.* Lack-luster, as in death; ghastly. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 48.

paledness (pāl'de-nes), *n.* Paleness. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, vii. 71.

pale-eyed (pāl'id), *a.* Having pale or dim eyes.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,

Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell.

Milton, *Nativity*, l. 180.

paleface (pāl'fās), *n.* A name for a white person attributed to the American Indians, as if translated from a term in their languages.

The hunting-grounds of the Lenape contained valleys as pleasant, streams as pure, and flowers as sweet as the "heaven of the *pale-face*."

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxxiii.

pale-faced (pāl'fäst), *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

And now the *pale-faced* empress of the night

Nine times had filled her orb with borrowed light.

Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Epistles*, xi. 51.

palefrenier (pāl'e-fre-nēr), *n.* [OF., < *palefrier*, a palfrey: see *palfrey*.] In the middle ages and later, a stable-servant who had charge of horses, and particularly of the riding-horses or palfreys. Also written *palfrenier*. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xxxv.

pale-hearted (pāl'här'ted), *a.* Dispirited; cowardly; craven. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 85.

paleichthyological, paleichthyologist (pā-lē-ik'thi-ō-lōj'i-kəl), *a.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleichthyology.

paleichthyologist, paleichthyologist (pā-lē-ik'thi-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or writes on paleichthyology. *Science*, III. 430.

paleichthyology, paleichthyology (pā-lē-ik'thi-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *παλαίος*, ancient, + *ἰχθυολογία*, ichthyology.] That branch of ichthyology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes. Also *paleu-ichthyology*.

paleiform (pā'lē-i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of chaff. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

paleist, n. A Middle English form of *palace*.
palely (pāl'li), *adv.* With paleness; with a pale or wan look or appearance.

Amelia took the news very **palely** and calmly.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xviii.

palempore, palempour, n. See *palampore*.
palendart, palandriet (pal'en-dār, pal'an-dri), *n.* [OF. *palandrie*, *palandrin*, F. *palandre* = Sp. *Pg. balandra* = It. *palandrea*, *palandra*, < ML. *palandaria*, a kind of ship; cf. *bilander*.] A kind of coasting-vessel; a bilander. Also *palandre*.

Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feribots to transport horse. Hakkuyt's *Voyages*, II. 122.

paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The character or condition of being pale; wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness of look. — *Syn.* See *pale²*, *n.*

paleo- For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*.

paleo-anthropic, palæo-anthropic (pā'lē-ō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *άνθρωπος*, man.] Of or pertaining to prehistoric man.

paleobotanical, palæobotanical (pā'lē-ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *βοτανική*, botany.] Of or pertaining to paleobotany. Also *paleophytic*.

paleobotanist, palæobotanist (pā'lē-ō-bot'a-nist), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *βοτανική*, botany.] One versed in or engaged in the study of paleobotany.

paleobotany, palæobotany (pā'lē-ō-bot'a-ni), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. botany*.] That department of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, as distinguished from paleozoology, or the study of fossil animals; the science or study of fossil plants; geologic botany. Also *paleophytology*. Compare *paleozoology*.

paleocosmic, palæocosmic (pā'lē-ō-kōz'mik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *κόσμος*, world.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

Antediluvian men may . . . in geology be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Palæocosmic as distinguished from Neocosmic.

Davison, *Origin of the World*, p. 285.

paleocrystic, palæocrystic (pā'lē-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρύς*, frost; see *crystal*.] Consisting of ancient ice: first applied by the explorers of the British north polar expedition (1875-6) to the ice-floes encountered on the furthest northern advance of the party under command of Captain Markham.

paleo-ethnological, palæo-ethnological (pā'lē-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the science of paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnologist, palæo-ethnologist (pā'lē-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. ethnology*.] One who is versed in paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnology, palæo-ethnology (pā'lē-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. ethnology*.] The science of the most primitive peoples or races; the ethnology of the earliest times.

Paleogene, Palæogene (pā'lē-ō-jēn), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιγενής*, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γενής*, born; see *-gene*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, suggested, but not generally adopted, which would embrace the Eocene and Oligocene, while that part of the Tertiary which is newer than Oligocene would be denominated *Neogene*. This subdivision of the groups newer than the Cretaceous has been advocated as being more in harmony with the results of paleontological investigation than that at present maintained.

paleograph, palæograph (pā'lē-ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *γράφω*, write.] An ancient manuscript. *Eclectic Rev.*

paleographer, palæographer (pā'lē-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *γράφω*, write.] One who is skilled in paleography.

paleographic, palæographic (pā'lē-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *paleographique*; as *paleography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

paleographical, palæographical (pā'lē-ō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] Based on or connected with paleography; relating to paleography.

paleographically, palæographically (pā'lē-ō-grāf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards paleography; by paleography.

paleographer, palæographer (pā'lē-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *γράφω*, write.] A paleographer.

paleography, palæography (pā'lē-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [= F. *paleographie* = Sp. *paleografía* = Pg. *paleographia* = It. *paleografia*, < NL. *paleographia*, < *Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or,

more generally, ancient methods of writing collectively. — 2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or writing, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the scribes of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, etc.; the study of ancient written documents and modes of writing. See *epigraphy*, and compare *diplomatur*.

While epigraphy . . . is the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone or metal or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, *paleography* takes cognizance of writings of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed, or pen, on tablets, rolls, or books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 143.

paleoichthyological, palæoichthyological (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *paleoichthyological*.

paleoichthyologist, palæoichthyologist (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* Same as *paleoichthyologist*.

paleoichthyology, palæoichthyology (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i), *n.* Same as *paleoichthyology*.

paleola (pā'lē-ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *paleolæ* (-læ). [NL., dim. < L. *palea*, chaff; see *pale⁴*.] In *bot.*, a diminutive *palea*, or one of a secondary order: same as *lodicule*. *Gray*.

paleolate (pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *ατέλ*, imperfect.] In *bot.*, furnished with *paleolæ*.

paleolith, palæolith (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] An unpolished stone object or implement belonging to the earlier stone age.

paleolithic, palæolithic (pā'lē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A. Characterized by the existence of ancient and roughly finished stone implements. The so-called "stone age," or prehistoric division of the "recent" or "human" period, has been separated into two subdivisions, the *paleolithic* and the *neolithic*, in supposed accordance with the degree of progress made in working flints and other stony materials into shapes suitable for weapons and implements of various kinds. The paleolithic epoch has been subdivided in various ways by different investigators in various regions. In France some have called deposits containing the rudest flint implements *Chellean*, from the locality St. Acheul near Amiens; other deposits with more finished work have been denominated *Mousterian* (from Mouster, on the Vézère); and those with objects of still higher grades of finish have received the names of *Solutrean* (from Solutré, Saône-et-Loire) and *Magdalenian* (from La Madeleine, on the Vézère). Neither the larger nor the minor subdivisions of the stone age have any general chronological value.

II. *n.* A stone implement of the paleolithic or stone age. [Rare.]

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued a circular of enquiry, asking for information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling *paleoliths*.

Amer. Antiquarian, X. 123.

paleolithical, palæolithical (pā'lē-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *paleolithic*. *Boban Collection of Antiquities* (1887), II. 8.

paleologist, palæologist (pā'lē-ō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *λόγος*, word; see *-ology*.] One conversant with paleology; a student of or a writer on antiquity.

paleology, palæology (pā'lē-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [= It. *paleologia*, < *Gr.* as if *παλαιολογία*, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λόγος*, word; see *-ology*.] The study of antiquities; archaeology.

paleontographical, palæontographical (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *εἶδος*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] Descriptive paleontology; the description of fossils or a treatise upon them.

paleontology, palæontology (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-lōj'i), *n.* [= F. *paleontologie*; as *paleontology* + *-ic*.] Same as *paleontological*.

paleontological, palæontological (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *εἶδος*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontologically, palæontologically (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paleontological sense; from a paleontological point of view.

paleontologist, palæontologist (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [= F. *paleontologiste*; as *paleontology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paleontology.

paleontology, palæontology (pā'lē-ō-n-tō-lōj'i), *n.* [= F. *paleontologie*; < *Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *εἶδος*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of the former life of the globe; the study of the life of former geologic periods; that branch of bi-

ology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals; paleozoology and paleobotany. Also called *orycto-zoology*.

paleophytic, palæophytic (pā'lē-ō-fī'tik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *paleobotanical*. — 2. Relating to or considered from the standpoint of fossil plants: as, a *paleophytic* period.

paleophytological, palæophytological (pā'lē-ō-fī-tō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*. Cf. *phytology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

paleophytologist, palæophytologist (pā'lē-ō-fī-tō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*. Cf. *phytology*.] One who is versed in the subject of paleophytology.

paleophytology, palæophytology (pā'lē-ō-fī-tō-lōj'i), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*. Cf. *phytology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

paleornithological, palæornithological (pā'lē-ō-r-ni-thō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, bird, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to paleornithology.

paleornithology, palæornithology (pā'lē-ō-r-ni-thō-lōj'i), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. ornithology*.] The science of fossil birds; the department of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

paleotechnic, palæotechnic (pā'lē-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *τέχνη*, art; see *technic*.] Pertaining to or practising primitive art.

paleotropical, palæotropical (pā'lē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. tropical*.] Of or relating to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World. The western paleotropical region is the Ethiopian, the middle is the Indian, and the eastern is the Australian. *P. L. Slater*, 1868.

paleous (pā'lē-ūs), *a.* [= It. *paglioso*, < L. as if **paleus*, < *palea*, chaff; see *pale⁴*.] Chaffy; like chaff.

Straws and *paleous* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

paleovolcanic, palæovolcanic (pā'lē-ō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *Ε. volcanic*.] Volcanic and of a period older than the Tertiary. Rocks newer than the Cretaceous have been called by Rosenbusch *neovolcanic*, and are frequently distinguished by geologists as *modern volcanic*, or simply as *volcanic*, while the paleovolcanic rocks are most generally designated as *eruptive*.

Paleozoic, Palæozoic (pā'lē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [= F. *paleozoïque*, < *Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, belonging to or constituting a geological formation characterized by the presence of ancient forms of life: applied to the oldest division of the geological series, beginning with the lowest stratified fossiliferous group, and extending upward to the base of the Triassic, or to the top of the Permian. The grand divisions of the Paleozoic are, proceeding upward or to groups later in age, the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. (See these words.) Of these the Permian is much the least important. The other divisions have been designated respectively as the "age of mollusks," the "age of fishes," and the "age of coal or of land-plants." The Paleozoic series may, from a paleontological point of view, be properly separated into two great divisions, a newer and an older. The former embraces the Silurian; the latter, the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The older Paleozoic is distinguished by the great predominance of graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and by the absence of vertebrates; the newer Paleozoic, by the number and variety of the fishes and amphibians, by the disappearance of graptolites and trilobites, and by an extraordinarily developed flora, largely cryptogamic in character, from which a very considerable part of the coal of the globe has been formed. Rocks of Paleozoic age are spread over wide areas. They are especially important in the eastern and northeastern United States and in the Upper Mississippi valley, in which regions they usually form the surface-rock, being covered only with detrital formations of the most recent age. Almost the whole of the bed-rock in New York and Pennsylvania is of Paleozoic age, and here the various groups of this series were studied out by the Geological Surveys of those States from 1834 on. To the labors of Sedgwick and Murchison in Wales and western England, carried on at about the same time with the beginnings of the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, is due the larger share of the credit of disentangling the complicated structure of a region where the Paleozoic rocks are extensively developed, and it is there that the materials were obtained for the establishment by Murchison of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the Carboniferous and Permian, form the Paleozoic epoch.

paleozoological, palæozoological (pā'lē-ō-zō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *εἶδος*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to paleozoology; relating to fossil animals, without regard to fossil plants.

paleozoology, palæozoology (pā'lē-ō-zō-lōj'i), *n.* [= F. *paleozoologie*, < *Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] Geologic zoology; the department of paleontology which treats of zoology, as distinguished from paleobotany; the study of fossil animals. It is the chief province of phylogeny.

Palermitan (pa-lér'mi-tan), *a.* and *n.* [*Palermo* (see def.) + *-ite²* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or

pertaining to Palermo, a city of Sicily, or its inhabitants, or the province of Palermo.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Palermo, a city and province of Sicily.

palestron, n. Same as *pauldron*.

palest, n. A Middle English form of *palace*.

Palestinian (pal-es-tin'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Palæstina, Palæstine, < Gr. Παλαιστίνη (also, in the earlier writers, ἡ Παλαιστίνη Συρία or ἡ Συρία ἡ Παλαιστίνη, 'Palestinian Syria'), Palestine (prop. fem. (sc. γῆ, land) of Παλαιστίνος, of Palestine, as a noun an inhabitant of Palestine), prop. the country of the Philistines, as in Josephus; extended under the Romans to all Judæa, and later (in the 5th century) to Samaria, Galilee, and Persia: see Philistine.*] Of or pertaining to Palestine, or the Holy Land, a region in southwestern Syria.

palestra, palestra (pā-les'trē), *n.*; pl. *palestræ, palæstræ* (-trē). [= *F. palestre* = *Sp. Pg. It. palestra*, *< L. palæstra, < Gr. παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, < παλαίω, wrestle, < πάλλω, wrestling; cf. πάλλω, swing, throw.*] In *Gr. antiq.*: (a) A public place appropriated to exercises, under official direction, in wrestling and athletics, intended especially for the benefit of athletes training to contend in the public games. (b) Wrestling and athletics.

palestral (pā-les'tral), *a.* [*< ME. palestral* = *It. palestrale; as palestra* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*.

Of the feste and pleyes palestral
At my vigile, I praye the take gode hede
That al be wel. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 304.

palestrian (pā-les'tri-an), *a.* [*< palestra* + *-ian*.] Same as *palestric*.

palestric (pā-les'trik), *a.* [= *F. palestrique* = *Sp. palestrico* = *Gr. It. palestrico, < L. palæstricus, < Gr. παλαίστρικός, belonging to the palestra, < παλαίστρα, wrestling: see palestra.*] Of or pertaining to the palestra or the exercise of wrestling; athletic.

palestrical (pā-les'tri-kal), *a.* [*< palestric* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*.

palest¹ (pā'let), *n.* [*< palest* + *-et*.] Same as *palest*, 1, and in more common use by botanists.

palest², n. See *pallet³*.

palest³, n. A Middle English form of *palate*.

palest⁴, n. See *palette*.

paletiological, palætiological (pā-lē'ti-ol'oj-i-kal), *a.* [*< paletiology* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to paletiology. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences*, xviii, § 5.

paletiologist, palætiologist (pā-lē'ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< paletiology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paletiology. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences*, xviii, Int.

paletiology, palætiology (pā-lē'ti-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Prop. *palætiology; < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + αἰτία, cause, + -λογία, < λέγω, say: see -ology. Cf. ætiology.*] That science, or mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavors to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. *Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences*, I, x, 1.

paletoquet, n. [*OF: see paltock.*] In the fifteenth century, a coat of fonce, apparently a brigandine or jesserant. See those words.

paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* [*< F. paletot, a paletot, an overcoat: see paltock.*] A loose outer garment for a man or a woman.

palette (pal'et), *n.* [Also *pallet, palet*; *< F. palette, a flat tool for spreading things, a saucer, a slab for colors, OF. also paellette, paelote* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. paleta, < It. paletta, a flat blade, a spatula, palette, dim. of pala, a spade, < L. pala,*

a spade: see *palest³*.] 1. A thin usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end, on which a painter lays his pigments when painting.—2. The set of colors or pigments available for one class or character of work; the set of colors which a painter has on his palette when painting a picture: thus, in ceramics the under-glaze palette is much more limited than the over-glaze.

It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxi.

3. In *metal-working*, a breastplate against which a person leans to furnish pressure for the hand-drill.—4. In *med.*: (a) A light wooden spatula used for percussion in massage. (b) A light splint for the hand.

—5. A small plate protecting the gusset of the armor.—6. In *entom.*, a disk-shaped organ formed by three dilated tarsal joints which are closely united. It is found especially on the front and middle tarsal of the males of certain aquatic beetles; the joints have cupules or suckers beneath, by which the insect clings to smooth surfaces.

7. In *ornith.*, a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus*: so called from the conformation of the tail.—8. In *conch.*, see *pallet²*, 10.—To set the palette, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order. *Parrott.*

palette-knife (pal'et-nif), *n.* 1. A thin, flexible, round-pointed blade set in a handle, used by painters for mixing colors on a palette or on a grinding-slab, and by druggists for mixing salves. These knives are of various forms, according to the uses to which they are put.—2. In *printing*, a thin blade of flexible steel, about one inch in width, and six or more inches in length, fitted to a handle, used by pressmen to aid the distribution of printing-ink on any flat surface.

palewise (pāl'wiz), *a.* In *her.*, same as *paly¹* (which see).

paleyst, paleyset, n. Middle English forms of *palette*.

palfrenier, n. Same as *palefrenier*.

palfrey (pāl'fri), *n.* [*< ME. palfrey, palfrey, palfre, palefrei, < OF. palfrei, palfreid, palfroi, palfrey, palfrey, palfrey, F. palfroi* = *Fr. palfre, palfrei* = *Sp. palfreno* = *Pg. palfreno* = *It. palfreno, a palfrey, = D. paard* = *MLG. pert* = *OHG. parafrid, parevrit, pafrefrit, pherfit, pferfit, MHG. pferit, pharit, pferit, G. pferd, a horse, < ML. paravredus, paravredus, parafredus, palfredus, pafrefredus, an extra post-horse, < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ML. veredus, post-horse, perhaps < L. vehere, draw, + rheda, reda, reda, a traveling-carriage; prob. of Celtic origin.*] A saddle-horse; an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; especially, a woman's saddle-horse.

He yaf horse and palfreyes, and robe and armures full feiro and riche. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, II, 132.

By his [Ferdinand's] side was his young queen, mounted on a milk-white palfrey, and wearing a skirt, or undergarment, of rich brocade. *Prescott, Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II, 19.

palfreyed (pāl'frīd), *a.* [*< palfrey* + *-ed*.] Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey.

Such dire achievements sings the bard, that tells
Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Pali¹ (pā'lē), *n.* and *a.* [*Hind., Pali, etc., Pālī.*] 1. *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India: a Prakritic dialect, or later form of Sanskrit.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pali language or alphabet.

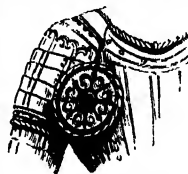
pali², n. Plural of *palus*.

palier-glissant (*F. pron. pa-liā'glē-soñ'*), *n.* [*F. palier glissant: palier, the landing of a staircase; glissant, slippery, ppr. of glisser, slip: see glissant.*] In *nach.*, same as *water-bearing*.

palification (pal'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *palification*; *< F. palification, < palifier, strengthen soil by stakes, = It. palificare, make a foundation of stakes or piles, stake, < ML. *palificare (in palificatio(n)), a series of stakes at a mill-dam, < L. palus, stake (see pale¹), + facere, make (see -fy). Cf. palafitte.] The act or method of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it.*

Among which notes I have said nothing of palification or, pyling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.

Sir H. Wotton, Belliquæ, p. 19.



Palette of right arm, made to swing clockwise, to allow the lance to be laid in rest; 15th century.

paliform (pal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. palus, a stake (see pale¹, palus), + forma, form.*] Resembling a palus, or having its form: as, a *paliform* lobe or process.

Pallia (pā-lī'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*L., neut. pl. of Pallis, of or pertaining to Pales (see def.).*] In *Rom. antiq.*, an annual festival held on April 21st in honor of Pales, the tutelary divinity of shepherds. The festival was also solemnized as the natal day of Rome, which was reputed to have been founded on that day by Romulus. The ceremonies included bloodless sacrifices, lustration of the people by means of smoke and sprinkling with water, purification of stables with laurel-boughs and of domestic animals by causing them to pass through smoke produced by burning prescribed substances, and, finally, bonfires, music, and feasting.

palillogy (pā-lil'ō-jī), *n.* [Also, *improp.*, *palillogy*; = *It. palilogia, < L. palilogia, for *palilogia, < Gr. παλλιλογία, a repetition of what has been said, < παλλιλος, repeating (παλλιλογεῖν, repeat), < πάλλω, again, + λέγειν, say.*] In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or words; especially, immediate repetition of a single word or phrase: in this more restricted sense same as *diplasiasmus, epizeuxis, or gemination*. The following is an example:

The living, the living, he shall praise thee.

Isa. xxxviii. 10.

palimbacchius (pal'im-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *palimbacchii* (-ī). [*L., < Gr. παλινβακχεῖος, παλινβακχεῖος, < πάλλω, back (reversed), + βακχεῖος, bacchius.*] In *anc. pros.*: (a) A foot consisting of two long syllables followed by a short syllable (— —). Usually called *antibacchius*. (b) Less frequently, a foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long syllables (— — —). Now commonly called *bacchius* (which see).

palimpsest (pal'im-pes't), *n.* [= *F. palimpseste* = *Sp. Pg. palimpsesto* = *It. palinsesto, < L. palimpsestus, m., < Gr. παλινψηστός, a palimpsest, neut. of παλινψηστός, scratched or scraped again, < πάλλω, back (to the former condition), + ψηστός, verbal adj. of ψάειν, ψῆν, rub, rub smooth.*] 1. A parchment or other writing-material from which one writing has been erased or rubbed out to make room for another; hence, the new writing or manuscript upon such a parchment.

Amongst the most curious of the literary treasures we saw are a manuscript of some of St. Augustine's works, written upon a palimpsest of Cicero's "De Republica," etc. *Greville, Memoirs*, May 12, 1880.

2. Any inscribed slab, etc., particularly a monumental brass, which has been turned and engraved with new inscriptions and devices on the reverse side.

A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 219.

palinal (pal'i-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. πάλιν, backward, + -al.*] Directed or moved backward, or noting such direction or motion: as, the *palinal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw retreats: opposed to *proal*. *E. D. Cope. See propalinal.*

palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* [= *F. palindrome* = *Sp. palindromo* = *Pg. It. palindromo, < Gr. παλινδρομος, running back, < πάλλω, back, + δρᾶν, run.*] A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either from left to right or from right to left. The English language has few palindromes. Examples are—"Madam, I'm Adam" (supposed speech of Adam to Eve): "lewd did I live & evil I did dwell" (*John Taylor*).

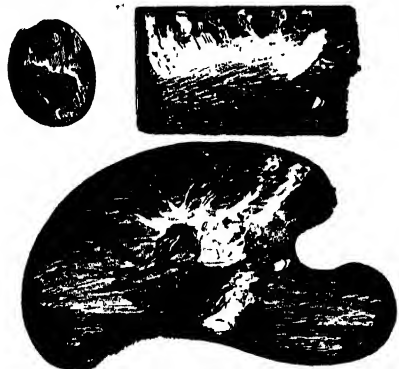
Spun out riddles, and weav'd fittle tomes
Of logoglyphs and curious palindromes.
B. Jonson, An Execration upon Vulcan.

palindromic (pal-in-drom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παλινδρομικός, recurring (of the tide), < παλινδρομος, running back: see palindrome.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palindrome; that forms or constitutes a palindrome; that reads the same either forward or backward: as, *palindromic* verses.

palindromical (pal-in-drom'ik-al), *a.* [*< palindromic* + *-al*.] Same as *palindromic*.

palindromist (pal'in-drō-mist), *n.* [*< palindrome* + *-ist*.] A writer or inventor of palindromes.

paling (pā'ling), *v.* [*< ME. palyuge; verbal n. of pale¹, v.*] 1. Pales or stakes collectively.—2. A fence formed by connecting pointed vertical stakes by horizontal rails above and below; a picket fence; hence, in general, that which incloses or fences in; in the plural, *pales* collectively as forming a fence.



Various forms of Palettes (def. 1).

The park *paling* was still the boundary on one side, and she soon passed one of the gates into the grounds.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, xxxv.

The moss-grown *paling*s of the park.

W. H. Ainsworth, *Bookwood*, III. 1.

3†. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.—4†. The putting of the stripes called *pales* on cloth.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndyng, *palyng*, wyndyng, or bendyng, and semblaible waste of cloth in vanities.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

paling-board (pā'ling-bōrd), *n.* An outside part of a tree sawed off in squaring the log to fit it to be sawed into deals.

palingenesis (pal'in-jen'e-sis), *n.* [ML.: see *palingenesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

The restoration of Herodotus to his place in literature, his *Palingenesis*, has been no miracle.

De Quincey, *Herodotus*.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλιν*, again, + *γενεσις*, production. Cf. *palingenesis*.] 1. A new or second birth or production; the state of being born again; regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*.

De Quincey.

New institutions spring up, upon which thought acts, and in and through which it even draws nearer to a final unity, a rehabilitation, a *palingenesis*.

Encyc. Brit., III. 286.

2. In *mod. biol.*, hereditary evolution, as distinguished from kenogenesis or vitiated evolution; ontogenesis true to heredity, not modified by adaptation; the "breeding true" of an individual organism with reference to its pedigree; the development of the individual according to the character of its lineage. See *biogeny*. Sometimes called *palingeny*.

To the original, simple descent he [Haeckel] applies the term *palingenesis*; to the modified and later growth, *canogenesis*.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 126.

3†. The supposed production of animals either from a preëxistent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter. Brande and Cox.—4. In *entom.*, metaboly or metamorphosis; the entire transformation of an insect, or transition from one state to another, in each of which the insect has a different form.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *palingenèse* = Sp. It. *palingenesis*, < ML. *palingenesis*, < Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*, new birth, < *παλιν*, again, + *γενεσις*, birth: see *genesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

palingenetic (pal'in-jen'e-tik), *a.* [*< palingenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to *palingenesis*.—**Palingenetic process**. See the quotation.

The term *palingenetic process* (or reproduction of the history of the germ) is applied to all such phenomena in the history of the germ as are exactly reproduced, in consequence of conservative heredity, in each succeeding generation, and which, therefore, enable us to directly infer the corresponding processes in the tribal history of the developed ancestors.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 10.

palingenetically (pal'in-jen'e-tik-i), *adv.* In a *palingenetic* manner; by *palingenesis*. Haeckel.

palingeny (pal'in-jen-i), *n.* [*< Gr. παλιν*, again, + *γενεσις*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *palingenesis*, 2.

paling-man (pā'ling-man), *n.* One born within that part of Ireland called the English pale.

palinode (pal'i-nōd), *n.* [Formerly also *palinody*, < F. *palinodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *palinodia*, < L. *palinodia*, < Gr. *παλινωδία*, a recantation, < *παλιν*, again, + *ὄδῳ*, song: see *ode*.] 1. A poetical recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one; a poem in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—2. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions for defamation.

palinodia (pal-i-nō'di-ā), *n.* [LL.: see *palinode*.] Same as *palinode*.

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia*, or recantation, for his former error and polytheism.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 303.

palinodial (pal-i-nō'di-āl), *a.* [*< palinode* + *-ial*.] Relating to or of the nature of a *palinode*.

palinodic (pal-i-nōd'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παλινωδικός*, < *παλιν*, again, + *ὄδῳ*, song.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four systems, of which the first and fourth are metrically equivalent and the second and third are also metrical equivalents; inserting between a strophe and its antistrophe a strophe and antistrophe of metrically different form (scheme: *a b b' a'*); pertaining to or

characteristic of such an arrangement: as, a *palinodic* pericope; the *palinodic* form of composition. See *epodic*, *mesodic*, *periodic*, *prodic*.

palinodical (pal-i-nōd'ik-al), *a.* [*< palinode* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *palinodial*.

Say'st thou so, my *palinodical* rhymster?

Dekker, *Satiric*.

palinodist (pal'i-nō-dist), *n.* [*< palinode* + *-ist*.] A writer of *palinodes*.

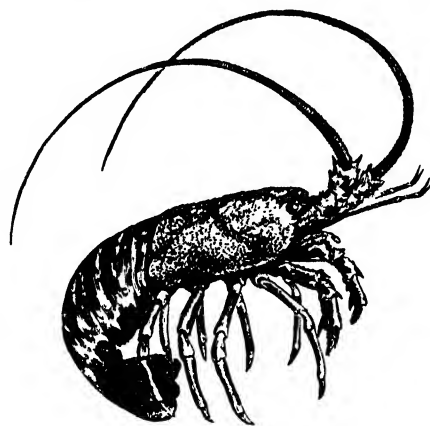
palinody (pal'i-nō-di), *n.* Same as *palinode*.

Palinuridae (pal-i-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-idae*.] A family of loricate macrurus decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palinurus*. They are of cylindrical form; the feet are monodactyl, not ending in pincers; there is no basal antennal scale; the first abdominal segment is unappendaged; and the trichobranchial podobranchia are divided into branchial and epipoditic portions. The *Palinuridae* inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and in common with *Scyllaridae* have a peculiar mode of development, the larvæ being at one stage known as *glass-crabs*, having no resemblance to the adults, and formerly referred to a special supposed group of crustaceans called *Phyllosomata*. They are sometimes called *thorny lobsters*. See cuts under *glass-crab* and *Palinurus*.

palinuroid (pal-i-nū'roid), *a.* [*< Palinurus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Palinurus*; of or pertaining to the *Palinuridae* or *Palinuroidea*.

Palinuroidea (pal'i-nū'roi-dē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-oidea*.] A group of *palinuroid* crustaceans. Haan.

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palinurus*, in the *Æneid*, the steersman of the vessel of *Æneas*.] 1. [I. c.] An instrument for determining the error of a ship's compass by the bearing of celestial objects.—2. The typical and only living genus of *Palinuridae*. *P. vulgaris*.



Spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

garis is known as the *spiny lobster*, *rock-lobster*, or *sea-crawfish*. It is common on the coast of Great Britain, and is brought in large numbers to the London markets. The antennæ are greatly developed, and the carapace is spiny and tuberculate.

3. A genus of stromateoid fishes: same as *Lirus*.

Pal plague. See *plague*.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *palisado*, *palisadoc* (after Sp. Pg.); = D. *palissade* = G. *palisade*, *palissade* = Sw. *palissad* = Dan. *palissade*, < F. *palissade* (= Sp. *palizada* = Pg. *palizada* = It. *palizzata*; ML. *palissata*, *palizzata*), a *palisade*, < *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] 1. A fence made of strong pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, forming an inclosure, or used as a defense. In fortification it is often placed vertically at the foot of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet.

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*.

Dryden, *Æneid*, xl.

2. A stake, of which two or more were in former times carried by dragoons, intended to be planted in the ground for defense. They were 4½ feet long, with forked iron heads. In the seventeenth century an attempt was made to combine a rest for the musket with the *palisade*. Also called *mine-feather* and *Svedish feather*.

3†. A wire sustaining the hair: a feature of the head-dress of the close of the seventeenth century.—4. *pl. [cap.]* A precipice of trap-rock on the western bank of the Hudson river, extending from Fort Lee northward about fifteen miles. Its height is from 200 to 500 feet. The name is also used in various other localities for formations of a similar character.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palisaded*, ppr. *palisading*. [= F. *palissader*; from

the noun.] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a *palisade* or *palisades*.

palisade-cell (pal-i-sād'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the cells composing *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-parenchyma (pal-i-sād'pā-reng'ki-mā), *n.* Same as *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-tissue (pal-i-sād'tish'v), *n.* In *bot.*, the green parenchymatous mesophyll next the upper surface of a bifacial leaf, consisting of cells elongated in a direction at right angles to the epidermis. *Nature*, XLI. 407. See cut under *cellular*.

palisade-worm (pal-i-sād'werm), *n.* A kind of strongyle which infests horses, *Strongylus armatus*; also, any roundworm or nematoid of large size, as *Eustrongylus gigas*, which grows to be over three feet long.

palisado (pal-i-sā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *palisade*. [Obsolescent.]

They protected this trench by *palisades*, fortified by fifteen castles, at regular distances.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 468.

They found one English *palisaded* and thatched house — a little way from the Charles River side.

E. Everett, *Orations and Speeches*, I. 225.

palisander (pal-i-san'dér), *n.* [Also *palizander* < F. *palissandre*, *palizandre*, violet ebony; from a native name in Guiana.] A name of rosewood and the similar violet-wood and jacaranda-wood. See *Jacaranda* and *rosewood*.

paliset, *n.* [ME. *palyce*, < OF. *palisse*, *palice*, *palisse*, < ML. *palitium*, a pale, *paling*, < L. *palus*, a pale: see *pale*.] Hence *palise*, *n.*, and *palisade*.] A *paling*; *palisade*.

Palyce or pale of closing, *palus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 379.

paliset, *v. t.* [ME. *palycen*, < OF. *palisser*, *palisser*, *pallicier*, inclose with pales, guard with pales, < *palisse*, a *paling*: see *palse*, *n.*] To inclose or fortify with pales; *palisade*.

That stone is vndyr an awter

Palmyd with Iren and stele;

That is for drede of stelynge,

That no man shoulde lift A-way bryng.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 122.

palish (pā'lish), *a.* [*< pale* + *-ish*.] Somewhat pale or wan: as, a *palish* blue.

In the good old times of duels . . . there lived, in the portion of this house partly overhanging the archway, a *palish* handsome woman.

G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 26.

palissée (pal-i-sā'), *a.* [*< OF. palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *pily* *paly*. See *pily*. (b) Broken into battlements which are pointed both upward and downward.



Per fence palissée or and azure.

Palissy ware. See *ware* 2.

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (de Jussieu, 1789), < L. *palinurus*, < Gr. *παλινυρος*, a thorny shrub, (Christ's-thorn).] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamnææ*, the buckthorn family, and the tribe *Zizyphææ*, characterized by the dry hemispherical fruit, expanded above into an orbicular wing. There are two species, one of the Mediterranean region, the other of southern China. They are thorny erect or prostrate shrubs, bearing three-nerved alternate ovate or heart shaped leaves in two ranks, and small flowers clustered in the axils. They are ornamental as shrubbery, and may be used as hedge-plants. *P. australis* (*P. aculeatus*) is one of the Christ's-thorns (sharing the name with *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*). See *Christ's-thorn*.

palizander (pal-ik-san'dér), *n.* Same as *palisander*.

palkeet, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke* 2.

palkee (pāl'kē), *n.* [Also *paliki*; < Hind. *pālki*, a palanquin: see *palanquin*.] In India, a word in common use among all classes for *palankeen*. **palkee-gharee** (pāl'ke-gur'v), *n.* [*< Hind. pālki*, a palanquin, + *gārī*, a cart, carriage.] In India, a hack carriage drawn by one or two ponies, plying for hire in the larger towns.

pall (pāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paul*; < ME. *pal*, *palle*, *pel*, *pelle*, *pelle*, < AS. *pæll* = OF. *palle*, *pale*, *palle*, *pauile*, *poele*, *poile*, *paesle*, etc., F. *poêle* = Pr. *palli*, *pali* = Sp. *pallio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, mantle, shroud, < L. *palla*, a robe, mantle, curtain; cf. L. *pallium*, *pall*, a coverlet, a (Greek) robe or mantle: see *pallium*.] 1. An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

His [Hercules's] Lyons skin chaung'd to a *pall* of gold.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. v. 24.

"What wilt thou leave to your mother dear?" . . .

"My velvet *pall* and silken gear."

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

Specifically — (a) A robe put on a king at his coronation.

After this he [the archbishop] put upon him [Richard II.] an upper Vesture, called a *Pall*, saying, Accipe *Pallium*.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 136.

(b) Same as *pallium*, 2 (b).

This *palle* is an indument that every archbishop must have, and is nat in full auctorite of an archbishop tyll he haue reuoyed his *palle* (of the Pope), and is a thyng of whyte lyke to the bredth of a stole.

Fabyan, Chron., I. cccxi.

By the beginning, however, of the ninth century, the *pall*, though it still kept its olden shape of a long stole, began to be put on in a way slightly different from its first fashion; for, instead of both ends falling at the side from the left shoulder, they fell down the middle, one in front, from the chest to the feet, the other just as low behind on the back.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 138.

2. Fine cloth, such as was used for the robes of nobles. Also called *cloth of pall*.

He took off his purple and his girdle of *pall*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

His robe was nother grene na gray,

Bot alle yt was of riche *palle*.

Als Y yod on ay Mownday (Child's Ballads, I. 273).

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

3. A curtain or covering.

The grassy *pall* which hides
The Sage of Monticello.

Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

Specifically—(a) A cloth or covering thrown over a coffin, bier, tomb, etc.; as, a funeral *pall*. At the present time this is black, purple, or white; it is sometimes enriched with embroidery or with heraldic devices.

An Urn of gold was brought,
Wrapt in soft Purple *Pallas*, and richly wrought,
In which the Sacred Ashes were interr'd.

Congreve, *Illad*.

And thou [Death] art terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the *pall*, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
(Of agony, are thine.

Hallock, Marco Bozzaria.

Among the things given to Durham cathedral at the death of Bishop Bury, there was a green *pall*, shot with gold, for covering that prelate's tomb. (Wills, etc., of the Northern Counties, p. 25.)

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. I. 93, note.

Within are three tombs, all covered with magnificent *palls* embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 326.

(b) A canopy.

Ther is no prince preynd vndir *palle*,
But I am moste myghty of all;
Nor no kyng but he schall come to my call,
Nor groune that dare greue me for golde.

York Plays, p. 308.

Four Knights of the Garter . . . holding over Her Majesty a rich *pall* of silk and cloth of gold.

First Year of a Siken Reign, p. 251.

(c) An altar-cloth. (1) A linen altar-cloth; especially, a corporal. [Arald.] (2) A linen cloth used to cover the chalice; a chalice-pall. This is now the usual meaning of *pall* as a piece of altar-linen. Formerly one corner of the corporal covered the chalice; the use of a separate *pall*, however, is as old as the twelfth century. The *pall* is now a small square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with linen or lawn. In carrying the holy vessels to and from the altar, the *pall*, covered with the veil, supports the burse, and itself rests on the paten and the paten on the chalice. (3) A covering of silk or other material for the front of an altar; a frontal. [Arald.]

His *Maie* attended by 3 Bishops went up to the altar, and he offer'd a *pall* and a pound of gold.

Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

The custom was among the Anglo-Saxons to have, during the holy sacrifice, the altar-stone itself overspread with a purple *pall*, made almost always out of rich silk and elaborately embroidered. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 203.

4. Figuratively, gloom: in allusion to the funeral *pall*.—5. In *her*., the suggestion of an episcopal *pall*; a Y-shaped form, said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, and therefore in width one fifth of the height of the escutcheon: it is sometimes, though rarely, represented reversed, and is always charged with crosses *patté fitché* to express its ecclesiastical origin. Also *pairle*.

Per *pall*, in *her*., divided in the direction of the line of the bearing called the *pall*—that is, in the direction of the lines of a capital Y—and therefore into three parts, of three different tinctures: said of the field.

*pall*¹ (pāl), *r. t.* [*< pall*¹, *n.*] To cover with or as with a *pall*; cover or invest; shroud. [Rare.]

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunest smoke of hell.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 5. 52.

Methought I saw the Holy Grail,

All *pall'd* in crimson samite. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

*pall*² (pāl), *r.* [*< ME. pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, *uppal*: see *appal*. In part perhaps *< W. pallu*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] I. *intrans.* To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense.

Addison, *Cato*, I. 4.

Thy pleasures stay not till they *pall*,
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Bryant, *Lapse of Time*.

The longer I stayed debating, the more would the enterprise *pall* upon me.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxvii.

II. *trans.* 1. To make vapid or insipid.

With a spoonful of *pall'd* wine pour'd in their water.

Massinger, *The Picture*, v. 1.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments.

Bp. Atterbury.

Nor *pall* the Draught

With nauseous Grief. *Prior*, *Henry and Emma*.

2. To make spiritless; dispirit; depress; weaken; impair.

It dultheit wits, ranckleth flesh, and *palleth* ofte fresh bloods.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7. 88.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,

The more we *pall* and kill and cool his ardour.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, v. 1.

*pall*² (pāl), *n.* [*< pall*², *r.*] Nausea or nausea-tion.

The *palls* or nanseatings . . . are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Shaftesbury*, *Inquiry*, II. II. § 2.

*pall*³, *r. t.* [*ME. pallen*; cf. *OF. paler*, chase.] To knock; knock down; beat; thrust.

And with the ferste plaunke ich *palle* hym doun.

Piers Plouman (C), xix. 34.

Thai mellit with the mirmydons, that maisturles were,
Put hom doun prestly, *pallit* hom thurgh.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11132.

*pall*⁴, *n.* See *parl*.

*pall*⁵ (pāl), *n.* [*< Hind. pāl*, a small tent, also a sail, a dam, dike, *< Skt. √ pā*, protect.] In India, a small tent made by stretching canvas or cotton stuff over a ridge-pole supported on uprights.

*pall*⁶, *n.* See *pal*².

palla (pal'ā), *n.*; pl. *pallae* (-ā).

[*L.*, a mantle; see *pall*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a full outer robe or wrap, akin to the Greek himation, worn out of doors by women.—2. *Eccles.*, an altar-cloth; a piece of altar-linen (*palla altaris*); especially, a corporal (*palla corporalis*, *palla dominica*), or a chalice-pall.

palladia, *n.* Plural of *palladium*.

Palladian (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [*< Pallas* (*Pallad-*), *Pallas* (see *Pallas*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the goddess *Pallas* or her attributes; pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

All his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl.

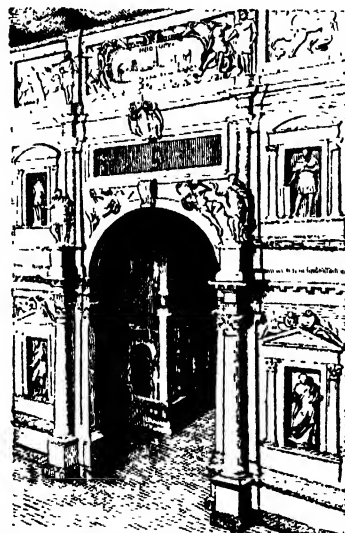
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 31.

*Palladian*² (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [*< Palladio* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518–80), an Italian architect of the Renaissance.

The house is not Gothic, but of that betweenity that intervened when Gothic declined and *Palladian* was creeping in.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 174.

Palladian architecture, a type of Italian architecture founded by Palladio upon his conception of the Roman antique as interpreted by Vitruvius, and upon the study



Palladian Architecture.—Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, Italy.

of the Colosseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans. It has been applied more frequently to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. In the Palladian style the Roman orders are employed rather as a decorative feature than as a constructive element, and applied without regard to classic precedent.

Palladianism (pa-lā'di-an-izm), *n.* [*< Palladian*² + *-ism*.] The system, style, taste, or method in architecture of Andrea Palladio and his followers.

palladion, *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Παλλάδιον*: see *palladium*.] Same as *palladium*. *Chaucer*.

palladium (pa-lā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *palladia* (-ā).

[= *F. palladium* = *Sp. paladion* (*paladio*, the metal) = *Fg. It.*

palladio, *< L. Palladium*, *< Gr. Παλλάδιον*, a statue of *Pallas* (see *def.*), *< Παλλάς* (*Παλλάδ-*), *Pallas* (*Minerva*) (see *def.*), *< Παλλας* (*Παλλάδ-*), *Pallas* (*Minerva*). In *def.* 3, recent, directly *< Gr. Παλλάς*, *Pallas*.]

1. A statue or image of the goddess *Pallas*; especially, in art and legend, a xonanon image. On the preservation of such an image, according to the legend, depended the safety of Troy. Hence—

2. Anything believed or reputed to afford effectual defense, protection, and safety: as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.

Part of the *Crosse*, in which he thought such Virtue to reside as would prove a kind of *Palladium* to save the *Citie* where ever it remain'd, he caus'd to be laid up in a Pillar of Porphyry by his Statue.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

It turns the *palladium* of liberty into an engine of party.

D. Webster, *Speeches*, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Chemical symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.5. One of the rare metals associated with platinum. It was separated from native platinum by Wollaston in 1803, and named after the planet *Pallas*, which had just before that time been discovered by Olbers. *Palladium* is dimorphous. It occurs in Brazil native, in minute octahedral crystals; and on the Harz it has been found in small hexagonal plates. It is, however, a decidedly rare substance, and the chief supply comes from the working over of the platinumiferous residues of various mines. It resembles platinum in appearance, but is harder; its specific gravity is 11.4. It fuses more readily than platinum or any other of the so-called platinum metals, melting, as is stated by some authorities, about as easily as wrought-iron. It is both ductile and malleable, and would be a very useful metal if it were not so scarce as to be expensive and irregularly attainable. The graduated surfaces of some astronomical instruments have been made of palladium, a use for which this metal is admirably adapted on account of its color and its unalterability in the air. Alloyed with silver, it has been employed by dentists as a substitute for gold.—*Palladium-gold*. See *porphyrite*.

palladiumize (pa-lā'di-um-iz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *palladiumized*, ppr. *palladiumizing*. [*< palladium* + *-ize*.] To cover or coat with palladium. *Art Journal*.

pallae, *n.* Plural of *palla*.

pallah (pal'ā), *n.* [African.] An African antelope, *Epyceros melampus*. It inhabits southern and western Africa, stands about three feet high at the withers,



Ulysses carrying off the Palladium of Troy.—From a Greek vase of Hieron. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")



Pallah (*Epyceros melampus*).

and is of a dark-reddish color above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath. There are no false hoofs, and

only the male has horns. These are about twenty inches long, annulated, and the two together compose a lyrate figure. Also called *impalla*, and by the Dutch colonists *rodebok* (red buck).

pallandret, *n.* Same as *palander*.

Pallas (pal'as), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. Παλλάς, *Pallas*: see def.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802. On account of its minuteness, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, no certain conclusion can be arrived at respecting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 172 miles, and its period of revolution is 4.61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas iron. A meteorite brought from Siberia by Pallas (see *palladite*) in 1772. The larger part (about 1,200 pounds) is preserved at St. Petersburg, but fragments have been widely distributed in different museums. It consists of native iron with embedded grains or crystals of yellow olivine (chrysolite). Similar meteorites found elsewhere (at Atacama, Kittersgrün in Saxony, etc.) have been called *pallasite*.

pallasite (pal'as-īt), *n.* [*Peter S. Pallas*, the name of the discoverer, + *-ite*.] See *Pallas iron* and *meteorite*.

pall-bearer (pal'bār'er), *n.* One who with others attends the coffin at a funeral: so called from the old custom of holding the corners and edges of the pall as the coffin was carried, whether on a vehicle or by men.

palle (pal'le), *n. pl.* [*It.*, *pl.* of *palla*, ball: see *ball*.] The balls forming the cognizance of the family of the Medici, six of them (five red and one white with a bearing upon it) being charged upon the shield, which frequently occurs in Florentine and other Italian works of art. The balls have reference to a game similar to tennis.

pallekar (pal'e-kär'), *n.* [Also written *pallekare*, *pallikare*, *pallikare*, *pallikare*, *pallikare*, etc.; < NGr. παλλικάριον, *pallickarion*, a brave man, champion, < MGr. παλλικάριον, a lad, youth, < παλῆς (παλλῆς), *palles* (παλλῆς), a youth.] 1. One of a body of Greek or Albanian soldiers who were in the pay of the Turkish government, or maintained themselves by robbery.—2. One of a body of irregular troops or of guerrillas in Greece at the time of the war of independence against Turkey.

Some of the *pallikari* ran towards us and were going to seize us, when the captain came forward and in a civil tone said, "Oh, there you are!"

R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 230.

pallascence (pa-las'ens), *n.* [*< pallescent* (t) + *-ence*.] Paleness or pallor; general whitishness; a pale coloration.

pallascient (pa-las'ent), *a.* [*< L. pallescent* (t)-s, *ppr.* of *pallescere*, grow pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*.] Growing or becoming pale; inclining to paleness or pallor; somewhat pallid or pale; wan.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*< ME. paillet, pallet*, < *F. paillet*, a heap of straw, *dim.* of *paille*, straw, < *L. palea*, chaff: see *pale*.] A mattress, couch, or bed, especially one of straw.

On a pallet, at that glade night,

By Trolius he lay. *Chaucer, Troilus*, III. 229.

Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 10.

He slept on a miserable pallet like that used by the monks of his fraternity.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [A more E. spelling of *pallette*, q. v.] 1. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their wares.—2. In *gilding*, an instrument used to take up the gold-leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—3. In *bookbinding*: (a) A shallow box of brass, fitted with an end- and side-screw and handle, in which are fastened the types selected for lettering the backs of books. (b) A brass plate engraved with the letters to be used for the back of a book, and fitted with a handle: used by book-gilders.—4. In *painting*, same as *pallette*.—5. In *organ-building*, a hinged wooden valve intended to admit or to release the compressed air; especially, a valve operated by a digital of a keyboard, by which the air is admitted to a groove or channel over which stand the pipes belonging to that digital; also, a valve (waste-pallet) which allows the surplus air to escape when the storage-bellows is too full. Also called *valve-pallet*. See cut under *organ*.—6. A board on which green bricks are carried to

the hack or to the drying-place.—7. A lip or projection on the point of a pawl engaging the teeth of a wheel, as the pallet on a pendulum or on the arbor of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch, or, in some forms of feed-motions, for transforming a reciprocating motion into a rotary motion, or the reverse. It is always used with the escapement of a clock or watch, whatever its shape. See *gathering-pallet*.—8. A ballast-locker, formerly built in the hold of a ship.—9. One of the disks on the chain of a chain-pump.—10. In *conch.*, one of the accessory valves of a mollusk, as of a piddock or teredo. See cut under *accessory*.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*< ME. pallette, palet*, a headpiece, the head, < *OF. palet*, a headpiece, a cap of fence, the head, also, in fencing, a stick, baton; cf. *palette*, f., a stick, *dim.* of *pal*, a stake, stick: see *pale*.] 1. A headpiece, or cap of fence, of leather, or of leather and metal.

Thiel had non other signe to schewe the lawe
But a preyne *pallette* her pannes to kepe,
To hille here lewde heed in stede of an hounce.

Richard the Redeless, III. 325.

2. The crown of the head; the skull; the head.

Than Elynour sayd, Ye calliettes,

I shall breake your *pallettes*.

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 348.

3. In *her.*, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is only one half the breadth. See *pale*, 5.

pallet-arbor (pal'et-ār'bor), *n.* In *watch-* and *clock-making*, an arbor bearing a pallet.

In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors* are set in small
cocks. *Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches*, p. 185.

pallet-box (pal'et-boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chest in which are placed the pallets belonging to one of the keyboards. It forms a part of the wind-chest. See cut under *organ*.

pallet-eye (pal'et-ī), *n.* In *organ-building*, an eye or loop of metal in the movable end of a pallet, to which the wire at the end of the tracker is attached.

palleting (pal'et-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a light platform in the bottom of powder-magazines to preserve the powder from dampness.

pallet-leather (pal'et-leth'er), *n.* In *organ-building*, soft leather used for facing the inside surface of a pallet, so as to make it air-tight.

pallet-molding (pal'et-mol-ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a process of molding in which the mold is sandbed after each using to prevent the clay from adhering to it. One mold only is used, and each brick as it is shaped is turned out on a flat board called a *pallet* and carried to the hack or back-burrow for removal to the drying-place. Compare *shop molding*.

pallet-tail (pal'et-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, one of the rocking arms or extensions which connect the pallets engaging the teeth of an anchor-escapement and some other kinds of escapements with the arbor on which the arms oscillate.

pallia, *n.* Plural of *pallium*.

pallial (pal'i-āl), *a.* [*< ML. pallialis*, < *L. pallium*, a mantle, pallium: see *pallium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mantle or pallium.—2. Specifically, in *conch.*, pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusk. **Pallial adductor**, the anterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the posterior being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the one which is small or abortive in the heteromyarian and monomyarian bivalves. See cut under *Tritidæ*.—**Pallial impression**, **pallial line**, the impression, line or mark made by the mantle-margin on the inner surface of the shell of a bivalve mollusk. According to the continuity or interruption of this line, or rather of the structure of the mantle which impresses this difference, bivalves are called *integropalliate* or *sinuopalliate*. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, *Gastropoda*, *integropalliate*, and *Trigoniidae*. **Pallial shell**, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttlefish.—**Pallial sinus**, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of sinuopalliate mollusks. It is the siphonal impression, or mark of the retractile siphons which many bivalves possess, and thus affords a zoological character. See *sinuopalliate*, and cuts under *bivalve* and *dimyarian*.

palliamment (pal'i-a-ment), *n.* [*< ML. as if *palliammentum*, < *palliare*, clothe, < *L. pallium*, a mantle, cloak: see *pallium*.] A dress; a robe.

This *palliamment* of white and spotless hue.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 182.

palliard (pal'iārd), *n.* [*< F. palliard*, one who lies upon straw, a dissolute person, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*, *pallet*.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher; a lewd person.

A *Palliard* is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys
Doxy goeth in like apparel.

Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in *Ribton-Turner's*
Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 504.



Pallet, 7.

a and b are the
pallets of an an-
chor-escapement
which oscillates
on the pivot c.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born; some call him a *palliard*.

Dekker, VII. Disc., sig. O 2. (*Nares*.)

Thieves, panders, *palliards*, sins of every sort;

Those are the manufactures we export.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, II. 563.

palliardise, *n.* [*< F. palliardise*, fornication, < *palliard*, a dissolute person: see *palliard*.] Fornication.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 136. (*Latham*.)

palliasse (pal'ias'), *n.* Same as *palliasse*.
Palliat (pal-i-ā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *L. palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, a.] A section of opisthobranchiate euthyneurous gastropods, having a mantle-flap: opposed to *Non-palliat*, and corresponding to *Tectibranchiata*. The *Palliat* are divided into two suborders called *Ctenidibranchiata* and *Phyllidibranchiata* (names which are thus duplicated among gastropods, being also used for two other suborders of zygobranchiate gastropods).

palliate (pal'i-āt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *palliated*, *ppr.* *palliating*. [*< ML. palliatus* (*L. palliatus*, cloaked), *pp.* of *palliare* (< *It. palliare* = *Sp. palhar* = *Pg. palliar* = *F. pallier*), cloak, clothe, < *L. pallium*, a cloak: see *pallium*. Cf. *palit*, v.] 1. To cover with a cloak; clothe.

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1606), p. 341.

2. To hide; conceal.

You cannot *palliat* mischief, but it will

Throw all the fairest coverings of deceit

Be always seen.

Daniel, *Philotas*, IV. 2.

3. To cover or conceal; excuse or extenuate; soften or tone down by pleading or urging extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations: as, to *palliate* faults or a crime.

Hope not that any falsity in friendship

Can *palliate* a broken faith.

Ford, *Lady's Trial*, II. 4.

His frolics ('tis a name

That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame).

Comper, *Trochium*, I. 333.

Their intoxication, together with the character of the victim, explained, but certainly could not *palliate* the vulgarity of the exhibition.

Moley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 461.

4. To reduce in violence; mitigate; lessen or abate: as, to *palliate* a disease. = *Syn.* *Palliate*, *Ex-tenuate*, *excuse*, *gloss over*, *apologize for*. *Palliate* and *extenuate* come at essentially the same idea through different figures. *Palliate* is to cover in part as with a cloak; *extenuate* is to thin away or draw out to fineness. They both refer to the effort to make an offense seem less by bringing forward considerations tending to excuse; they never mean the effort to exonerate or exculpate completely. They have had earlier differences of meaning, and *palliate* has a peculiar meaning of its own (see def. 3). *Palliate* also would be likely to be used of the more serious offense; but otherwise the words are now essentially the same.

palliate (pal'i-āt), *a.* [*< L. palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, v.] 1. Eased; mitigated.

Cardinal Pole, in that act in this queen's [Mary's] reign to secure abbey lands to their owners, . . . did not, as some think, absolve their consciences from restitution, but only made a *palliate* cure, the church but suspending that power which in due time she might put in execution.

Feller, *Ch. Hist.*, VI. v. 3.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.

Sp. Fell, *Life of Hammond*, § 3.

2. In *zool.*, having a pallium; of or pertaining to the *Palliat*; tectibranchiate.

palliation (pal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. palliation* = *Sp. palliacion* = *Pg. palliacion* = *It. palliazione*, < *ML. palliatio* (n-), a cloaking, < *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1. A cloaking or concealment; a means of hiding or concealing.

The generality of Christians make the external frame of religion but a *palliation* for sin.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 9. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

Princes, of all other men, have not more change of Rayment in their Wardrobes than variety of Shifts and *palliations* in their solemn actings and pretences to the People.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xxvii.

2. The act of palliating or concealing the more flagrant circumstances of an offense, crime, etc.; a lessening or toning down of the enormity or gravity of a fault, offense, etc., by the urging of extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations; extenuation.

This . . . is such a *palliation* of his fault as induces me to forgive him.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxx.

3. Mitigation of alleviation, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril let the physician resort to *palliation*.

Bacon, *Sat. Hist.*

= *Syn.* See *palliate*.

palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. palliatif* = *Sp. palliativo* = *Pg. It. palliativo*, < *NL. palliatus*, < *ML. palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1. a. 1. Palliating; extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.—2. Mitigating or alleviating, as pain or disease.

II. n. 1. That which extenuates: as, a *palliative* of guilt.—**2.** That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates, as the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. Swift.

As a *palliative*, add bicarbonate of sodium till a permanent precipitate falls, and then expose for several days to the sun. Lea, Photography, p. 305.

palliative (pal'i-a-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *paliatorio*; as *palliate* + -ory.] Palliative.

pallid (pal'id), *a.* [*< L. pallidus*, pale, *< pallere*, be pale; see *pale*², a doublet of *pallid*.] **1.** Pale; wan; deficient in color: as, a *pallid* countenance.

I which live in the country without stupefying am not in darkness, but in shadow, which is not no light, but a *pallid*, waterish, and diluted one. Donne, Letters, iv.

Bathed in the *pallid* lustre stood
Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In bot., of a pale, indefinite color. = *syn.* **1.** *Wan*, etc. (see *pale*²), colorless, ashy.

pallidity (pal'id-i-ti), *n.* [= It. *pallidità*, *< M.L.* as if **pallidita* (-s), *< L. pallidus*, pale; see *pallid*.] Pallor; paleness; pallid coloration.

pallidly (pal'id-li), *adv.* With pallidity; palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. Feltham. = *syn.* See *pale*², *a.*

Palliobranchiata (pal'i-ō-brang-ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palliobranchiate*.] DeBlainville's name (1825) of the *Brachiopoda*, as one of two orders of his *Accephalophora*, the other being *Rudistae*.

palliobranchiate (pal'i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. palliobranchiatus*, *< L. pallium*, cloak, mantle, + *branchia*, gills.] Breathing by means of the mantle, or supposed to do so; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*.

pallio-cardiac (pal'i-ō-kir'di-ak), *a.* [*< L. pallium*, cloak, + Gr. *kardia* = E. heart; see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to the mantle and to the viscericardium or pericardial sac of a mollusk, as a cephalopod: as, the *pallio-cardiac* muscle.

pallion† (pal'yon), *n.* [Also *pallionun*; a reduction of *pavilion*. Cf. OF. *pallion*, *palliumum*, *pallium*, etc., *pallium*.] A tent; a pavilion.

They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw their *pallions* down.
Battles of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).

pallion² (pal'yon), *n.* [*< It. pallone*, a ball, bullet, balloon (see *balloon*¹, *balloon*), = Sp. *pallón*, a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small pellet, as of solder.

A quantity of very small pellets, or *pallions*, of solder are then cut. Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 89.

pallio-pedal (pal'i-ō-ped'al), *a.* [*< L. pallium*, cloak, + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot.] Pertaining or common to the *pallium* or mantle and to the foot of a mollusk.

They are present in *Halotis*, where they pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal* ganglia). Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

pallisadot, *n.* Same as *palisade*.

Palliser gun. See *gun*¹.

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *pallia* (-ā). [= F. *pallium*, OF. *pallion*, *palliumum* = Sp. *pallio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, *< L. pallium*, a coverlet, mantle, cloak; cf. *palla*, a mantle, cloak; see *pall*¹.]

1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a voluminous rectangular mantle for men, corresponding to the Greek himation (see *himation*), and considered at Rome, because worn by Greek savants, as the particular dress of philosophers; also, a toga or other outer garment; a curtain, etc., of rectangular shape.—**2.** *Eccles.*: (a) In the early church, a large mantle worn by Christian philosophers, ascetics, and monks. (b) A vestment worn by certain bishops, especially patriarchs and metropolitans. It seems to have come first into use in the Eastern Church, where it is known as the *omophorion*, and to have been worn by patriarchs, and given by them to metropolitans. Some authorities think that it was of primitive origin and at first worn by all bishops, while others hold that it was originally an imperial garment, bestowed by the emperor as a mark of distinction upon patriarchs and others, and afterward given to metropolitans and bishops generally. It has always been of wool, as indicating the pastoral office. It seems at first to have been a mantle rolled together and passed round the neck so as to fall both in front and at the back. It then became contracted in width and was worn nearly as it still is in the Greek Church, as a wide woollen band fastened round the shoulders and descending nearly to the feet. In the Latin or Roman Catholic Church it gradually assumed a different shape, and is now a narrow band like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden pins by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble. The *pallium* was worn anciently in the Western Church by the Pope and by Gallican metropolitans. From the sixth cen-

tury it began to be given by the Pope to some metropolitans outside of his own diocese, in sign of special favor or distinction—at first, according to some authorities, only with approval of the emperor. By the seventh or eighth century it came to be regarded as a sign of acknowledgment of papal supremacy. At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitans or higher rank must beg the Pope for the *pallium*, and receives it after taking an oath of allegiance to the Pope. The Pope wears it whenever he officiates, bishops only on certain great feasts. Anglican archbishops no longer wear the *pallium* since the Reformation, but it forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin. Also called *pall*. (c) An altar-cloth; a frontal or *pall*.—**3.** In *conch.*, the mantle, mantle-flap, or mantle-skirt of a mollusk, an outgrowth of the dorsal body-wall. It is a specialized, more or less highly and very variously developed integument, including epithelial, vascular, glandular, and muscular structures, and forming folds or processes which represent the foot and other parts. It is often wanting. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*, *Pulmonata*, and *Tridacnidae*.

4. In *ornith.*, the mantle; the stragulum; the back and folded wings together, in any way distinguished, as by color in a gull, etc.—**5.** A cirro-stratus cloud when it forms a uniform sheet over the whole sky.

M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, but this term has not met with general acceptance.

Scott, Meteorology, p. 128.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [Formerly also *pale-malle*, *pallmail*, *pallmaille*, *pallmail*; also, in more recent spelling, *pell-mell*; *< OF. pall-mail*, *palmaille*, *pallmaille*, *palemaille*, *paille-mail*, *paillemaille*, etc., = Sp. *palamallo* = Pg. *palamalha*, *< It. palamaglio*, *pallamaglio*, the game of pall-mall, lit. 'ball-mallet'; *< palla*, ball (*< M.L. palla*, ball, *< OHG. pallā*, MHG. G. *ball*: see *ball*¹), + *maglio*, *< L. malleus*, a mallet, mallet: see *mallet*.] **1.** A game, formerly played, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet or club, the object being to drive it through a raised ring of iron at the end of an alley. The player who accomplished this with fewest strokes, or within a number agreed on, was the winner.

To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing *pelemelle*, the first time that over I saw the sport.

Pepys, Diary, April 2, 1661.

The game might develop into golf or *pell mell*. . . . If the point played to was a hole in the ground, golf arose; if you played to a stone, tree, or rock, or through an iron hoop elevated on a post, *pell mell*, jeu de mail, Pila Mal-leus was the result. . . . Lauther describes the attitude and "swing" at *pell mell* in words that apply equally well to golf. . . . Generally speaking, the aim was to "loft" the ball, in fewer strokes than your adversary took, through an elevated iron ring.

A. Lang, Golf (Badminton Library), pp. 4, 11.

2. The mallet used in this game.

If one had *paille-malls* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.

Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad. (1621). (Nares.)

3. A place where the game was played. The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the famous street called *Pall Mall* (locally pronounced pel-mel').

In the pavilion of ye new Castle are many faire roomes, well paynted, and leading into a very noble garden and park, where is a *pall-mall*, in y^e midst of which, on one of the sides, is a chapel. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

pall-mall† (pel-mel'), *adv.* [Elliptically for *in pall-mall fashion*; prob. alluding also to *pell-mell*.] In *pall-mall* fashion; as in the game of *pall-mall*.

Others I'll knock *pall-mall*.

Cartwright's Lady Errant. (Nares.)

pallometric (pal-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. πάλλειν*, quiver, quake, + μέτρον, measure; see *metric*.] Relating to the measurement of vibrations in the surface of the earth produced by artificial methods.

pallor (pal'gr), *n.* [= F. *pâleur* = Sp. *pálor* = Pg. *pallor* = It. *pallore*, *< L. pallor*, paleness, *< pallere*, be pale; see *pallid*, *pale*².] Paleness; wanness.

palm¹ (pām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paum*; *< ME. palme*, *paume*, *pawme*, *pame*, the palm of the hand, also *palm-play*, *< OF. palme*, *paulme*, *paume*, the palm of the hand, a ball, tennis (palm-play), F. *paume*, the palm of the hand, tennis (*jeu de paume*), = Sp. Pg. It. *palma*, *< L. palma*, f., the palm of the hand, a hand's breadth, etc., also *palmus*, m., = Gr. *πάλημ*, the palm of the hand, = AS. *folm* (= OHG. *folma*), the palm of the hand, the hand, > ult. E. *fumble*, q. v. Hence ult. *palm*².] **1.** The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or

mouse, corresponding to the plants of the pes or foot. In man the palm is fleshy, and presents two special eminences, the *thenar* (ball of the thumb) and, opposite to it, the *hypotheneus*, mainly due to the bulk of the subjacent muscles. The habitual tendency of the fingers in grasping and holding throws the skin into numerous creases, several principal ones being quite constant in position. The character of these creases, in all their detail and variation in different individuals, is the chief basis of chiromnomy or palmistry. See phrases under *line*².

Therwith the pous and *paumes* of his hondes
They gan to froote and wete his temples twayne.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1114.

With yche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (F. E. T. S.), I. 776.

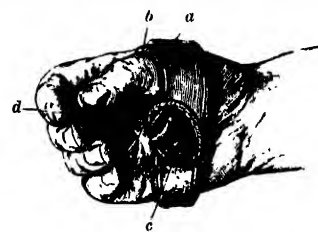
2†. The hand; a hand.

Ther apered a *paume*, with poyntel in fynghes
That watz gryly & gret, & gymly ho wrytes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1533.

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8½ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.

During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry VIII. of England, Francis I., king of France, and Charles V., emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a *palm* of ground but the other two would straightways balance it. Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

4. A part that covers the inner portion of the hand: as, the *palm* of a glove; specifically, an instrument used by sailmakers and seamen in



Sailmakers' Palm.

a, palm-leather; b, thumb-hole; c, metal shield fastened to palm leather; d, small countersink, into some one of which the butt of the needle crants in sewing to prevent the needle from slipping.

sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand with a piece of iron sewed on it so as to rest in the palm.—**5.** The broad (usually triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—**6.** The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown.

The forehead of the gote
Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen branches brought.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 12

7†. An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called *palm-play*.

Also, that no maner persone pleye at the *pame* or tenys, withyn the yeld halle of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88

8†. A ball.

Paume to play at tennys with, [F.] *paulme*. *Palagra*.

An itching palm. See *itch*.—Oil of palms. See *oil*. To cross one's palm. Same as to cross one's hand (whilst, under cross).—To gild (one's) palm, to give money to; fee; "tip."

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gild-ing their *Palms* for the good Services they do him.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne. (II. 220.)

To grease the palm of. See *grease*.

palm¹ (pām), *v. t.* [*< palm*¹, *n.*] **1.** To handle; manipulate.

Our Cards and we are equal Tools.
We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Our selves both cut and shuff'd them. . . .
But Space and Matter we should blame;
They *palm'd* the Trick that lost the Game.
Prior, Alma,

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the Meats.
Prior, Epigram

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.—**3.** To impose by fraud: generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the thing: as, to *palm* trash upon the public.

What is *palm'd* upon you daily for an imitation of Eu-ern writing no way resembles their manner.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx

palm² (pām), *n.* [*< ME. palme*, *< AS. palma* OS. *palma* = D. *palm* = MLG. *palme* = OHG. *palma*, MHG. G. *palme* = Icel. *pálmr* = S. *palm* = Dan. *palme* = F. *palme* = Sp. Pg. *palma*, *< L. palma*, a palm-tree, palm-branch the topmost branch, any branch, a palm-branch as a symbol of victory, also the fruit of the palm, a date, also the name of several other plants; so called from the resemblance of the

leaves of the palm-tree to the outspread hand; < *palm*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*¹. The Gr. name of the date-palm was *phoenix*: see *phoenix*.] 1. A tree or shrub of the order *Palmae*. The palms form a natural plant-group of great interest in appearance highly picturesque and often elegant, and in usefulness surpassed by no family except the grasses. The pulpy fruit of some species, most notably of the date, and the seed-kernel of others, preeminently the coconut, are edible. Oil is yielded by the fruit-pulp of some (oil-palm) and by the seeds of others (coconut, bacaba, etc.). The pith of the sago-palms is farinaceous, and the large terminal bud of the cabbage-palm serves as a vegetable, as do the young seedlings of the palmyra. The sap of the wild date-tree and other species yields palm-sugar or jaggery; that of the coquito, palm-honey. The juice of various species becomes toddy or palm-wine, which in fermenting serves as yeast, and distilled affords a spirituous liquor. Aside from food and drink, the betel-nut, a kind of catechu, and a kind of dragon's-blood are palm-products; a candle-wax exudes from *Ceroxylon*; vegetable ivory is the nut of the ivory-palm. Palm-wood is useful for building (date-palm, palmyra, etc.), for fine work (porcupine-wood), for piles (palmetto), and for flexible articles (rattan). The leaves of many species serve for thatching (bussu-palm, royal palmetto, palmyra, etc.), for making hats, baskets, and fans, and in place of paper (palmetto, talipot, etc.). The leafstalks of some (kittul, piassava) furnish an important fiber, as also does the husk of the coconut. There are many other uses. The coconut, date, and palmyra-palms lead in importance. The palm of the Bible is the date-palm. (For symbolic use, see def. 2.) As ornamental plants in temperate regions the palms are indispensable where sufficient hothouse room can be had.

The *palme* eke now men setteth forth to stande.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. F. T. S.), p. 152.

Breadths of tropic shade and palms in cluster, knots of Paradise. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph; honor; prize. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. The Jews carried palm-branches on festive occasions, and the Roman Catholic and Greek churches have preserved this usage in celebrating the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. See *Palm Sunday*. See also def. 3.

And come to the place where ye aungell of our Lord brought a *palm* unto our blessed Lady, shewing unto her ye daye of her deth. *Sir R. Guyfforde*, *Physiologie*, p. 32.

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, l. 2. 181.

For his true use of translating men,
It still hath been a work of as much *palm*,
In clearest judgments, as to invent or make.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

3. One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage. Among plants so designated are, in Great Britain, chiefly the great willow or goat-willow, *Salix caprea*, at the time when its catkins are out, and the common yew (the latter is universally so called in Ireland); in Europe also the olive, holly, box, and another willow; and in the northern United States the hemlock-spruce.

In colour like the satin-shining palm
On lawns in the windy gleams of March.
Tennyson, *Morlin and Vivien*.

Alexandra palm, *Psychosema Alexandra*, a feather-palm named after Alexandra, Princess of Wales.—**Bamboo-palm**, an African species, *Raphia vinifera*. Its leaf-stalks and leaves are variously useful, and it is one of the wine-palms.—**Bangalow palm**, the Australian *Psychosema elegans*. See *feather-palm*, below.—**Blowing-cane palm**, See *Iriarteella*.—**Bourbon palm**, *Livistona chinensis* (*Livistona borbonica*).—**Broom-palm**, *Attalea funifera* and *Thrinax argentea*: so named from the use made of their leaves or leafstalks.—**Carana-palm**, *Mauritia carana*.—**Catechu palm**, *Areca catechu*. See *catechu* and *Areca*.—**Chusan palm**, the Chinese hemp-palm. See *hemp-palm*.—**Club-palm**, the palm-lily. See *Cordylina*.—**Cohune palm**. See *Attalea*.—**Desert-palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Dragon-blood palm**, *Calamus Draco*.—**European palm**, *Chamserops humilis*.—**Fan-leaved palm**. Same as *fan-palm*.—**Feather-palm**, specifically, a palm of the genus *Psychosema*, but also any palm with plume-like leaves.—**Fern-palm**. (a) A name of *Cycas revoluta* and other species of the genus, on account of their resemblance both to ferns and to palms. (b) See *Macrocrambia*.—**Gebang palm**, *Corypha Gebanga*, a Javan species, whose leaves serve for thatching, etc., and whose trunk affords a kind of sago.—**Inaja-palm**. See *Mazimiliana*.—**Iu palm**, *Astrocaryum acule*.—**Jagua-palm**. See *Maximiliana*.—**Jara palm**, *Leopoldinia pulchra*.—**Morichi or moriche palm**. Same as *ita-palm*.—**New Zealand palm**. Same as *nikau-palm*.—**Nipa-palm**. See *Nipa*.—**Order of the Palm**, a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared after 1680. Also called *Fruit-Bringing Society*.—**Pashuba palm**, *Iriarteella* (*Ceroxylon exorrhiza*).—**Patawa palm**, *Orinocarpus Patawa*, an oil-yielding species in Brazil.—**Pinang palm**, the betel-nut palm, *Areca catechu*. See *Areca*, 2.—**Pindova palm**, *Attalea compta*, a species with leaves useful for thatching, etc., and edible seeds.—**Royal palm**, *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida.—**San Diego palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Tallera palm**, *tara palm*, *Corypha Tallera*.—**Tuom palm**, *tucuma palm*, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*. See *Astrocaryum*.—**Umbrella palm**, *Hedyoscepe* (*Kentia*) *Canterburyana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales: so called from its dense head of long pinnate leaves.—**Walking-stick or whip-stick palm**, *Baccharia*

(*Kentia*) *monostachya* of Australia.—**Zanora palm**. Same as *Pashuba palm*.

palm (pal'mā), *n.*; pl. *palmas* (-mē). [*L.*: see *palm*¹.] 1. The palm of the hand of man, or the corresponding part of the manus of other animals. In a bird it is the under side of the pinnion; in a quadruped, the under side of the fore foot, exclusive of the part represented by the digits.

2. In entom.: (a) The enlarged first joint of the front tarsus of a bee, the remaining joints being called *digiti*, or fingers. (b) The tarsus of an insect when it is dilated and densely covered with hairs beneath, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Palmaceae (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Lindley, 1835), fem. pl. of **palmaceus*: see *palmaceous*.] Same as *Palmeæ*.

palmaceous (pal-mā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. palma-cetus*, *< L. palma*, palm: see *palm*².] Of or pertaining to the *Palmae*, or palm family.

palm *Christi* (pal'mū kris'ti), [*Formerly palmo-cristi*; = *F. Pg. It. palma-christi* = *Sp. palma-cristi*, *< NL. palma Christi*, hand of Christ: see *palm*² and *Christ*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. See *ent* under *castor-oil*.

The green leaves of *Palma Christi*, pound with parched Barley meal, do mitigate and assuage the inflammation and swelling soreness of the eyes. *Lyte's Herbal*, p. 412, quoted in Wright's Bib. Word-Book.

palmate (pal'mā-sit), *n.* [*< L. palma*, palm (see *palm*²), + *-e* + *-itē*.] A name used by Bronghniart, under which are included various fossil remains of vegetation supposed to be related to the living *Palmeae*. The specimens thus designated are chiefly fragments of trunks of trees, both with and without the marks of leaf-bases, apices, etc. The palms are first seen in the upper part of the Cretaceous.

palmae, *n.* Plural of *palm*.

Palmeæ (pal'mē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), pl. of *L. palma*, a palm.] The palm family, an order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Calycineae*, characterized by the one- to three-celled free ovary, solitary ovules, and small embryo immersed in a little hollow near the outside of the hard or oily albumen. About 1,100 species are known, classed in 129 genera, 7 tribes, and 18 subtribes. They are mainly tropical, especially American, and are most abundant on coasts and islands; fewer in Asia and Australia; fewest in Africa, reaching lat. 44° N. in Europe, 36° in America, 31° in Asia. The species are usually local, excepting the coconut and four or five others. They are trees or shrubs, mostly unbranched, generally perennial, and continued only by a terminal and sometimes edible bud. Their large leaves are pinnately or radiately parallel-veined, undivided and plaited in the bud, divided slightly or completely on expansion. The flowers are small, regular, often rigid or fleshy, often dioecious, usually with six stamens, borne on a branching spadix, with several or many sheathing bract-like or woody spathe. The fruit is a berry or drupe or dry fruit, the outside commonly fibrous, within membranous, crustaceous, woody, or stony. See *palm*², and *cuts* under *Corypha*, *Piassava*, *nervation*, *cococa*, and *Ceroxylon*. Also called *Palmaeae*.

palmar (pal'mär), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. palmaire* = *Sp. Pg. palmar* = *It. palmar*, *< L. palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand, *< palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*¹.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the palma or palm of the hand, or to the corresponding part of the fore foot of a quadruped. The epithet is chiefly technical, in anatomy and zoology, and is correlated with *plantar*; with reference to the hand, *palmar* is the opposite of *dorsal*.—**Palmar arch**. (a) *Deep*: the continuation of the radial artery, placed deeply in the palm of the hand, toward the

Palmar cutaneous nerves. See *nerve*.—**Palmar fascia**. (a) *Superficial*: the extension of the superficial fascia of the forearm in the palm. (b) *Deep*: a somewhat specialized sheet of fascia into which the tendon of the palmaris longus expands in the palm, continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers, confining the subjacent muscles, etc., and serving as a flexor tendon. See *cuts* under *muscle*.—**Palmar folds**, the wrinkles of the palm of the hand.—**Palmar interosseus**. See *interosseus*.

II. *n.* 1. An anatomical structure, as a muscle, contained in or connected with the palm: as, the long and short *palmars*. See *palmaris*.—2. In *zool.*, one of the joints or ossicles of the branches of a crinoid which succeed the brachials; one of the joints of the fourth order, or of a division of the brachials; a *palmare*.

palmare (pal-mā'rō), *n.*; pl. *palmaria* (-ri-ä). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*, 2. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 500.

palmaris (pal-mā'ris), *n.*; pl. *palmares* (-rēz). [*NL.* (*sē. musculus*), *< L. palmaris*, pertaining to the palm of the hand: see *palmar*.] 1. A muscle which acts upon the palm of the hand, or the corresponding part of the fore paw of a quadruped; a *palmar*.—2. A palmar nerve.—**Palmaris brevis**, a thin subcutaneous muscle at the inner part of the palm of the hand.—**Palmaris cutaneus**. Same as *palmaris brevis*.—**Palmaris longus**, a superficial muscle of the forearm, arising in man chiefly from the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the palmar fascia. See *cuts* under *muscle*.—**Palmaris longus bicaudatus**, that form of *palmaris longus* which has two tendons of insertion.—**Palmaris magnus**. Same as *flexor carpi radialis* (which see, under *flexor*).—**Palmaris minimus**. Same as *palmaris longus*.—**Palmaris profundus**, *palmaris superficialis*. See *palmar cutaneous nerves*, under *nerve*.

palmary¹ (pal'mā-ri), *a.* [*< L. palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*. [Rare.]

palmary² (pal'mā-ri), *a.* [*< L. palmaris*, of or belonging to palms, neut. *palmarium*, that which deserves the palm, a masterpiece, also an advocate's fee, *< palma*, the palm: see *palm*².] Worthy of receiving the palm; preëminent; chief; conspicuous.

Sentences proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work.

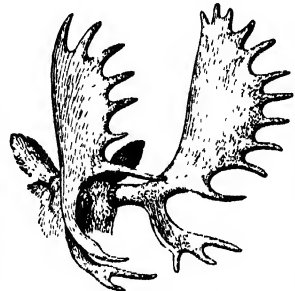
Ep. Horne, On the Apology for Hume's Life and Writings. Lord Macanlay, in his most unfair Essay on Horace Walpole, gives as a *palmary* sample of his Galliesms: "It will now be seen whether he or they are most patriot."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 317.

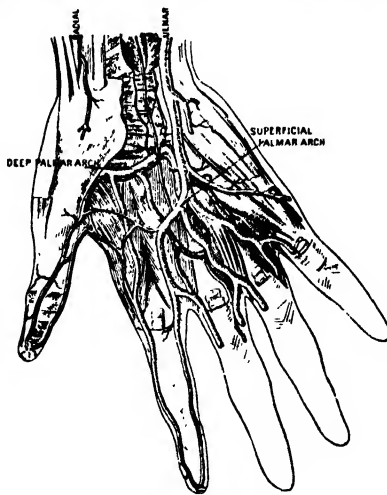
Palmatæ (pal-mā'tē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand: see *palmate*¹.] In *ornith.*, the palmate or web-footed birds collectively, considered as a major group of aquatic birds; the swimming as distinguished from the wading or gallatorial birds. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the group consisted of the *Longipennes*, *Nasutæ*, *Unguicostres*, *Steganopodes*, and *Pygopodes*.

palmate (pal'māt), *a.* [= *F. palmé* = *Sp. palmado* = *It. palmato*, *< L. palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand: see *palm*¹.] 1. Like an open palm; resembling a hand with the fingers extended. The term is specifically applied to the antlers of certain deer, as the elk of Europe and the moose of America, which are broad and flat, like a palm, with projecting finger-like or digitate points.

2. Web-footed, as a bird; plimped; webbed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palmatæ*. Compare *semipalmate*, *totipalmate*.—3. In bot., originally, having five lobes, with the midribs diverging from a common center; by later botanists extended to leaves that are lobed or divided so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole, somewhat irrespective of the number of lobes. See *digitate*, and *cuts* under *leaf*.—**Palmate antennæ**, in entom., antennæ which are



Palmate Antlers of a Moose.



Palmar Arches.

wrist, its branches supplying the deep muscles. (b) *Superficial*: the continuation of the ulnar artery in the palm, forming an arch opposite the anterior border of the thumb, convex distally. It gives off the digital arteries.—**Palmar arteries**, the arteries of the palmar arches.—



Palmate Foot of a Sea-Duck.



A. Palmate Leaf of *Acer macrophyllum*. B. Palmate Tubers of *Orchis maculata*.

short and have a few long branches on the outer side, resembling, when spread apart, the fingers of a hand.—**Palmate tibia**, in entom., tibia which are flattened and have the exterior margin produced in several strong teeth or mucrones: a form commonly found in fossorial legs.

palmated (pal'mā-ted), *a.* [**< palmate¹ + -ed².**] Same as *palmate¹*.

palmately (pal'māt-li), *adv.* In a palmate manner; so as to be palmate.—**Palmately cleft**, cleft in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend half-way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes are narrow or acute. See *cleft²*, 2, and *cut* under *leaf*.—**Palmately compound**, an epithet applied to a compound leaf with the leaflets inserted in a palmate manner, as in the buckeye, lupine, etc.: same as *digitate*, as used by later authors. See *cut* under *leaf*.—**Palmately divided**. Same as *palmately compound*.—**Palmately lobed**, lobed in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend nearly or quite half-way to the base, and the lobes or sinuses are rounded. See *lobed*, and *cut* under *Jatropha*.—**Palmately nerved**. See *nerve*.—**Palmately parted**, parted in a palmate manner, as when the divisions in a palmate leaf almost reach but do not quite reach the base. See *parted*.—**Palmately veined**. Same as *palmately nerved*.

palmatifid (pal-mat'i-fid), *a.* [= *F. palmatifide*, **< NL. palmatus**, palmate (see *palmate*), + *L. findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In bot., same as *palmately cleft* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatifid (pal-mat'i-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. palmatiforme*, **< NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a hand: applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the apex of the petiole. Also *palmiform*.

palmatilobate (pal-mat-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [**< NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In bot., same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatilobed (pal-mat'i-lōbd), *a.* [**< NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed²*.] In bot., same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmation (pal-mā'shon), *n.* [**< NL. *palmatio(n-)**, **< palmatus**, palmate: see *palmate*.] 1. The state of being palmate; a palmate figure or formation; digitation.

The curious axis deer of India . . . resembles, in marking, the fallow deer; but its horns, when developed, will have no palmations. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 296.

2. Webbing, as of the foot of a palmiped bird. Compare *semipalmation*, *totipalmation*, *palama*.

palmatipartite (pal-mat-i-pār'tit), *a.* [**< NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] In bot., same as *palmately parted* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisect (pal-mat'i-sekt), *a.* [**< NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *L. sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] In bot., same as *palmately compound* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisected (pal-mat-i-sek'ted), *a.* [**< palmatisect + -ed²**.] Same as *palmatisect*.

palm-bark-tree (pām'bārk-trē), *n.* An elegant Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni*.

palm-barley (pām'bār'li), *n.* A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley. *Halliwell*.

palm-bird (pām'bērd), *n.* A bird that nests in palm-trees: applied to many of the weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, as the bayas.

palm-butter (pām'but'ēr), *n.* Same as *palm-oil*.

palm-cabbage (pām'kab'āj), *n.* The edible bud of the cabbage-palm.

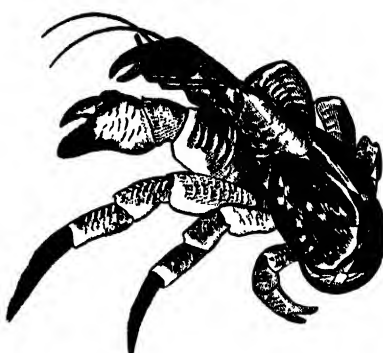
palm-cat (pām'kat), *n.* A viverrine quadruped of the subfamily *Paradoxurinae*; a paradoxure: so called from their climbing in and feeding to some extent upon palms. There are several genera, as *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, and *Paguma*, and the species are numerous. The common palm-cat is *Paradoxurus typus*. They are also called *tuwaks*, *pagumes*, *palm-martens*, and by other names. See *cut* under *Paradoxurus*.

palm-color (pām'kul'or), *n.* A color resembling that of the palm; bay-color.

palm-crab (pām'krab), *n.* The tree-crab, *Birgus latro*: so called from its climbing palm-trees to get at the fruit. See *cut* in next column.

palm-cross (pām'krōs), *n.* See *cross¹*, 2.

palme-cristi, *n.* [**< NL. palma Christi**.] The palma Christi or castor-oil plant. *Fallows*.



Palm-crab (*Birgus latro*).

palm (pāmd), *a.* [**< palm¹ + -ed²**.] Having palmate antlers, as a deer: chiefly a poetical expression, with reference to the European stag. This animal does not acquire the crown or terminal palmaria of the antlers until he is full-grown.

The proud, palm'd deer
Forsake the closer woods.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiij. 319.

Palmella (pal-mel'ē), *n.* [**< (Lynghye, 1819)**, a dim. form, having reference to the jelly-like appearance; **< Gr. παλμός**, vibration, **< πάλλειν**, shake, vibrate.] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the *Palmellaceæ*, having globose or oblong cells, with chlorophyll usually green, but sometimes changing to orange or reddish color. The cells are surrounded by a thick integument, which is generally soon confluent into a shapeless mass of jelly; multiplication is mostly by division. The forms included in this genus are probably not autonomous, but represent arrested polymorphous forms which multiply rapidly by the process of cell-multiplication, without developing, for a protracted period, the true plant. The particular plants, however, to which they belong have never been determined.—**Palmella stage**, or **palmella condition**, a general phrase sometimes applied to certain of the lower algae which exhibit the peculiar gelatinous masses described above. In the *Schizomycetes* this condition or stage has lately been called the *zooglea stage*. See *Zooglea*.

Palmellaceæ (pal-mel-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [**< NL. < Palmella + -aceæ**.] A so-called order of fresh-water algae, taking its name from the genus *Palmella*, including forms of doubtful autonomy. They are strictly unicellular, with the cells either single or numerous, constituting families, and embedded in an amorphous stratum of jelly. Reproduction is mainly by fission. Also *Palmellæ*.

palmellaceous (pal-mel-lā'shius), *a.* [**< Palmella + -aceous**.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Palmella*. Also *palmelloid*.

Palmellæ (pal-mel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [**< Palmella + -æ**.] Same as *Palmellaceæ*.

palmellin (pal'mel-in), *n.* [**< NL. Palmella + -in²**.] The red coloring matter detected by Phipson in *Palmella cruenta*, a fresh-water alga. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphid.

palmelloid (pal'mel-oid), *a.* [**< Palmella + -oid**.] Same as *palmellaceous*.—**Palmelloid condition**, in bot., same as *palmella stage* (which see, under *Palmella*).

palmelodicon (pal-mē-lōd'i-kon), *n.* Same as *musical glasses* (*b*) (which see, under *glass*).

palm¹ (pām'ēr), *n.* [**< palm + -er¹**.] 1. One who palms or cheats, as at cards.—2. A ferule.

palm² (pām'ēr), *n.* [**< ME. palmer, palmere, palmare, < OF. palmer, palmier, pavier = Sp. palmero = Pg. palmeiro = It. palmiere, < ML. palmarius, a pilgrim who bore a palm-branch (see def.), < L. palma, a palm-branch: see palm²**.] 1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, had fulfilled his vow, and had brought with him a palm-branch to be deposited on the altar of his parish church; hence, ar itinerant monk who went from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty and celibacy. The distinction between *pilgrim* and *palmer* seems never to have been closely observed.

Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken strange stroudes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 13.

Here is a holy Palmer come,
From Salem first, and last from Rome;
One that hath kissed the blessed tomb,
And visited each holy shrine,
In Araby and Palestine. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 28.

An escallop shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Though now and then an individual may have been seen who carried a short palm-branch bound to his staff, such, however, was not the palmer's usual badge; but instead a small cross formed by two short slips of a leaflet from the palm-tree: this cross he sewed either to his hat or upon his cape. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 489.

2. A palmer-worm.

Erucæ [It.], the worms called cankers or *palmeres*. *Florio*, 1611.

A hollow cane that must be light and thin,
Wherein the "Bob" and Palmer shall abide;
Which must be stopp'd with an handsome pin,
Lest out again your baits do hap to slide.
J. Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 158).

3. An artificial fly whose body is covered with hairs bristling in all directions: used by anglers.

Imitations of these [hairy caterpillars], known to the American by the familiar term of hackles, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of *palmeres*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 298.

4. A wood-louse. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Palmer's staff**, in her., same as *bourdon¹*, 3.

palmer³ (pām'ēr), *n.* [**< OF. palmier, a palm-tree, < palme, a palm: see palm²**.] A palm-tree.

Here are very many palmer or coco trees, which is their chiefe food. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 284.

palmerin (pām'mēr-in), *n.* [**< Palmerin** (see def.).] One of a line of romantic heroes of the age of chivalry, who took their names or their titles from Palmerin de Oliva, an illegitimate grandson of a Greek emperor of Constantinople. This Palmerin derived his name from the circumstance of his exposure in a wicker basket on a mountain-side among palms and olive-trees in Spain. He afterward became famous for his exploits in Germany, England, and the Orient. The exploits of the Palmerins, as celebrated in the famous Spanish romances called by their name, are evidently modeled after those of Amadis of Gaul. In literature the name is often applied as a term of distinction to any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

That brave Rosiclor
That damned brood of ugly giants slew,
And Palmerin Brannarock overthrew.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

The oldest ballads tell us nothing at all . . . of the *Palmerins*, nor of many other well-known and famous heroes of the shadow-land of chivalry.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 119.

palmer-worm (pām'mēr-wērm), *n.* [**< palmer² + worm**.] 1. A caterpillar; especially, a hairy caterpillar injurious to vegetation, but what kind is unknown or undetermined. The name occurs three times in the Bible (Joel i. 4; ii. 25; Amos iv. 9) as the translation of the Hebrew *gizim*, rendered in the Septuagint *καμνη* and in the Vulgate *eruca*. Some have supposed it to be a destructive kind of locust, as *Pachytetrus migratorius*; but in Joel the name is expressly distinguished from "locust." The Hebrew name is referred to a root meaning "to cut off": the Greek *καμνη* refers to the bending or looping of some caterpillars, apparently pointing to a looper or measuring-worm—that is, the larva of some geometrid moth; and the Latin *eruca* may have the same significance. The destructiveness of many of these geometrids would fully bear out the Biblical implication. See *oubit*.

There is another sort of these Caterpillars, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to find their foods, but, like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither, (and like Mice) consume and eat up that which is none of their own; and these have purchased a very apt name amongst vs Englishmen, to be called *Palmer-worms*, by reason of their wandering and roghish life (for they neuer stay in one place, but are euer wandering), although by reason of their roughness and ruggedness some call them *Beare-wormes*. They can by no means endure to be dyeted, and to feede vpon some certaine herbes and flowers, but boldly and disorderly creepe ouer all, and tast of all plants and trees indifferently, and lue as they list.

Topwell, History of Serpents (1608), p. 105.

That which the palmerworm hath left hath the locust eaten. *Joel* i. 4.

2. In the United States, the larva of the tineid moth *Ypsilophus pometella*, which in eastern parts of the country appears on the leaves of the apple in June, draws them together, and skeletonizes them.

palmer⁴ (pām'mēr-i), *n.*; *pl. palmeries* (-iz). [**< palm² + -ery**.] A palm-house. Compare *fernery*.

palmette (pāl'met), *n.* [**< F. palmette**, dim. of *palme*, palm: see *palm²*.] In class. archæol. an ornament more or less resembling a palm leaf, whether carved in relief on moldings, etc. or painted; an anthemion. See *cut* on following page.

palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* [Formerly *palmito* < Sp. *palmito* (= Pg. *palmito* = It. *palmito* = F. *palmitte*), dim. of *palma*, palm: see *palm²*.] Any one of several fan-leaved palms of different genera. The one most properly so called is *Sabal palmetto*, the cabbage-palmetto, a tree from 20 to 35 feet high abounding on the southeast coast of the United States. It forms part of the device in the seal and flag of South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Its wood is not attacked by the teredo and is very durable under water, and is therefore much used for piles and wharves. The fibrous leaves of this and the dwarf palmetto, *S. adansonii*, are made into hats, baskets, and fans, and also furnish an upholstery material. The palmetto, or hemp-palm, of southern Europe and North Africa, is *Chamærops humilis*, a dwarf species, affording abundant fiber, consumed chiefly as "vegetable horsehair." The same names are given to the Chi-



Palmetto.—Fragment of Frieze, Acropolis of Athens.

ness *Trachycarpus exelso*, whose leafstalks on decaying leave a fibrous matter of textile use.

During our voyage we lived on nothing else but raspberries, of a certain round grain little and black, and of the roots of *palmitos* which we got by the river side.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 342.

Blue palmetto, *Rhapidophyllum Hydriz* of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a species with an erect or creeping stem, 2 or 3 feet long, and leaves circular in outline. — **Cabbage-palmetto**. See def. above. — **Dwarf palmetto**, *Sabal Adami*, of the southeastern United States, with creeping or buried stem. See def. above, and *saw-palmetto*. — **Humble palmetto**, a West Indian tree, *Carludovica insignis*. — **Palmetto flag**, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which, from the occurrence in it of a variety of dwarf palm or palmetto, is called the *Palmetto State*. — **Royal palmetto**. (a) *Sabal umbraculifera* of the West Indies, also called *big or bull thatch*, from the use made of the leaves. It is a fine tree, growing 80 feet or more high. (b) Same as *silk-top palmetto*. — **Saw-palmetto**, a form of the dwarf palmetto with creeping stem and spiny-edged petioles. — **Silk-top palmetto**, found there and in the West Indies: a tree some 30 feet high, turned to minor uses. Called in the West Indies *royal palmetto*. — **Silver-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax argentea*, a tree of the same range and size as the last, the leaves silvery-silky beneath. Its uses resemble those of the cabbage palmetto. Also called *brickley* and *brittle thatch*. — **Small palmetto**, a name of the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of the natural order *Cycanthaceae*.

palmetum (pal-mé'tum), *n.* [NL., < *L. palmetum*, a palm-grove, < *palma*, palm: see *palm*.] A palm-house.

palm-fiber (pām'fī'bér), *n.* Fiber obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms.

palm-honey (pām'hun'ī), *n.* See *coquito*.

palm-house (pām'hous), *n.* A glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants.

palmic (pal'mik), *a.* [*< palm* + *-ic*.] Same as *palmitic*.

palmicolous (pal-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [NL., < *L. palma*, palm, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on the palm-tree. Thomas, Med. Dict.

palmiferous (pal'mif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. palmifère* = *Sp. palmifero* = *Pg. It. palmifero*, < *L. palmifer*, palm-bearing, < *palma*, palm, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing palms.

palmification (pal'mi-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. palma*, palm, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] See the quotation, and compare *caprification*.

The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females; but they seem to have supposed that the fertility thus produced depended on the presence of small flies among the wild flowers, which, by entering the female flowers, caused them to set and ripen. The process was called *palmification*. Encyc. Brit., IV. 82.

palmiform (pal'mi-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. It. palmiforme*, < *L. palma*, the palm of the hand, + *forma*, form.] Same as *palmatiform*.

palmigrade (pal'mi-grād), *a.* [*< L. palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the soles of the feet; plantigrade.

palmine (pal'min), *n.* [*< palm* + *-ine*.] Same as *palmitin*.

palmiserve (pal'mi-nērv), *a.* [*< L. palma*, palm, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *palmiserved*.

palmiserved (pal'mi-nērvd), *a.* [*< palmiserve* + *-ed*.] In bot., palmately nerved. See *nerve*.

palmiped, **palmipede** (pal'mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. palmipède* = *Pg. It. palmipede*, < *L. palmipes* (*palmipēd*), broad-footed, web-footed, < *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole

of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *pes* (*ped*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Web-footed, as a bird; having the toes webbed or palmate; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. See second cut under *palmate*.

II. *n.* A web-footed bird; any member of the *Palmipedes*.

Palmipeda (pal-mip'e-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. neut. pl. of *Palmipes*: see *palmiped*.] 1. In Blumenbach's classification, a singular association of web-footed carnivores, edentates, rodents, sirenians, and monotremes in one order, the eighth. Thus it contained seals and walrusos, otters, beavers, manatees and dugongs, and the ornithorhynchus. — 2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Prensiculantia*, containing the web-footed rodents only, as certain water-rats (*Hydromys*) and the beaver.

Palmipedes (pal-mip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. palmipes*, broad-footed: see *palmiped*.] An order founded by Schaeffer in 1774, and in Cuvier's system the sixth order of birds, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnaeus and the *Natatores* of Illiger; web-footed or swimming birds.

palmipedous (pal-mip'e-dus), *a.* [*< palmiped* + *-ous*.] Same as *palmiped*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

Palmipes (pal'mi-pēz), *n.* [NL., < *L. palmipes*, broad-footed, web-footed.] Same as *Asteriscus*.

palmist (pal'mist or pām'mist), *n.* and *a.* [*< palm* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* Same as *palmist*: now more often used.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to palmistries or palmistry: as, the *palmist* art.

palmist (pal'mis-tēr), *n.* [Sometimes *palmster*, as if < *palm* + *-ster*; < *palm* + *-ist* (cf. *palmist*) + *-er*.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand, especially by its lines.

Deceiving and deceivable *palmists*, who will undertake by the view of the hand to be as expert in foretelling the course of life to come to others as they are ignorant of their own in themselves. Ford, Line of Life.

palmistry (pal'mis-tri), *n.* [*< palmist* + *-ry*.]

1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of lines and marks on the palm of the hand. Also called *chirogony* and *chiromancy*. See phrases under *line*.²

We shall not proceed to query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from those lines in our hands of high denomination. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

With the fond Maids in *Palmistry* he deals;
They tell the Secret first which he reveals.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

He found his pocket was picked: that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin (gipsies) are very dexterous. Addison, Spectator, No. 130.

palmitate (pal'mi-tāt), *n.* [*< palm* + *-itate*.] A salt of palmitic acid.

palmite (pal'mit), *n.* [*< NL. Palmita*: see *palmetto*.] A rush-like plant, *Prionium Palmita*, of South Africa, the leaves of which afford a very tenacious fiber.

palmitic (pal-mit'ik), *a.* [= *F. palmitique*; as *palm* + *-ite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. Also *palmitic*. — **Palmitic acid**, $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerin ether in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. The acid forms fine white needles, or pearly crystalline scales.

palmitin (pal'mi-tin), *n.* [= *F. palmitine*; as *palm* + *-ite* + *-in*.] The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$, a solid colorless crystalline substance, melting at about 45° C.: it is the triglyceride of palmitic acid. Also *palmitine*.

palmitol, *n.* An obsolete form of *palmetto*.

palmi-veined (pal'mi-vānd), *a.* In bot., having the veins arranged in a palmate manner.

palm-kale (pām'kāl), *n.* An Italian variety of borecole, grown also in the Channel Islands. It reaches the height of 10 or 12 feet, and bears its leaves, which are curved, at the top, thus imitating a palm.

palm-leaf (pām'lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. Hence — 2. A fan made from a dried palm-leaf, particularly from a leaf of the fan-palm or of the palmetto; a palm-leaf fan. [Colloq., U. S.]

The slave . . . filled the bowl of a long-stemmed chibouk, and, handing it to his master, retired behind him, and began to fan him with the most prodigious palm-leaf I ever saw. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 268.

Palm-leaf fan. See def. 2.

palm-lily (pām'li'ī), *n.* See *Cordylone*.

palm-marten (pām'mār'ten), *n.* Same as *palm-cat*.

palm-mate (pām'māt), *n.* [*< MD. palm-mæte*, a ferule, prop. **palmæte* (*E. palmate*), etc., < ML. *palmata*, a slap or blow on the hand (*pal-*

matrium, a ferule or whip), < *L. palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] Same as *ferule*.¹

palm-oil (pām'oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, of western Africa. In cool climates it acquires the consistency of butter, and is of an orange-yellow color. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating machinery, the wheels of railway-carriages, etc. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter, and when eaten fresh it is pleasant and wholesome. Also called *palm-butter*.

palmosseus (pal-mos'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *palmossei* (-ī). [NL., < *L. palma*, the hand, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] An interosseous muscle of the palm: distinguished from *dorsosseus*. Coues.

palm-play (pām'plā), *n.* An old game of ball played with the hand; a kind of tennis in which the ball was struck with the hand and not with a racket or bat. Also *palm-playing* and *palm*.

During the reign of Charles V. *palm play*, which may properly enough be denominated hand-tennis, was exceedingly fashionable in France, being played by the nobility for large sums of money.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 160.

palm-playing (pām'plā'ing), *n.* Same as *palm-play*.

He comes upon
The women at their *palm-playing*.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

palmster (pām'stēr), *n.* Same as *palmist*.

palm-sugar (pām'shug'ār), *n.* Sugar obtained from palm-sap: same as *jaggery*.

Palm Sunday (pām sun'dā), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter, being the sixth Sunday in Lent and the first day of Holy Week. Its observance, in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, is as old as the fourth century in the Eastern Church, and as the fifth or sixth century in the Western. By the sixth or seventh century formal processions had become customary, which the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches have retained. The popular observance of the day by carrying branches of willow or other trees continued in many places in England after the Reformation, and the custom of solemnly blessing and distributing palm and other branches and carrying them in procession has been revived in many Anglican churches.

palm-tree (pām'trē), *n.* [*< ME. palmtree*, < AS. *palm-treow* (= Icel. *pálmtré* = Sw. *palmträ*), < *palm*, palm, + *treow*, tree.] A tree of the order *Palmeæ*. See *palm* and *Palmæ*.²

palmula (pal'mū-lā), *n.*; pl. *palmulæ* (-læ). [NL., dim. of *L. palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In musical instruments with a keyboard, a finger-key or digital.

palm-veined (pām'vānd), *a.* In bot., palmately nerved. See *nerve*.

palm-viper (pām'vī'pēr), *n.* A venomous snake of South America, *Craspedolephus bilineatus*.

palm-warbler (pām'wār'blēr), *n.* *Dendroica palmarum*, a very common warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, belonging to the family *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*. It is from 5 to 5½ inches long, and about 8 in extent of wings; the male is brownish-olive above, with dusky streaks, the rump yellowish, the cap chestnut-brown, the under parts rich yellow with reddish streaks, the two outer pairs of tail-feathers with square white spots at the ends of their inner webs, and the wings without white bars. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, breeding in northern New England and thence northward, wintering from the Carolinas and Texas to the West Indies. It nests on the ground, and has somewhat the terrestrial habits of a titlark. Also called *yellow red-poll warbler*.

palm-wasp (pām'wosp), *n.* A wasp, *Polybius palmarum*, which makes its nest in palms. See cut under *Polybius*.

palm-wax (pām'waks), *n.* A substance secreted by the wax-palm. See *Ceroxylon*. Another palm affords the carnauba-wax, largely used in place of beeswax. See *carnauba* and *Copernicia*.

palm-wine (pām'win), *n.* Same as *toddy*, 1. Compare *arrack*.

palm-worm (pām'wōrm), *n.* A kind of centipede found in America, of large size. Imp. Dict.

palmy (pā'mī), *a.* [*< palm* + *-y*.] 1. Bearing or abounding in palms.

Between them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interposed,
Or *palmy* hillock. Milton, P. L., iv. 254.

2. Of or derived from the palm.

The naked negro . . .
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 70.

Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis Guineensis*).

3. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 118.

Those were indeed the *palmy* days of speech, when men listened instead of reading, when they were guided by the voice and the tones of the living orator.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 248.

palmyra (pal-mi'rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palmyra*, *Palmyra*, Gr. Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.]

1. An East Indian palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. It grows to a height of 80 or sometimes 100 feet, its cylindrical trunk bearing a round head of leaves which are 8 or 10 feet long, with a blade of circular outline, plaited and palmately incised. From it are obtained toddy and jaggery. Its fruit is eaten roasted and makes a jelly, and the roots of young seedlings are used as a vegetable. The wood of old trees is extremely hard and strong, is used for many purposes, and is to some extent exported. The leaves serve for thatching and for all manner of plaited ware, and with those of the talipot, are universally used by the Hindus to write on with a style. It abounds in most parts of India, especially on sandy tracts near the sea, and makes a striking feature of the landscape.

2. [cap.] In zool., the typical genus of *Palmyridæ*. *P. aurifera* is a beautiful species, with gold-colored parapodia two inches long.

palmyra-palm (pal-mi'rā-pām), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-tree (pal-mi'rā-trē), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-wood (pal-mi'rā-wūd), *n.* The wood of the palmyra, the cocoanut, and perhaps other palms, exported from India.

palmyre (pal'mir), *n.* A worm of the genus *Palmyra*.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rēn'), *a. and n.* [< L. *Palmyrenus*, < *Palmyra*, *Palmyra*, a city of Syria: see *palmyra*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Palmyra, originally called Tadmor, an ancient city of Syria.

The *Palmyrene* [Zenobia]
That fought Aurelian. Tennyson, Princess, II.

Palmyrian (pal-mir'i-an), *a. and n.* [< L. *Palmyria*, *Palmyra*, + *-ian*.] Same as *Palmyrene*.

Palmyridæ (pal-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychæteous annelids, typified by the genus *Palmyra*.

palo (pā'lō), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gulancho*. Also *giloe* and *palo*.

palo-blanco (pā'lō-blāng'kō), *n.* [Sp., < *palo*, stick (see *pale*), + *blanco*, white (see *blank*).] A variety of the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, var. *reticulata*. It is a small tree, often reduced to a low shrub, found from Texas throughout the Rocky Mountains to Oregon.

palolo (pa-lō'lō), *n.* [Native name in Samoa and the Tonga Islands, = Fijian *mabalolo*, also *balolo*.] 1. A remarkable marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*, *Palolo viridis*, found in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, and much used for food by the natives. It is a notobranchiate polychæteous annelid, formerly placed in the genus *Lyndæ*, or forming a genus (*Palolo*) by itself. It visits the Samoan, Fijian, and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn once a year, in October, at the last quarter of the moon.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name of this worm, called *Palolo viridis*. Also *Palula*. J. E. Gray, 1847.

palpi (palp), *v. t.* [< F. *palper* = Sp. *palpar* = It. *palpare*, < L. *palpare*, *palpari*, stroke, touch softly, feel. Cf. *palpate*, *v.*] To feel; have a feeling of.

And bring a *palped* darkness o'er the earth.

Heywood, Brazen Age, II. 2.

palp (palp), *n.* [= F. *palpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *palpo*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, < L. *palpare*, stroke, touch softly, feel: see *palp*, *v.*] A tactile organ; a feeler. See *palpus*.—**Labial palp**. See *labialpalp*.—**Maxillary palp**. Same as *palp*, 4.

palpability (pal-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *palpabilité* = Sp. *palpabilidad* = Pg. *palpabilidad*; as *palpable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being palpable, in any sense of that word; palpableness; tangibleness.

He it was that first found out the *palpability* of colours.

Martinus Scriblerus, xiv.

palpable (pal'pa-bl), *a.* [ME. *palpable* = OF. (and F.) *palpable* = Sp. *palpable* = Pg. *palpavel* = It. *palpabile*, < L. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, < L. *palpare*, *palpari*, touch, feel: see *palp*, *v.*] 1. That may be felt; perceptible by the touch; manifest to sight or touch; hence, appearing as if it might be touched or felt.

"A, ha!" quod he, "lo, so I can
Lewdely to a lewed man
Speke, and shewe hym swyche skiles
That he may shake hem bi the billes,
So *palpable* they shulden be."

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 869.

I see thee yet, in form as *palpable*

As this [dagger] which now I draw.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1. 40.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.

Milton, P. L., xii. 188.

Hence—2. Plain; evident; obvious; easily perceived or detected: as, *palpable* lies; a *palpable* mistake.

And as three persones *palpable* is pureliche bote o man-
kynde,
The whiche is man and hus make and mollere-is issue,
So is god godes sone in three persones the Trinite.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 235.

These lies are like their father that begets them; gross
as a mountain, open, *palpable*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 250.

I took my wife to my cosen, Thomas Peyys, and found
them just sat down to dinner, which was very good; only
the venison pasty was *palpable* mutton, which was not
handsome.

Peyys, Diary, I. 5.

3. In med., perceptible by palpation. = *syn. 1*. Tangible.—2. Manifest, evident, unmistakable, glaring, gross.

palpableness (pal'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

palpably (pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; hence, plainly; obviously: as, *palpably* mistaken.

palpal (pal'pal), *a.* [< *palp* + *-al*.] Forming or formed by a palp; pertaining to a palp or to palpi; palpaliform.—**Palpal organs**, in arachnology, complicated modifications of the digital or terminal joint of each pedipalp, found only in male spiders. They consist of a kind of spring box in which the spermatophores are received from the genital orifice and conveyed to the body of the female. See cut under *Araneida*.

palpate (pal'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpated*, ppr. *palpating*. [< L. *palpatus*, pp. of *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palp*, *v.*] To feel or feel for, as if with a palp; explore by touch, as with the fingers; perform palpation upon; manipulate.

palpate (pal'pāt), *a.* [< NL. *palpatus*, < *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*, *n.*, and *-ate*.] Provided with palps.

palpation (pal-pā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *palpation*, < L. *palpatio* (*n*), a stroking, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, touch, stroke: see *palpate*, *palp*, *v.*] 1. The act of touching; feeling by the sense of touch.

Unless their phancies may have a sight and sensible *palpation*

of that more clarified subsistence, they will prefer

infidelity itself to an unimaginable idea.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, II.

2. Specifically, in med., manual examination, or a method of exploring various organs by feeling them with the hand or hands.—**Palpation-corpuscles**. Same as *tactile corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).

Palpatores (pal-pā-tō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *palpator*, a stroker, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, stroke: see *palp*, *v.*] 1. In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the gropers, such as rails, gallinules, and coots; also called *Latitores*, or skulkers: equivalent to the modern family *Rallidæ*, or rather to the ralliform birds at large. [Not in use.]—2. In entom.: (a) In Latreille's classification (1802), a group of beetles corresponding to the modern family *Scydmænidæ*. (b) A suborder of harvestmen or *Opiliones*, in which the palpi are slender and filiform, with or without a tarsal claw, the maxillary lobe of the first pair of legs is free, the sternum is short, and the genital aperture is close to the mouth: distinguished from *Laniatores*.

palpebra (pal'pe-brā), *n.*; *palpebræ* (-brē). [L.] In anat., an eyelid.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**. See *depressor*.—**Levator palpebræ superioris**. See *levator*.

palpebral (pal'pe-brāl), *a.* [< LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids, < L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.] 1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids: as, the *palpebral* muscles; *palpebral* folds of conjunctiva.—2. Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; superciliary: a loose use of the word.—**Müller's palpebral muscle**. See *muscle*.—**Palpebral arteries**, two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrimal sac, and eyelids.—**Palpebral cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Palpebral conjunctiva**, the conjunctiva lining the eyelids, as distinct from the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral fissure**. See *fissure*.—**Palpebral folds**, the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball to the inner surface of the eyelid, above or below.—**Palpebral ligament**, a fibrous band attached externally to the margin of the orbit and passing in the eyelid, beneath the orbicularis muscle, to be attached to the free margin of the tarsal cartilage. Also called *tarsal ligament*.—**Palpebral nerves**, branched of the lacrimal and infraorbital nerves, given respectively to the upper and lower eyelids.—**Palpebral orifice**, the opening between the eyelids.—**Palpebral veins**. (a) *External*: tributaries of the orbital branch of the temporal, from the eyelids. (b) *Inferior*: tributaries to

the facial, from the lower eyelid. (c) *Superior*: tributaries to the angular part of the facial, from the upper eyelid.

palpebralis (pal-pe-brā'lis), *n.*; *pl. palpebrales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids: see *palpebral*.] The muscle which lifts the upper eyelid, commonly called *levator palpebræ superioris*.

palpebrate (pal'pe-brāt), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ate*.] Having eyelids.

palpebrous (pal'pe-brus), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ous*.] Having shaggy eyebrows, or prominent superciliary ridges. *Smart*.

palpi, *n.* Plural of *palpus*.

palpicil (pal'pi-sil), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *cilium*, q. v.] A tactile hair, or filament sensitive to touch; a filar tentacle; a trigger-hair, such as is found attached to the thread-cells of many cœlen-terates. See *trigger-hair*. Also *palpocil*.

palpicorn (pal'pi-kōrn), *a. and n.* [< NL. *palpus*, palp, + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] *I. a.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ, as an insect; having the characters of the *Palpicornia*; pertaining to the *Palpicornia*.

II. n. 1. A long labial palpus, like an antenna.—2. A palpicorn beetle.

Palpicornia (pal-pi-kōr'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palpicorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having long slender palps usually exceeding in length the short, several-jointed, clavate antennæ. See cuts under *Hydrobius* and *Hydrophilidæ*. Also *Palpicornes*.

palpifer (pal'pi-fēr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In entom., an outer lobe of the maxilla, generally thin and scale-like, bearing the maxillary palpus. See cut under *galea*.

palpiferous (pal-pif'ē-rus), *a.* [< *palpifer* + *-ous*.] Bearing maxillary palps; having the quality or function of a palpifer. = *syn. Palpiferous*, *Palpigerous*. These epithets are often used indiscriminately, but the proper usage will be evident from the definitions given. Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps. See cut under *mouth-part*.

palpiform (pal'pi-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *palpiforme*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or function of a palp or feeler.

Kirby. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Pentastomida*.—**Palpiform lobe** of the maxilla, in entom., the galea or outer lobe when it is two-jointed, having the structure and function of a palpus. Sometimes called *inner palpus*. See cut under *galea*.

palpiger (pal'pi-jēr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In entom., a lateral appendage of the labium of some insects, situated between the mentum and the ligula, and bearing the labial palpus. In so far as it is basal, it represents the cardo of the maxilla; in so far as it bears a palpus, it represents the maxillary stipes, or palpifer. The suture between the mentum and its attached palpiger is often obsolete. The name was first applied by Newman to a section of the part called *lingua* by Kirby and *labium* by McLeay and others. See cuts under *Insecta* and *mouth-part*.

palpigerous (pal-pij'ē-rus), *a.* [< *palpiger* + *-ous*.] Bearing labial palps; having the character or function of a palpiger. *Kirby*. = *syn. See palpiferous*.

Palpimaninæ (pal'pi-mā-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palpimanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of saltigrade spiders, of the family *Eresidæ*, having peculiarly thickened fore legs, no inframaxillary organ, and no calamistrum, typified by the genus *Palpimanus*: distinguished from *Eresinæ*. Also *Palpimanidæ*, as a family. O. P. Cambridge, 1872.

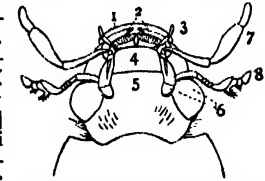
Palpimanus (pal-pim'ā-nus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1820), < *palpus*, a feeler, + L. *manus*, a hand.] The typical genus of *Palpimaninæ*, and until recently the sole genus of this subfamily. It has but two spinnerets; the fore legs have three claws, and the other legs but two. There has been much dispute as to the proper place of this genus.

palpitant (pal'pi-tānt), *a.* [< L. *palpitans* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *palpitare*, *palpitare*.] Palpitating; pulsating or throbbing visibly; quivering.

The white evanescence of innumerable cascades, delicately *palpitant* as a fall of northern lights.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 188.

palpitate (pal'pi-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpitated*, ppr. *palpitating*. [< L. *palpitatus*, pp. of



Under Side of Head of a Water-beetle (*Hydrophilus triangularis*), greatly enlarged, showing 1, labrum; 2, mandibles; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, ligula; 5, mentum; 6, palpiger, in this case two-jointed; 7, labial palpus, or palpicorn; 8, antenna.

ludatus, dressed in a military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak.] Same as *paludamentum*.

paludamentum (pā-lū-dā-men'tum), *n.*; *pl.* *paludamenta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *paludament*.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers, and his personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *toga* or garb of peace. It was sleeveless, open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened at the neck, in front or (more typically) on one side, with a clasp.

Paludamentum, an adaptation of the Greek *chlamys*, worn by the emperor as head of the army, purple in colour, though white was also allowed.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 450.

Paludicella (pā-lū-di-sel'ū), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *cella*, a cell.] The typical genus of *Paludicellidae*. *P. articulata* is British, olive-green, and paludicoline.

Paludicellidae (pā-lū-di-sel'ū-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludicella* + *-idae*.] A family of ctenostomous ectoparasitic polyzoans, typified by the genus *Paludicella*: so called from inhabiting fresh water. In these moss-animalcules the polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely branched, coriaceous, with uniserial cells placed end to end, and having tubular unilateral tentaculate apertures and circular lophophores with uniserial tubercles. Also written *Paludicellidae*. *Altman*.

Paludicellini (pā-lū-di-se-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludicella* + *-ini*.] Same as *Paludicellidae*.
Paludicola (pal-ū-dī-kō-lā), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *paludicoline*.] A genus of Old World ant-thrushes, the type of which is *Pitta nipalensis*. *Hodgson*, 1837. Also called *Heleornis*, *Hydrornis*, and *Gigantipitta*.

Paludicolæ (pal-ū-dī-kō-lā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *pl.* of *Paludicola*.] An order or suborder of grallatorial birds, including those which inhabit marshes and are precocial, as the gruiform and ralliform birds, or cranes, rails, and their allies; distinguished from *Limicolæ*. More commonly called *Alectorides*.

paludicole (pā-lū-di-kōl), *a.* [*< L.L. paludicola*, a dweller in a marsh, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting or frequenting marshes; palustrine; paludine.

paludicoline, **paludicolous** (pal-ū-dī-kō-līn, -lus), *a.* Same as *paludicole*.

Paludina (pal-ū-dī-nū), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] The typical genus of *Paludina*: same as *Viviparus*.

paludine (pal'ū-dīn), *a.* [*< L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ine*.] Same as *paludinosus*.

Paludinidæ (pal-ū-dīn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Paludina*: same as *Viviparidæ*. See *pond-snail*.

paludinous (pā-lū-di-nus), *a.* [*< paludine* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to marshes; paludal.

paludious (pā-lū-di-us), *a.* [*< L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] Marshy; fenny; boggy. *Bp. Gaude*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 60.

paludism (pal'ū-dīzm), *n.* [*< L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ism*.] Malarial poisoning.

Health improves under the treatment proper for chronic paludism. *Science*, XI. 140.

paludose (pal'ū-dōs), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. paludoso*, < *L. paludosus*, swampy, marshy, < *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Marshy. (a) In bot., growing in marshy places. (b) In zool., living in marshes; paludicoline.

palulus (pal'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. palulī* (-lī). [*N.L.*, dim. of *palus*, q. v.] One of the small detached rods situated about the columella of an actinozoan; also, same as *palus*.

palumbus (pā-lum'būs), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palumbus*, *m.*, *palumba*, *f.*, usually *palumbes* or *palumbis*, *m. f.*, a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: see *Columba*.] A pigeon or dove: sometimes used as a generic designation of those pigeons which are closely related to the common *Columba palumbus*.

palus (pā'lus), *n.*; *pl. palī* (-lī). [*N.L.*, < *L. palus*, a stake, pale: see *pale*, *pole*.] In corals, one of the laminae or plate-like processes which extend upward from the bottom of a coralite to



Paludamentum.
Statue of the Emperor Augustus,
Villa Albani, Rome.

the calice; an extension from the inner edge of certain septa to or toward the columellar space or axis of the visceral chamber. They are connected by their outer edges with the septa, and their inner edges are free or united with the columella. Pali are various in number, size, and shape, and occur only in connection with certain cycles or series of septa, and from these they differ in structure. The term is chiefly used in the plural. Also *palulus*.

palustral (pā-lus'tral), *a.* [As *palustrine* + *-al*.] Same as *paludal*.

palustrian (pā-lus'tri-an), *a.* Same as *paludal*.

palustrine (pā-lus'trin), *a.* [Cf. *Sp. OF. palustre*; irreg. < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, on type of *lacustrine*.] Same as *paludal*.

palveiset, *n.* A corrupt form of *pavise*. *Florio*.

palwar (pal'wār), *n.* Same as *pulwar*.

paly¹ (pā'li), *a.* [*< OF. palé*, < *pal*, a pale: see *pale*.] In her., divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: as, *paly* of six argent and gules. There should always be an even number of parts. Also *palewise*. See also cut under *border*.

—**Barry paly**, **bendy paly**, etc. See *barry*², etc. — **Paly bendy**. Same as *bendy paly* (which see, under *bendy*).

— **Paly bendy sinister** or **sinisterwise**. Same as *paly bendy*, but with the diagonal lines drawn bendy sinister.

Paly pily. Same as *paly paly* (which see, under *paly*).

paly² (pā'li), *a.* [*< pale*² + *-y*.] Pale; wanting color. [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV., *Prolog.*, l. 28.

O'erhung with *paly* locks of gold.

Whittier, *The Reformer*.

paly³ (pā'li), *n.*; *pl. palies* (-liz). [*< ME. paly*, etc.: see *pale*⁴.] 1. Same as *pale*⁴, 1.—2. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. *Hallwell*.

pam (pam), *n.* [Abbr. < *F. pamphile*, the knave of clubs, < *Gr. Πάμφιλος*, a person's name, lit. 'beloved of all,' < *πάς* (*pas*), all, + *φίλος*, beloved, dear.] The knave of clubs in the game of loo.

Ev'n mighty *Pam*, that kings and queens o'erthrew,

And mow'd down armies in the fights of loo.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, iii. 61.

pamban-manche (pam'ban-manch), *n.* [Tamil.] A canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast of India for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is from 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Also called *serpent-boat*, *snake-boat*.

pamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*¹, 7. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 472.

pamé (pā-mā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In her., having the mouth open: said of a fish used as a bearing.

pament, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*.

pameroon-bark (pam-e-rōn'bārk), *n.* A highly fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata*. See *muskwood*.

pamp (pamp), *v. t.* [*< ME. pampen*, < *I.G. pampen*, also *slampampen*, pamper oneself, live luxuriously, = *G. dial. pampfen*, *pampfen*, cram with food, stuff, perhaps < *pampe*, broth, *pap*: see *pap*². Hence freq. *pamper*.] To pamper; indulge.

Thus the devil fareth with men and women: First he stirrith hom to pappe and *pamp* her fleisch, desyringe delicious metis and drynkis. *Reliquie Antiquæ*, i. 41.

pampa (pam'pā), *n.* [= *G. pampa*, < *Sp. and Pg. pampa*, < *S. Amer.* (Argentine Republic) *pampa*, in Peru *bamba* (Quechuan *bamba*, *banba*), a plain.] A vast treeless plain such as characterizes the region lying south of the forest-covered belt of the Amazon valley, especially in the Argentine Republic: so called in the southern part of South America. Similar plains north of the Amazon are called *llanos*. Both words are frequently used by writers on South American physical geography. (See *plain*.) Humboldt uses *steppe* and *savanna* as nearly equivalent to both *pampa* and *llano*.

pampas-cat (pam'pāz-kat), *n.* A small South American wildcat inhabiting the pampas, *Felis pajeros* or *F. passerum*. It somewhat exceeds a house-cat in size, being about as large as the European wildcat, *F. catus*, with a rather small head. The color is yellowish gray, white below, fully streaked on the sides, and banded on the legs with white or blackish. It is a common animal, and derives its name *pajero* from frequenting weedy places. It preys on birds and small mammals. See cut in next column.



Pampas-cat, or Pajero (*Felis pajeros*).

pampas-deer (pam'pāz-dēr), *n.* A small deer of the pampas of South America, *Caracus campestris*, the male of which has antlers dichot-



Pampas-deer (*Caracus campestris*).

omous at the end, and with a simple brow-snag. It is one of two species forming the subgenus *Blastocerus*.

pampas-grass (pam'pāz-grās), *n.* A fine ornamental grass, *Gynerium argenteum*, introduced from the La Plata region. Its ample silvery-silky panicles are borne on stalks from 6 to 12 feet high.

pampas-rice

(pam'pāz-ris),

n. A variety

of the com-

mon sorghum,

Sorghum vul-

gare, with a

drooping pan-

icle: grown to

some extent in

the southern

United States.

pampean

(pam'pē-an), *a.*

[< *pampa* +

-ean.] Of or

pertaining to

the pampas of

South America.

— **Pampean for-**

mation, in geol.,

the alluvial and

comparatively re-

cent deposits that

overspread the

pampas of the Argentine Republic. They are extraor-

dinarily rich in the remains of quadrupeds, of which more

than a hundred extinct species have been described, some

of them being animals of great size.

The plain, at the distance of a few miles from the coast,

belongs to the great *Pampean formation*, which consists

in part of a reddish clay, and in part of a highly calcareous

marly rock. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, I. 104.

pampelmoes, **pampelmouse** (pam'pel-mōz-

-mous), *n.* [*< F. pamplemousse*.] Same as *pom-*

pelmous.

pamper (pam'pēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *pampr*;

< *ME. pamperen*, *pampren*, also, in comp., *for-*

pampren, *pamper*; = *G. dial. pampeln*, *cram*;

freq. of *pamp*.] *I. trans.* To treat luxuriously;

indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease

and comforts; gratify to the full with whatever

delights or ministers to ease and luxurious

living.

Ye that reigns in youth and lustynesse,

Pampired with ease, and joyless in youre age.

Court of Love, l. 177.

Pride may be *pamper'd* while the flesh grows lean.

Cowper, *Truth*, l. 117.

II. † intrans. To indulge one's self.



Plume of Pampas-grass.

To day we pamper with a full repast
Of lavish mirth, at night we weep as fast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

pamperedness (pam'pér-des), *n.* The state of being pampered. *Ep. Hall, Hard Texts, Hos. xiii. 6.*

pamperer (pam'pér-ér), *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper, Conversation, l. 48.*

pamperize (pam'pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pamperized*, ppr. *pamperizing*. [*pamper* + *-ize*.] To feed luxuriously; pamper. *Sydney Smith.*

pampero (pam-pá-rō), *n.* [*Sp. pampero* = *Pg. pampeiro*, a wind that sweeps over the pampas, < *pampa*, a plain: see *pampa*.] A cold and dry southwesterly wind that sweeps over the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and northeastward to the Brazilian coast, in the rear of barometric depressions. The pampero is entirely analogous in character to the thunder-squall of the northern hemisphere which accompanies the passage of cyclonic disturbances, and undercuts and displaces the hot, humid air-currents that have preceded.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* A corrupt form of *palmistry*.
pamphagous (pam'fā-gus), *a.* [*Gr. παμφάγος*, all-devouring, < *παμφάγειν*, devour all, < *πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *φαγεῖν*, devour.] Omnivorous.

Pamphila (pam'fī-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *LGr. παμφίλος*, beloved of all, < *Gr. πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *φίλος*, beloved, dear.] A beautiful genus of hesperian



Pamphila leonardus.

butterflies or skippers, belonging to the family *Hesperiidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1808. There are many species, some of which have English names, as *P. comma*, the pearl-skipper; *P. egleus*, the clouded skipper; *P. paniscus*, the chequered skipper.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* [*ME. pamphlet, pamphlet, first in ML. (AL.) pamphletus* ("pamphletus exiguus," "lean pamphlets"—Richard de Bury, *Philobiblon*, c. viii., A. D. 1344); origin unknown. The *F. pamphlet*, *G. pamphlet*, *D. Dan. pamphlet*, *Sw. pamphlet*, *Russ. pamphlet*, a pamphlet, usually a libel, are all from *F.* The word has been variously referred—(1) to a supposed *OF. *pamphlet*, < *pamph*, palm, hand, + *feuille*, a leaf (as if 'a leaf of paper held in the hand'); (2) to a supposed *ML. *pagina filata*, 'a threaded (sewed) leaf'; (3) to a supposed use of *F. par un fillet*, 'by a thread'; (4) to a supposed *OF. *pamphlet*, *ML. *pamphiletus*, < *L. Pamphila*, *Gr. Παμφίλη*, a female historian of the 1st century, who wrote epitomes of history. These explanations are all untenable. A possible solution is found in (5) *L. papyrus*, paper, on the assumption that *pamphlet*, *ML. pamphletus*, represents a *ML. *pamphileta*, a slip of paper, a paper case, with dim. suffix *-etus* (*F. et*), < **pamphileta*, a supposed variant of **pamphileta*, paper (cf. *MD. pampier*, paper), this being a nasalized form of *ML. papyrus*, *papyrus*, *L. papyrus* (< *Gr. παπύρος*, sometimes *παπύρος*), paper: see *paper*. For the nasalization (*pap-*, > *pamp-*), cf. *OF. pampilette* for *papilette*, a sponge; *OF. pompon*, < *L. pepo(n)*, a melon (see *pumpkin*); *E. pamp*, *pamper*, as related to *pap*, etc. Cf. also *ML. pampilus*, *pamphinus*, *papilus*, variants of *L. pampinus*, a vine-leaf (see *pampine*, *pampre*); these may have affected the form and sense of *pamphlet*.] 1†. A manuscript consisting of one sheet or of a few sheets of paper or parchment stitched (or otherwise fastened) together.

We cared more for lean pamphlets than fat pulpries.
R. de Bury, Philobiblon, trans. (ed. Grolhier), II. 71.

Full understanding in this leud pamphlet to have.
Tentament of Love, III.

Go, little pamphlet. *Oocleve* (ed. Mason, 1796), p. 77.

2. A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; now, in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover.

Pamphlets and booklets.
Caxton, Book of Eneydos (1490), Prol.

3. In the sixteenth century, in England, a fascicle comprising a few printed sheets stitched together, containing news-ballads and short poems on popular subjects: also known as a *news-book*, which developed later into the newspaper.

Suppressing the printing and publishing of unlicensed news-books and pamphlets of news.

Proclamation of Charles I., 1630.

4. A short treatise or essay, generally controversial, especially one on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance; a writing intended to publish one's views on a particular question, or to attack the views of another.

Comest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written pamphlets studiously devised?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 2.

Dar'st thou presume in verse to meet thy foes,
Thou whom the penny pamphlet foll'd in prose?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II. 491.

Instead of a peaceful sermon, the simple seeker after righteousness has often a political pamphlet thrust down his throat, labelled with a pious text from Scripture.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 800.

The brief forms of these novellets (tales of Greene and Nash imitated from the Italian) soon led to the appearance of the *pamphlet*, and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, p. 404.

Ernestine pamphlet. See *Ernestine*.—**Pamphlet of news**, a news-letter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 537.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *v. i.* [*pamphlet*, *n.*] To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

Who [is] like Elderton for ballading, Greene for pamphletting; both for good fellowship and bad conditions?
G. Harvey, Four Letters, II.

pamphletary (pam'flet-ā-ri), *a.* [*pamphlet* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet.

Might serve as newspaper or pamphletary introduction.
Carlyle, in Froude.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *n.* [*pamphlet* + *-er*. Cf. *F. pamphletaire*, after *F.*] A writer of pamphlets: sometimes used in contempt. Political pamphleteers were formerly common in England, especially about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in France particularly at the time of the revolution.

Nevertheless, 'tis as true that nothing ever could be baser than the dissingenuity of those pamphleteers, who took advantage hence to catch these tears in their venomous ink horns, and employ them for so many blots upon the memory of a righteous man.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., III. 1.

Wherever pamphlets abound, there is freedom; and therefore have we been a nation of pamphleteers.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 362.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *v. t.* [*pamphleteer*, *n.*] To write and issue pamphlets.

pamphract (pam'frakt), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *φρακτός*, fenced, protected.] Entirely shielded or completely covered, as with a coat of mail. [*Rare.*]

pampilion (pam-pil'ion), *n.* [Also *pampilian*, *pampilyon*; perhaps < *Gr. πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *πύλον*, dim. of *πύλος*, wool or hair wrought into felt.] A fur, or perhaps a furry cloth, first mentioned as used for trimming garments.

The ounce, rowsgray, ginet, pampilion.

Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

Lollo's side coat is rough pampilian,

Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran.

Ep. Hall, Satires, IV. II. 18.

pampinary (pam'pi-nā-ri), *a.* [*ME. pampinary*; < *L. pampiniarius*, of or pertaining to tendrils, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine: see *pampine*, *c.*] Of or pertaining to a tendril or young shoot.

Though that wol growe, and scions pampinary

With fruite, for fruytfull lere hem not be told.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pampination, *n.* [*ME. pampination* = *F. pampination*, < *L. pampinatio(n)*, a lopping or trimming of vines, < *pampinare*, trim vines: see *pampine*, *c.*] The act of pruning, especially the pruning of the leaves of vines.

This moone is eke for pampination convenient.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

pampinet, *v. t.* [*ME. pampinere*; < *L. pampinare*, lop off (the superfluous tendrils or shoots of vines), trim, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine, a vine-leaf.] To prune; trim.

A vyne whos fruite humoure wol putrifie

Pampyned us to be by every side.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

pampiniform (pam-pin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*F. pampiniforme* = *It. pampiniforme*, < *L. pampinus*, tendril, + *forma*, form.] Tendril-like; resembling tendrils. — **Pampiniform plexus**, a plexus of veins in the spermatic cord, from which the spermatic

vein is derived, or, in the female, a plexus of the corresponding ovarian veins, in the broad ligament, near the uterus. Also called, respectively, *spermatic plexus* and *ovarian plexus*.

pampre (pam'pér), *n.* [*F. pampre* = *Sp. pampino* = *Pg. pampano* = *It. pampano*, *pampino*, < *L. pampinus*, a tendril, a vine-leaf.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which hollows, as the circumvolutions of twisted columns, are sometimes decorated.

pamprodactylous (pam-prō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *πρό*, forward, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *ornith.*, having all four toes turned forward, as the colles: a condition unique among birds.



Pamprodactylous, foot of a Coly.

pan (pan), *n.* [*ME. panne*, *panne*, < *AS. panne*, a pan, also in comp. *headfod-panne*, the skull (see *headpan*, and cf. *brainpan*).

= *OFries. panne*, *ponne* = *MD. panne*, *D. pan* = *MLG. LG. panne* = *OHG. pannu*, *phanna*, *pfanna*, *MHG. phanne*, *pfanne*, *G. pfanne*, a pan, = *Icel. panna* = *Sw. panna* = *Dan. pande*, a pan, also the forehead; = *Ir. panna* = *W. pan*, a pan; < *ML. panna*, < *L. patina*, a shallow bowl or dish (= *Gr. πατήνη*, Sicilian *patànni*, a flat dish), perhaps < *patere*, be open: see *patent*. Cf. *paten*, *patin*, *patina*, *patella*, etc.] 1. A broad shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes: as, a frying-pan; a saucepan; a milk-pan.

And bringeth eek with yow a bolle or a panne,
Ful of water.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 190.

Models of Herculeanean pots and pane.

Cowper, Prog. of Err., I. 398.

2. An open vessel used in the arts and manufactures for boiling, evaporating, etc.: as, a sugar-pan; a salt-pan. The name is also applied to closed vessels used for similar purposes: as, a vacuum-pan. — 3. In *metal.*, a pan-shaped vessel, usually made of cast-iron, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 feet deep, in which the ores of silver which have already undergone the stamping process are ground to a fine pulp and amalgamated, with the addition of various chemicals, generally sulphate of copper and salt. This process, which is a kind of modification of the patio process, is extensively used in the mills on the Comstock lodes, and is frequently called the *Washoe process*.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a cold pot with a grating at the bottom, in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight*. — 5. The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, communicating with the charge by means of the touch-hole. See *cut* under *flint-lock*.

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the pan of the pistol succeeded not.

Boyle, Works, I. 81.

"Ah!" said my grandsire, as he shook

Some powder in his pan,

"What could this lovely creature do

Against a desperate man!"

O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

6. Anything hollow shaped somewhat like a pan; hence, the skull; the upper part of the head; the cranium. Compare *brainpan*.

Not only thou, but every mighty man,

Though he were shorn full hie upon his pan,

Sholde have a wyf.

Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, I. 64.

7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt. — 8. A natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud. [*South Africa.*] — 9. Consolidated material underlying the soil: used (especially in Scotland) for *hard-pan*. — 10. In *carp.*, the socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight*. — 11. In the arctic seas, a large heavy piece of floe-ice.

Large pieces of the floe ice, called *panu* by the whalers, were forced aside or rammed, the blows giving a heavy shock to every one on board.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Groely, p. 161.

12. The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale: a whalers' term.

Canes made full length from the ivory of the pan of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material, and a ferrule of copper or perhaps silver.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 232.

A cat in the pan. See *cat*. — A flash in the pan, a puff in the pan. See *flash*, *flash*. — Annular pan. See *annular*. — Blow-up pan. See *blow-up*. — To flash in the pan. See *flash*. — To savor of the pan or of the frying-pan, to savor of heresy; betray its (or one's) origin.

In the which although there be many things that savoureth of the pan, and also he himself was afterward a

bishop of Rome, yet, I dare say, the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English.

Ep. Ridley, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 180.

To turn a cat-in-pan. See *cat* and *clearing-pan*.

pan¹ (pan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panned*, ppr. *panning*. [*< pan¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. In *mining*, to wash with the pan, as gravel or sands for the purpose of separating the gold or other thing of value they may contain: often with *out*.—2. To secure; catch; obtain. [*Colloq.*]

The crew *panned* about 10,000 seals, but did not succeed in putting them on board, because of an accident to the propeller.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 477.

Panned out, exhausted; bankrupt. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

II. intrans. To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; turn out more or less to one's satisfaction: followed by *out*. [*U. S.*]

pan² (pan), *v.* [*Origin obscure; according to some, < F. pan, a piece of clothing. = Sp. paño = Pg. lt. panno, < L. pannus, a piece of cloth: see pane¹.*] **I. trans.** To join; close together.

II. intrans. To unite; fit; agree. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can.

Douce, MS. Additions to Ray's Proverbs. (*Hallivell*.)

Pan³ (pan), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Πάν, a rural god (see def.).*] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and chest of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often



Pan teaching Apollo to play on the Pantheon Pipes.
(From statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes*. (See *Pan's pipes*, under *pipe*.) Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence (see *panic*). The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus (see *fawn*).

pan⁴ (pan), *n.* [*Var. of pane¹.*] 1. A square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Gwilt*.—2. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds*.

pan⁵ (pan), *n.* [*Also pawan; < Hind. pān.*] A betel-leaf in which an areca-nut is wrapped to form a masticatory. See *betel*, *areca-nut*.

pan-. [*L., etc., pan-, < Gr. παν- (before a labial παν-, before a guttural παν-), a reduced form of παντ-, παντο-, combining form of πᾶς (παντ-), neut. πᾶν, all.*] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning 'all,' 'universal.' It is used also as an English formative, as in *Pan-American*, involving all Americans, or all the Americas; *Pan-Prebyterian*, involving all Presbyterians; *Pan-Anglican*, etc.

panabase (pan'ā-bās), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (πᾶν), all, + βάσις, base: see base², n.*] Tetrahedrite or gray copper ore. See *tetrahedrite*.

panacea (pan-ā-sē'ā), *n.* [= *F. panacée* = *Sp. Pg. lt. panacea*, < *L. panacea*, an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, < *Gr. πανάκεια*, a universal remedy, prop. fem. of πανάκειος for πανάκης, all-healing, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἄκος, cure.] 1. A remedy for all

diseases or evils; a universal remedy or medicine; a catholicon.

The chemists pretended that it was the philosopher's stone; . . . the physicians, that it was an infallible panacea. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, *Gesta Romanorum*.

2. An herb or root believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, probably ginseng.

There, whether 't divine Tobacco were,
Or Panachæa, or Polygony,
Shée fownd, and brought it to her patient dears.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. v. 32.

Panaceæ (pā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Panax + -acæ.*] A series of polypetalous plants of the order *Arabiaceæ*, distinguished by the valvate petals alternate with the stamens, and the homogeneous albumen of the seed. It includes about 28 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Panax* is the type.

panacean (pan-ā-sē'an), *a.* [*< panacea + -an.*] Of the nature of a panaceæ. *Whitehead*, *Odes*, xliii.

panache (pa-nash'), *n.* [*Also penache (formerly pennache, pinnach); < F. panache, OF. panache, pennache = Sp. penacho = Pg. pennacho = It. pennachio, a plume of feathers, < L. as if *pennatulum, neut. of pennatulus, provided with wings, winged, dim. (in form) of L. pennatus, winged, < L. penna, a feather, plume, wing: see pen².*] 1. In *arch.*, the triangular surface of a pendentive.—2. A plume as worn in a hat or helmet, or in a woman's hair; especially, in *medieval armor*, a massive group of feathers set erect, often used as a heraldic bearing.

A panache of variegated plumes. *Prescott*.

3. In *zoöl.*, a tuft, bunch, or cluster of hairs, feathers, or the like; a scopula; a panicle.—4. In *astron.*, a tuft-like solar protuberance or eruption.

panada (pa-nā'dä), *n.* [*Also panade, formerly panado (after Sp.); < F. panade, < Pr. Sp. Pg. panada = It. panata, panada, < L. panis, bread: see pain².*] A dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetening and flavoring it; also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats, formerly employed for basting.

To make a *Ponado*. The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.

A *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (1876), p. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

panade¹ (pa-nād'), *n.* Same as *panada*.

panade², *n.* [*ME.; origin obscure.*] A kind of two-edged knife. *Hallivell*.

By his belt he baar a long panade [pavade, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 9.

panadot, *n.* Same as *panada*.

panæsthesia (pan-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + αἰσθησις, perception: see æsthesia.*] Common sensation; cænæsthesia; the total of the sensations or feelings of an individual organism at any given moment.

The personal or impersonal *panæsthesia* which we have at a given moment is the resultant, or rather the algebraic sum, of the conscious disintegrative phases of all these partial activities.

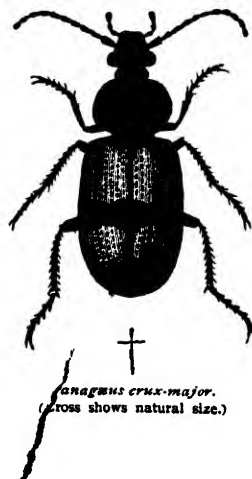
Prof. A. Herzen, *Jour. Mental Science*, cxxix. 33.

panæsthetism (pan-es-thē'tiz-m), *n.* [*< panæsthesia (-æsthet-) + -ism.*] The facts or the doctrine of panæsthesia. *E. D. Cope*, *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1882, p. 468.

Panagæidæ (pan-ā-jē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Panagæus + -idæ.*] A family of caraboid *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Panagæus*.

Panagæus (pan-ā-jē'us), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy: see Panagia.*] The typical genus of *Panagæidæ*, having red markings disposed in the form of a cross. *P. crux-major* is a common British species.

Panagia, **Panaghia** (pā-nā'gi-ä), *n.* [*< LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, fem. of Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅγιος, holy.*] 1. In the *Gr.* or *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally 'all-holy,' an intensive of



Panagæus crux-major.
(Cross shows natural size.)

the epithet *holy* applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

2. [*I. c.*] In the *Russian Ch.*, an ornament worn hanging on the breast by bishops.

A marvellously rich museum of sacerdotal robes and ornaments, ecclesiastical objects, rich vestments embroidered with pearls and precious stones, mitres, *panagias*, or portable pyxes worn on chains round the necks of bishops, . . . and other priceless relics.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 387.

The elevation of the Panagia, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a monastic ceremony in commemoration of the Assumption, consisting in the elevation on a paten, after a meal, of a loaf previously divided crosswise into four equal parts, the inner angle of each of which is cut off and joined on again. A fragment of it is taken by the hegumenos and each of the monks, and a cup of wine passed round. *J. M. Neale*.

panagiariion (pa-nag-i-ā'ri-on), *n.* [*NGr. παναγιαριον, < LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary: see Panagia.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten on which the loaf used in the ceremony called the "elevation of the Panagia" is placed. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 942.

Panama fever, hat, etc. See *fever*¹, etc.

Pan-American (pan-ā-mer'i-kan), *a.* [*< pan- + American.*] Involving all the various divisions of America collectively: as, a *Pan-American alliance*.—**Pan-American Congress**, a congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Hayti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington, 1889-90, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'gli-kan), *a.* [*< pan- + Anglican.*] Representing, belonging to, or pertaining to the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity of the Anglican Church.

panaris (pa-nā'ris), *n.* Same as *panaritium*.

panaritium (pan-ā-mer'i-kan), *n.* [*NL., < L. panaricius, a disease of the finger-nails, a corruption of paronychium: see paronychia.*] Deep-seated suppurative inflammation in a finger (rarely in a toe), especially frequent in the ungual phalanx: same as *whitlow* or *felon*².—**Panaritium periostale**, suppurative periostitis of the phalanges.

panarthrititis (pan-ār-thri'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. arthritis.*] Inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary (pan'a-ri), *a. and n.* [*Also pannary; = F. panaire, < ML. *panarius, only in neut. panarium, as a noun, a place where bread is kept, < L. panis, bread: see pain².*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to bread.

The so-called *panary* fermentation in bread-making is a true alcoholic fermentation, and whether induced by yeast or leaven the result is precisely the same.

Encyc. Brit., III. 264.

II. n. A storehouse for bread; a pantry. *Hallivell*.

Panathenæa (pan-ath-ē-nē'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. Παναθηναία, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἀθήνη, Athens.*] The chief national festival of ancient Athens. It was held in honor of Athens, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union as one people by the mythical agency of Theseus. A splendid procession ascended to the shrine of the goddess on the Acropolis, and gymnastic games and musical competitions were held in the plain below. There were two celebrations of the Panathenæa—the lesser and the greater: the former was observed annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in the degree of its solemnity and magnificence.

Panathenæan (pan-ath-ē-nē'an), *a.* [*< Panathenæa + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenæic (pan-ath-ē-nā'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Παναθηναϊκός, < Παναθηναία, the festival so called: see Panathenæa.*] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa, or the people or interests of all Attica.—**Panathenæic amphora**, one of a class of decorated amphoræ, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athens Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenæic games. See also *amphora*, 1.—**Panathenæic frieze**, the frieze, sculptured in low relief, designed by Phidias, and representing in an ideal form the sacred procession of the Panathenæic festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella of the Parthenon at Athens, within the peristyle. See *Elgin marbles*, under *marble*.—**Panathenæic games**. See *Panathenæa*.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. panax, < Gr. πανάξ, same as πανάκειος, a certain plant, neut. of πανάκης, all-healing: see pana-*



Panathenæic Amphora.—A specimen of the oldest type.

osa.] A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceae*, type of the series *Panaceae*, characterized by the two-celled ovary, pedicels jointed under the flower, usually panicle or racemed umbels, and obliquely decurrent stigmas. There are about 80 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They are shrubs or trees, usually smooth and bearing radiately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels. *P. sambucifolius*, a tree or tall shrub of Australia, is called *mountain- or elderberry-ash*. See *fishbone-tree*, *lancewood*, and *ivy-tree*. See also *ginseng*, formerly classed as *Panax*.

pancake (pan'kāk), *n.* 1. A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan or griddle; a flapjack; a griddle-cake; also, a cake made of dough or batter and fried in fat.

As fit . . . as a *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday.

Shak., All's Well, II. 2. 25.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. Franklin.

2. An imitation leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat sheet. It is used for in-soles, etc. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pancake ice**, in the arctic seas, the flat ice which forms in bays or comparatively smooth water.

(Our run on July 1st was through an open sea, in which no semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 P.M. It then consisted of small pieces of *pancake ice*, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 56.

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday: so called because, according to an old custom, pancakes are eaten on that day. [Colloq.]

pance (pans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paunce*; a var. of *pansy*; see *pansy*.] A pansy. [Prov. Eng.]

panceron (pan'se-ron), *n.* [OF.: see *pauncher*.] Same as *pauncher*.

panch (pānch), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *panch*.—2. *Naut.*, a thick strong mat, made by interlacing spun-yarn or strands of rope, and used in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. Also *paunch*, *paunch-mat*.—**Rubbing-panch**, a wooden shield on the fore side of a mast to protect it from injury when the masts or spars are raised or lowered.

panchart (pan'kärt), *n.* [Also *pancarte*; < F. *pancarte*, < ML. *pancharta*, < Gr. *πάς* (pās), all, + *χάρτις*, paper, > L. *charta*, a chart, charter: see *chart*.] A royal charter confirming to a subject the enjoyment of all his possessions.

John Bouchet, in the third part of his *Annales* of Aquitaine, maruelletch at an old *panchart* or record which he had seen, by the tenour whereof it appeared that this Otho intituled himself Duke of Aquitaine.

Holinshed, Rich. I., an. 1190.

pancheont, panchint (pan'chōn, -chīn), *n.* [An assimilated form of **pankin, pannikin*; perhaps in part a simulation of *punchoon*.] A coarse earthenware pan, used to contain milk and other liquids.

The pinnors which had been lost some time were brought and put in a *panchin* which Gudwife Medcal had but newly poured the milk out of. Glanville, Witches, p. 421.

panchway, pansway (panch'wā, pan'swā), *n.* [Also *panchway*, *pansway*; < Beng. *pansoi*, *pansi*, Hind. *pansoi*, a boat (see def.).] A passenger-boat used on the Ganges and Hoogly, having an awning of matting over the stern. It is propelled with four oars and steered with a fifth.

panclastite (pan-klas'tit), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (pās), all, + *κλαστός*, broken (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*.] An explosive composed of liquid nitrogen tetroxid mixed with carbon disulphid or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the combustible. The materials can be separately carried, and are mixed as needed for use. The strength of this explosive is slightly less than that of dynamite, except when nitro-toluene is substituted for carbon disulphid, when it has the same strength.

pan-cover (pan'kuv'er), *n.* In old forms of fire-arms, the piece that covers the priming-pan. In early firearms it was a mere protection from damp, requiring to be removed before the match was applied. In the flintlock it is the piece of steel which covers the priming-pan and on being struck by the flint falls back, leaving the pan exposed, while the sparks struck from it fall upon the powder.

pancratia, *n.* Plural of *pancratium*, 1. **pancratian** (pan-kra'shi-an), *a.* [= F. *pancratien*; as *pancratium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *pancratium*; *pancratic*.

pancratiast (pan-kra'shi-ast), *n.* [= F. *pancratiaste*, < L. *pancratiastes*, < Gr. *παγκρατίας*, < *παγκράτιον*, practise the *pancratium*, < *παγκρῆτιον*, *pancratium*: see *pancratium*.] A combatant or competitor in the *pancratium*.

pancratiastic (pan-kra'shi-as'tik), *a.* [*< pan-cratiast* + *-ic*.] *Pancratic*. *G. West*, tr. of *Pindar's Nemean Odes*, xi. 2.

pancratic (pan-kra'tik), *a.* [= F. *pancratique* = Sp. *pancrático*, < L. **pancraticus* (in adv. *pan-*

cratic), < *pancratium*, *pancratium*: see *pancratium*.] Pertaining to the *pancratium*; athletic; excelling in gymnastic exercises generally; hence, giving or having mastery over all things or subjects; universally accomplished.

Dante is content with nothing less than a *pancratic* training, and has a scorn of dilettanti, specialists, and quacks. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 56.

Pancratic eyepiece, an eyepiece adapted to telescopes or microscopes, and so constructed as to be capable of giving a variable magnifying power. It is an erecting eyepiece composed of two combinations of lenses containing two lenses each, and the magnifying power is made to vary by altering the distance between the combinations.

pancratical (pan-kra'ti-kal), *a.* [*< pancratic* + *-al*.] Same as *pancratic*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 18.

pancratist (pan'kra-tist), *n.* [= It. *pancratista*; as *pancratium* + *-ist*.] Cf. *pancratiast*.] Same as *pancratiast*.

pancratium (pan-kra'shi-um), *n.* [= F. *pancrace* = Sp. Pg. *pancracio* = It. *pancrazio*, < L. *pancratium*, < Gr. *παγκράτιον*, a complete contest (see def.), < *παγκρᾶτις*, all-powerful, < *πᾶς* (pās), all, + *κρᾶτος*, strength.] 1. Pl. *pancratia* (-i). In *Gr. antiqu.*, a gymnastic contest or game combining wrestling and boxing. The combatants fought naked, either with bare fists or with the soft cestus, and the contests were, at Olympia as almost everywhere, regulated by strict rules to guard against unfairness. The exercise was, however, very severe, as the fight was continued until one of the adversaries was either killed, which happened not seldom, or acknowledged his defeat. Also written *pankration*, *pankratium*.

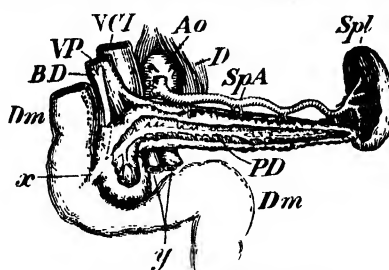
2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of ornamental plants, of the monocotyledonous order *Amarylloideæ*, the tribe *Amarylleeæ*, and the subtribe *Cyathifereæ*, having a funnel-shaped perianth with narrow lobes, and ovary-cells containing many ovules.

There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, the Canaries, and the East Indies. They produce long narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and large handsome white flowers, usually many in an umbel, remarkable for a central cup formed of united petal-like bases of the stamens, and usually ornamented with a toothed or twelve-lobed border. See *nea-daffodil*.



1, the inflorescence of *Pancratiaceae maritimum*; 2, the bulb with some young leaves; 3, the flower, longitudinal section.

pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* [= F. *pancréas* = Sp. Pg. It. *pancreas*, < NL. *pancreas*, < Gr. *πάγκρεας*, the sweetbread, < *πᾶς* (pās), all, + *κρᾶς*, flesh.] 1. A lobulated racemose gland, situated in the abdomen near the stomach, extending



Human Pancreas, with associate parts.

PD, pancreatic duct, traversing the pancreas and uniting with BD, common bile-duct, to open at x into Du, the duodenum; Ao, aorta, giving off the coeliac axis, whence SpA, the splenic artery, to Spl, the spleen; below this artery is the splenic vein, contributing to form VV, the vena portæ; VcV, vena cava inferior; y, some intestinal vessels; D, a pillar of the diaphragm.

transversely from the region of the liver to that of the spleen, often inclosed in a loop of the duodenum, and pouring its secretion, pancreatic juice, into the duodenum by one or several ducts. The pancreas of the calf is known as *sweetbread*, more especially called by butchers *stomach-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from *throat-sweetbread*, which is the thymus gland of the same animal. See *sweetbread*.

2. See the quotation. Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as "*pancreas*," though neither physiologically nor morphologically there is any ground for considering either the so-called liver or the so-called *pancreas* as strictly equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 676.

Pancreas Aselli, a collection of lymphatic glands in the mesentery of some mammals, formerly compared to or mistaken for a pancreas.

pancreas-ptyalin (pan'krē-as-ti'a-lin), *n.* Amylopsin or amylolytic ferment of the pancreas, or pancreatic diastase.

pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *pancréatique* = Sp. *pancrático* = Pg. It. *pancratico*, < NL. *pancreaticus*, < *pancreas*, *pancreas*: see *pancreas*.] Of or pertaining in any way to the pancreas: as, a *pancreatic* nerve; *pancreatic* tissue. See cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach*.—**Accessory pancreatic duct**, an occasional supplementary duct derived from the lesser pancreas, or some part of the head of the gland.—**Pancreatic arteries**, branches of the splenic artery, variable in size and number, supplying the pancreas.—**Pancreatic juice**, the special secretion of the pancreas. It is a clear viscid secretion, having an alkaline reaction. It contains proteid bodies in considerable quantity, and among them three distinct ferments, which have important uses in digestion. By them starch is rapidly converted into dextrose, fats are emulsified and also decomposed, and proteids are converted into peptones. The proteolytic action of pancreatic juice takes place in alkaline solution only.—**Pancreatic plexus**, a division of the coeliac plexus, accompanying the pancreatic arteries.—**Pancreatic secretion**. Same as *pancreatic juice*.—**Pancreatic veins**, small tributaries of the splenic vein.

pancreatita (pan-krē-at'i-kā), *n.*; pl. *pancreatitæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *pancreaticus*: see *pancreas*.] A pancreatic artery.

pancreatine (pan'krē-a-tin), *n.* [*< pancreat(ic)* + *-in*.] A name formerly used for the active principle of the pancreatic juice.

pancreatitic (pan'krē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [*< pancreat(it)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis.

pancreatitis (pan'krē-a-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pancreas* (-reat-) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pancreas.

pancreatize (pan'krē-a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pancreatized*, ppr. *pancreatizing*. [*< pancreat(it)* + *-ize*.] To treat with pancreatin, so as to digest more or less completely.

pancreatoid (pan'krē-a-toid), *a.* [*< Gr. πάγκρεας* (pānkrēas), pancreas, + *-oidēs*, form.] Resembling the pancreas in structure, function, or appearance.

pancreatotomy (pan-krē-at'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. πάγκρεας*, pancreas, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *temnein*, cut.] Incision into the pancreas.

pancrectomy (pan-krē-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. πάγκρεας*, pancreas, + *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ektemnein*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *temnein*, cut.] Excision of the pancreas or a part of it.

panc-wheel (pangk'hwēl), *n.* A wheel (for a vehicle) having the form of a disk, as in ancient chariots. [Rare.]

pancyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pansy*.

pand (pand), *n.* [*< F. pante*, a valance (influenced in form perhaps by OF. *pand*, *pan*, the skirt of a gown: see *pance*), < *pandre*, hang: see *pendant*.] A narrow curtain attached to the top or to the lower part of a bed; a valance. [Scotch.]

Where's the . . . beds of state, *panda*, twilts, and testors, napery and brodered wark?

Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xvi.

panda (pan'dā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A carnivorous quadruped, *Ullurus fulgens*, of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, representing a family *Ulluridae*; the wah, chitwah, or red bear-cat. The animal inhabits the Himalayan regions in northern India and



Panda (*Ullurus fulgens*).

Tibet, is of the size of a large cat, of a bright-fulvous color above, black on the lower parts and limbs, and marked on the ears and snout with white; the tail is long and bushy.

Pandæan, *a.* See *Pandean*.

pandæmoniac, pandæmonium. See *pandemoniac, pandemonium*.

pandall (pan-dāl'), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle-cross. Also *pendall*.

pandan (pan'dan), *n.* [E. Ind., < *pan*, betel leaf: see *pan*.] A small decorative box, usu-

ally of metal and especially of Indian manufacture. Compare *spice-box*.

Pandanaceae (pan-dā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Pandanus* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Pandaneae*.

Pandaneae (pan-dā-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Pandanus* + *-eae*.] The screw-pine family, an order of monocotyledonous shrubs and trees, belonging to the series *Nudiflorae*, and distinguished by the clustered or panicled spadices. There are about 88 species, of 2 genera, *Pandanus* and *Freylinia*, natives of the tropics of the Old World and Oceania. They bear very long and attenuate rigid leaves, set in three close-twisted spirals, with spiny margins and keel, and often with recurved thorns. The small sessile many-bracted dioecious flowers are destitute of floral envelopes and contain numerous stamens, or a single ovary of one carpel followed by a large roundish multiple fruit of many carpels united in spiral rows, pulpy within, and with a fleshy or woody surface.

Pandanus (pan-dā'nus), *n.* [NL., < Malay *pandang*, conspicuous.] The screw-pine, a genus of plants, type of the order *Pandaneae*, distinguished by its one-ovuled carpels. It includes about 50 species, all tropical, natives especially of the Malayan, Mascarene, and Seychelles islands, with a few on the Australia.



Flower and Fruit of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

Indian, African, and Asiatic continents. They are usually erect, with robust or slender trunk, unbranched or with upwardly curved candelabrum-like branches, which produce strong aerial roots. The roundish fruit is often pendulous and sheathed with colored bracts. See *screw-pine*, *chandelier-tree*, *keora-ōil*, and *tent-tree*.

pandar, pandaress, etc. See *pander*, etc.

pandation (pan-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pandatio* (*n*-), a warping, < *pandare*, bend, bow, curve, warp.] A yielding, bending, or warping; sometimes used with reference to architectural members or construction.

Pandean (pan'dē-an), *a. and n.* [Irreg. < L. *Pan*, < Gr. *Πάν*, Pan; see *Pan*³. No L. or Gr. form supporting *Pandean* occurs.] Of or pertaining to Pan. Also spelled *Pandean*.—**Pandean pipes**. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*).

He looked abroad into the street; all there was dusk and lonely; the rain falling heavily, the wind playing *Pandean pipes* and whistling down the chimney-pots.

Thackeray, *Shabby Genteel Story*, iv.

II. n. A traveling musician who plays on Pan's pipes.

pandect (pan'dekt), *n.* [Usually in plural *pandects*, < F. *pandectes* = Sp. Pg. *pandectas* = It. *pandette*, < L. *pandectus*, pl. of *pandectus*, also *pandectus*, < Gr. *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, all-containing; pl. *πανδέκται*, a name for a general universal dictionary or encyclopedia, later also the *Pandects* of Justinian; < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δέχσθαι*, receive.] 1. A digest or comprehensive treatise; a treatise containing the whole of any science.

Therefore, by Faith's pure rays illumined,
These sacred *Pandects* I desire to read.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, i. 1.

Thus thou, by means which th' ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.

Donne, On *Coryat's Crudities*.

Specifically—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books. Also called *the Digest*.

pandemia (pan-dē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πανδημία*, belonging to all the people, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δημιος*, a district, the people of a district: see *demic*².] A disease which affects the people of a whole country generally; a very widespread epidemic.

pandemic (pan-dem'ik), *a. and n.* [= F. *pandémique* = Pg. It. *pandemico*, < L. as if **pandemicus*, < L. *pandemus*, < Gr. *πανδημος*, public, belonging to the whole people, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δημιος*, people, country: see *demic*².] 1. *a.* Incident to a whole people; epidemic: as, a *pandemic* disease.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemic* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

II. n. A pandemic disease.

pandemoniac, pandæmoniac (pan-dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* [< *pandemonium* + *-ac* (after *demoniac*).] Of or pertaining to pandemonium; characteristic of pandemonium.

pandemonium, pandæmonium (pan-dē-mō'ni-um), *n.* [= F. *pandémonium* = Sp. *pandemonio* = Pg. *pandemonium*, < NL. *Pandæmonium* (Milton), < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δαιμόνιον*, a demon: see *demon*.] 1. The abode of all the demons or evil spirits; hell: a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandæmonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers. Milton, *P.* l. i. 756.

Hence—2. Any lawless, disorderly, and noisy place or assemblage.—3. A loud noise, as from pandemonium.

Suddenly a regular pandemonium of shrieks, and direct-ly the scurrying by of a number of the sable birds.

Amer. Nat., XXIII. 20.

pander (pan'dér), *n.* [Also written *pandar*, formerly also *pandor*; < ME. *Pandare*, *Pandarus*, name of the man who, according to Boecæcio's poem "Filostrato" and Chaucer's paraphrase and expansion of it, "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakspeare's play "Troilus and Cressida," procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida (in Chaucer *Criseyde*). The name appears in the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius as that of a soldier. No such person is mentioned in ancient literature; but Homer and Virgil mention a *Pandarus* (Gr. *Πάνδαρος*) who was a leader of the Lycians, auxiliary to the Trojans; and Virgil mentions another *Pandarus*, a son of Aleanor, companion of Æneas.] 1. One who caters for the lusts of others; a male bawd; a pimp or procurer.

If you ever prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all *Pandars*; let all constant men be *Troiluses*, all false women *Cressidas*, and all brokers-between *Pandars*!

Shak., *T.* and *C.*, III. 2. 210.

Hence—2. One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others.

What goodly Body's spruce hypocrisy
Should to his filthy mind the *Pander* be.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 49.

pander (pan'dér), *v.* [Also *pandar*; < *pander*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To cater for the lusts of others.—2. To minister to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.

This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem [excommunication] serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit.

Macaulay.

II. trans. To cater for the gratification of the lusts or passions of; pimp for.

Reason *panders* will. Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4. 88.

panderage (pan'dér-äj), *n.* [< *pander* + *-age*.] The act of *pandering*. *Imp. Dict.*

panderess (pan'dér-es), *n.* [Also *pandaress*, *pandress*; < *pander* + *-ess*.] A female *pander*; a procuress.

panderism (pan'dér-izm), *n.* [Also *pandarism*; < *pander* + *-ism*.] The character or occupation of a *pander*.

But that I must consider such as spaniels
To those who feed and clothe them, I would print
Thy *panderism* upon thy forehead.

Ford, *Lady's Trial*, i. 3.

panderize (pan'dér-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *panderized*, ppr. *panderizing*. [Also *pandarize*; < *pander* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a *pander*.

Your father shall not say I *panderize*,
Or fondly wink at your affection.

Marton, *The Fawn*, III.

panderly (pan'dér-li), *a.* [Also *pandarly*; < *pander* + *-ly*.] Pimping; *panderous*; acting the *pander*.

O you *pandarty* rascals! Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 122.

pandermite (pan'dér-mit), *n.* [< *Panderna*, a town on the Sea of Marmora, + *-ite*.] See *priceite*.

panderous (pan'dér-us), *a.* [Also *pandarous*; < *pander* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a *pander* or *panderism*.

I saw her once before (five days since 'tis),
And the same wary *panderous* diligence
Was then bestowed on her.

Middleton, *The Witch*, III. 2.

pandiculated (pan-dik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *pandiculatus*, pp. of *pandiculari*, stretch oneself, < *pandere*, spread out.] Stretched out; extended. *Ash.*

pandiculacion (pan-dik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pandiculacion* = Sp. *pandiculacion* = Pg. *pandicu-*

lação, < L. *pandiculari*, pp. *pandiculatus*, stretch oneself out: see *pandiculated*.] A stretching of one's self, as when one is newly awakened from sleep, or sleepy or fatigued; a restlessness and inclination to stretch observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.: sometimes, somewhat incorrectly, used in the sense of 'yawning.'

In the next edition of my opium confessions, . . . by mere dint of *pandiculacion*, I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make.

De Quincey, *Confessions*.

Pandinidæ (pan-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1876), < *Pandinus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, containing the largest forms known, and well represented in the United States. The sternum is pentagonal and longer than broad, the immovable mandibular finger is destitute of teeth, and the hands are large and flattened, and generally broader than long.

Pandion (pan-dī'on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Pandion*, < Gr. *Πανδιών*, in legend the father of Progne, who was changed into a swallow.] The only genus of *Pandionidæ*, founded by Jules César Savigny in 1809; the ospreys or fishing-hawks. See cut under *osprey*.

Pandionidæ (pan-dī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandion* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptories*, represented by the genus *Pandion*; the ospreys. The plumage is peculiar in lacking aftershafts, being compact and closely imbricated, and oily; the legs are closely feathered, having no flag: the head is closely feathered to the eyes; there is a slight occipital crest; the remiges and rectrices are hard, stiff, and acuminate; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is moderate; the feet are immensely large, strong, and scabrous, with rough reticulations; the toes are cleft to the base, and the outer one is versatile; the talons are large, of equal lengths, tapering and terete, not scooped out underneath; the bill is toothless with a large hook; the nostrils are oval, oblique, non-tuberculate, and situated in the edge of the cere. There is no supra-ciliary shield, leaving the eyes flush with the side of the head. The relationships of the family are with the buzzards and eagles, the external modifications being all in adaptation to aquatic and piscivorous habits.

pandionine (pan-dī'ō-nin), *a.* [< *Pandion* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pandion*, or any of the groups which that genus is considered to represent.

pandit, *n.* Same as *pundit*.

pandle (pan'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shrimp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pandle-whew (pan'dl-hwū), *n.* The whewer or widgeon, *Marca penelope*: so called from its fondness for shrimps. [*Norfolk, Eng.*]

pandour¹ (pan'dör), *n.* [Also *pandour*, < F. *pandour*, *pandoure*; origin uncertain; perhaps so called from having been levied first near the village of *Pandur*, in Hungary.] 1. Formerly, a member of a body of Austrian infantry levied in southern Hungary, dreaded for their savage mode of warfare; hence, a robber or violent marauder.

When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars
Her whisker'd *pandours* and her fierce hussars.

Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, l. 352.

2. An armed servant of the nobility in Croatia and Slavonia.

pandoor², *n.* Same as *pandore*².

pandort, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pander*.

Pandora¹ (pan-dō'rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Πανδώρα*, lit. the all-endowed, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δῶρον*, gift.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—2. In *zool.*, a name (mostly generic) variously used.

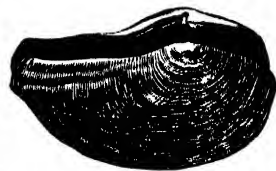
(a) In *conch.*: (1) The typical genus of *Pandoridae*. (2) [*L.*] A bivalve of this genus. (b) In *acalepha*, a genus of beroid ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. (c) In *entom.*: (1) A genus of dipterous insects. (2) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1843. (d) [*L.*] A fish, *Pagellus erythrinus*, of the family *Sparidae*.—**Pandora's box**, a box which Pandora was fabled to have brought from heaven, containing all human ills. She opened it, and all escaped and spread over the earth. At a later period it was believed that the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

pandora², *n.* A variant of *bandora* for *bandore*¹.

pandore¹ (pan-dör'), *n.* Same as *bandore*¹.

pandore² (pan'dör), *n.* [Also *pandour*; origin obscure.] An oyster of a large variety found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth, much esteemed in England. *Stormonth*.

Pandoridae (pan-dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandora* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, the type of which is the genus *Pandora*. The



Pandora rostrata.

animal has the mantle-borders extensively connected, short siphons separated at their ends, a linguiform foot, and a single appendiculate branchia on each side. The shell is inequivalve, nacreous internally, with the hinge formed of lamelliform crests and the ligament internal. Species occur in almost all seas. A common American species is *Pandora* or *Clidophora trilineata*.

Pandorina (pan-dō-rī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), < Gr. *Πανδώρα*, *Pandora*, + *-ina*.] A genus of fresh-water algae, giving name to the order *Pandorineæ*. Every family or cœnobium consists of sixteen cells, closely crowded together and surrounded by a thin gelatinous envelop, through which protrude two cilia from each cell. Non-sexual multiplication is accomplished by each of the sixteen cells breaking up into sixteen smaller cells, each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelop and grows to the size of the original parent colony. Sexual reproduction is by means of zygospores, which develop into colonies of sixteen cells similar to the original parent colony.

Pandorineæ (pan-dō-rī-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Pandorina* + *-eæ*.] An order of fresh-water algae of the class *Cœnobiceæ* (*Zoosporeæ* in part of authors), taking its name from the genus *Pandorina*.

pandour, *n.* See *pandoor*.

pandowdy (pan-dou'di), *n.* [Also *pandoulde*; origin not clear.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together, usually cooked with molasses.

pandress (pan'dres), *n.* Same as *panderess*.

pandura (pan-dū'ri), *n.* A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

pandurate (pan'dū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *panduré*, < L. as if **panduratus*, < *pandura*, a musical instrument.] Fiddle-shaped.

pandurated (pan'dū-rāt-ed), *a.* [*pandurate* + *-ed*.] Same as *pandurate*.

pandurel (pan'dūr), *n.* 1. Same as *pandura*. —2. A short sword with a curved blade, used especially by hunters. *Dezobry*, *Weapons*, p. 527.

panduriform (pan-dū'ri-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *panduriforme*, < L. *pandura*, a puidore (see *pandore*), + *forma*, form.] Pandurate.

pandy (pan'di), *n.*; pl. *pandies* (-diz). [*pande*, imp. sing. of *pandere*, extend; *pande palmum*, 'hold out your hand,' being the phrase used when the schoolmaster ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment.] A stroke on the palm of the hand, as with a cane or strap; a punishment in schools.

pandy (pan'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *panded*, ppr. *pandying*. [*pandy*, *n.*] To slap, as the hand.

And she boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *panded* their hands with canes, and told them that they told stories, and were this and that bad sort of people. *Kingley*, *Water-Babies*, p. 187.

Pandy (pan'di), *n.*; pl. *Pandies* (-diz). [*Ilind*, *pandā*, *pāndā*, a Brahman.] A Hindu; a Sepoy: especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857-8.

pandynamometer (pan-di-na-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *πῦς* (*pus*), all, + *E.* *dynamometer*.] In *mech.*, an instrument for indicating and recording the angular torsion of a rotating shaft which transmits power, or the moment of the driving-couple which turns the shaft, as a basis for the computation of the power transmitted. It consists of two toothed bevel-wheels, keyed to different points of the shaft, which change their relative positions angularly by the twisting of the shaft. An intermediate toothed bevel-wheel, supported on an arm keyed to the shaft and intermeshed with the other wheels, communicates motion to the pencil of a recording-apparatus.

pane (pān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pain*; < MF. *pane*, a part, < OF. *pane*, a pane, piece, panel, F. *pan*, a skirt, lappet, panel (of a wall), side, = Sp. *paño* = Pg. It. *panno*, cloth, < L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a head-band, fillet, bag, satchel, a rag, etc., ML. *pannus*, also *panna*, piece, = Gr. *πίπος* (Doric also *πίπος*) (> L. *panus*), thread on the bobbin, woof, web. From the L. *pannus*, besides *E.* *pane*, are the diminutive *panet*, also *panni* (and *pannicle*, *counterpane*). From L. *panus* is ult. E. *panicle*.] 1. A distinct part or piece of any surface; a division; specifically, a marked division in a wall or fence.

Voh pane of that place had three gates. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1033.

The knight shewed me a pane of the wall, and said, "Sir, see you yonder part of the wall which is newer than all the remnant?"

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxii.

2. A pale; a stake.

To a pane on ende strongly thal tied,
That other ende bare againe the ualey brode,
Ful litill it held as thay forth glode.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 724.

3. In costume: (a) A piece of cloth of a different color inserted in a garment for ornament; a stripe or panel inserted in a garment.

He [Lord Mountjoy] wore jerkins and round hose, . . . with laced panes of russet cloth.

Fynes Moryson, II. 46. (Nares.)

Yon tissue slop,

Yon holy-crossed pane. *Marrion*, *Satires*, II. 7.

The Switzers wore no coats, but doublets and hose of panes intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blew sarcel net rising up between the panes.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 41, sig. E.

(b) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of displaying a garment underneath or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another color or fabric. —4. A skirt, as of a coat; a lappet or flap; also, a robe.

As soon as thel were come thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the panes of her mantels.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 601.

He lat bringe a coupe of seluer,
And eke a pane of moultier;
Thanne he seide, "Hau this to thin honur."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Item; j. pane furred with mencevere.

Paston Letters, I. 483.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had, . . . cuts off two panes embroidered with pearl.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, IV. 4.

5. A piece, part, or portion having mainly a plane surface and a rectangular or other definite symmetrical shape. Specifically:—(a) A plate of glass inserted in some aperture, as a window.

Hurling the hall, and sleeted rain,
Against the casement's tinkling pane.

Scott, *Marmion*, IV. Int.

(b) A square in a checkered pattern.

Quills and fethers intermyxte with gossamine cotton
of sundry colours and chekered lyke the panes of a choste
borde.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 198]).

(c) A flat-dressed side or face of a stone or log.

Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log.

Langlet, *Timber*, p. 74.

(d) A panel or division of a work; a sunken part surrounded by a border. (e) In irrigation, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet-drain.

The meadows first laid out are watered by contour channels following the inequalities of the ground, . . . but in the more recent parts the ground is disposed in panes of half an acre, served by their respective feeders.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 410.

(f) The side of a tower, spire, or other building. (g) One of the eight sides of the table of a brilliant-cut diamond. (h) One of the sides of a bolt-head or large nut. Nuts are designated according to the number of sides, as six-paned nuts, eight-paned nuts, etc. Fulminating pane, or Franklin's pane, an electrical condenser, consisting of a pane of glass with sheets of tin-foil so attached to the two sides as to leave an uncovered margin of an inch or two: used like a Leyden jar in experiments with static electricity. —Luminous pane, in *elect.*, a sheet of glass covered with pieces of metal foil, generally arranged in some ornamental design, which is rendered luminous by the discharge of an electrical condenser through the foil from point to point.

pane (pān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pained*, ppr. *paining*. [*ME.* *panen*; < *pane*, *n.*] To insert panes or panels in. See *pained*.

pane (pān), *n.* [*ME.* *pane*, < OF. *pane*, *panne*, *pene*, *penne*, F. *panne* = Fr. *pena*, *penna* = OSp. *pena*, *peña*, Sp. *pana*, a skin, hide, worsted, plush, < ML. *panna*, *penna*, skin, fur, perhaps a fem. form of L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece, etc.; otherwise another use of L. *penna*, feather (cf. *MIIG.* *federe*, feather, plush): see *pane* and *pen*.] A hide or side of fur; fur.

Ermyne and wert, callit panis, heastly furring.

And heldin so without other discipelonne.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 100.

pane (pān), *n.* [*F.* *panne*, the face of a hammer, appar. < G. *bahn* (*MIIG.* *banc*, **pane*), a way, road, plane, face of an anvil or hammer. See *peen*, with which this word has been confounded.] The striking face of a hammer.

pained (pānd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pained*, *pained*; < *ME.* *paned*, *ipaned*; < *pane* + *-ed*.] 1. Having panes, panels, or stripes of a different color inserted: as, *pained* hose or breeches, usually made full and stuffed out with cotton, etc.

And a mantel of scarlet,

Ipained all with menlier.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

With all the swarming generation
Of long stocks, short *pan'd* hose, and huge stuff'd doublets.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, I. 2.

2. Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.

Brick-*paned*, or frame buildings filled in with bricks.

Stephen Girard's Will.

paneguriel, *n.* Same as *panegyry*.

panegyret (pan'ē-jir), *n.* [*Gr.* *πανηγυρίς*, a general assembly: see *panegyria*.] Same as *panegyrie*. *Sylvestre*.

panegyric (pan'ē-jir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *panegyrique*, OF. *panegeric* = Sp. *panegirico* = Pg. *panegirico* = It. *panegirico*, < L. *panegyricus*, laudatory, a panegyric, < Gr. *πανηγυρικός*, of or pertaining to a general assembly, solemn, festive; as a noun, sc. λόγος, a festival oration, eulogy, panegyric; < *πανηγυρίς*, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyria*.] I. *a.* Addressed to a festal assembly; epideictic; hence, containing praise or eulogy; of the nature of panegyric; encomiastic.

True fame demands not panegyric aid.

W. Harte, *The Confessor*.

II. *n.* 1. A eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium.

We give you Thanks, not only for your Presents, but your Compliments too. For this is not so much a making of Presents as *panegyrics*.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

A stranger preach'd at Euston Church, and fell into a handsome panegyric on my Lord's new building the church.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 9, 1876.

2. Praise bestowed on some person, action, or character; laudation: as, a tone of exaggerated panegyric.

Let others . . . bestrew the hearses of the great with panegyric.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xlii.

Their characteristic excellences drew from him some of his heartiest bursts of eloquent panegyric.

Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, II. 10.

=Syn. *Encomium*, etc. See *eulogy*.

panegyric (pan'ē-jir'ik), *v. t.* [*<* *panegyric*, *n.*] To praise.

I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than caress'd for intemperance, and lampooned for a virtue than panegyric'd for a vice. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539. (*Davies*.)

panegyric (pan'ē-jir'ik), *a.* [*<* *panegyric* + *-al*.] Same as *panegyric*.

panegyrically (pan'ē-jir'ik-ly), *adv.* By way of panegyric. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

panegyric (pan'ē-jir'ik), *n.* [*NGr.* *πανηγυρικός* (?), neut. of *πανηγυρικός*, festival panegyric: see *panegyria*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a collection of sermons by various authors to be read on festivals. There is no authorized book of this kind, different collections being used in different places, so that such books are not printed, but manuscript.

panegyris (pa-noj'i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πανηγυρίς*, a general assembly, < *πῦς* (*pus*), all, + *ἀγορά*, *agorá*, assembly: see *agora*.] A festival; a public meeting.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand panegyris?

S. Harris, *On Isaiah* III., p. 262. (*Latham*.)

The Olympic panegyris, though no longer the central point of attraction of a free Hellas, was still a reality, and its celebration continued for another two centuries.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 380.

panegyris, *v.* See *panegyryze*.

panegyrist (pan'ē-jir'ist), *n.* [= F. *panegyriste* = Sp. *panegirista* = Pg. *panegyrista* = It. *panegirista*, < LL. *panegyrista*, a eulogist, < LGr. *πανηγυριστής*, one who attends a panegyris, < Gr. *πανηγυρίς*, attend a panegyris, deliver a panegyric, < *πανηγυρίς*, a general assembly: see *panegyria*.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast.

Conscience will become his panegyrist, and never forget to crown and extol him unto himself.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 84.

panegyryze (pan'ē-jir'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panegyryzed*, ppr. *panegyryzing*. [*<* Gr. *πανηγυρίζω*, attend a public assembly, deliver a panegyric: see *panegyrist*.] I. *trans.* To praise highly; write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

And therefore did none of His disciples exaggerate or panegyryze the accomplishments of their Great Master but relate matter of fact only.

Evelyn, *True Religion*, II. 143.

In another part of this letter . . . he panegyryzes the camp hospital of the Queen. *Prencott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, I. 14.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in panegyric; bestow praises. *Bailey*, 1731.

Also spelled *panegyryse*.

panegyryt (pan'ē-jir'it), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πανηγυρίς*, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyria*.] 1. A festival; a public meeting: same as *panegyria*.

Whether this may not be not only in Pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at set and solemn Panegyries in Theatres, porches, or what other place or way may wit most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them in authority consult.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II, Pref.

2. A panegyric.

paneity (pā-nē'ti), *n.* [*L. panis*, bread (see *pain*), + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being bread.

Romish Bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *Paneity*.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

panel (pan'el), *n.* [Formerly also *pannel*; < ME. *panel*, *panele*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc., = D. *paneel* = G. *panele* = Sw. Dan. *panel*, wainscot, < OF. *panel*, *paneau*, *paniau*, *penel*, *penneau*, *panneet*, *pannel*, a panel, F. *panneau* = Sp. *panela* = Pg. *panello* = It. *panello*, < ML. *pannellus*, a panel, dim. of *L. pannus*, cloth, rag; see *pane*.] 1. A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically—(a) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled; also, a pad or pallet used as a saddle.

Brought thai nother on his bak,
Ne sadel ne *panel*.

Cursor Mundi, l. 14, 982. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

They ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them,
girts, and bridles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

(b) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury-list. See def. 3.

Shal neither kynge ne knyghte, constable ne meire,
Ouer-lede the comune, ne to the courte sompne,
Ne put hem in *panel*, to don hem pligte here treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 315.

He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pano, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

(c) In *painting*, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

He gave the *Panel* to the Maid,
Smiling and court'ying, "Sir," she said,
"I shall not fail to tell my Master."
Prior, *Prologues and Apelles*.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts. In particular—(a) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work; a



Panel.—Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence.
(By Andrea Pisano.)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes inclosing sculptured ornament.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel* and, like green timber, warp, warp.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 3. 89.

(b) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails: as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, etc. See cut under *door*. (c) In *manicure*, one of the faces of a hewn stone. (d) In *dress-making*, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff applique, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (e) In *bookbinding*, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (f) In *coal-mining*, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

3. In *law*: (a) The persons summoned to sit on a jury. (b) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

A judgment in its favour ends

When all the *pannel* are its friends.
Green, The Spleen.

(c) In *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. — 4†. The stomach of a hawk.

Meates wch endow sonest and maketh the hardest *pannell*.
A Perfect Booke for Keepinge of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes, p. 7.

5. *Milit.*, a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed. — 6. In *sporting*, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

In the jar of the *panel* rebounding,
In the crash of the splintering wood,
In the ears to the earthshock resounding,
In the eyes flashing fire and blood!

A. L. Gordon, Poems, p. 116.

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door. — **Flush panel**. See *flush*. — **F-panel**, in wainscoting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter Γ. — **Lying panel**. (a) In *arch.*, a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position. (b) In *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal. — **Panel game**. See *panel-game*. — **Raised panel**, in *carp.*, etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane. — **Standing panel**, in *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is vertical. — **T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T.

panel (pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paneled*, *panelled*, ppr. *paneling*, *panelling*. [Formerly also *pannel*; < *panel*, *n.*] 1†. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle.

He . . . *pannelled* his squire's beast.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. III. 3. (*Darwin*.)

2. To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels: as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

Mr. Wall describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to *paneled* dome.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 170.

3. To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground. — 4. In *telegr.*, to arrange in parallel, as wires.

panel-door (pan'el-dōr), *n.* See *door*, 1.

panel-furring (pan'el-fēr'ing), *n.* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring.

panel-game (pan'el-gām), *n.* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house.

panel-house (pan'el-hous), *n.* A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised.

paneling, **panelling** (pan'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *panel*, *v.*] 1. The making of panels, as in a door. — 2. Panels collectively: as, the *paneling* of a ceiling.

The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the *paneling* of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. v.

3. The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

Panelling was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

panellation (pan-e-lā'shon), *n.* [Also *pannellation*; < ML. *pannellatio* (*n.*), < **pannellare*, impanel, < *pannellus*, panel: see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton, . . . and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impanelled.

A. Wood, Annals of Univ. of Oxford, an. 1516.

panel-picture (pan'el-pik'tūr), *n.* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (c).

panel-plane (pan'el-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane having a handle (called a *toat*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan'el-plā'nér), *n.* 1. A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles. — 2. A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised; a panel-raiser.

panel-rail (pan'el-rāl), *n.* In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan'el-rā'zér), *n.* A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan'el-sā), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan'el-strip), *n.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan'el-thēf), *n.* A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan'el-trus), *n.* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan'el-hwēl), *n.* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan'el-wēr'king), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel*, *n.*, 2 (f).

panetert, *n.* See *panter*.³

paneulogism (pan-ū'lō-jizm), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *εὐλογία*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [Rare.]

With all its excellencies—and they are many—her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev.*

pan-fish (pan'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan.

This fish is a good *pan-fish*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 323.

2. A saucepan-fish or casserole-fish; the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

panful (pan'ful), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶν* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang (pang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *longue*, etc.); < ME. **pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange*, *pronge*, pang, throe (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pinch*, F. *poudre* = AS. *pyrgan*, < L. *pingere* (see *point*), stab, etc., but paralleled by the similar case of *spack*, < AS. *speccan* for *spreccan*): see *prong*.] The W. pang, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acute painful spasm; a throe; hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., III. 1. 80.

Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
Beneath the pangs of love. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 2.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp pang of a bitter thought.
Whittier, Naples.

=Syn. *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. (see *agony*), twinge, gripe, ache, suffering.

pang (pang), *v. t.* [*ME. pangen*; < *pang*, *n.*] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs; pain; torture.

His chylde in the pestylence was in Iopardy,
And sore *panged* that he myght not mene hym.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou trest on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 98.

pang (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of equiv. *pamp*, by some association with *pang*.] To press; cram, in any way; cram with food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It [drink] kindles wit, it waukens lair,
It *pangs* us fou o' knowledge.
Burns, Holy Fair.

pangaling (pang'gā-ling), *n.* Same as *pangolin*, 1.

pangogenesis (pan-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), all, + γένεσις, production.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms. It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong; that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism; that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off; and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*.

I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangogenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself. So that ovules, spermatozoa, and pollen-grains—the fertilized egg or seed, as well as buds—include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate part or unit.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, II. 850.

pangenetic (pan-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< NL. pangene-
sis, after genetic.*] Of or pertaining to pangene-
sis.

pangeometry (pan-jē-om'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + E. geometry.*] That geometry which results from an extension of the properties of ordinary space, especially non-Euclidean geometry.

pangful (pang'fūl), *a.* [*< pang¹ + -ful.*] Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his pangful bosom.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 224. (Davies.)

pangless (pang'les), *a.* [*< pang¹ + -less.*] Free from pang or pain.

Death for thee Prepared a light and pangless dart.
Byron, To Thyrsa.

pangolin (pang'gō-lin), *n.* [Malay.] 1. A scaly ant-eater; a phatagin; any edentate quadru-



Long-tailed Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*).

ped of the genus *Manis* or the family *Manidae* (which see). Also *pangaling*, *pengolin*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of pangolins. *J. E. Gray*. Also *Pangolinus* (*Rafinesque*). **Long-tailed pangolin**, *Manis longicauda*.

pangoniet, *n.* [*< OF. pangonic = Sp. It. pangonia, < L. pangonius, pangonus, < Gr. πᾶς (pās), some precious stone, < πᾶς (pās), all, + γωνία, angle.*] Some precious stone. *Mingshen*.

pangrammatist (pan-gram'mat-ist), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + γράμματιστής, one who teaches letters: see grammatist.*] One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet. An example of such sentences is, "John F. Brady, give me a bla-k-walnut box of quite a small size."

panguet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pang¹*.

panhandle (pan'han'dl), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, a long narrow strip projecting like the handle of a frying-pan. Specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, a long narrow strip projecting from the State or Territory of which it forms a part, and interposed between two other States or Territories: as, the *Panhandle* of Idaho; the *Panhandle* of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

panharmonicon (pan-här-mon'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + ἁρμονικός, harmonic, musical: see *harmonic*.] A mechanical musical instrument of the orchestration class, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800. Also called *Orpheus-harmonica*.

Panhellenic (pan-he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *panhellénique* (cf. Gr. Πανελληνικός, of all the Greeks, neut. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people), < Gr. Πανέλληνες, all the Greeks, < πᾶς (pās), all, + Ἕλληνες, Greeks, Hellenes: see *Hellene, Hellenic*.] Pertaining to or concerning all Hellenes, or all persons, interests, achievements, etc., belonging or pertaining to the Greek race: as, the *Panhellenic* festival or games at Olympia.

Panhellenion, Panhellenium (pan-he-lē'nion, -um), *n.*; pl. *Panhellenia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people, neut. of Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks: see *Panhellenic*.] A council or congress or a building or temple representing, or interesting in common, all Greece or all the Greeks.

Panhellenism (pan-hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *panhellénisme*; as *Panhellen* (ic) + -ism.] 1. The desire or effort to unite all Greeks into one political body: an idea which in the third century B. C. was put into partial and incomplete realization in the Achaean League, and in modern times was pursued at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks and their sympathizers in Europe and America, and is still the cherished hope of modern Greek statesmen.—2. The general body of interests and ideas having to do with all persons and things of Greek origin.

Panhellenist (pan-hel'en-ist), *n.* [*< Panhellen* (ic) + -ist.] One who favors Panhellenism, or is affected in any way by Panhellenism, in either of its senses.

Panhellenium, *n.* See *Panhellenion*.

panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., so called as being found in all the tissues of the silkworm; < Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + ιστός, web, tissue (see *histoid*), + φυτόν, plant.] A name used by Lebert to denote one of those bacteria-like organisms which, according to Pasteur's experiments, accompany and possibly cause the destructive disease in the silkworm of commerce, *Serica mori*, known as *pebrine*. They are small ellipsoid or somewhat elongated bodies, which may penetrate through all parts of the caterpillar and the butterfly, where they multiply with great rapidity.

panic¹ (pan'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *panick, panike*; < ME. *panik*, < AS. *panic* = OLG. *penik* = MHG. *phenich*, *pfenich*, *venich*, *vench* = F. *panic* = It. *panico*, < L. *panicum*, also *panicum* (> Sp. *panizo* = Pg. *panico*, *panico* = It. *panicio*), *panic*, *panic-grass*, < *panis*, bread: see *pan²*.] A grass of the genus *Panicum*.

Pangk and *mylde* in hoots and dries is sowe
As nowe. Light, resolute lande that desire.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Between Turin and Milan I saw a strange kind of corn that I never saw before; but I have read of it. It is called *Panice*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

panic² (pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *panich, panique, panique*; < F. *panique* = Sp. *panico* = Pg. It. *panico*, *panie*, a *panie*, < Gr. Πανικός, belonging to Pan, neut. τὸ πανικόν (with or without *deia*, fear), *panic fear* (L. *lymphaticus paror*: see *lymphatic²*). sudden or groundless fear, such as is caused by sounds heard at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan, < *har*, Pan: see *pan³*.] 1. *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, *Bacchic* and *Panic* figures.—2. Inspired or as if inspired by Pan: applied to extreme or sudden fright: as, *panic fear*.

These are *panic* terrors

You fashion to yourself.

Fletcher (and another?), Propheetess, v. 1.

He had also the power of striking terrors, especially such as were vain and superstitious: whence they came to be called *panic* terrors.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

II. *n.* 1. A sudden fright, particularly a sudden and exaggerated fright affecting a number of persons at once; terror without visible or appreciable cause, or inspired by a trifling cause or by misapprehension of danger.

Many of the Moors, in their *panic*, flung themselves from the bridge, and perished in the Gualdayra; others were cut down and trampled under the hoofs of friends and foes.

Irving, Moorish Chronicles, xviii.

Panic is an outburst of terror affecting a multitude in common, and rendered more furious by sympathy or infection.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 61.

Specifically—2. An exaggerated alarm which takes possession of a trading community on the occurrence of a financial crisis, such as may be caused by the failure of an important bank, or the exposure of a great commercial swindle, inducing a general feeling of distrust, and impelling to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, thus often precipitating a general financial disaster which was at first only feared.—Syn. 1. *Apprehension, Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

panical (pan'ik-əl), *a.* [*< panic² + -al.*] Same as *panic²*.

pan-ice (pan'is), *n.* Ice formed along the shore, and subsequently loosened and driven by winds and currents: used only in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The gradual rise of the land [in Labrador] for a second time brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice*, but of snow-drifts acting in the manner described.

H. Y. Hind, in Can. Naturalist, N. S., VIII. 277.

Panicæ (pā-nis'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Panicum* + -æ] A tribe of grasses characterized by spikelets containing but one complete flower, by the awnless flowering glume and hardened fruit-bearing one, and by pedicels jointed to the spikelet, but not to the rachis. It includes 22 genera, of which *Panicum* is the type, and *Paspalum, Setaria, Cenchrus*, and *Pennisetum* are among the more important.

panic-grass (pan'ik-grās), *n.* Same as *panic¹*.
panicky (pan'ik-i), *a.* [*< panic (panic¹) + -y*] Of or pertaining to panic; inclined to panic or sudden fright; disposed to disseminate panic; affected by panic: used particularly with reference to operations of trade or commerce: as, the market was very *panicky*. [Colloq.]

The injury to crops is not sufficient to cause any *panicky* feeling.

The American, VIII. 334.

Our national party conventions have come to be *panicky* hoaxes, the prey of intrigues and surprises.

New Princeton Rev., v. 206.

panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *panicule* = Sp. *panícula*, *panoja* = Pg. *panícula* = It. *panicolo*, < L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim.

of *panus*, thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle: see *panel*.] A form of inflorescence produced, in its simple and normal type, when a raceme becomes irregularly compound by some of the pedicels developing into peduncles, each bearing several flowers, or branching again and again in the same order. In the compound clusters thus produced, the secondary and tertiary ramifications usually differ in type, giving rise to a mixed inflorescence; hence the term *panicle*, as generally employed in botanical descriptions, signifies any loose and diversely branched cluster in which the flowers are pedicellate. See also *cutis under Adiantum*, *inflorescence, melic-grass, oat*, and *Oenunda*.



Panicle

Branch with the Panicle
inflorescence of *Lagerstræmia indica*.

panicked (pan'i-kl-d), *a.* [*< panicle + -ed.*] Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles.

panic-monger (pan'ik-mung'gér), *n.* One who creates or endeavors to create panics: used in contempt. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

paniconograph (pan-i-kō-gráf), *n.* Same as *paniconography*.

paniconography (pan-i-kog'rā-fi), *n.* Same as *paniconograph*.

paniconograph (pan-i-kon'ō-gráf), *n.* [As *paniconograph-y*.] A plate or a print produced by paniconography.

paniconographic (pan-i-kon'ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< paniconograph-y + -ic.*] Relating to or produced by paniconography.

paniconography (pan-i-kō-nog'rā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + εἰκόν, an image (see icon), + γράφειν, write.*] A commercial process for producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a press. It is a form of *zincography*.

panic-stricken, panic-struck (pan'ik-strik'n, -struk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden and overpowering fear.

The Italians were *panic-struck* at the aspect of troops so different from their own.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

paniculate (pā-nik'ū-lūt), *a.* [= F. *paniculé* = Pg. *paniculato* = It. *paniculato*, < NL. *paniculatus*, *panicled*, < L. *panicula*, a panicle: see *panicle*.] In bot., arranged or branched in the manner of panicles; borne in panicles.

paniculated (pā-nik'ū-lūt-ed), *a.* [*< paniculate + -ed.*] In bot., same as *paniculate*.

paniculately (pā-nik'ū-lūt-ē), *adv.* In bot., in a paniculate manner.

Panicum (pan'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *panicum*, *panic-grass*: see *panic¹*.] A large and polymorphous genus of grasses. It is characterized by having the pedicels jointed under each spikelet, and the branches of the panicle not continued beyond the spikelets; the lower flower of the spikelet manifest but imperfect, either staminate or neutral, the upper flower closed and hard; and the lowest of the commonly four glumes minute and awnless, without bristles or appendages beneath. It includes about 100 species (by some estimated at more than 300), widely scattered through colder regions, some of them almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial, prostrate or erect, with flowers sometimes in few unbranched spikes, or commonly in an ample and very spreading panicle. A general name for plants of the genus is *panic-grass*. It contains, besides wild and weed grasses, a considerable number of important grain and forage-plants. For the latter, see *millet, kadi-kadi, quincea-grass, concho-grass, shanato-grass, umbrella-grass, bamboo*, 1 (b). For others less important, see *bar-grass, cockspur-grass, bur-grass*, 2. *ginger-grass, crab-grass*, 1, *junger-grass, old-rutch-grass*.

panidiomorphic (pan-id'ē-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + E. idiomorphic.*] A term applied by Rosenbusch to rocks in which all the components are idiomorphically developed. See *idiomorphic*.

panidrosis (pan-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + ἰδρῶς, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] A perspiration over the whole body.

panier¹, *n.* See *pannier¹*.

panier², *n.* See *pannier²*.

Panionic (pan-i-on'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Πανιώνιος, the whole body of Ionians, < πᾶς (pās), all, + Ἴωνες, the Ionians: see Ionian, Ionic.*] Of, pertaining to or concerning all the Ionian peoples or nations.

The purification of Delos by the Athenians and the re-toration of the *Panionic* festival there, in 426 B. C.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 67.

Panisc, **Paniak** (pan'isk), *n.* [*< L. Paniscus*, *< Gr. Πανίσκος*, dim. of Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*.] In *myth.*, the god Pan pictured as a satyr: an inferior manifestation of the personality of Pan.

The *Paniaks*, and the *Sylvans* rude,
Satyrs, and all that multitude.

B. Jonson, *The Penates*.

Paniscus (pā-nis'kus), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. Πανίσκος*: see *Panisc*.] 1. In *myth.*, same as *Panisc*.—2. [*NL.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

Panislamic (pan-is-lam'ik), *a.* [*< pan-* + *Islam* + *-ic*.] Relating to or concerning all Islam, or all Mohammedan peoples or countries; of the nature of or having to do with Panislamicism.

The most famous, after the *Pan-Islamic* pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 93.

Panislamicism (pan-is-lam-izm), *n.* [*< pan-* + *Islamism*.] A sentiment or movement in favor of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedans.

panivorous (pa-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. panis*, bread, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjam (pan'jam), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] Cotton long cloth of a kind manufactured in southern India.

panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n.* [*Also rarely panjandrum*; a word used by Samuel Foote in a string of rignarole as a test for Macklin, who boasted of his memory; *< pan-*, all, + *-jandrum*, a Latin-looking element of no meaning.] An imaginary personage of much power or pretension; a burlesque potentate, plenipotentiary, or Great Mogul.

And there were present the Pienfines, and the Joblilles, and the Gurylles, and the grand Panjandrum himself. S. Foote, quoted in Forster's *Log. Essays*, p. 366.

"Well, no, not exactly a nobleman." "Well, some kind of a panjandrum. Hasn't he got one of them titles?" H. James, Jr., *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 86.

pank (pangk), *v.* Same as *pan¹*.

panlogism (pan-lō-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (pās), all, + *λόγος*, word, *< λέγω*, speak: see *Logos*.] The doctrine that the universe is the realization of the Logos.

pan-man (pan'man), *n.* A man having charge of pans in manufacture.

This communication between pan and roaster is closed during the working of the batch by a sliding damper . . . under the ready control of the pan-man.

Spon's Encyc. Manuf., I, 108.

panmelodion (pan-mē-lō'di-on), *n.* [*< pan-* + *melodion*.] A musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the tone being produced by the friction of wheels on metal bars. It was invented by Franz Leppich in 1810.

panmixia (pan-mik'si-ā), *n.* [*Prop. *panmixia* (cf. *Gr. πανμικτός*, *πανμυγής*, mixed of all sorts), *< Gr. πᾶς* (pās), all, + *μείζω*, mixing, *< μύρω*, mix: see *mix¹*.] The principle of cessation or reversion of natural selection.

Weismann calls this principle *panmixia* because, by such withdrawal of natural selection from any particular part, promiscuous breeding ensues with regard to that part.

Nature, XLII, 437.

panmug (pan'mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about half a hundredweight. [*Local, Eng.*]

pannade (pa-nād'), *n.* [*< OF. pannade*, *penade*, *penade*, a curvet (*> pannader*, *penader*, *penader*, *paonnader*, *F. panader*, strut), *< paonier*, *pavonner*, strut like a peacock, *< paon*, *< L. pavo(n)*, peacock: see *pav³* and *ped²*.] The curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan'āj), *n.* [*Formerly also pannage*, *panuag*; *< ME. *panage*, *panuag*, *< OF. panage*, *panaige* (ML. reflex *panagium*, *pannagium*, *panagium*), prob. *< ML. pascaticum*, **pascuaticum*, the right of pasturing swine in woods, *< L. pascio(n)*, pasturing, *< pascere*, feed: see *pasture*. Some confusion with *L. panis*, bread, may have occurred.] 1. The money taken by agistors for the privilege of feeding hogs upon the mast of the forests. *Wharton*.—2. The mast of beech, acorns, etc., used as food for swine.

They eten mast, hawkes, and swych *pannage*.

Chaucer, *Former Age*, I, 7.

What usefull supplies the *pannage* of England would afford other Countries, what rich returns to it self, if it were not all'd out into male and female fripperies!

N. Ward, *Simple Cocker*, p. 81.

Pannaria (pa-nā'ri-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Delessert, 1825), *< L. pannus*, a cloth: see *pane¹*.] An extensive genus of parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Pannarioidae*, having a subfoliaceous thallus, which is either monophyllous or lacini-

ately multifid, becoming nearly crustaceous, and bearing mostly scutelliform apothecia.

Pannariel (pan-a-ri'ē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pannaria* + *-el*.] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a family of parmeliaceous lichens, taking its name from the genus *Pannaria*. The thallus is usually more or less lead-colored, horizontal, and frondose-foliaceous or most commonly squamulose.

pannarine (pa-nā'ri-in), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the genus *Pannaria*.

pannary (pan'a-ri), *a. and n.* See *panary*.

pannell, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *panel*.

pannellation, *n.* See *panellation*.

Pannetier green. See *green¹*.

panneuritis (pan-nū'ri-tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. πᾶς* (pās), all, + *NL. neuritis*, *q. v.*] Universal neuritis.—**Panneuritis endemica** (or *epidemica*), beriberi.

pannic¹ (pan'i-kl), *n.* [*Also pannikell*, *pannikel*; *< OF. pannicle*, *panicle*, *< ML. *pannicula*, dim. of *panna*, a pan: see *pan¹*.] The brainpan; the skull; the crown of the head.

To him he turned, and with rigor fell

Smote him so rudely on the Pannikell

That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, v. 23.

pannic² (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= *It. pannicula*, *< L. *pannicula*, fem. dim. of *pannus*, a cloth, ML. a surface, etc.: see *panniculus*.] In anat., a membrane; also, same as *panniculus carnosus*: more fully called *fleshy pannicle*. See also *dermohumeralis*.

panniculus (pa-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. panniculi* (-li). [*NL.*, *< L. panniculus*, a small piece of cloth, a rag, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane¹*.] A layer of muscles or other tissues; specifically, an abbreviated form for *panniculus adiposus* or *panniculus carnosus* (see below).—**Panniculus adiposus**, a layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, containing fat in its meshes, connecting the true skin with the subjacent fascia.—**Panniculus carnosus**, the layer or system of subcutaneous muscles, by which movements of the skin and some superficial parts may be effected, as in the dog or horse. Such muscles are largely developed in most mammals, though only to a slight degree in man, in whom they are represented by the platysma myoides and the other muscles of expression, as well as some others in different parts of the body. The panniculus of a horse is that muscle by which the animal shakes off its skin. The panniculus of the hedgehog is the orbicularis, by means of which the animal rolls itself up in a ball. The body of the ornithorhynchus is almost entirely invested in a panniculus of extraordinary extent and thickness.

pannier¹ (pan'ier), *n.* [*Also panier*; *< ME. panier*, *panyer*, *panycere*, *payner*, *panier*, *< OF. panier*, *panyer*, *F. panier* (*> Fr. panier* = *Sp. panera* = *It. paniera*), *m.*, also *paniere*, *panycere*, *f.*, a basket, hamper, panier, *< L. panarium*, a bread-basket, neut. of **panarius*, adj., pertaining to bread, *< panis*, bread: see *pan²*. Cf. *pannier²*.] 1. A bread-basket; a basket for provisions; hence, any wicker basket.

I counte nat a *panyer* ful of herbes

Of scole termes.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I, 324.

Dependent on the baker's punctual call,

To hear his creaking *panniers* at the door.

Cooper, *Task*, I, 245.

2. One of a pair of baskets slung across the back of a beast of burden to contain a load.

I will sel mi horse, mi harnels, pottes and *paniers* to.

Playe of *Iobyn Hode* (Child's Ballad, V, 427).

Store of household goods, in *panniers* slung

On sturdy horses. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vii.

3. A basket for carrying objects on the back of a man or woman, used in mountainous countries and where the use of beasts of burden is not common.—4. An adjunct of female dress, intended to distend the drapery of the skirt at the hips. It consisted essentially of a light framework of whalebone or steel wire of suitable form, secured at the waist; it is now also made of the material of the dress, puffed and made full.

Breases, tight at the waist, began to be made very full round the hips by means of . . . a monstrous arrangement of padded whalebone and steel, which subsequently became the ridiculous *paniers* that were worn almost down to the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 472.

5†. A part of a woman's head-dress; a stiff frame, as of wicker or wire, to maintain the head-dress in place.—6. In *arch.*, same as *corbell*.—7. A shield of twisted osiers used in the middle ages by archers, who fixed it in the ground in an upright position and stood behind it.—8. In *hydraul. engin.*, a basket or wickerwork gabion filled with gravel or sand, used in the construction of dikes, or to protect embankments, etc., from the erosion of water.

pannier² (pan'ier), *n.* [*Also panier*; *< OF. *panier*, *< IL. panarius*, a bread-seller, prop. adj., *< L. panis*, bread: see *pan²*. Cf. *pannier¹*,

pantry, *panlier*.] In the inns of court, formerly, a servant who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, blew the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell; now, one of the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner. Also *pannier-man*. [*Eng.*]

panniered (pan'ierd), *a.* [*< pannier¹* + *-ed*.] Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers; provided with or carrying panniers. *Wordsworth*, *Peter Bell*, i.

pannier-hilt (pan'ier-hilt), *n.* A basket-hilt. [*Rare.*]

Your dun, rusty,

Pannier-hilt poniard.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, II, 1.

pannier-man (pan'ier-man), *n.* Same as *pannier²*.

pannikell, *n.* See *pannic¹*.

pannikin (pan'i-kin), *n.* [*< pan¹* + *-kin*.] (*Cf. mannikin*, etc.) A small pan; hence, a cup for drinking, especially one of metal.

But when we raised the *pannikin* . . . there was nothing under it.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, III.

panning-machine (pan'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A biscuit- or cracker-kneader. It rolls and shapes the dough, and deposits it on pans in suitable portions ready for baking.

pannont, *n.* An old spelling of *pennon*.

Pannonia leather. Same as *leather-cloth*.

Pannonian (pa-nō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Pannonia*, *Gr. Παννονία*, *Pannonia* (see *def.*), + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Of or relating to Pannonia or the inhabitants of Pannonia, an ancient Roman province south and west of the Danube, comprising parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Slavonia, etc. It was divided into several provinces under the later empire.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pannonia.

pannose (pan'ōs), *a.* [= *Sp. panoso* = *It. pannoso*, rugged, *< L. pannosus*, rag-like, ragged, *< pannus*, cloth, rag: see *pane¹*.] In bot., having the appearance or texture of felt or woollen cloth.

pannosely (pan'ōs-li), *adv.* In a pannose manner.

pannous (pan'us), *a.* [*< pannus* + *-ous*. Cf. *pannosus*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus.

pannus (pan'us), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. pannus*, cloth (web); see *pane¹*.] Superficial vascular opacity of the cornea.—**Pannus crassus**, a very vascular and opaque form of pannus.—**Pannus siccus**, pannus associated with xerosis.—**Pannus tenuis**, a form of pannus in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered, and the cloudiness inconsiderable.

pannuscorium (pan-us-kō'ri-um), *n.* [A bad compound of *L. pannus*, a cloth, a garment, + *corium*, leather.] A kind of soft leather-cloth used for boot- and shoe-uppers.

panny (pan'i), *n.*; *pl. pannies* (-iz). [*Origin obscure*.] A house: a cant term. *Halliwel*.

pannyaring (pan'i-ār-ing), *n.* [*Appar. of African origin*, with *E. suffix -ing¹*.] The system, practised on the Gold Coast, of putting one person in pawn for the debt of another: suppressed by British influence in 1874.

The jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of the 6th of March, 1844—an agreement with the native chiefs by which Her Majesty receives the right of trying criminals and repressing human sacrifices, *pannyaring*, &c.

Encyc. Brit., X, 756.

panocha (pa-nō'chē), *n.* [*Mex.*] A coarse grade of sugar made in Mexico.

The sugar and *panocha* exported . . . to the Mexican Gulf ports and coast of Lower California.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. Ixvii. (1886), p. 502.

panococo (pan-ō-kō'kō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] 1. One of the necklace-trees, *Ormosia coccinea*.—2. A large tree, *Swartzia tomentosa*, of Guiana, whose trunk is supported by several narrow buttresses. It affords a very hard and durable dark-colored wood. Also spelled *panacoco* and *panococco*. Also called *palo santo*.

panoistic (pan-ō-is'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (pās), all, + *ὄν*, egg, + *-istic*.] Producing ova only: applied to the ovaries of some insects, as distinguished from those which are *meroistic*, or produce vitelligenous cells as well as ova.

So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidae possess *panoistic* ovaria.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 381.

Panolia deer. See *deer*.

panomphean (pan-om-fē-an), *a.* [*< L. Panomphæus*, *< Gr. πανομφαίος*, sender of all ominous voices (an epithet of Jupiter), *< πᾶς* (pās), all, + *ομφαίος*, prophetic, *< ομφή*, the voice of a god, oracle.] Giving all divination or inspiration; sending all ominous and prophetic voices: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. [*Rare.*]

We want no half-gods. *Panomphrean Jove.*

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

panophobia (pan-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all (or *πάν*, *Pan*: see *panic*), + *φοβία*, < *φέβομαι*, fear.] Morbid, vague, and groundless fear, as seen in melancholia.

panophthalmia (pan-ō-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + E. *ophthalmia*.] Same as *panophthalmitis*.

panophthalmitis (pan-ō-thal'mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + NL. *ophthalmitis*.] Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

panoplied (pan'ō-plid), *a.* [*< panoply + -ed*.] Wearing a panoply or full suit of armor.

Sound but one bugle blast! Lo! at the sign
Armies all *panoplied* wheel into line!

O. W. Holmes, Freedom, Our Queen.

panoplist (pan'ō-plist), *n.* [*< panoply + -ist*.] One completely clad in defensive armor, or provided with a panoply.

panoply (pan'ō-pli), *n.* [*< F. panoplie = Sp. Pg. It. panoplia*, < Gr. *πανοπλία*, a full suit of armor, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ὅπλις*, armor: see *hoplite*.] 1. A complete set or suit of arms, offensive and defensive; the complete defensive armor of any period, especially that from the fifteenth century onward, when all the pieces were of wrought steel and accurately adapted to their purpose: often used figuratively.

He, in celestial *panoply* all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,
Ascended. *Milton, P. L., vi. 760.*

Last came the knightly Normans, in their mail shirts and
hoods of steel, with all the *panoply* of chivalry.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

2. A group or assemblage of pieces of defensive armor, with or without weapons, arranged as a sort of trophy.

panopticon (pan-ōp'ti-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ὀπτικόν*, neut. of *ὀπτικός*, of or for seeing: see *optic*. Cf. Gr. *πανόπτης*, all-seeing, *πανόπτης*, seen of all.] 1. A proposed prison of supervision, so arranged that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them: proposed by Jeremy Bentham.

In a *Panopticon*, what can be the necessity of curious
looks? . . . Lock-picking is an operation that requires time
and experiment, and liberty to work at it unobserved.
What prisoner picks locks before a keeper's face?

Bentham, Panopticon, postscript, i. § 14.

2. An exhibition-room for novelties, etc. *Art Journal.*

panorama (pan-ō-rī'mā), *n.* [= F. *Sp. Pg. It. panorama*, < NL. *panorama*, < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ὄραμα*, a view, < *ὄραω*, see.] 1. A complete or entire view; also, a picture representing a wide or general view, as of a tract of country.

Before me lay the whole *panorama* of the Alps.

Longfellow, Hyperion, lli. 7.

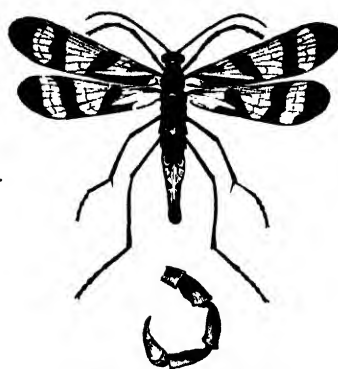
2. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.—3. A cyclorama: in this sense also called *circular panorama*.

panoramic (pan-ō-ram'ik), *a.* [= F. *panoramique*; as *panorama + -ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a panorama.—**Panoramic camera**, a photographic camera especially devised for the taking of panoramic views. The camera is caused to rotate by clockwork, or otherwise, the plate being at the same time automatically moved so that, as the lens is turned toward successive parts of the landscape, fresh parts of the plate are constantly exposed through an aperture in a mask in the camera, until, if desired, a complete revolution has been accomplished. A picture made with this apparatus differs from an ordinary picture in that it is not a simple view, such as is seen at a glance in nature, but such a view as would appear to the eye could it be directed on all sides simultaneously. Also called *panoscope*, or *panoscopic camera*.—**Panoramic lens**, a wide-angled rectilinear lens; a lens capable of projecting views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

panoramical (pan-ō-ram'i-kal), *a.* [*< panoramic + -al*.] Same as *panoramic*.

panoramically (pan-ō-ram'i-kal-i), *adv.* As in a panorama; like a panorama: as, *panoramically* changing states.

Panorpa (pa-nōr'pā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), intended for *Panorpe* (?), < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ἀρπη*, a sickle.] A genus of neuropters of the family *Panorpidæ* or order *Panorpatæ*, having well-developed narrow wings, setaceous antennae, and serrated tarsal claws. The adults are commonly called *scorpion-flies*. The eggs are laid in shallow holes in the ground. The larvae resemble caterpillars, and are probably carnivorous. The genus formerly corresponded to the whole family, but is now restricted to such species as *P. communis* or *germanica*, the common scorpion-fly of Europe, or the American *P. rufescens*. They are delicate insects, but have a means of defense in emitting a disagreeable odor when molested. See cut in next column.



Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa nuptialis*).
(Lower figure shows terminal portion of body in profile.)

Panorpatæ (pan-ōr-pā'tō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panorpa* + term. *-atæ*, pl. of *-atæ*.] A group of insects named by Latreille in 1803 as a section of the neuropterous family *Planipennæ*, contemporary with the family *Panorpidæ*, but regarded by Brauer and others as an order. Also named *Mecoptera* by Packard. See *Mecoptera*.

Panorpidæ (pa-nōr'pi-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < *Panorpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, contemporary with the order *Panorpatæ* (or *Mecoptera*), containing the scorpion-flies of the genus *Panorpa* and their near allies of the genera *Boreus*, *Bittacus*, and *Meorope*. The mouth is rostrate, the head exserted, the prothorax small, and the tarsi are five-jointed. The abdomen ends in a forcipate appendage likened to the tail of a scorpion. These insects are of slender, weak form, with four wings, a small constricted prothorax, the head produced into a beak, long filiform antennae, long slender legs, three ocelli, and the wings little netted and variously spotted. They are found in damp places; the larvae are terrestrial, and in general resemble caterpillars. So far as known, they are carnivorous. See cut under *Panorpa*.

panorpine (pa-nōr'pin), *a.* [*< Panorpa + -ine*.] Resembling a scorpion-fly; of or pertaining to the *Panorpidæ*.

panotitis (pan-ō-ti'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ὠς* (*ōs*), ear, + *-itis*. Cf. *otitis*.] Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

panpharmakon (pan-für'mā-kon), *n.* [NL., prop. **panpharmakon* (cf. Gr. *πανφάρμακος*, skilled in all drugs), < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *φάρμακον*, drug: see *pharmakon*.] A universal medicine. *Scott*.

panphobia (pan-fō'bi-ā), *n.* Same as *pantophobia*.

Pan-pipe (pan'pip), *n.* Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*).

At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed
damp Faun with a marble *pan-pipe*, who pipes to the spirit
ditties which I believe never had any tune.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvii.

Pan-Presbyterian (pan'pres-bi-tō'ri-ān), *a.* [*< pan- + Presbyterian*.] Pertaining to or representing the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity common to the various Presbyterian bodies: as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* Council. General councils of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system" were held at Edinburgh in 1877, at Philadelphia in 1880, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and at London in 1888.

pan-pudding (pan'pud'ing), *n.* A pancake. [Eng.]

The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of
Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hampshire, and the
pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes
amiss. *John Taylor, Works (1630).* (*Nares*.)

pan-rock (pan'rok), *n.* The rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*, when of a size suitable for frying.

panst, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *pence*.

Pansclavic, **Pansclavism**, etc. Variants of *Panslavic*, etc.

panset, *n.* [OF.: see *paunch*.] The projecting part of a doublet in front. (See *doublet*, 4.) It was copied in the steel breastplate of the time it was in use.

panser (pan'sér), *n.* [*< OF. pansiere*, < *panse*, *pance*, the belly: see *paunch*.]

The armor for the lower part of the body in front, as distinguished from that covering the breast and that of the back. The panser either covered the body as far up as the nipples, the upper part having a gorget or some similar protection for the throat, or, especially in the fifteenth century, was confined to the protection of the abdomen, and was bolted either to the plastron above or to the brigandine, to which it formed an additional defense.



Panser made to be applied over a brigandine or gambeson: 14th or 15th century.

pansherd (pan'shërd), *n.* [*< pan¹ + sherd*.] See the quotation.

What becomes of the rest of the earthen materials—the
unsound bricks or "bats," the old plaster and mortar, the
refuse slates and tiles and chimney-pots, the broken pans
and dishes and other crocks—in a word, the potsherd
and *pansherd*, as the rubbish-carters call them—what
is done with these?

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 320.

panshon (pan'shon), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pancheon*.

pansied (pan'zid), *a.* [Appar. < OF. *panse*, *pense*, pp. of *panser*, *penner*, think, consider, also dress, arrange, etc. (see *panny*), + *-ed*.] Conceited—that is, extravagantly or gaudily adorned.

In 23 Hen. VIII. it was ordered "that no Gentleman
being Fellow of a House should wear any cut or *pansied*
Hose or Bryches, or *pansied* Doublet, upon pain of putting
out of the House." *N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 801.*

pansiere, *n.* Same as *panser*.

Panslavic (pan-slav'ik), *a.* [*< pan- + Slavic*.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races or to Panslavism.

Panslavism (pan-slav'izm), *n.* [*< Panslav(ic) + -ism*.] 1. The plan of or a desire for a unity of civilization and literature among Slavic peoples.—2. A scheme or movement for effecting the union of all Slavic peoples in a confederation under the hegemony of Russia (or, as some propose, under the hegemony of a resuscitated Poland).

Panslavist (pan-slav'ist), *n.* [*< Panslav(ic) + -ist*.] An adherent or promoter of Panslavism.

A genuine *Panslavist* . . . that party which is constantly
crying out against the introduction into Russia of
foreign ideas, institutions, or manners.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 520.

Panslavistic (pan-slā-vist'ik), *a.* [*< Panslav-ist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to Panslavism or Panslavists; advocating Panslavism.

Panslavonic (pan-slā-von'ik), *a.* [*< pan- + Slavic*.] Panslavic.

pansophical (pan-sof'i-kal), *a.* [*< pansoph-y + -ic-al*.] Having, or pretending to have, a knowledge of everything; relating to universal wisdom or knowledge.

It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into
Latin . . . for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts
and *pansophical* pretenders.

Worthington, To Harlib, p. 231. (Latham.)

pansophy (pan'sō-fī), *n.* [= F. *pansophie* = Pg. *pansofia*, < (Gr. as if **pansophia*, < *πάνσοφος*, all-wise, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *σοφός*, wise.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Rare.]

The French philosophers affect . . . a sort of *pansophy*
or universality of command over the opinions of men,
which can only be supported by the arts of deception.

Boothby, On Burke, p. 265. (Latham.)

panspermatism (pan-spér'mā-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *σπέρμα* (*spérma*), seed, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs of infusorial and other animalcules. The term is especially applied to the doctrine that all cases of apparent spontaneous generation are in fact due to the presence of such germs; and also to the germ-theory of disease. Also *panspermia*, *panspermiism*, *panspermy*.

The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as *panspermatism*, or the "theory of omnipresent germs," or (less clumsily) as the "germ-theory."

J. Foster, Cosmic Philos., I. 420.

panspermatist (pan-spér'mā-tist), *n.* [*< panspermat(ism) + -ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of panspermatism. Also *panspermist*.

panspermia (pan-spér'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πανσπέρμια*, mixture of all seeds: see *panspermy*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermic (pan-spér'mik), *a.* [*< pansperm-y + -ic*.] Of or relating to panspermatism.

panspermism (pan-spér'mizm), *n.* [*< pansperm-y + -ism*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermist (pan-spér'mist), *n.* [*< pansperm-y + -ist*.] Same as *panspermatist*.

panspermy (pan-spér'mi), *n.* [*< F. panspermie*, < (Gr. *πανσπέρμια*, mixture of all seeds, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*).] Same as *panspermatism*.

panstereorama (pan-ster'ē-ō-rā'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *στερεός*, solid, + *ὄραμα*, view. Cf. *panorama*.] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other material.

pansway, *n.* See *panchway*.

pansy (pan'zi), *n.*; pl. *pansies* (-ziz). [Formerly also *pansie*, *paumie* (dial. also formerly *pance*, *paunce*); < OF. *pensee*, F. *pensée* (> NGr. *πεντάς*), *pansy*, heart's-ease, lit. 'thought' (remembrance), < *penser* (pp. fem. *pensée*), think: see

pansy.] A favorite species of violet, *Viola tricolor*; the heart's-ease. The wild plant is extremely variable, becoming in the variety *arsenata*, or field-pansy, an inconspicuous annual field-weed; in others it is more showy. The innumerable garden varieties, with large richly and variously colored flowers, have been developed by long culture and by hybridizing with various perennial species. The pansy is an official herb, the root being cathartic and emetic.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with jet.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 144.

Those eyes

Darker than darkest pansies.

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

pant¹ (pant), *v.* [*ME. panten*, appar. *< OF. pantoyer* (= *Pr. panteiar*), also *panteler*, *F. panteler*, *pant*, *gasp*, *throb*, cf. *OF. pantalais*, *pantois*, shortness of breath, as in hawks (see *pantais*); ult. origin uncertain. The *E. dial. pant*, *pant*, is prob. a mere var. of *pant*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To breathe hard or quickly; *gasp* with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; *gasp* with excited eagerness.

*I pant for life; some good I mean to do,
Despite of mine own nature.*

Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 243.

A Moorish horseman had spurred across the vega, nor reined his *panting* steed until he alighted at the gate of the Alhambra.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 38.

2. To throb or heave with violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after exertion or emotion.

Lively breath her sad breast did forsake;
Yet might her piteous hart be seene to *pant* and quake.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 20.

He . . . struck his armed heels

Against the *panting* sides of his poor jade

Up to the rowel-head. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 45.

3. To bulge alternately in and out, as the skin of iron ships when the plating is structurally very weak.

"*Panting*" is more often experienced at the bows than at the sterns of iron and steel ships.

The Engineer, LXVI. 213.

4. To languish; pine.

The whispering breeze

Pante on the leaves and dies upon the trees.

Pope, *Winter*, l. 80.

5. To long with breathless eagerness; desire greatly or with agitation: with *for* or *after*.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God.

Ps. xlii. 1.

Oh life, not death, for which we *pant*;

More life, and fuller, that I want.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

=*Syn.* 1. To puff, blow. — 5. To yearn, sigh, hunger, thirst. *II. trans.* 1. To breathe (out) in a labored manner; *gasp* (out) with a spasmodic effort.

"No — no — ho," I *panted* out, "I am no actress."

Miss Burney, *Evelina*, letter xlv.

There is a cavern where my spirit

Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain

Made my heart mad.

Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, III. 3.

2t. To long for; desire with eagerness and agitation.

Then shall hearts *pant* thee.

Herbert.

pant² (pant), *n.* [*< pant*¹, *v.*] 1. A quick, short effort of breathing; a *gasp*. — 2. A throb, as of the heart.

Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 3. 16.

Often I trod in air; often I felt the quick *pants* of my bosom.

Goodwin, *Fleetwood*, vi.

pant² (pant), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A public fountain or well in a town or village. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pantablet (pan'ta-bl), *n.* [Also *pantaple*, *pantupple*, and abbr. *pantap*; a corruption of *pantofle*, *q. v.*] A slipper: same as *pantofle*.

Comes master Dametas . . . chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

Bareheaded, in his shirt, a pair of *pantables* on.

Middleton, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, iv. 2.

If any courier of them all set up his gallows there, wench, use him as thou dost thy *pantables*, scorn to let him kiss thy heel. Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, II. 3.

[It has been noticed that *pantable* and *slipper* occur in the same inventory as denoting different articles, but doubtless the exact application of these words varied from time to time.] — To stand upon one's *pantables*, to stand upon one's dignity.

Then comes a page: the saucy jacket-wearer

Stood upon 's *pantables* with me, and would in;

But, I think, I took him down ere I had done with him.

Beau. and Fl. (7), *Faithful Friends*, III. 2.

pantacle, **pantoclet**, *n.* Corrupt forms of *pantofle*.

Whether a man lust to weare Shoo or *Pantocle*.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 84.

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and despising my face,
Even here with a *pantocle* I wyll you disgrace.

Old Plays, I. 215. (Nares.)

pantacosc (pan'ta-kozm), *n.* [*Prop. "pantacosc"*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *κόσμος*, world.] Same as *cosmolabe*.

pantagamy (pan-tag'a-mi), *n.* [*Prop. "pantogamy"*, *F. pantogamie*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *γάμος*, *< γάμος*, marriage.] A peculiar domestic relation maintained between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and communistic communities in the United States, especially (formerly) among the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community, by which every man was virtually the husband of every woman, and every woman the wife of every man.

A scheme of *pantagamy*, by which all the male and all the female members of the community are held to be in a sense married to each other.

Johnson's *Univ. Cyc.*, III. 951.

pantagogue (pan'ta-gog), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *ἀγωγός*, drawing forth, *< ἀγεῖν*, lead: see *agent*.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

pantagraph (pan'ta-gráf), *n.* See *pantograph*. **pantagraphic**, **pantagraphical** (pan'ta-gráf'ik, -i-kál), *a.* See *pantograph*.

Pantagruelism (pan'ta-grö-el'iz-m), *a.* [*< Pantagruel* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Of or pertaining to Pantagruel (see *Pantagruelism*); partaking of or resembling *Pantagruelism*.

Pantagruelism (pan'ta-grö-el'iz-m), *n.* [*< Pantagruel* + *-ism*.] 1. The philosophy or methods ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; the practice of dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor. — 2. A satirical or opprobrious term applied to the profession of medicine.

Pantagruelist (pan'ta-grö-el'ist), *n.* [*< Pantagruel* + *-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in *Pantagruelism*; one who has the peculiar cynical humor called *Pantagruelism*.

Everywhere the author [Rabelais] lays stress on the excellence of "Pantagruelism," and the reader who is himself a *Pantagruelist* (it is perfectly idle for any other to attempt the book) soon discovers what this means.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 190.

pantaleon (pan-tal'ē-on), *n.* [Also *pantaleone*, *pantalon*; said to have been so named (by Louis XIV.) after the inventor *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a Prussian.] 1. A musical instrument invented about 1700 by *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit. It was essentially a very large dulcimer, having between one and two hundred strings of both gut and metal, which were sounded by hammers held in the player's hands. It was one of the many experiments which culminated in the production of the pianoforte.

2. A variety of pianoforte in which the hammers strike the strings from above.

pantalets (pan-ta-lets'), *n. pl.* [Also *pantalletes*; *< pantalo(n)* + *dim* *et.*] 1. Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls.

Pippa reasons like a *Paracelsus* in *pantalets*.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 313.

2. A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like: worn about 1840–50.

After a while there came a fashion for *pantalletes*, which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 891.

pantalletes, *n. pl.* See *pantalets*.

pantalon¹ (pan'ta-lon), *n.* [*F.*: see *pantalo(n)*.] The first movement or figure in the old quadrille, the name being derived from a song to which this figure was originally danced.

pantalon² (pan'ta-lon), *n.* Same as *pantaleone*. **pantalo(n)** (pan-ta-lōn'), *n.* [*< F. pantalon* = *Sp. pantalon* = *Pg. pantalão*, *< It. dial. pantalone*, a buffoon, *pantalo(n)*, so called in allusion to the Venetians, who were nicknamed *Pantalon*, from the name of St. Pantaleon (It. *Pantaleone*), the patron saint of Venice, whose name was a favorite one with the Venetians; *< L. Pantaleon*, *< Gr. Πανταλέων*, a proper name, lit. 'all-lion' (perhaps favored as supplying an allusion to the lion of St. Mark), *< πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *λίον*, lion. The name is also explained (by Littré) as for **Pantalemon*, *< MGr. παντιλεμων*, all-merciful, *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *ἐλεῖν*, merciful (see *alm*, *elemosynary*); but neither this nor the form *παντιλεων* (*ἐλεων*), *ppr.* of *ἐλεῖν*, have mercy, suits the case. A third explanation, mentioned by Byron, makes the *It. Pantaleone* stand for **Pantaleone*, as if 'the planter of the lion' (the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark), *< plantar*, plant, + *leone*, lion.] 1. In *early Italian comedy*, a character usually represented as

a lean and foolish old man (properly a Venetian), wearing spectacles and slippers. Wright.

The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slipper'd *pantalo(n)*,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

Shak., *As You Like It*, II. 7. 158.

Now they peepe like Italian *pantalo(n)s*

Behind an arras.

Heywood, *If you Know not Me* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 257).

2. In *mod. pantomime*, a character usually represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown, and his accomplice in all his wicked and funny pranks.

pantaloony (pan-ta-lōn'ē-ri), *n.* [*< pantalo(n)* + *-ery*.] The tricks or behavior of a *pantalo(n)*; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and *pantaloony* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. Lamb, *My First Play*.

pantaloons (pan-ta-lōnz'), *n. pl.* [*< F. pantalon* (pl. *pantalo(n)s*, used only for two or more pairs) = *Sp. pantalo(n)s*, pl. = *Pg. pantalo(n)s*, pl. = *NGr. πανταλόνι*, *< It. pantalon*, *< Pantalone*, a Venetian: see *pantalo(n)*. Cf. *venetians*, a form of hose or breeches, also of Venetian origin.] 1t. A garment for men, consisting of breeches and stockings in one: so called because worn by Venetians.

I could not but wonder to see *pantaloons* and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.

Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, (I. 289. (Davies.)

2. In the early years of the nineteenth century, tight-fitting garments for the thighs and legs, worn by men of fashion, generally buttoned around the lower part of the calf, or sometimes tied with ribbons at this point.

Hence—3. Trousers—the modern trousers having succeeded to the *pantaloons* by a gradual transition.

It appeared to the butcher that he could pretty clearly discern what seemed to be the stalwart legs, clad in black *pantaloons*, of a man sitting in a large oaken chair, the back of which concealed all the remainder of his figure.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xix.

=*Syn.* 3. See *trousers*.

pantamorph (pan'ta-mōrf), *n.* Same as *pantomorph*. **pantamorphic** (pan'ta-mōrf'ik), *a.* Same as *pantomorphic*.

pantanecephalia (pan-tan-en-se-fā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *ἀνεγκεφαλος*, without brain: see *anencephalia*.] In *teratol.*, total absence of brain.

pantapt, **pantaplet**, *n.* See *pantable*.

pantast (pan'tas), *n.* [Also *pantass*, *pantasse*, *pantess*, *pantais*; *< OF. pantalais*, *pantois*, a disease of hawks: see *pant*¹.] In *falconry*, a destructive pulmonary disease of hawks.

pantascope (pan'ta-skōp), *n.* See *pantoscope*. **pantascopic** (pan'ta-skōp'ik), *a.* See *pantascopic*.

pantechnetheca (pan-tek-nē-thē'kē), *n.*; pl. *pantechnethecae* (-sē). [*NL.*, irreg. *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *τέχνη*, art, + *θήκη*, repository, receptacle: see *theca*.] Same as *pantechnicon*.

pantechnic (pan-tek'nik), *a.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] Related to or including all arts.

pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. παντεχνος*, assistant of all arts), *< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *τέχνη*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and displayed for sale.

pantelegraph (pan-tel'ē-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *E. telegraph*.] A device for transmitting autographic messages, maps, etc., by means of electricity.

pantelaphonic (pan-tel'ē-fon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pavt-)*, all, + *E. telephone* + *-ic*.] Referring to those vibrations of the diaphragm of a telephone which seem to be independent of its form and dimensions, and in virtue of which all sounds are reproduced rather than those only which correspond to its natural period. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 343.



Venetian Hose in one piece from waist to feet, 16th century—probably the garment called by foreigners *pantaleone*, or *pantaloons*.

pantellerite (pan-tel'-e-rit), *n.* [*< Pantellaria* (see def.) + *-ite*]. The name given by Förstner to a rock occurring on the island of Pantelleria, between Sicily and Tunis. It is intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character. *Rosenbusch.*

panter¹ (pān'tēr), *n.* [*< pant* + *-er*]. One who pants. *Congreve.*

panter² (pan'tēr), *n.* [Also *painter*; *< ME. panter, pantere, paunter*; *< OF. pantiere, panthiere, F. pantiere, a draw-net*; = *It. pantera, < L. panther, a hunting-net*; *< Gr. πανθήρα, a hunting-net*; *< πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θηρᾶν, hunt*, *< θήρ, animal*.] A net; snare; trap.

The smale foules, of the secon fayn,
That of the panter and the nette ben escaped.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 181.

panter³ (pan'tēr), *n.* [ME. also *paneter, paniter*; *< OF. panetier* = *Sp. panetero* = *It. panettiere*, *< ML. panetarius, panitarius*, one in charge of the pantry, *< paneta*, one who makes bread, a baker, *< L. panis, bread*; see *paun*². Cf. *panther, pantry, pannier*.] A keeper of the pantry.

If thou be admitted in any office, as Butler or Panter
— in some places they are both one.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

panter⁴, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panther*. Compare *panter*³.

panterer (pan'tēr-ēr), *n.* [ME., *< panter*³ + *-er*.] Same as *panter*³.

"Panterer yche the prey," quod the kyng.

Chron. Vilodun., p. 15. (Halliwell.)

panteste (pan'tes), *n.* See *pantras*.

pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* [= *F. panthéisme* = *Sp. panteísmo* = *Pg. pantheísmo* = *It. panteismo*, *< NL. *pantheismus*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θεός, God*; see *theism*.] 1. The worship of all the gods.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that God is the only substance, of which the material universe and man are only manifestations. It is accompanied with a denial of God's personality. Pantheism is essentially unchristian; and the word implies rather the reprobation of the speaker than any very definite opinion.

pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* [= *F. panthéiste* = *Sp. panteísta* = *Pg. pantheísta* = *It. panteísta*, *< NL. *pantheísta*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θεός, God*; see *theist*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism; one who believes that God and the universe are identical.

He [John Toland] printed a Lath Tract, intitled "Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socratiæ." . . . That Formula . . . is written by way of Dialogue between the President of a Philosophical Society and the Members of it. . . . These Philosophers . . . are *Pantheists*, and consequently acknowledge no other God than the Universe.

Life of Toland (1722), prefixed to his Misc. Works (J. Whiston, London, 1747).

pantheistic (pan'thē-is'tik), *a.* [= *F. panthéistique*; as *pantheist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.—2. Relating to all the gods.—**Pantheistic statues or figures**, in *sculpt.*, statues which bear the united symbols of several deities.

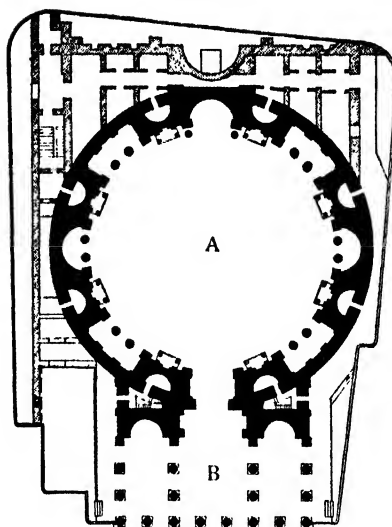
pantheistical (pan'thē-is'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< pantheistic* + *-al*.] Same as *pantheistic*.

pantheistically (pan'thē-is'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In the manner of thinking, or from the point of view, of a pantheist.

pantheologist (pan'thē-ol'-ō-jist), *n.* [*< pantheology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in pantheology.

pantheology (pan'thē-ol'-ō-jī), *n.* [= *Sp. panteología* = *Pg. pantheología* = *It. panteologia*, *< Gr. πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θρησκεία, theology*; see *theology*.] A system of the theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities.

pantheon (pan'thē-on), *n.* [= *F. panthéon* = *Sp. panteon* = *Pg. pantheon* = *It. pantheon*, *< L. panthēon*, *< Gr. πανθεῖον, a temple consecrated to all gods*, neut. of *πανθεῖος*, common to all gods, *< πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θεός, divine*, *< θεός, a god*.] 1. A temple or shrine dedicated to all the gods. The name is specifically applied to a magnificent building erected at Rome by Agrippa, about 25 B. C., in connection with public baths, and dedicated by himself as a temple of all the gods, because of its beauty. For nearly thirteen centuries it has served as a Christian church, having been dedicated about 607 by Boniface IV. to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is now known as Santa Maria della Rotonda, from its circular plan. Its external diameter is 188 feet, and it is covered by a hemispherical dome 142 feet 6 inches in span, the entire height being about 141 feet. It is lighted by a circular orifice, 26 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. It has in front a noble octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, 108 feet wide. See cut in next column, and cut under *octastyle*.



Plan of the Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda, Rome. (Adapted from Durand and Baumelster.) A, the rotunda; B, the portico. (The light shaded parts represent existing foundations of other parts of the ancient baths.)

2. All the divinities, collectively, worshiped by a people: as, one of the divinities of the Greek pantheon.

One temple of pantheon—that is to say, all goddesses.

J. Udal, On Rev. xvi.

3. [*cap.*] A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people: as, Tooke's "Pantheon."—4. [*cap.*] A memorial structure in honor of the great men of a people, or filling some such purpose; especially, such a building serving as a mausoleum, as the Pantheon (church of Ste. Geneviève) in Paris. Westminster Abbey is often called the Pantheon of the British.

panther (pan'thēr), *n.* [*< ME. panter, panterc*, *< OF. pantere, pantherc*, *F. panthère* = *Sp. pantera* = *Pg. panthera* = *It. pantera*, *< L. panthera, panther*, *< Gr. πᾶνθηρ, a panther*; ulterior origin unknown. The apparent formation in *Gr.*, *< πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *θηρ, beast*, gave rise to various fancies about the animal.] 1. A leopard. See also cut under *leopard*.



Black Panther (a variety of *Felis pardus*).

The spotted Panther, and the tusked Bore,
The Pardale swift. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.*

Tall dark pines, . . . from beneath
Whose thick mysterious boughs in the dark morn
The panther's roar came muffled. *Tennyson, Enone.*

2. The American cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*. See cut under *cougar*. Also called *painter*. [U. S.]

pantheress (pan'thēr-es), *n.* [*< panther* + *-ess*.] A female leopard or panther.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed
pantheress to the altar. *Saturday Rev., Jan. 18, 1808.*

pantherine (pan'thēr-in), *a.* [= *F. panthérin*, *< L. pantherinus*, of a panther, *< panthera*, a panther; see *panther*.] Resembling a panther, as in coloration; pardine: as, the *pantherine* snake.

panther-lily (pan'thēr-lī'i), *n.* See *lily*, 1.

panther-moth (pan'thēr-mōth), *n.* A European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata*: an English collectors' name.

panther-wood (pan'thēr-wūd), *n.* See *citron-wood*.

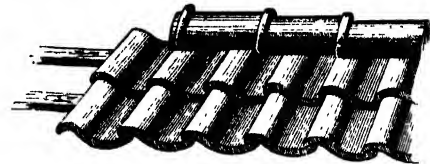
Pantholops (pan'thō-lops), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. πας (pav-), all*, + *LGr. ἀνθόλος, the antelope*; see *antelope*.] A genus of antelopes, of which a species, the chiru, *P. hodgsoni*, occurs in northern India.

pantilet, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantile (pan'til), *n.* and *a.* [Also *pentile*; *< pan*¹ (?) + *tile*.] 1. A tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width. Such tiles are so laid, in covering a roof, that the longitudinal junction of two rows of tiles placed with the concave face outward is covered by a row placed with the convex face up.

The Play House at Dorset Stairs is now pulling down, where there is to be sold old Timber fit for Building or Repairs, Old Boards, Bricks, Glass'd Pantiles and Plain Tiles, also Fire Wood, at very reasonable rates. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 4.*

2. A form of tile practically combining two of the original form, so shaped that its cross-section is a double curve, and so laid that the part of every tile that is convex upward overlaps the part of the next tile that is concave upward.



Pantiles of the compound form.

In this form of so-called *pan-tile* each tile has a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 388.

II. *a.* [*< pantile, n.* Dissenting chapels are said to have been often roofed with pantiles.] Dissenting.

Mr. Tickup's a good churchman, mark that! He is none of your occasional cattle, none of your hellish *pan-tile* crew. *Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, l.*

pantile-lath (pan'til-lāth), *n.* A form of lath used in London, 1½ inch wide and 1 inch thick, sold in bundles of 12.

The smaller ones [rocket-sticks] are easily and best made of those laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones *pantile laths*.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 127.

pantile-shop (pan'til-shop), *n.* A meeting-house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pantiling (pan'tī-ling), *n.* [*< pantile* + *-ing*.] Tiling, or a system of tiling, in which pantiles are used.

Pantiling is but little more than half the weight of plain tiling. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 463.*

pantingly (pān'ting-li), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of "father"

Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart.

Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 28.

pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok'-rē-si), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *ισος, equal*, + *κρατία, rule*.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position.—2. The principle of such a scheme or community. This scheme was advocated by Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell about 1794.

All are not moralists, like Southey, when

He prated to the world of *Pantisocracy*.

Byron, Don Juan, III. 93.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quarterly Rev.*

pantisocrat (pan-ti'-sō-krat), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pav-), all*, + *ισος, equal*, + *κρατία, rule*.] Same as *pantisocratist*. *Southey.*

pantisocratic (pan-ti-sō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< pantisocrat* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy; as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok'-rē-tist), *n.* [*< pantisocrat* + *-ist*.] One who accepts or favors the principle of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

pantler (pan'tlēr), *n.* [*< ME. panterre, panterre*; an altered form of *pantere*, *F. panter*³, prob. in terminal simulation of *butler*; see *panter*³.] An officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; in general, a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; a' would have made a good *panter*, a' would ha' chipped bread well. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 258.*

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third sword before the King; and also to exercise the Office of *Pantler*. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.*

He was a fellow of some birth; his father had been king's pantler.
R. L. Stevenson, *François Villon*.

panto-. See *pan-*.

pantoblet, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantod (pan'tōd), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + E. od: see od³*] *Od* in general; the supposed odic force of matter. *Reichenbach*.

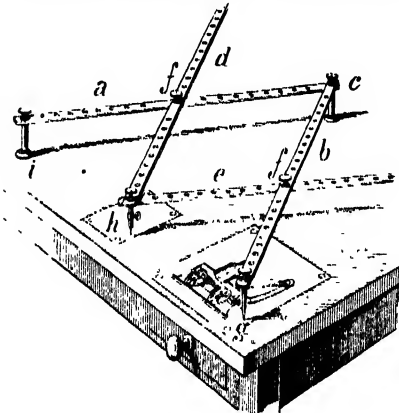
pantoffel, pantoffel (pan'tof-l), *n.* [Also *pantoufle*, and corruptly *pantoble*, *pantable*, *pantuple* (see *pantable*), and *pantacle*; = *D. pantoffel*, formerly also *pattuffel*, = *MLG. pantuffel*, *pantuffel*, *L.G. pantuffel*, *pantufele*, *pantoffel* = *G. pantoffel* (also abbr. *L.G. tuffel*, *tuffel* = *G. dial. tuffel* = *Dan. tøffel* = *Sw. tøffel*, *tufflaF. pantoufle* = *Sp. pantufo* = *Pg. pantufo* = *It. pantofola*, *pantufola*, *pantofle* (late *ML. pantofle*), slipper; origin unknown.] A slipper.

Of the hinder part of their horse hides they make very fine sandals & *pantofles*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 97.

I can wait on your trencher, fill your wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes blest
In all humility to touch your feet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

There were divers of the Pope's *pantofles* that are kissed on his foot, having rich jewels embroidered on the instep.
 Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1646.

pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* [Also *pantagraph*; = *F. pantographe* = *Sp. pantógrafo* = *Pg. pantographo* = *It. pantografo*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + γράφω (gráphō, write)*. Also, erroneously, *pentagraph*, as if < *Gr. πέντε (pente, five, + γράφω (gráphō, write)*] An instrument for the mechanical copying of engravings, diagrams, plans, etc., either upon the same scale or upon a reduced or an enlarged scale. It consists of four perforated limbs or rules, *a, b, d, e*, of wood or metal, arranged in pairs, joined together at the crossing, the two pairs being also



Pantograph.

a, b, d, and e are rules perforated with a series of holes placed at graduated distances for adjustment to different scales for enlargement or reduction of the picture to be transcribed; *a* and *b* are permanently but movably joined at *c* to a traversing support; *d* and *e* are similarly joined at *h* to a pencil-holder or point-holder; *f, g* are thumb-screws which act as pivots for joining *a* and *d* and *b* and *e*. The rule *a* is pivoted to a support *i* which is fixed to the drawing table; *g* is a stylus attached to the end of the rule *b*. Lines traced by *g* will be also drawn by *h* on a larger or smaller scale corresponding to the adjustment.

joined together at *c* and *h*. The perforations are made at uniform distances, in accordance with a scale of measurement. The pivoted joints by which the two pairs are connected are constant, while the joints between the intersecting limbs of each pair may be shifted by inserting the joint-pins *f, g* in different holes in each limb. By changing the pins the copy may be reproduced on any scale either larger or smaller than the original, or it may be kept of the same size, the proportion being indicated for convenience by figures on the limbs (not shown in the cut). In use, the end pivot *i* is fixed to the table, the pivot *c* sliding on the plane surface according to the impulses given to it. The pivot *g* carries a tracing-point which is passed over the original lines to be reproduced, and the pivot *h* carries a pencil or needle which traces the copy or pricks it in the paper. The pantograph is used for transferring patterns to calico-printing cylinders, in some processes of wood-carving, in making wooden type, etc. — **Polar pantograph**, a modification of the pantograph arranged for reproducing profiles of curved figures, as the tread of a car-wheel, the interior of a bell, or any other irregular form. It consists essentially of two arms supported in a light frame and united by means of a rack on each and a pinion common to both, so that the movement of one arm controls that of the other. When the point of the instrument is placed against the tread of a car-wheel, and is moved over it, the other arm reproduces a tracing that is an exact copy of the tread, showing such flattened places as may have resulted from wear, and such other irregularities as are present.

pantographic (pan'tō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. pantographique* = *Pg. pantografico*; as *pantograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by a pantograph. Also *pantografic*. — **Pantographic machine**, a milling-engine for finishing cutters for cutting-gear. The cutters are first turned and cut approximately to the required size, and are then finished in the pantographic machine, which shapes the cutter from a templet and reduces the size as necessary.

pantographical (pan'tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + γράφω (gráphō, write)*.] Same as *pantographic*.

pantographically (pan'tō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a pantograph or of work produced by a pantograph; according to a method of mechanical pantography. — 2. In the manner of a general description, or of a view of an object as a whole.

pantography (pan'tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. pantographie* = *Pg. pantographia*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + γράφω (gráphō, write)*.] 1. General description; entire view of an object. — 2. The process of copying by means of the pantograph.

pantological (pan'tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + λογία (logia, study)*.] Of or pertaining to pantology.

pantologist (pan'tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + λογία (logia, study)*.] One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

pantology (pan'tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *It. pantologia*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + λογία (logia, study)*.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary of universal knowledge.

pantometer (pan'tom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. pantomètre* = *Sp. pantómetro* = *Pg. It. pantometro*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + μέτρον (metron, measure)*.] An instrument for measuring angles of all kinds, in order to determine elevations, distances, and the like.

pantometric (pan'tō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + μέτρον (metron, measure)*.] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

pantometry (pan'tom'et-ri), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + μέτρον (metron, measure)*.] 1. Universal measurement. — 2. Measurement by means of the pantometer.

pantomime (pan'tō-mim), *n.* and *a.* [1. = *G. pantomim*, < *F. pantomime* = *Sp. Pg. It. pantomimo*, m., < *L. pantomimus*, < *Gr. παντομίμος*, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, lit. 'all-imitating'; < *πᾶς (pās-), all, + μίμος (mimos, imitator)*.] 2. = *D. G. Dan. pantomime* = *Sw. pantomim*, < *F. pantomime* = *Sp. Pg. It. pantomimo*, f., an entertainment by pantomimes: see above.] **I. n.** 1. One who expresses his meaning by action without words; a player who employs only action — mimicry, gestures, movements, and posturing — in presenting his part. [Obsolete or rare.]

Between the acts, when the players went to make ready for another, there was great silence, and the people wax weary; then came in these manner of counterfeit voices, they were called *Pantomimi*.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

I would our *pantomimes* also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.
Sp. Sanderson, Sermon on 1 Cor. vii. 24.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*
Who vary action with the times
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part.
Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1287.

2. (a) Under the Roman empire, a kind of spectacular play resembling the modern "ballet of action," in which the functions of the actor were confined to gesticulation and dancing, the accompanying text being sung by a chorus; in modern times, any play the plot of which is expressed by mute gestures, with little or no dialogue; hence, expression of anything by gesture alone: as, he made known his wants in *pantomime*.

In the early days of the Empire tragedy was dissolved into choral music and pantomimic action; and the *pantomime*, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

(b) A popular theatrical entertainment of which many are produced in Great Britain about the Christmas season, usually consisting of two parts, the first or burlesque being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music, and the second, or harlequinade, consisting almost wholly of the tricks of the clown and pantalone and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

The brilliancy of the dresses and scenery . . . and the excellence of the music, in the *pantomimes*, are great improvements upon the humble attempts of the vagrant motion-maester.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 247.

II. a. Representing only in mute action.

pantomimic (pan'tō-mim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. pantomimique* = *Sp. pantomímico* = *Pg. It. pantomimico*, < *L. pantomimicus*, *pantomimic*, < *pantomimus*, *pantomime*: see *pantomime*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of pantomime or dumb-show; representing characters and actions by dumb-show.

And to these exhibitions, mute and still, . . .
Music, and shifting *pantomimic* scenes,
Diversified the allurement.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

These earliest religious representations in Spain, whether *pantomimic* or in dialogue, were thus given, not only by churchmen, but by others, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 281.

II. n. A player in a pantomime.

I am acquainted with one of the *pantomimicos*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

pantomimical (pan'tō-mim'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + μιμῆσις (mimēsis, imitation)*.] Same as *pantomimic*.

pantomimically (pan'tō-mim'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime; by pantomime; by mute action or dumb-show.

pantomimist (pan'tō-mi-mist), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + μιμήτης (mimētēs, imitator)*.] One who acts in pantomime.

Owhh! as a *pantomimist* would have commanded brilliant success on any stage. Would that there were more like him in this world.
T. Wintrop, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

pantomimus (pan'tō-mi-mus), *n.* [*L.*: see *pantomime*.] Same as *pantomime*, 1.

pantomorph (pan'tō-mōrf), *n.* [Also *pantomorph*; < *Gr. παντομορφος*, assuming all forms, < *πᾶς (pās-), all, + μορφή (morphē, form)*.] That which assumes all shapes or exists in all shapes.

pantomorphic (pan'tō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [Also *pantomorphic*; < *pantomorph* + *-ic*.] Taking all forms or any form.

panton (pan'ton), *n.* [*Gr. dial. pantine*, a wooden shoe. Cf. *patten*.] 1. A horseshoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. Also called *panton-shoe*. — 2. An idle fellow.
Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pantophagist (pan'tof'a-jist), *n.* [*Gr. παντοφάγος*, all-devouring, < *πᾶς (pās-), all, + φάγω (phagō, eat)*.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous.

pantophagous (pan'tof'a-gus), *a.* [= *F. pantophage*, < *Gr. παντοφάγος*, all-devouring, < *πᾶς (pās-), all, + φάγω (phagō, eat)*.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous; pamphagous.

pantophagy (pan'tof'a-ji), *n.* [= *F. pantophagie*, < *Gr. παντοφαγία*, indiscriminate eating, < *παντοφάγος*, all-devouring: see *pantophagous*.] The habit of eating all kinds of food.

pantophobia (pan'tō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + φόβος (phobos, fear)*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of everything.

pantopod (pan'tō-pod), *n.* One of the *Pantopoda*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 409.

Pantopoda (pan'top'ō-dī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + ποὺς (pous = E. foot)*.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders. See *Pycnogonida*.

pantoscope (pan'tō-skōp), *n.* [Also *panstascope*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + σκοπεῖν (skopein, view)*.] 1. A form of lens including a very wide angle, devised especially for photographic use. — 2. Same as *panoramic camera*.

pantoscopic (pan'tō-skōp'ik), *a.* [Also *panstascope*; < *pantoscope* + *-ic*.] Having or affording a wide range of vision. — **Pantoscopic camera**, same as *panoramic camera*. — **Pantoscopic spectacles**, spectacles of which the glasses are so shaped as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, and which are thus adapted for the use of persons who need glasses of different strength when viewing objects close at hand and at a distance. Also called *Franklin spectacles*.

Pantostomata (pan'tō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **pantostomatus*: see *pantostomatous*.] In *Saville Kent's* system, one of four classes of *Protozoa* (consisting of *Amœbina*, *Gregarinida*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, and certain *Flagellata*), having no special oral orifice, food being ingested anywhere through the general surface. Also called *Holostomata*.

pantostomatous (pan'tō-stōm'a-tus), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + στόμα (stoma, mouth)*.] Ingesting food at any or every point on the surface of the body; having a temporary mouth anywhere; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata*: a more precise word for the older *polygastric*. *S. Kent* **Pantotheria** (pan'tō-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + θήριον (thērion, a wild beast)*.] An order of American Jurassic mammals, containing most of the known forms. They have smooth cerebral hemispheres; teeth 44 or more; canines present with bifid or grooved fangs, premolars and molars imperfectly differentiated; and the lower jaw with a myelohyal ridge, unankylosed symphysis, uninflected angle, and vertical or rounded condyle at or below the horizon of the teeth. *O. C. Marsh*, 1880.

pantotherian (pan'tō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς (pās-), all, + θήριον (thērion, a wild beast)*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Pantotheria*.

pantouffet, *n.* See *pantofle*.

pantom, *n.* See *pantun*.

pantry (pan'tri), *n.*; *pl.* pantries (-triz). [*<* ME. *pantrie*, *pantrye*, *panetrie*, *<* F. *paneterie* (= Sp. *paneteria* = It. *panetteria*), *<* ML. *panetaria*, office of a pantler, *<* *paneta*, a baker, *<* L. *panis*, bread: see *panter*³, *panter*.] 1. The office of a pantler.

In your office of the *Pantry*, see that your bread be chipped and squared, & note how much you spend in a day.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, etc., are cleaned.

What will you have done with him that I caught stealing your plate in the *pantry*? In the fact—I caught him in the fact.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, i.

pants (pants), *n. pl.* [Abbrev. *<* *pantaloons*, *q. v.*] Same as *pantaloons*, 2. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

The thing named *pants* in certain documents.

A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents."

O. W. Holmes, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

Gent and *pants*.—Let these words go together, like the things they signify. The one always wears the other.

R. G. White, *Words and their Uses*, p. 211.

pan-tun (pan'tun), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of short improvised poem in vogue among the Malays. This form of verse (under the name *pantoum*) has been adopted in French, and has been to some extent used in English. See the quotation.

The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally (though not necessarily) of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. They are mostly love poems; and their chief peculiarity is that the meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. The Malays are fond of reciting such rhymes "in alternate contest for several hours, the preceding *pantun* furnishing the catchword to that which follows, until one of the parties be silenced or vanquished."

Encyc. Brit., XV. 326.

Panurgidæ (pa-nér'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Panurgus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bees, named from the genus *Panurgus*. Also *Panurgida*, *Panurgides*, *Panurgites*.

Panurgus (pa-nér'gus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *πανουργος*, ready to do anything: see *panurgy*.] A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Andreninæ*, formerly giving name to a family.



A species of *Panurgus*.

ily *Panurgidæ*. In their habits they resemble bees of the genus *Andrena*, digging burrows and provisioning them in a similar manner. *P. bankianus*, of Europe, burrows five or six inches deep in sandy soil.

panurgy (pan'ér-ji), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πανουργία*, unscrupulous conduct, *<* *πανουργος*, ready to do anything, *<* *πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *ἐργον*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey*.

Panuridæ (pa-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Panurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parine passerine birds named from the genus *Panurus*.

panurine (pa-nū'rin), *a.* [*<* *Panurus* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Panurus*.

Panurus (pa-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *οὐρα*, tail.] A genus of titmice, formerly placed in *Paridæ*, now made type of the family *Panuridæ*. The genus was founded by Koch in 1816, the same year that Leach named it *Calamophila*. *P.* or *C. bairdii* is the bearded tit of Europe. The generic name refers to the great length of the tail, as if the birds were "all tail." Also called *Myiastinus* and *Hyperittes*.

panyard (pan'yård), *n.* [A corrupt form of *pannier*¹. Cf. *lanyard* for *lantern*.] A pannier.

I saw a man riding by that rode a little way upon the road with me last night, and he being going with venison in his *panyards* to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me.

Pepps, *Diary*, Aug. 7, 1661.

panymt, *n.* Same as *paynim*.

Panyptila (pa-nip'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *πᾶν*, all-together (*<* *πᾶς* (pav-), all), + *πτίλον*, a feather.]

A genus of birds of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, having the ratio of the digital phalanges abnormal, all the front toes being three-jointed, and the toes as well as the tarsi feathered; the rock-swifts. The hallux is elevated and lateral, but not reversible, and the eyelids are naked. The wings are extremely long and pointed; the tail is about one half as long as the wings, forked, and with stiffened but not mucronate feathers. There are several species, all American, the best-known of which is the common rock-swift of the western United States, *P. melanoleuca* or *melanoleuca*, black and white, 8½ inches long, 14 inches in alar extent. It nests sometimes by thousands

in the most inaccessible precipices, and flies with almost incredible velocity.

panzoism (pan-zō'izm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *ζωή*, life.] All the elements or factors collectively which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer*.

The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism*, and Physiological Units.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 53.

panzoöty (pan-zō'ō-ti), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πᾶς* (pav-), all, + *ζῶον*, animal. Cf. *cypoöty*.] A zymotic disease affecting all kinds or very many kinds of animals.

paolo (pä'ō-lō), *n.* [It., *<* L. *Paulus*, Paul.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten United States cents.

pap (pap), *n.* [*<* ME. *pappe*, *<* OSw. *papp*, Sw. dial. *papp*, *pappe*, Sw. *patt* = Dan. *patte* = NFries. *pap*, *pape*, dim. *papke*, breast, pap; cf. Lith. *pāpas*, pap. The L. *papilla*, pap, nipple, teat, also pustule, pimple, is a dim. of *papula*, a pustule, pimple (see *papilla*, *papula*, pimple), and is not related to E. *pap*¹. The word is supposed to be ult. of infantile origin, like *pap*² and *pap*³, *papa*.] 1. A teat; a nipple; the breast of a woman.

Zif it be a female, thei don away that on *Pappe*, with an hate Hiren; and zif it be a Woman of gret Lynage, thei don away the left *Pappe*, that thei may the better beren a Scheeld.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 164.

Nourish'd and bred up at her most pleuteous pap.

Drayton, *Polybion*, l. 294.

2. A conical hill resembling a nipple or teat: as, the *Paps* of Jura (an island west of Scotland).

pap² (pap), *n.* [*<* ME. **pap*, **pappe* (in comp. *papmete*: see *papmeat*) = D. *pap* = G. *pappe*, *pap*, *paste*, = Dan. *pap* = Sw. *papp*, *pasteboard*; cf. OF. *papa* = Sp. *papa* = It. *pappa*, *pap*; also OF. *papin*, *pappin*, m. *papine*, f., *pap*; *<* L. *papa*, *pappa*, a word with which infants call for food; supposed to be imitative of the orig. insignificant syllables *pa pa*, a natural utterance of infants, taken in this instance to refer to food, and in others to other notions: see *pap*¹, *pap*³, *papa*¹, etc.] 1. Soft food for infants, usually made of bread boiled or softened with water or milk.

Many doctrines have grown to be the ordinary diet and food of our spirits, and have place in the *pap* of catechisms.

Donne, *Letters*, xvii.

Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap!

Give it the breast, or stop it moist with *pap*.

Cowper, *Conversation*, l. 465.

Hence—2. The emoluments of public office, as salaries, fees, or perquisites. [Slang.]

They soon made it appear that, at the end of four years, not only should an officer make an accounting and submit to an audit, but should vacate his place, so that somebody else might get some of the *pap* he had enjoyed during this period.

The Nation, XLVIII. 379.

3. The pulp of fruit, or pulp of any kind.

The *pap* of the latter [verdigris diffused through water] being first passed through a sieve.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 95.

To give *pap* with a hatchet, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner.

They give us *pap* with a spoon before we can speak, and, when we speak for that we love, *pap* with a hatchet.

Lyly's Court Comed., sig. 2 12 b. (Nares.)

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young shall have *pap* with a hatchet for his comfort.

Marriage and Wiving (Harl. Misc., II. 171, Park's ed.). (Nares.)

pap² (pap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *papped*, ppr. *papping*. [*<* *pap*², *n.*] To feed with *pap*.

Oh! that his body were not flesh and fading!

But I'll so *pap* him up—nothing too dear for him.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, iv. 4.

pap³ (pap), *n.* [A shorter form of *papa*¹.] *Papu*; father. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

papa¹ (pa-pä' or pä'pä), *n.* [= F. *papa* = D. (G. Dan. *papa* (pa-pä') = Sw. *pappa* (pap'pa) =

Sp. Pg. *papá* = It. *pappa* (Florio), *papá*, *papa*, father; cf. I.L. *papa* (gen. *papæ*), *papax* (gen. *papatis*), a bishop (see *papa*²); cf. also I.L. *papas*, *pappas*, a governor, tutor, *<* Gr. *πάππας*, father (mostly in voc., as a child's word, LGr. MGr. also *πάπας*, *παπᾶς*, and *παῖ*); a redupl. of the syllable *pa*, a natural infantile utterance, made to mean 'father,' as the similar utterance *ma*, *mama*, is made to mean 'mother' (see *mama*); cf. *pap*³, *pap*², *pap*¹. Cf. also *papa*².] Father: a word used chiefly by children.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, the only remedy is to bribe them with gooey goodies, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and *mamma*.

Swift, *Directions for Servants*, General Directions.

"Here, *Papa*, is some money." Amelia said that night, kissing the old man, her father, and putting a bill for a hundred pounds into his hands.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, l.

papa² (pä'pä), *n.* [LL. a bishop, ML. pope, *<* LGr. *πάπας*, father: applied, like *father*, to ecclesiastics, esp. to the bishop of Rome, whence ult., through AS. *pāpa*, the E. *pope*: see *papal* and *pope*.] A title formerly bestowed in the Christian church on bishops, and often on the inferior clergy, but now restricted to parish priests in the Greek Church.

As in the Primitive Church the younger Bishop called the elder *Papa*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 142.

Although he [the Roman pontiff] had not, as yet, assumed the distinctive insignia of his office—the triple crown and the upright staff surmounted by the cross—he more and more discouraged the application of the name of *papa* (pope) to any but himself.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 495.

papa³ (pä'pä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *papio*, *papion*, and *baboon*.] 1. A baboon; a papio or papion.—2. The specific name of the king-vulture of tropical America, *Sarcophagus* or *Gypagrus* *papa*. See *cut* under *king-vulture*.—3. A name, both generic and specific, of a coccothraustine bird of the Bonin Islands, *Coccothraustes* *papa* or *ferrirostris*, or *Papa ferrirostris*. *Reichenbach*; *Kittlitz*.

papable (pä'pä-bl), *a.* [*<* F. *papable* = It. *papabile*, *<* ML. **papabilis* (in deriv. *papabilis* (t-s), *papal* power), *<* *papa*, pope: see *papal*, *pope*.] Capable of being made a pope; eligible to the papacy. [Rare.]

By the death of the other two the conclave hath received little attention; though Mondovio were *papable*, and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 707.

papabot, **papabote**, **papabotte**, *n.* [Creole F.] The Bartramian sandpiper. *J. J. Audubon*. [New Orleans, Louisiana.]

papacy (pä'pä-si), *n.* [*<* ME. *papacie*, *<* OF. *papacie*, *<* ML. *papacia*, papal office, *<* *papa*, pope: see *papal*, *pope*.] 1. The office, dignity, and authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome; the papal jurisdiction; the ecclesiastical organization subject to the Pope.

This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he undertook the *Papacy* was called Aeneas Sylvius.

Coryat, *Cruicities*, l. 147.

He here instilled into this aspiring prelate the hope of attaining the *papacy*.

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, xxviii.

2. The succession or line of popes, with its ecclesiastical and political traditions.—3. That system of ecclesiastical government which recognizes and is based upon the apostolic primacy and supreme authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over the church universal; the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic Church.

The threatened breach between the *papacy* and its ancient ally the King of France.

Milman, *Hist. of Christianity*.

papagay, *n.* An obsolete form of *popunjay*. **papain** (pä'pä-in), *n.* [*<* *papa* (pa) + *-in*.] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw-tree, *Carica papaya*. It differs from pepsin in that its proteolytic action goes on in neutral or alkaline solutions as well as in acid solutions. Also *papagin*, *papajotin*, and *caricin*.

papal (pä'pä-l), *a.* [*<* ME. *papal*, *papall*, *<* OF. (and F.) *papal* = Sp. Pg. *papal* = It. *papale*, *<* ML. *papalis*, of the Pope, *<* L.L. *papa*, a bishop, ML. pope: see *papa*², *pope*.] Of or relating to the Pope in his official capacity, or the papacy.

How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears! . . . Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspiring, And *Papal* piety, and Gothic fire.

Pope, *To Addison*, l. 14.

His attachment to his family, his aversion to France, were not to be overcome even by *Papal* authority.

Macaulay, *Lord Mahon's War in Spain*.

Contributions from the nation at large for *papal* purposes, such as crusades and the defence against the Turks, were collected by the pope's agents in the form of voluntary gifts.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 395.

Papal cross. See *cross*.—**Papal crown,** the triple crown. See *tiara*.—**Syn. Papal, Popish, Papistical.** *Papal* is the ordinary word for that which belongs to or proceeds from the Pope; *popish* is used in some obloquy or contempt; *papistical* in strong contempt or condemnation.

papalint (pā'pal-in), *n.* [*F. papalin*, < *It. papalino*, soldier of the Pope, < *papale*, *papal*: see *papal*.] A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

The Peralans . . . are . . . no less zealous and divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 251.

They [the Turks] may indeed still do mischief to the Muscovites, or persecute their own Christian subjects, but they can do no hurt to the *papalins*.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Time, an. 1687.

papalise, v. See *papalize*.

papalism (pā'pal-izm), *n.* [*< papal + -ism*.] The papal system; papistry.

papalist (pā'pal-ist), *n.* [*< OF. papaliste*; as *papal + -ist*.] A papist; a Roman Catholic. *Baxter.*

Patriot l'Escurier . . . determines on going to Church, in company with a friend or two; not to hear mass, which he values little, but to meet all the *Papalists* there in a body.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 8.

papality (pā'pal-i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. papalite*, < *ML. papalitat* (t)-, papal power, < *papalis*, *papal*: see *papal*.] Same as *papalty*.

papalize (pā'pal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papalized*, ppr. *papalizing*. [*< papal + -ize*.] I. *trans.* To make papal; imbue with papist doctrines or notions.

He has been, to some extent, Christianized and *papalized*, and he has also been turned into a lanky, lean, unhappy-looking rifle regiment. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 82.

II. *intrans.* To become a papist; conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Also spelled *papalisc*.

papally (pā'pal-i), *adv.* In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a papist.

papalty (pā'pal-ti), *n.* [*< OF. *papalte*, *papalte*, *papalite*, *papality*: see *papality*.] The papacy; the papal office or authority; the Church of Rome. Also *papality*.

Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consistorie, sytting in his chayre of *papalite*.

Herrnert, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cix.

Withall to uphold the decreed *Papalty* they [the Jesuits] have invented this super-politick Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

papaphobia (pā'pā-fō'bi-ū), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ML. papa*, pope (see *pope*), & *Gr. φόβος*, < *φείβομαι*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the Pope or of popery.

paparchy (pā'pār-ki), *n.* [*< ML. papa*, pope (see *pope*), & (*Gr. ἀρχία*, < *ἀρχεω*, rule.) Government by a pope.

Without understanding the papacy (or *paparchy*, as Bishop Coxie insists upon calling it) one cannot understand the history and literature of Europe from the age of Charlemagne. *Christian Union*, July 5, 1888.

papas, pappas (pā'pās, pā'pās), *n.* [*< Gr. πάπας*, *πάππας*: see *papa*.] A parish priest of the Greek Church; a papa.

The censure of a poor country *Papas* outweighs, in present effect, that of a Western Bishop.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 11.

The *pappas* is a prominent figure in the throngs of idlers, prominent because of his long black gown, his tall steep-crowned hat. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 370.

papatet (pā'pāt), *n.* [*ME. papat*; < *OF. papat* = *Sp. Pg. papado* = *It. papato*, < *ML. papatus*, the office of pope, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*. Cf. *papacy*.] The papacy.

A cardinal was thilke tide,
Which the *papat* longe hath desired.
Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 254 (Pauli's ed.).

Papaver (pā'pā-vēr), *n.* [*NL.* (Malpighi, 1675), < *L. papaver*, poppy: see *poppy*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Papaveraceæ* and the tribe *Eupapaveræ*, characterized by the dehiscence of the roundish capsule by pores under the lid-like summit; the poppy. It includes about 26 species, mainly in temperate or subtropical Asia, Africa, and Europe. They are hairy or glaucous herbs, with a milky juice, usually dissected leaves, buds nodding upon long stalks, and showy red, violet, yellow, or white flowers, generally with two sepals, four petals, and many stamens. See *poppy* and *opium*, also *cheesebowl*, *canker*, 5 (a), *headache*, 2, and *war-weed*.

Papaveraceæ (pā'pāv-ē-rā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Papaver + -aceæ*.] The poppy family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Parietales*, distinguished by the two to three sepals, and minute embryo near the base of fleshy albumen. It includes about 80 species, in 24 genera, of which *Papaver* is the type, nearly all from temperate or subtropical regions. They are usually smooth herbs (often with a colored juice), covered with a grayish bloom or with long hairs. They bear alternate, generally lobed

leaves, and conspicuous flowers, solitary upon long stalks, with sepals which fall off at opening. By some authors this order is made to include the *Fumariaceæ* as a sub-order.

papaveraceous (pā'pāv-ē-rā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. papaveraceus*, < *L. papaver*, poppy.] Pertaining to the *Papaveraceæ* or to the poppy.

Papaveræ (pā'pāv-ē-rā'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Papaver + -æ*.] A group of plants coextensive with the *Papaveraceæ* as defined above, used as a suborder by those authors who include the *Fumariaceæ* (sub-order *Fumariæ*) in the order *Papaveraceæ*.

papaverine (pā'pāv-ē-rin), *n.* [= *F. papavérine*; as *L. papaver*, poppy, & *-ine*.] An alkaloid (C₂₁H₂₁NO₄) contained in opium.

papaverous (pā'pāv-ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. papaver*, poppy, & *-ous*.] Having the properties of, or characteristic of, the poppy; papaveraceous.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

papaw (pā-pā'), *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. (> NL.) papaya*, a name of Malabar origin.] 1. The tree *Carica Papaya*, or its fruit. The papaw is native in South America, but now widely diffused throughout the tropics. Its height is about 20 feet, and its deeply seven-lobed leaves are 2 feet in diameter and borne on footstalks 2 feet long. The fruit is 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and is also pickled. The trunk, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice (see *papain*), which has the property of making quickly tender meat which is boiled with a little of it or wrapped in the leaves, or, as it is claimed, merely hung up among the leaves. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge. The leaves are saponaceous. Also called *melon-tree*.

2. The tree *Asimina triloba*, or its fruit, native in the United States. It is a small tree with lurid flowers appearing with the leaves, which, when grown, are obovate-lanceolate, thin, and rather large. The smooth oblong fruit is 3 or 4 inches long, filled with a sweet pulp in which are embedded the bean-like seeds.

3. A bushwhacker: with reference to the subsistence or possible subsistence of bushwhackers on the fruit of the papaw. [Missouri.]

Also written *pampaw*.

papaw-tree (pā-pā'trē), *n.* See *papaw*.

Papaya (pā-pā'yā), *n.* [*NL.* (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *papaianarum*, the native name in Malabar.] 1. A former genus of trees, the papaws, of the order *Passifloraceæ*, now included in *Carica*. See *Carica* and *papaw*.—2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

The slim *papaya* ripens

Its yellow fruit for thee.

Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

Papayaceæ (pā'pā-yā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1833), < *Papaya + -aceæ*.] A tribe of trees, the papaw family, of the order *Passifloraceæ*, characterized by the minute calyx, tubular staminate corolla, and pistillate of five erect separate petals. It includes the genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia*, of tropical and subtropical America, remarkable for their milky juice, white, yellow, or greenish flowers, and pulpy edible berries.

papayotin (pā'pā-yō'tin), *n.* [*< Papaya + -otin*.] Same as *papain*.

pap-boat (pā'pōt), *n.* 1. An open vessel used for holding pap for children.

A pair of bellows, a pair of pattens, a toasting-fork, a kettle, a *pap-boat*, a spoon for the administration of medicine to the refractory, and lastly Mrs. Gamp's umbrella.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*; a false volute, as *Turbinella rapha*.

papel (pāp), *n.* [*ME.*: see *pope*.] A spiritual father; a priest; specifically, the Pope.

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him.

W. Carr, Traveller's Guide, p. 190.

pape (pāp), *n.* [Creole *F.*, lit. 'pope'; cf. *E. pope*, a bullfinch.] An American finch of the genus *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina*, *C.* or *P. ciris*. Also called *nonpareil* and *incomparable*. See cut at *painted finch*, under *painted*.

papechlen (pāp-shiān'), *n.* The lapwing: same as *pica-chicken*.

papejay, *n.* An old form of *poppinjay*.

papelard, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *papelard*, < *It. pappalardo*, a hypocrite, a glutton, prob. < *pappa*, pap: see *pap*.] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite.

That *papelard*, that hym yeldith so, . . .
He is the hounde, shame is to seyn,
That to his casting goth agayn.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 7281.

papelardist, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *papelardie*, hypocrisy, < *papelard*, a hypocrite: see *papelard*.] Hypocrisy.

I . . . have wel lever . . .
Wrie me in my foxerie,
Under a cope of *papelardie*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6796.

papelinet (pā'pē-lin), *n.* [*F.*: see *popin*.] A rich material made in the seventeenth century of silk, and sometimes at least with gold or silver thread. The manufacture of papeline is said to have been brought from France to Ireland in the eighteenth century, and to have led to the manufacture of poplin.

papelonné (pā'pē-lō-nā'), *a.* [*F.*, < *papillon*, a butterfly: see *pavilion*.] In *her.*, covered with an imbricated pattern: said of the field or a bearing.

papelotet, *n.* [*ME.*; appar. connected with *OF. papin*, pap: see *pap*.] A porridge.

In mylk and in melle to make with *papelotes*,
To a-glotye with here gurlis that greden after fode.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 75.

paper (pā'pēr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. paper*, *papir*, *papir* = *D. papier* = *MLG. pappir*, *papir* = late *MHG. G. papier* = *Icel. pappir* = *Sw. papper* = *Dan. papir*, < *OF. papier*, *F. papier* = *Sp. Pg. papel*, < *L. papyrus*, also *pyrum* (*ML. also papyrus*), paper made of papyrus, also a garment made from papyrus, prop. the plant papyrus, < *Gr. πάπυρος* (*πάρπυρος*, sometimes *πάρπυρος*), the plant papyrus, a kind of rush (see *papyrus*), also anything made of it, as linen, cord, etc. The *Gr.* word for 'paper' was *χάρτης*, *L. charta*: see *chart*, *charter*, *card*.] I. *n.* 1. A material consisting of a compacted web or felting of vegetable fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, flexible sheet: used in writing, for printing, and for various other purposes. The fibers most used for writing-papers are those of linen and cotton rags, and for printing-papers those of straw, wood, paper-cuttings or paper-waste, and selected grasses. Those fibers are prepared by grinding, bleaching, beating, and boiling until they are reduced to a fluid pulp, in which state they readily mat or felt together when freed from the water in which they are suspended. More than 400 varieties of fibers usable for this purpose are known; all have curling filaments that readily interlace with one another. Paper was formerly made wholly by hand, pulp from the vat being dipped up in a mold, from which the water drains away, leaving a felted sheet, which is then pressed and dried. Some fine grades of writing-, printing-, and drawing-papers are still made in this way, but the larger part of the paper, for whatever purpose used, is now made by machinery. For some purposes, as newspaper-printing, the sheet is made in continuous webs of very great length, and is printed from the uncut roll. Paper is made in a great variety of qualities, ranging from heavy drawing-board to the lightest tissue-paper, and in every color and shade. It is cut for the trade by automatic machines in a number of sizes, the sheets varying somewhat according to fashion or special requirements. (See list of sizes given below.) Paper is also molded from the pulp into cartridge-cases, embossed sheets for wall-decoration, palls, boxes, and other vessels, boats, barrels, car-wheels, domes for observatories, bricks, building materials, etc., in all of which lightness is combined with strength. From the sheet it is transformed by various processes and operations into roofing material, carpets, bags, etc. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing- and printing-papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting- and filtering-papers; while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, tracing-paper, etc. The ordinary counts of paper are the quire of twenty-four sheets, the ream of twenty quires (of which two are inferior to the other eighteen), and the bundle of two reams.

2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of this material.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind as on a shaking paper.

Locke.

I would see 'em all hang'd before I would e'er more set pen to *papir*.

Villiers, Rehearsal, I.

3. Any written or printed document or instrument, as a note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, etc.; specifically, in the plural, letters, notes, memoranda, etc.: as, the private *papers* of Washington.

Ioyous and glad be,

Now full merly demene you amonge,

For of his *papieres* strike oute plain be ye!

Here hym haue I glain and put to dethe stronge.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. 8.), I. 4785.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.

Having yesterday morning received a *paper* of Latin verses . . . composed by a youth under age, I read them with much delight, as an instance of his improvement.

Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

4. A printed sheet of news; a newspaper; a journal.

To you all readers turn, and they can look

Pleased in a *paper*, who abhor a book.

Crabbe, The Newspaper.

The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public *papers*, and to contrive that those *papers* should penetrate the whole mass of the people.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 85.

5. An essay or article; a dissertation on a special topic.

There was one [subject] he clung to much, and thought of frequently as in a special degree available for a series of papers in his periodical. *Forster, Dickens, lvi.*

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes; bills of exchange, etc.: used collectively: as, commercial paper; negotiable paper.

Certain it is that a State, as long as it cannot be made by law to pay its debts, should have no privilege of issuing paper of any kind. *N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 674.*

7. The written or printed questions, collectively, set for an examination.—8. Hangings of paper, printed, stamped, or plain; paper for covering the walls of interiors. See *paper-hangings* and *wall-paper*.—9. Free passes of admission to a place of entertainment; also, the persons admitted by such passes: as, the house was filled with paper. [Slang.]—*Accommodation paper*. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—*Albuminized paper*, albumin paper, paper coated with albumin, practically always in the form of white of egg, as a vehicle for silver prints in ordinary photographic processes. Prints upon it have a glossy surface.—*Arrowroot paper*, in *photog.*, a so-called plain or non-glossy paper for positive prints, coated with a weak solution in water of arrowroot, with sodium chloride and a trace of citric acid. It gives good effects for large portraits and landscapes.—*Bank-note paper*. See *bank-note*.—*Blue-process paper*. Same as *blue-paper*.—*Bristol paper*, a stout paper of very even texture and smooth surface, used for drawing: named from the place of its original manufacture. Also called *Bristol-board*.—*Brown paper*, a general name for wrapping-paper of a brown color and of all qualities and materials.—*Business paper*, commercial paper, such as notes, bills of exchange, etc.—*Calendered paper*, paper made smooth by the pressure of calendering rollers.—*Carbolic-acid* or *carbolicized paper*. See *carbolic*.—*Carbon paper*. See *carbon-paper*.—*Chinese paper*. (a) Same as *rice-paper*. (b) A very thin, soft paper, of a faint yellowish or brownish tint, prepared from the bark of the bamboo. It is much used for fine impressions from wood-engravings, and occasionally for proofs from steel-plate engravings, etc.—*Cobb paper*, in *bookbinding*, a mottled paper in which brown is the leading tint: largely used by English binders for the linings or end papers of books in half-calf bindings.—*Cold-pressed paper*, paper that has been pressed only on the felt, leaving it of a rough surface.—*Commercial paper*. See *commercial*.—*Commodity of brown paper*. See *commodity*.—*Cotton paper*, paper prepared from cotton-fiber.

Cotton paper (charta bombycina), a form of paper said to have been known to the Chinese at a remote period, and to have passed into use among the Arabs early in the 8th century. It was imported into Constantinople, and was used for Greek MSS. in the 13th century. In Italy and the West it never made much way. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.*

Cram-paper. See *cram*.—*Cream-laid paper*, a smooth paper of ivory or cream-like color, much used for note-paper and envelopes.—*Cross-rule paper*, paper ruled off in squares to facilitate the drawing on it of designs for weaving, worsted-work, etc., or to aid in making any drawing in the proper proportions, or in drawing a plan, etc., to scale.—*Crystalline paper*, paper thinly coated by means of a brush with a concentrated solution of salt with dextrine, or with certain more complicated preparations.—*Cylinder paper*, paper in which the fibers are drawn in one direction and are not fully interlaced.—*Distinctive paper*, a kind of protective paper; a silk-threaded fiber paper of high quality, such as that used by the United States government for the printing of notes, certificates, bonds, and other obligations, etc.—*Enamelled paper*, a surfaced paper that has been highly polished.—*Ferro-prussiate paper*, paper that has been rendered sensitive to the action of light by floating it on or coating it with a solution in water of red prussiate of potash and peroxid of iron. When exposed to light under a photographic negative, a drawing, etc., those parts of the sheet to which the light has access through the transparent part of the negative or drawing are more or less affected according to the length of the exposure and the variation in transparency of the originals. When the printing has proceeded as far as is desired, the sheet is washed in clear water, and those parts which have been protected from the light become white, while the parts which the light has affected assume a more or less deep tint of blue, which is permanent when the sheet is dried. Also called *blue-paper*.—*Fiber-faced paper*, a kind of paper used for bank-notes, checks, etc., in which shreds and scraps of silk or other fiber are mixed with the pulp of the paper to afford a protection against forgery. Compare *distinctive paper*.—*Filter paper* or *filtering-paper*. See *filter-paper* and *filtering*.—*Flat paper*, paper unfolded and ready for use in printing.—*Fossil paper*. See *fossil* and *asbestos*.—*Fourdrinier paper*, paper made in the Fourdrinier machine, in which at one end the fluid pulp flows in on felts, and at the other end the paper is delivered dry in the form of an endless roll.—*Gaine's paper*. Same as *parchment paper*.—*Gunpowder paper*. See *gunpowder*.—*Hand-made paper*. See def. 1.—*Hard plate-paper*, sized paper having a hard surface which does not readily take ink or color.—*Height to paper*, in *type-founding*, the extreme length of a type from its face to its foot. In Great Britain and the United States the standard height is eleven twelfths of an inch. French and German types are higher.—*Hot-pressed paper*, paper polished by pressure between heated plates.—*Imperfect paper*, sheets of inferior quality, usually the two outside quires of a ream, which are wrinkled, torn, or specked.—*India paper*. See *India*.—*Ingres paper*. [*f. papier Ingres*: named from the noted painter J. A. D. Ingres (died 1867).] A laid paper, showing water-mark, of somewhat rough surface, and tinted gray, drab, or the like, especially prepared for drawing with crayons.—*In paper*, in *old Eng. law*, not yet enrolled on parchment or recorded in a final judgment.—*Iridescent paper*, paper washed with a solution of nutgalls, iron, and indigo

sulphates, sal ammoniac, and gum arabic in water, and exposed to the fumes of ammonia.—*Japanese paper*, paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), soft, silky, transparent, and with a satin-like surface. There are various qualities, of which the white is the best and thickest. It is used for expensive printing, proofs of plate-engravings, etc.—*Laid paper*. See *laid*.—*Legal-tender paper*, paper money declared by law to be a legal tender.—*Linon paper*, paper made from linen or flax-fiber: "*linon paper was first made in the 14th century*" (*Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 218*).—*Lithographic paper*. See *lithographic*.—*Litmus-paper*. See *litmus*.—*Loft-dried paper*, paper in which the sizing is dried by atmospheric evaporation.—*Low to paper*, in *printing*. See *low*.—*Luminous paper*, paper of which the pulp is compounded with gelatin and a phosphorescent powder.—*Machine-sized paper*, paper made by dipping the web in a bath of dissolved rosin and alum.—*Manila paper*, paper made from manilla-fiber. It is usually of dull-buff color, and is of marked toughness.—*Marbled paper*, paper stained with colors in conventional imitation of variegated marbles. It is used chiefly for the linings and covers of books. See *marbling*.—*Metallic paper*. See *metallic*.—*M paper*, paper which has only trivial imperfections.—*Mulberry paper*, a kind of paper prepared in China from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry.—*Negotiable paper*. See *negotiable*.—*Nepal paper*, a strong unsized paper, made in Nepal from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne cannabina*.—*News paper*, a low grade of white printing-paper.—*N paper*, paper of the second sorting, and inferior to M paper.—*Oiled paper*. See *oil*.—*On paper*, in *writing*; set down "in black and white".—*Paper-burnishing machine*, a machine for putting a polish on paper, by means of a burnishing-stone, by heavy glazed rolls, or by any other method.—*Paper-clipping machine*, a machine for trimming the edges of books or of paper in piles, usually a guillotine-knife driven by a considerable power, and connected with a gauge.—*Paper-coloring machine*, a set of color-rollers, automatically supplied with pigment, which give a coat of color to sheets of paper fed between them by means of feed-rollers.—*Paper-glazing roller*, a roller glazing or burnishing-machine for producing a glossy surface on paper.—*Paper-molding machine*, a machine for molding paper-pulp to any required form.—*Paper process of stereotyping*, a process of making plates for newspaper-printing. A mold of the type form is made by beating with a brush prepared paper-pulp on the face of the type: this mold, when dry, is filled with type-metal. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., Stereotyping.—*Parchment paper*, an imitation of parchment, prepared from ordinary unsized paper by immersing it for a few seconds in a solution of two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol in one part of water, at a temperature of 60° F., then washing it in cold water, and removing any remaining traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It resembles parchment in appearance, and is tough, translucent, glossy, and almost impermeable to water. Also called *papyrene* and *Gaine's paper*.—*Photographic paper*, any paper used for the purposes of photography; especially, the paper, whether albuminized, salted, variously sensitized, coated with emulsion, etc., used for making positive prints from negatives.—*Pitched paper*. Same as *tarred paper*.—*Pizzighelli paper*, a sensitized platinum paper prepared commercially for photographic use. It gives a mat surface and clear gray tones, which are pleasing for many subjects.—*Plain paper*. (a) Paper that is unruled. (b) In *photog.*, any paper that has not a glossy surface, such as that of albuminized paper.—*Plate-paper*, the highest grade of book-paper.—*Polygraphic paper*, a paper specially prepared to receive writing or printing in an aniline ink, and to transfer this readily, under pressure, to another similar sheet dampened. The second sheet is then used as a matrix from which a number of impressions of the original writing can be struck off in a press.—*Post paper*, a style of paper which came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century, especially for letter-writing.

Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post-horn which at one time was its distinguishing mark. *Use, Dict., III. 494.*

Printing-paper, a quality of paper made for printing, usually of softer stock and surface than writing-paper, and not so hard-sized. The lowest grade is *news*, the highest is *plate*.—*Rag paper*, paper made from the pulp of rags.

The first mention of *rag paper* occurs in the tract of Peter, abbot of Cluny (1122-50 A.D.), adversus Judaeos, cap. 5, where, among the various kinds of books, he refers to such as are written on material made "ex rasuris veterum pannorum." At this early period woollen cloth is probably intended. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 218.*

Roofing-paper, a coarse, stout paper variously prepared, used to cover roofs. It is usually securely and smoothly nailed down, and then thickly coated with tar or paint.—*Ruled paper*, writing-paper ruled mechanically with lines, for convenience in writing, keeping accounts, etc.—*Safety-paper*, a paper which has been so prepared chemically, or so coated with a chemical pigment, that writing on it in ink cannot be effaced or cannot be erased without leaving indelible marks on the paper. Such paper is often used for bank-checks, etc., to guard against fraud.—*Sensitized paper*, paper that has been chemically treated so that the color of its surface may be altered by the action of light, used in the various processes of photographic printing. The name is most commonly given to paper that has been floated on a bath of nitrate of silver, or coated with an emulsion of silver nitrate or chlorid; but it is equally applicable to ferroprussiate or blue papers, to bromide papers, to the sensitized pigment-papers used in the carbon process, to platinum papers, or to any others of like character.—*Silk paper*. Same as *tissue-paper*.—*Silver paper*. Same as *tissue-paper*.—*Sized paper*, paper which has received a thin surface of glutinous matter to give it greater strength and proper writing-surface.—*Sizes of paper*, certain standard dimensions of paper, the sheets being commercially cut to those sizes. Printing, writing, and drawing-papers of the same names are of different sizes in Great Britain and the United States. The sizes most used have names and measurements, in inches, as specified in the following table, but names the same as here

given are sometimes applied to sizes which are larger or smaller.

	English.	United States.
Antiquarian writing	31 × 58	
Atlas drawing	26 × 34	
Atlas small drawing	25 × 31	
Atlas writing		26 × 38
Check folio writing		17 × 24
Columbian drawing	24 × 34½	
Columbian writing	24 × 34½	28 × 34
Copy, or bastard writing	16 × 20	
Crown drawing	15 × 20	
Crown writing		15 × 19
Demy drawing	17 × 22	
Demy printing	17½ × 22	
Demy short drawing	14 × 20½	
Demy writing	15 × 20	16 × 21
Double atlas drawing	31½ × 55	
Double cap writing		17 × 28
Double crown printing	20 × 30	
Double demy printing	22½ × 35	26 × 38½
Double elephant writing	20½ × 40	26 × 40
Double medium printing		24 × 38
Double pot printing	17 × 25½	
Double royal printing		26 × 40
Double superroyal printing		29 × 43
Elephant writing	28 × 38	22½ × 27½
Emperor writing	48 × 72	
Extra large post writing	10½ × 21	
Extra size folio writing		19 × 23
Flat cap writing		14 × 17
Folio post writing		17 × 22
Foolscap drawing	13½ × 16½	
Foolscap writing	13½ × 17	12½ × 16
Grand eagle	20½ × 40	
Imperial drawing	22 × 30	
Imperial printing	22 × 30	22 × 32
Imperial writing	22 × 30	23 × 31
Medium-and-half printing		24 × 30
Medium printing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Medium writing	17½ × 22	18 × 23
Pot writing	12½ × 15	
Royal drawing	19½ × 24	
Royal long drawing	18 × 27½	
Royal printing	20 × 25	20 × 25
Royal writing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Small cap writing		13 × 16
Small double medium printing		24 × 30
Small post writing	13½ × 16½	
Superroyal drawing	19½ × 27½	
Superroyal printing		22 × 28
Superroyal writing	19½ × 27½	20 × 28
Thick and thin post writing	15½ × 19½	

Soft plate-paper, paper which is thick, unsized, and easily receptive of impression.—*Special paper*, a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, etc., to be argued.—*State paper*, a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—*Surfaced paper*, paper having an added film of whitening, which fills minute pits, and adapts it for the printing of woodcuts.—*Surface paper*, paper covered with a thin coat of clay or other substance with intent to give a smoother surface.—*Tarred paper*, a coarse, thick paper soaked with a tar product, used for covering roofs, lining walls, etc., with the object of securing warmth and dryness.—*Test-paper*, litmus- or turmeric-paper, used as a test for alkalinity or acidity.—*Tissue-paper*, a very thin paper of fine and soft texture, used for wrapping valuable or delicate articles, for polishing fine surfaces, for protecting engravings in books, etc.; silk paper; silver paper.—*Touch and trade papers*, in the United States, a permit issued by the collector of a port, under section 4364 of the United States Revised Statutes, to a vessel licensed for carrying on fishing, authorizing it to "touch and trade" at any foreign port during the voyage.—*Tracing-paper*, paper so prepared as to be transparent, and of such texture that it will receive marks either in pencil or with pen and ink, used for copying a design, etc., by laying it over the original and following the lines carefully with a pencil or pen.—*Transfer-paper*, paper coated thickly with an adhesive pigment, as lampblack, vermilion, indigo, etc., used for transferring a design mechanically to an object on which it is to be copied. A sheet of transfer-paper is laid upon the object: on this is laid the design executed on paper or other thin and yielding material, and the lines of the design are then passed over with a hard point, which causes the pigment of the transfer-paper to adhere, along the lines passed over, to the object under treatment.—*Tub-sized paper*, paper made by dipping each sheet in a tub that contains prepared animal sizing.—*Turmeric-paper*, paper dipped into a hot infusion of turmeric, strong enough to give the paper a pronounced yellow color, and dried: used as a test of alkalinity or acidity.—*Vellum paper*, a heavy, uniform paper, showing no grain, and having a very smooth and fine surface. It is used for some of the finest printing.—*Waxed paper*, paper on which beeswax has been rubbed and melted by means of a hot iron: useful from its impermeability to water.—*Whitman paper*, an excellent brand of English papers, made in different qualities, with fine or coarse grain. It is used by draftsmen and aquarillists, printers of engravings, photographers, etc.—*Wove paper*, paper laid on flannels or felts and showing no marks of wires.—*Wrapping-paper*, a more or less coarse paper used for wrapping, varying in color usually from pale-buff to brown, made from unbleached manilla or old rope. (See also *blotting-paper*, *bond-paper*, *comb-paper*, *copying-paper*, *end-paper*, *lining-paper*, *manifold-paper*, *rice-paper*.)

II. a. 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper, in any sense: as, a paper box; paper currency.

I have been told that in China the flying of paper kites is a very ancient pastime, and practised much more generally by the children there than it is in England.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 497.

There is but a thin paper wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Buruet.*

2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements, and not existing in reality or in tangible form: as, a paper army.

I now turn to the other class of critics — those who speak without thinking. Their irrepressible contention is only too familiar to my ears: "It is a paper frontier — a frontier merely marked by pillars stuck in the sand."

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 480.

The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of paper wheat.

Soc. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 53.

Paper baron, paper lord, a person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy, as a life-peer, judge, etc. — **Paper blockade, boat, carpet, car-wheel**. See the nouns. — **Paper book**, in law, a book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding, prepared for examination by an appellate court: so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers. — **Paper cigar**, a small cigar covered with paper, a cigarette. — **Dickens, Bleak House**. — **Paper cloth, currency, floor-cloth, money, shell**, etc. See the nouns. — **Paper negative**, in photography, a negative made on prepared paper. In making such negatives, the dry gelatinobromide emulsions are especially used, and the operations of development, etc., are performed in the same way as for a negative on glass. The finished negative is rendered translucent, a usual method being to oil it with castor-oil, removing the superfluous oil by pressing with a hot iron: it can then be printed from in the same manner as a glass plate. It is important that the paper used shall be homogeneous and free from grain. Such negatives are convenient from their lightness and unbreakableness.

paper (pā'pēr), *v. t.* [*< paper, n.*] 1. To line or cover with paper, or apply paper to in any way; also, to cover with paper-hangings.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where blinks through paper'd panes the setting sun.

Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

The drawing-room at Todgers's was out of the common style: . . . it was floor-clothed all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was papered.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

2. To fold or inclose in paper. — 3. In book-binding, to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume), before fitting it in its covers. — 4. To treat in any way by means of paper; perform any operation on, such as some kinds of polishing, in which paper enters as a material or medium; sandpaper, or smooth by means of sandpaper. — 5. To fill, as a theater or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper — that is, by free passes; fill with non-paying spectators: as, the house was papered nightly during his engagement. [Slang.] — 6*t.* To register; note or set down on paper.

paper-bark (pā'pēr-bārk), *n.* An Australian tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*; also, a tree of any species of the allied genus *Collistemon*: all so called because their bark peels off in layers.

paper-birch (pā'pēr-bērēn), *n.* See *birch*, 1, and *canoe-birch*.

paper-case (pā'pēr-kās), *n.* A box for holding writing-paper, and sometimes other materials for writing.

paper-chase (pā'pēr-chās), *n.* The game of hare and hounds, so called from the bits of paper scattered as "scents" by the "hares" to guide the pursuit of the "hounds."

paper-clamp (pā'pēr-klāmp), *n.* 1. A frame for holding one or more newspapers, periodicals, pieces of sheet music, or the like, together by the backs, with the pages flat so that they may be readily turned over and conveniently laid by or hung up when not in use; a newspaper-holder or newspaper-file. — 2. The apparatus which firmly holds paper in a paper-cutter.

paper-clip (pā'pēr-klīp), *n.* Same as *letter-clip*.

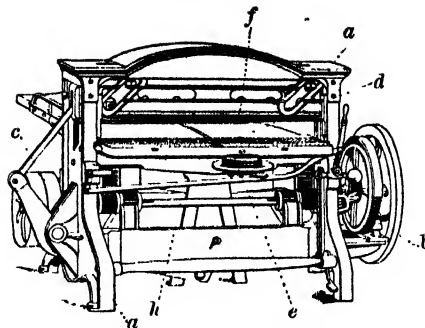
paper-cloth (pā'pēr-klōth), *n.* A fabric partaking of the nature of paper and of cloth, prepared by the natives of many Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, the breadfruit, and other trees, by a process which includes beating it, after soaking, to a partial pulp, without wholly destroying the texture.

paper-coal (pā'pēr-kōl), *n.* A name sometimes given to a variety of coal, of Tertiary age, which splits up into thin leaves.

paper-cutter (pā'pēr-kut'ēr), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.; a paper-clipping machine. See *cut* in next column. — 2. A flat thin blade of ivory, bone, hard wood, tortoise-shell, vulcanized rubber, or the like, used to cut open the leaves of books and other folded papers, and also for folding paper. — *Gage paper-cutter*, a paper-cutting machine provided with apparatus that regulates with exactness the space between different cuts.

paper-day (pā'pēr-dā), *n.* In common-law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper or roll of business for argument.

paper-enamel (pā'pēr-e-nām'el), *n.* An enameling preparation for cards and fine note-pa-



Paper-cutter.
a, frame; *b*, balance-wheel and regulator; *c*, belt-pulley for driving the shaft; *d*, table for the paper, with graduated lines; *e*, hand-wheel which controls the back paper-gage and regulates the distance between different cuts; *f*, cutting knife, descending diagonally; *g*, lever moving the knife; *h*, shaft moving knife lever and automatic clamp.

pers. It is prepared from paraffin and pure kaolin, and tinted to any shade desired.

paperer (pā'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who applies paper to anything; one who covers (as a wall in paper-hanging) with paper, wraps (as needles) in paper, or inserts (as pins) in a paper.

The pins are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of the bench. *Ure, Dict., III. 580.*

paper-faced (pā'pēr-fāst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

Thou paper-faced villain. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 12.*

paper-feeder (pā'pēr-fē'dēr), *n.* A contrivance, varying greatly in form and principle, for delivering paper from a pile in single sheets to a printing-press, envelop-cutter, or a similar machine. Such feeders may work by pneumatic force, by a revolving brush, by friction-fingers, by a gummed claw, etc.

paper-file (pā'pēr-fīl), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers kept in order for reference.

paper-folder (pā'pēr-fōl'dēr), *n.* 1. Same as *paper-cutter*. 2. [Eng.] — 2. Same as *folding-machine*.

paper-gage (pā'pēr-gāj), *n.* A gage or rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed and the width of the required margin.

paper-glosser (pā'pēr-glos'ēr), *n.* 1. A hot-press for glossing paper or cards. — 2. A workman who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger (pā'pēr-hang'ēr), *n.* One whose employment is the hanging of wall-papers.

paper-hanging (pā'pēr-hang'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing wall-papers or paper-hangings to walls. — 2. *pl.* Paper, either plain or variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, etc.: so called because they form a substitute for the earlier hangings of cloth or tapestry. Paper-hangings were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century; their use in China and Japan for screens and partial wall-coverings is of great antiquity.

Dolls, blue-books, paper-hangings [are] lineally descended from the rude sculpture-paintings in which the Egyptians represented the triumphs and worship of their gods. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 22.*

paper-holder (pā'pēr-hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. A box or receptacle for holding paper, as writing-paper, etc. — 2. A paper-clamp or clip.

paper-hornet (pā'pēr-hōr'net), *n.* Any hornet or other wasp which builds a papery nest.

The position of the *paper-hornet's* nests . . . [is] variously asserted to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 642.*

paper-knife (pā'pēr-nīf), *n.* Same as *paper-cutter*, 2.

paper-machine (pā'pēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making paper.

paper-maker (pā'pēr-mā'kēr), *n.* One who manufactures paper or who works at paper-making. — **Paper-makers' felt**. See *felt*, 1.

paper-making (pā'pēr-mā'king), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper. — **Paper-making machine**. Same as *paper-machine*.

paper-marbler (pā'pēr-mār'blēr), *n.* A marker of marbled paper; a workman engaged in paper-marbling.

paper-mill (pā'pēr-mīl), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-mulberry (pā'pēr-mul'ber-i), *n.* See *Broussonetia*.

paper-muslin (pā'pēr-muz'lin), *n.* A glazed muslin used for dress-linings and the like.

paper-nautilus (pā'pēr-nā'ti-lus), *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See *argonaut*, *Argonautidae*, and *nautilus*.

paper-office (pā'pēr-of'is), *n.* In England: (*a*) An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, London, wherein state papers are kept. (*b*) An office in the Court of Queen's Bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. *Wharton.*

paper-pulp (pā'pēr-pulp), *n.* The fine pulp prepared for making paper from any of the various materials used for this purpose. See *paper*, 1.

paper-punch (pā'pēr-punch), *n.* An implement for piercing or making holes in paper for purposes of cancellation, for passing a cord through it to facilitate filing on a rod or hook, or for any other purpose.

paper-reed (pā'pēr-rēd), *n.* The papyrus. This kind of reede, which I have englished *Paper reede*, . . . is the same . . . that paper was made of in Egypt. *Gerarde, Herbal (ed. 1597), p. 87.*

The paper reeds by the brooks . . . shall wither. *Isa. xix. 7.*

paper-ruler (pā'pēr-rō'lēr), *n.* One who or an instrument or machine which traces straight lines on paper for any purpose.

paper-rush (pā'pēr-rush), *n.* The papyrus.

paper-sailor (pā'pēr-sā'lōr), *n.* The paper-nautilus or argonaut.

paper-shell (pā'pēr-shel), *n.* A soft-shelled crab. A few hours after shedding, when the shell has hardened so that on denting with the finger it springs back with a slight noise, the paper-shell becomes a *cracker*.

paper-size (pā'pēr-siz), *n.* A size for paper. See *size*, 2.

paper-spar (pā'pēr-spār), *n.* A form of crystallized calcite occurring in very thin plates.

paper-splitting (pā'pēr-split'ing), *n.* The operation of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, so as to form two sheets from one. It is done by firmly cementing a piece of muslin to each face, and when it is dry pulling the pieces apart. A layer of the paper adheres to each piece of cloth, from which it is disengaged by dampening.

paper-stainer (pā'pēr-stā'nēr), *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.

paper-stock (pā'pēr-stok), *n.* Material, such as rags, etc., from which paper is made.

paper-tester (pā'pēr-tes'tēr), *n.* A machine for testing the tensile strength of paper. It consists essentially of two holders sliding in a frame, the paper being clamped between them and stretched by drawing forward one of the holders by means of a screw. The strain transmitted by the paper strip to the holder lifts a weighted lever, the movement of which is shown by a pointer on a scale which indicates the breaking strain.

paper-tree (pā'pēr-trē), *n.* 1. The paper-mulberry. — 2. The Nepal paper-shrub, *Daphne cannabina*, of the Himalayan region. — 3. Another shrub, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, of India, China, etc., whose bark prepared like hemp forms a superior paper-material. — 4. A tree, *Streblus (Trophis) asper*, called paper-tree of Siam, though common in the East Indies.

paper-washing (pā'pēr-wosh'ing), *n.* In photography, water which has been used to wash prints, especially the first changes of water in which silver prints have been washed before toning. Such water takes from the paper a certain amount of silver, which it is profitable to recover if the water is in considerable quantity.

paper-weight (pā'pēr-wāt), *n.* A small heavy object used to lay on loose papers to keep them from being scattered; especially, one made for the purpose and somewhat decorative, as a slab of marble, a plate of glass, or the like, with or without a bronze or other figure to serve as a handle, or a mass of glass decorated with various objects inclosed in it, and the like.

A paper-weight form'd of a bronze lizard writhing. *F. Locker, Beggars.*

papery (pā'pēr-i), *a.* [*< paper + -y*.] Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper; having the appearance or texture of paper.

His killing eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table, where he spies
The hornes of papery butterflies. *Herriek, Oberon's Feast.*

papescent (pa-pes'ent), *a.* [*Irreg. < pap* + *-escent*.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

Some of the cooling, lactescent, papescent plants, as cichory, lettuce, dandelion, . . . are found effectual in hot countries. *Arbuthnot, Aliments, vii. § 30.*

papesst (pā'pes), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) papessc. < pape, pope, + fem. suffix -ess: see pope* and *-ess*.] A female pope.

Was the history of that their monstrous papes [Pope Joan] of our making? *By. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. 9.*

papeterie (pap-e-trē'), *n.* [*< papetier, one who makes or sells paper, < paper, paper: see paper*.] A case or box, usually somewhat or-

namental, containing paper and other materials for writing.

papey, *n.* [Also *pappey*; appar. < *papel*.] 1. A house where papes or priests resided.

Then come you to the *papey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternity, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey* (for poore impotent Priests (for in some language Priests are called Papes). *Stowe*, London (ed. 1633), p. 156.

2. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, suppressed by Edward VI. *Halliwel*.

Paphia (pā'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. Paphius*. Paphian: see *Paphian*.] The typical genus of *Paphiidae*.

Paphian (pā'fī-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Paphius*, < Gr. Πάφιος, Paphian, < Gr. Πάφος, *L. Paphos*, Paphos, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples.

For even the Paphian Venus seems
A goddess o'er the realms of love,
When silver-shrined in shadowy grove.
D. G. Rossetti, *Jenny*.

Hence—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites.
—3. [*i. e.*] In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Paphiidae*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cypriot or Cyprian.—2. A prostitute. *Brewer*.—3. [*i. e.*] In *conch.*, any member of the *Paphiidae*.

Paphiidae (pā'fī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paphia* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalves, typified by the genus *Paphia*. They have the siphons distinct and divergent, the shell subtriangular, with the ligament lodged in an internal cardinal pit, the cardinal teeth simple, compressed, and the lateral teeth rudimentary. The principal genus are *Paphia* and *Ercellia*. Most of these shells are found in tropical seas.

Papian code. See *code*.

papier (pap-i-ā), *n.* [F.: see *paper*.] Paper.—**papier bulle**, a paper of a yellowish or rose color used by draftsmen and by architects for their drawings. *Sonn.*—**papier de soie**, *paper de soie*. **Papier glacé**, *paper glacé*. **Papier Joseph**, fine silk paper, or tissue paper.—**Papier maché**, see *paper-maché*.—**Papier pelure**, a very thin but smooth, firm, and elastic semi-transparent paper, used for covering candy boxes, jelly-pots, etc., and for writing paper, which is desirable to have a light for correspondence.—**Papier vergé**, a paper which, when viewed by transmitted light, appears closely marked with parallel lines of greater transparency than the intervening spaces.

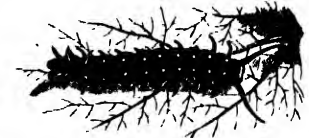
papier-maché (pap-i-ā-mā-shā'), *n.* [F. *papier maché*, macerated paper: *papier*, < *L. papyrus*, paper (see *paper*); *maché*, pp. of *macher*, chew, macerate, < *L. masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] A material composed principally of paper (to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities), usually prepared by pulping a mass of paper to a doughy consistence, which can be molded into any desired form. Ornaments for panels and ceilings, picture-frames, and the like, anatomical models, jars, boxes, and even boats and car-wheels, are made from it. A finer sort is made by pasting together whole sheets of paper of a particular kind: in this way trays and dishes are made, a mold regulating the exact curve of the rim, etc., a thin tray often consisting of forty or fifty thicknesses of paper.—**Ceramic papier-maché**, a papier-maché prepared by a special formula requiring the incorporation with the paper-pulp of resin, glue, potash, drying-oil, and other ingredients. When kneaded, it acquires the consistence of plastic wax or clay, and may be colored as desired, and molded into any shape. When dried it has many of the properties of wood—is hard, strong, and admits of being cut, carved, or polished.

papillette (pap-i-lot'), *n.* [OF.; also *papilote*, *pampillette*, *papillotte*, *papillotte*, a spangle, lit. a butterfly: see *papillote*.] Same as *papillote*.

Papilio (pā-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. papilio* (*n.*), a butterfly; whence ult. E. *pavilion*, *q. v.*] 1. [*i. e.*] A general name of all lepidoptera before the introduction of the binomial nomenclature in zoology.—2. A notable genus of butterflies: a name variously used. (*a*) By Linnaeus (1758), for all butterflies then known: equivalent to *Rhopalocera*. (*b*) By Fabricius (1793), for butterflies of

pean swallowtail, *P. machaon*, as the type species of the genus; Scudder (1872) decides that *P. antiope* is the type. By most entomologists the name is now restricted to swallow-tailed butterflies having ample wings, triangular fore wings, hind wings concave next to the body and usually extended behind into a tail before the anal angle, and outer margin of hind wings dentate, with the teeth quite prominent near the tail. The genus thus defined is of world-wide distribution, with about 350 species. The common yellow and black butterfly of North America, *P. turnus*, is a good example. Another is the common swallow-tailed butterfly of Europe, *P. machaon*, with long antennae, very short palpi, and the hind wings tailed. This species expands about three and one half inches, is yellow and black, with a red spot at the anal angle. Some of the papilios are giants, as *P. antiope* of Africa, expanding about eight inches. See *Equites*, 2, and also cut under *Papilionidae*.

Full-grown Larva, half natural size, of *Phile-nor Swallowtail* (*Papilio philenor*).



3. [*i. e.*] Some or any butterfly; especially, a member of the genus *Papilio*.

Papilionaceæ (pā-pil'i-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1792), fem. pl. of *papilionaceus*: see *papilionaceus*.] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by united sepals, and papilionaceous petals imbricated with the highest (or standard) exterior. It includes 11 tribes, 26 subtribes, and 319 genera.

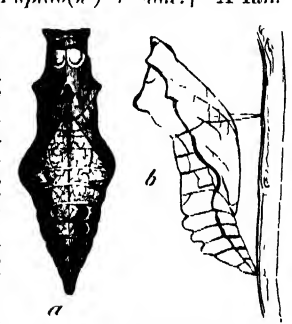
papilionaceous (pā-pil'i-ō-nā'shi-us), *a.* [= F. *papilionacé* = Sp. *papilionaco* = Pg. *papilionaco* = It. *papilionaco*, < NL. *papilionaco*, < *L. papilio* (*n.*), butterfly: see *Papilio*.] 1. Resembling the butterfly.—2. In *bot.*, having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, two lateral petals called alae or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. See also cut under *corolla*.



Papilionaceous flower of *Phacelia vulgaris*, with one of the wings moved, a standard, a wing, & a keel.

Papilionidæ (pā-pil'i-ō-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1819), < *Papilio* (*n.*) + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies,

typified by the genus *Papilio*, usually considered the highest of the diurnal *Lepidoptera*, or *Rhopalocera*. They have broad wings erect in repose, the hind wings concave along the abdominal border, slender antennae with the knob straight or scarcely curved, slender body, and six functional legs of which the first pair is of normal size and directed forward. The larvae are smooth or only moderately pilose, never spinose, thicker in front, tapering behind, with two retractile tentacles on the segment behind the head. The chrysalids are naked, angular, fastened to a button of silk, and hung by a silken loop a little above the middle of the body. The family is divided into 2 subfamilies, *Papilioninae* and *Pierinae*, to which some add *Parassianinae*. [Other forms of the word are *Papilionus* (Bulman, 1816); *Papilionida* (Leach, 1815); *Papilionacea* (Latreille, 1802); and *Papilionidi* (Boulenger, 1820).] See also cuts under *Papilio*.



Chrysalis of *Philenor* Butterfly (*Papilio philenor*). *a*, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, illustrating characteristic mode of hanging by a pupile.

Papilioninae (pā-pil'i-ō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Papilio* (*n.*) + *-inae*.] One of two or three subfamilies of *Papilionidæ*, containing the genus *Papilio* and its allies.

papilionine (pā-pil'i-ō-nī-nē), *a.* Resembling or relating to the *Papilioninae*; pertaining to true papilios.

papilla (pā-pil'i-ē), *n.*; pl. *papillæ* (-ē). [= F. *papille* = Sp. *papila* = Pg. It. *papilla*, < *L. papilla*, a nipple, teat, also a bud, a pimple, dim. of *papula*, a pustule: see *papula*. Cf. *papula*.] 1. A pap, teat, or nipple of a mammary gland; a mamilla. Hence—2. Something like a papilla; a papilliform part or process. (*a*) In *anat.*, any mamillary process, generally of small size, soft texture, and sensitive, and subserving a tactile function: as, the *papillæ* of the tongue; the *papillæ* of the finger-tips. (*b*) In *entom.*, a small fleshy elevation or process; specifically, one of two soft malodorous organs which can be thrust out from behind the penultimate abdominal segment in certain rove-beetles. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small protuberance; a nipple-shaped projection. —**Anal papillæ**, in the *Aphididae* or plant-lice, slight fleshy protuberances at the end of the abdomen, found only in the male, and used as claspers.

—**Angular papillæ**, small ossicles or papillate nodules borne upon the tori angulares of the mouth of some echinoderms, as among the brittle-stars. See *pala*, 2.—**Circumvallate** or **calyform papillæ**. See *circumvallate*.

—**Conical** or **filiform papillæ**, minute conical, tapering, or cylindrical papillæ, densely set over the greater part of the dorsum of the tongue, and terminating usually in a tuft of simple papillæ, whose horny epithelial covering forms hair-like processes. These processes give the tongue its furrowed or velvety appearance. Also called *papillæ minimæ*. See cut under *tongue*.—**Engorged papilla**. See *engorge*.—**Foliate papillæ**, small folds of mucous membrane on the sides of the tongue, immediately in front of the anterior pillar of the palate.—**Fungiform papillæ**, papillæ intermediate in size and number between the circumvallate and the conical papillæ, scattered over the dorsum of the tongue, but more numerous along the sides and at the tip. They are deep-red in color and of rounded form, and are narrowed at their attachment like a mushroom, whence the name. See cut under *tongue*.—**Gustatory papillæ**, the papillæ of taste: the circumvallate, the fungiform, and the conical papillæ. See cut under *tongue*.—**Hair papilla**, a conical or fungiform papilla projecting from the bottom of the hair-follicle into the base of the hair-hub. See second cut under *hair*.—**Lacrimal papilla**, a slight elevation on the edge of each eyelid, near the inner end, punctured at its apex by the aperture of the lacrimal canal.—**Mushroom papillæ**, the fungiform papillæ of the tongue.—**Optic papilla**. See *optic*, and cut under *eye*.—**Papilla acustica**, the ridge formed by the organ of Corti; the papilla spiralis.—**Papillæ conicæ**. Same as *conical papillæ*.—**Papillæ cutis**. Same as *papillæ of the skin*.—**Papillæ filiformes**. Same as *conical papillæ*.—**Papillæ foliata**. Same as *foliate papillæ*.—**Papillæ fungiformes**. Same as *fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ maximæ**. Same as *circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papillæ medix**. Same as *fungiform papillæ*.—**Papillæ minimæ**. Same as *conical papillæ*.—**Papillæ of the kidney**, the apices of the Malpighian pyramids; also called *mamillæ*. See cut under *kidney*.—**Papillæ of the skin**, numberless small conical elevations, sometimes cleft into two or more parts (compound papillæ), vascular, nervous, and highly sensitive, which rise upon the free surface or papillary layer of the corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis, and form collectively the mechanical device for the sense of touch. They are few and small in many parts of the body endowed with comparatively little sensibility, but in some places, especially the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet, and about the nipple of the breast, they are very large and numerous, and set in special curved lines, thus throwing up the cuticle into the many little ridges observable at the tips of the fingers, for example. See cut under *skin*.—**Papillæ renales**. Same as *papillæ of the kidney*.—**Papillæ tactus**, the tactile papillæ: the papillæ of the skin. **Papillæ vallatæ**. Same as *circumvallate papillæ*.—**Papilla mamma**, the mamilla or nipple. —**Papilla spiralis**, the organ of Corti; so called from the appearance it presents to superficial inspection as it winds spirally throughout the cochlea upon the basilar membrane.—**Tactile papillæ**, the papillæ of the skin, especially those containing tactile corpuscles. In *Vernex*, tactile protuberances, or organs of touch, less developed than tactile setæ.

papillar (pap'i-lār), *a.* [= F. *papillaire* = Sp. *papilar* = Pg. *papillar* = It. *papillare*; < NL. *papillaris*, < *L. papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Like a papilla; in *bot.*, same as *papillate*.

papillary (pap'i-lār-i), *a.* [NL. *papillaris*: see *papillar*.] 1. Like a papilla; papilliform; of or pertaining to papillæ.—2. In *entom.*, rounded at the tip, and often somewhat constricted near the base: applied to thick processes.—3. Provided with papillæ; papillate; consisting of papillæ; papillose; as, the *papillary* layer of the skin; the *papillary* surface of the tongue.—**Papillary glands**, in *bot.*, a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the *Labiata*.—**Papillary muscles**. See *columnæ carneæ*, under *columna*.

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *a.* [NL. **papillatus*, covered with papillæ (*L. papillatus*, shaped like a bud), < *L. papilla*, nipple, bud, etc.: see *papilla*.] 1. Formed into a papilla; papillary or papilliform.—2. Studded with papillæ; papilliferous; papillary; in *bot.*, covered with papillæ, or ending in a papilla. Also *papillated*.

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papillated*, pp. *papillating*. [NL. **papillatus*, covered with papillæ; < *L. papilla*, nipple, bud, etc.: see *papilla*.] 1. *intrans.* To form or become a papilla.

II. *trans.* To cover with papillæ; place papillæ on.

Something covered by numerous small prominences, as the *papillated* surface of an ordinary counterpane. *H. Spencer*.

papillate-scabrous (pap'i-lāt-skā'brus), *a.* In *bot.*, scabrous or rough from the presence of papillæ.

papilliferous (pap-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [NL. *papilliferus*, nipple, bud, & *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *papillate*.—2. In *entom.*, bearing one or more fleshy excrescences; specifically, applied to the abdomen when two soft fleshy organs can be protruded from behind the penultimate segment, secreting a milky fluid, and yielding a strong unpleasant odor, as in certain *Staphylinidae*.

papilliform (pā-pil'i-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *papilliforme*, < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a papilla; shaped like or resembling a papilla; mammilliform.

papillitis (pap-i-līt'is), *n.* [NL., < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the optic



Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*), half natural size.

the families *Nymphalidae* and *Papilionidae*. (*c*) By Schrank (1801), for the *Nymphalidae* alone. (*d*) By Latreille (1805), for the *Papilionidae* alone. Westwood (1840) gives the Euro-

papilla. See *choked disk* (under *disk*), and *optio neuritis* (under *neuritis*).

papilloma (pap-i-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *papillomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *-oma*.] A tumor, usually small, growing on some external or internal surface, composed of vascular connective tissue covered with epidermis or epithelium, and formed by the hypertrophy of a normal papilla or of a group of several, or resembling a structure thus formed. It includes corns, warts, condylomata, mucous tubercles, and some forms of polyp and villous tumors. — **Papilloma neuropathicum**. Same as *nevus unius lateris* (which see, under *nevus*). — **Zymotic papilloma**, frambesia.

papillomatous (pap-i-lōm'a-tus), *a.* [*< N.L. papilloma(-t-) + -ous*.] Of the nature of or characterized by papilloma.

Dr. Newman was then led to remove a small fragment of the growth, which presented the microscopic appearances of a *papillomatous* adenoma.

Lancet, No. 3412, p. 123.

papillose (pap'i-lōs), *a.* [= *F. papilleus* = *Pg. It. papilloso*, < *N.L. *papillosus*, < *L. papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] Full of papillae; papilliferous; papular; pimply; warty: used loosely of many studded or bossed surfaces scarcely coming within the technical definition of *papillate*.

papillote (pap'i-lōt), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. papillot*, a little butterfly, dim. of *papillon*, < *L. papilio(n-)*, butterfly: see *papilio*.] A curl-paper: so called because appearing like a butterfly on the head.

I wish you could see him making squibs of his *papillotes*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 132.

papillous (pap'i-lus), *a.* [*< N.L. *papillosus*: see *papillose*.] Same as *papillose*. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, i.

papillula (pa-pil'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *papillulae* (-lē). [*N.L.*: see *papillule*.] Same as *papillule*.

papillulate (pa-pil'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< N.L. *papillulatus*, < *papillula*, papillule: see *papillule*.] Beset with papillulae; finely papillose or papular: specifically applied in entomology to a surface having scattered rounded elevations or depressions, each with a small central elevation.

papillule (pap'i-lūl), *n.* [*< N.L. papillula*, dim. of *L. papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] In *entom.*: (a) A tubercle or verruca with a small but distinct central elevation: also applied to a small depression, as a variole, when it has a central raised part. (b) A minute papilla, or soft fleshy elevation.

Papin's digester. See *digester*.

papion (pap'i-on), *n.* [*< F. papion* = *Sp. papion*, < *N.L. papio(n-)*, a baboon (cf. *ML. papio(n-)*, a kind of wild dog); *OF. babion*, etc., a baboon: see *baboon*.] A baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*, as *C. hamadryas* (or *babuin*); a hamadryad; especially, the dog-headed baboon, which was revered and mummified by the Egyptians. See *cut* under *baboon*.

papish (pā'pish), *a.* and *n.* A corrupt or dialectal form of *papist*.

Mark my last words — an honest living get;
Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit.

Gay, *The What d'ye Call it*, II. 4.

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft.
Smollett, *Sir L. Greaves*, vii.

papisher (pā'pish-ēr), *n.* [*< papish + -er*.] A papist or Romanist. [*Prov. Eng.*]

All that I could win out of him was that they were "murdering *papishers*."
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, III.

papism (pā'pizm), *n.* [*< F. papisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. papismo*, < *ML. *papismus*, < *LL. (ML.) papa*, pope: see *pope*.] The system of which the Pope is the head; popery.

When I was gone, they set up the whole *Papism* again, to the contempt of the late King and Council of England, without either statute or proclamation.
By. Bale, quoted in *W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of St. Paul for the hellish Sophistry of *Papism*. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II. 2.

papist (pā'pist), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. papiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. papista*, < *ML. *papista*, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*.] *I. n.* One who acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope or of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic; a Romanist: usually a term of opprobrium.

Now *papists* are to us as those nations were unto Israel.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, IV. 6.

On the throat of the *Papist*
He fastened his hand. *Whittier*, *St. John*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Roman Catholics or Roman Catholicism.

papist (pā'pist), *a.* [= *F. papistique* = *It. papistico*; as *papist + -ic*.] Same as *papistical*.

papistical (pā'pis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< papistic + -al*.] Of or pertaining to popery or the papal system; of, pertaining to, or adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, traditions, etc.; popish: commonly used opprobriously.

Others, forsooth, will have a congregation,
But that must be after another fashion
Then our Church doth allow — no church at all —
For that they say is too *papistical*.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Whose [St. Sebastian's] picture . . . I have often observed erected over the Altars of many *papistical* Churches.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 129.

Even Henry the Fourth of France was not unfriendly to this *papistical* project of placing an Italian cardinal on the English throne. *I. D'Israeli*, *Curios of Lit.*, III. 271.

= *Syn.* See *papal*.

papistically (pā'pis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a papistical manner.

papistry (pā'pis-tri), *n.* [*< papist + -ry*.] The system, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery: usually a term of opprobrium.

papized (pā'pizd), *a.* [*< papel + -ize + -ed*.] Conformed to popery.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age.
Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 160.

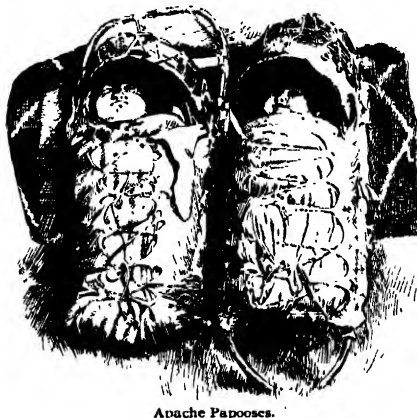
papler (pap'lēr), *n.* [*< pap²*.] Milk-pottage. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

papmeat (pap'mēt), *n.* [*< ME. papmete*; < *pap² + meat*.] Soft food for infants; pap.

I cannot hide Sir Baby: . . . keep him off,
And pamper him with *papmeat*.
Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

papmouth (pap'mouth), *n.* An effeminate man. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

papoose, **pappoose** (pa-pōs'), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A North American Indian babe or young child,



Apache Papooses.

commonly carried by its mother bound up and strapped to a board, or hung up so as to be out of harm's way.

papoose-root (pa-pōs'rōt), *n.* The blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Its root is said by some to be an emmenagogue.

papoosh (pa-pōsh'), *n.* Same as *baboosh*. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medinah*, p. 183.

pappan (pap'an), *n.* [*Malay*: see *mias*.] An orang-utan. See *mias*.

pappas, *n.* See *papas*.

Pappea (pap'ē-ā), *n.* [*N.L. (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), named after Karl W. L. Pappe, who wrote on the flora of Leipsic, 1827-8.*] A small hard-wood tree, a genus of a single South African species, *P. Capensis*, belonging to the petaloid order *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Nepheleæ*, distinguished by the regular flowers, solitary ovules, deep-lobed or divided fruit, and unequally five-lobed calyx. The oblong leaves are crowded at the end of the spreading branches, and have between them panicked racemes of minute flowers followed by an edible red fruit of two or three hard globose lobes, the size of a cherry, and known as *wild plum* and *wild prune*, a source of vinegar, wine, and oil. The handsome wood is made into small furniture, etc.

pappiferous (pa-pif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< N.L. pappus + L. ferre = E. bear¹*.] In *bot.*, bearing a pappus.

pappoose, *n.* See *papoose*.

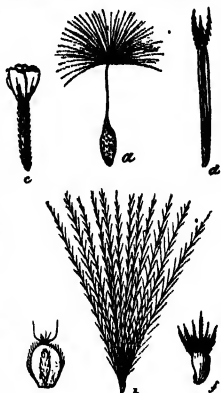
pappose, **pappous** (pap'ōs, -us), *a.* [= *Pg. papposo* = *It. papposo*, < *N.L. *papposus*, < *pappus*, down, pappus: see *pappus*.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the achenia of many composite plants, as thistles and dandelions.

That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tips of some of them [seeds], whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind.
Ray, *Works of Creation*, I.

pap-pox (pap'poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox*.

The appearances in *Coely's* and my own drawings are suggestive of a possible origin of the term *Cow-pox* or *Pap-pox*.

pappus (pap'us), *n.* [= *F. pappe* = *Sp. pappo* = *It. pappo*, < *N.L. pappus*, down, pappus, < *Gr. πάππος*, down, as that on seeds of certain plants (cf. *πανσπερμα*, seeds with down), or the first down on the chin: so called in allusion to its whiteness (as if 'white hair'), < *πάππος*, a grandfather: see *papa*.] Down, as that on the seeds of some plants. Specifically — (a) In *bot.*, a tuft on an achene or other fruit; any form or structure which takes the place of the limb of the calyx on the achenes of the *Compositæ*. It may exist in the form of a rudimentary cap, scales, bristles, or hairs, or in various modifications. See also *cut* under *Onopordum*. (b) In *entom.*, fine thick down covering a surface. (c) The first downy hair on the chin.



Various forms of Pappus.

(a) *Taraxacum officinale*; (b) *Chinus arvensis*; (c) *Chamaetis Douglasii*; (d) *Bidens bipinnata*; (e) *Silvestria campestris*; (f) *Centaurea Cyanus*.

pappy¹ (pap'i), *a.* [*< pap¹ + -y*.] Like *pap*; soft; succulent.

Tender and *pappy* flesh. *Wiseeman*, *Surgery*, v. II.

The loosened earth [of a marsh] swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*, I. 8.

pappy² (pap'i), *n.* [*A childish dim. of papu¹ or pap³*.] Papa; father: a childish word.

pap-spoon (pap'spōn), *n.* A spoon for *pap*; a spoon for feeding infants.

There is a gentleman . . . who . . . should have a silver *pap-spoon* at any rate, if the teaspoon is irrevocably accorded to his rival.

Thackeray, *Titmarsh among Pictures and Books*.

Papuan (pap'ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Papua* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Papua or New Guinea, a large island north of Australia, now divided among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany. — **Papuan paradise-bird**. See *Paradisea*. — **Papuan penguin**. See *penguin*. — **Papuan subregion**, in *zoogeog.*, a region embracing not only the island of Papua or New Guinea, but also the islands zoologically related to that.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Papua. — 2. One of a savage race of black color, dolichocephalic, with crisp, frizzled hair, inhabiting many islands and island-groups of the Pacific near Australia: so called from the island of Papua or New Guinea.

papula (pap'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *papulae* (-lē). [= *F. papule* = *Sp. papula* = *Pg. papula*, < *L. papula*, a pustule, pimple. Cf. *papilla* and *pimple*.] 1. In *med.*, a small inflammatory elevation of the skin not containing liquid visible to the naked eye; a pimple. — 2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, same as *papilla*.

papular (pap'ū-lār), *a.* [*< papula + -ar*.] Same as *papulose*.

papulation (pap-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< papule + -ation*.] The development of papules.

papule (pap'ūl), *n.* [*< F. papule*, < *L. papula*, a pimple: see *papula*.] A papula or pimple.

The intensely red skin was covered with innumerable very small *papules*. *Medical News*, LII. 305.

Nodules approximate, with their *papules* appanate. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh-Water Algae*, p. 223.

papuliferous (pap-ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. papula*, a pimple, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Covered with papulae or pimples; pimply.

papulose, **papulous** (pap'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [= *F. papuleux*, < *L.* as if **papulosus*, < *papula*, a pustule: see *papula*.] Of or pertaining to or covered with papulae or pimples.

papwort (pap'wört), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

papyraceous (pap-i-rā'shius), *a.* [= *F. papyrace* = *Pg. papyraceo*, < *L. papyraceus*, < *papyrus*, paper, papyrus: see *papyrus*.] 1. Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri; made of or resembling papyrus or paper. — 2. In *zool.*, papery; like parchment; pergamenteous: as, the substance of a wasp's nest is *papyraceous*.

Also, rarely, *papyrian*, *papyrean*.

papyral (pap'i-rāl), *a.* [*< L. papyrus*, paper, + *-al*.] Made or consisting of paper. [*Rare*.]

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind or other, drew forth a steaming *papyral* monster.

Bulwer, *Caxtons*, vii. 2.

papyret, *n.* See *papyrus*.

papyroan (pā-pīr'ō-an), *a.* [*< L. papyrus, paper, + -an.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [Rare.]

The papyroan leaf
A tablet firm, on which the painter bared
Delineates thought.

Dodley's Coll. of Poems on Agriculture, iii.

papyri, *n.* Plural of *papyrus*.
papyrian (pā-pīr'ī-an), *a.* [*< L. papyrus, paper, + -ian.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [Rare.]

A leaf, or papyrian scroll. Isaac Taylor.

papyrine (pap'i-rin), *n.* [*< L. papyrus, belonging to the papyrus-plant, < papyrus, papyrus: see papyrus.*] Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).

papyritious (pap-i-rish'us), *a.* [*< L. papyrus, paper, + -itious.*] Resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps. Westwood.

papyrograph (pā-pī-rō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + γραφειν, write.*] 1. A hectograph, manifold-writer, or other apparatus or device for the mechanical production of a number of copies of a written or printed document.—2. The process or operation of reduplicating documents by the agency of such apparatus or methods: same as *papyrography*.

papyrograph (pā-pī-rō-grāf), *v. t.* [*< papyrograph, n.*] To execute or produce by means of a papyrograph.

The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed. W. R. Ware, Wood-working Tools.

papyrographic (pā-pī-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< papyrograph-y + -ic.*] Relating to or produced by means of the papyrograph: as, *papyrographic* copies of a writing.

papyrography (pap-i-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + -γραφία, < γραφειν, write.*] The method or process of reduplicating documents by the agency of a papyrograph: sometimes restricted to such methods as resemble closely those of lithography, but employ a prepared paper or pasteboard instead of lithographic stones.

papyrotype (pā-pī-rō-tīp), *n.* [*< (Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + -τύπος, impression.*] A process of photolithography devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is printed according to usual methods on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and then transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc by means of an impression in lithographic ink from the moistened film.

papyrus (pā-pī'rus), *n.*; pl. *papyri* (-rī). [In ME. *papyre*, < OF. *papyre* (F. *papyrus*) = Sp. It. *papiro* = Pg. *papiro*, < L. *papyrus*, < Gr. *πάπυρος*, the papyrus, a kind of rush formerly growing largely in Egypt (see def.). Hence ult. *paper*.] 1. The paper-reed or -rush, *Cyperus Papyrus* (*Papyrus antiquorum*), abounding on marshy river-banks in Abyssinia, Palestine, and Sicily, now almost extinct in Egypt. It afforded to the ancient Egyptians, and through them to the Greeks and Romans, a convenient and inexpensive writing-material. The papyrus was prepared by cutting the central pith of the reed into longitudinal strips, which were laid side by side, with another layer of strips crossing them at right angles. The two layers, thus prepared, were soaked in water, then pressed together to make them adhere, and dried. For books the papyrus was formed into rolls by cementing together a number of sheets. Also called *bibulus*.

For he despendeth the not, ne maketh no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of *Papyre*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

2. An ancient scroll, book, or other document, or a fragment of the same, written on papyrus.

Of mediæval Greek *papyri* a very few remains containing Biblical or patristic matter have survived, and one or two fragments of Græco-Latin glossaries have been published. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 233.

Paquelin's cautery. An instrument for actual cautery. The cauterizing platinum point is hollow and contains platinum sponge. The heat is maintained by blowing benzoin vapor into this (previously heated) platinum sponge.



1. Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*).
2. The upper part of the culm, showing the involucre and one of the spike-bearing branches. a, a spike.

par¹ (pār), *v. t.* [ME. *parren*, inclose; cf. *sparr*. Cf. also *parrock*, park.] To inclose.

Full straitly parred.

Yvaine and Gawain (ed. Ritson), l. 3228.

Bot also-swa say ge are parred in, and na ferrere may passe: therfore ge magnifye your manere of lyfynge, and suppose that ge are blyssed because that ge or so spered in. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, l. 37. (Halliwell.)

par¹ (pār), *n.* [*< par¹, v.*] An inclosed place for domestic animals. Forby. [Prov. Eng.]

par² (pār), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *pair* (> E. *pair*¹) = Sp. Pg. *par* = It. *pare*, *pari*, equal, < L. *par*, equal; as a noun, *par*, m., an equal, a companion, *par*, n., a pair. Hence ult. (from L. *par*) E. *pair*¹, *peer*², *parity*, *disparity*, etc., *umpire*, etc.] 1. n. 1. Equality in value or in circumstances.

All measures which tend to put ignorance upon a *par* with wisdom inevitably check the growth of wisdom. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 413.

2. The norm; a standard, fixed either by natural conditions or by consent and agreement.

Its [the barometer's] average height being 29.95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude: which height may be called *par* for that level. Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 15.

Specifically—3. In *banking and com.*, the state of the shares of any business, undertaking, loan, etc., when they are neither at a discount nor at a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price (called *issue par*), or at their face-value (called *nominal par*). Such shares or bonds are said to be *at par*. When they may be purchased for less than the issue or nominal *par*, they are said to be *below par*, or at a discount; when the price is greater than the issue or nominal *par*, they are said to be *above par*, or at a premium.

4. Same as *arbitrated par*. See the quotation.

The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country: e. g. supposing 36 shillings of Holland to have just as much silver in them as 20 English shillings. Locke, Further Considerations on Money.

Above par, at a premium.—**Arbitrated par**, **arbitrated par of exchange**, the amount in the currency of one country which is equivalent at any time to a given amount of a foreign currency. The arbitrated *par* represents the mint *par* as modified by the transient influences of supply and demand and other circumstances of the time and of the particular transaction. **Below par**, at a discount.—**Issue par**, the price at which a stock or other value is issued to the public, sometimes less than the nominal *par*. Thus, if bonds nominally for \$100 each are issued at \$85, the latter is called the *issue par*.—**Mint par**, **mint par of exchange**, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country as compared with that in a coin of the same metal of another country.—**Nominal par**, the face-value of a share of stock, etc.—**Par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another. In stating this *par* of exchange the standard of value of one country may be regarded as fixed, and that of the other variable. Thus, in exchange between the United States and Great Britain, the United States gold dollar may be taken as equal to so many shillings and pence sterling, or, as is more usual, the pound sterling is fixed, and equal to so many dollars and cents United States gold, viz. \$4.84.

II. *a.* Normal; standard.

The barometer had risen considerably in general, but not to its normal or *par* height. Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 323.

Par value. (a) Face-value. (b) Strictly equivalent value, as pound for pound or dollar for dollar.

par² (pār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parred*, ppr. *par-rin*. [*< par², n.*] To fix an equality between; arrive at or establish an equivalence in the values of; agree upon the commercial or financial *par* of: said of the agreement between two or more countries as to the value of the coins of one in those of the other, or of the others, etc.

When two countries *par* their gold coins.

Encyc. Brit., VIII, 789.

par³ (pār), *n.* [*< L. par, a pair: see par².*] A pair; in *anat.*, a pair (of nerves): now only in one phrase.—**Par vagum**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric or vagus nerves: so called from their extensive distribution in the neck, chest, and belly, far beyond that of any other cranial nerve. See *vagus*.

par⁴, *n.* See *par*.

par⁵ (pār), *n.* [*< par⁴.*] A young leveret. [Prov. Eng.]

par⁶. [F., < L. *per*: see *per*.] A French preposition, meaning 'by', 'through', etc., occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English, as *par excellence*. See *per* and *per*.

par¹. A form of *per* in some words from Old French, as *parboil*, *pardon*, etc. See *per*.

par². A form of *para-* before a vowel or *h*.

par. An abbreviation for *paragraph* and *parenthesis*.

para (pa-rā'), *n.* [Turk., < Pers. *pāra*, a piece, portion, bribe.] 1. A coin of the Turkish dominions, struck in silver and in copper, and current from the end of the seventeenth century. The modern *para* is of copper, and is the fortieth

part of the plaster, the latter being worth about 4.4 United States cents.

I willingly parted with a few *paras* for the purpose of establishing an intercourse with fellow-creatures so fearfully and wonderfully resembling the tail-less baboon. R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 249.

2 (pā'rā). In the East Indies, a measure of capacity (at Bombay 3½ bushels); also, a measure of weight (at Ceylon from 30 to 50 pounds, according to the commodity, as coffee, pepper, rice, etc.).

para-. [F. Sp. Pg. It. L. *para-*, < Gr. *παρά*, prefix, *παρά*, prep., at the side, beside; with gen., from the side of, from beside, from; with dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, by; with acc., prop. to the side of, hence by the side of, beside, near, by, etc.; as a prefix in the same senses; cf. Skt. *para*, away, *param*, beyond; L. *per*, through, Oscan *perum*, without; AS. and E. *for-*, *fore-*, etc.: see *for-*, *fore-*, *per-*, etc.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'from beside', 'beside', 'near', 'by', etc. See etymology. It often denotes correspondence of parts. It is used in the formation of new scientific terms, but is not regarded as an established formative in English. In chemistry the prefix signifies close relation, as in *paraldehyde*, a polymer of aldehyde, or that a compound is formed from benzene by substituting other elements or radicals for two hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring, and that these atoms have an opposite position in the ring. (See *ortho-* and *meta-*.) In biology it indicates comparison with something else, yet a distinctness or difference therefrom in one of many or various ways. In pathology it signifies a condition differing in quality from normal.

para-anæsthesia (par-a-an-es-thō'si-ä), *n.* [*< (Gr. παρά, beside, + E. anæsthesia.*] Anæsthesia affecting the two sides of the body, especially of the lower half.

parabaptism (par-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [*< LGr. παραβάπτισμα, uncanonical baptism; < Gr. παρά, beside, + LGr. βάπτισμα, baptism: see baptism.*] In the early church, uncanonical baptism; unauthorized baptism in private or in a conventicle, as opposed to public baptism in a church or diocesan baptistery.

parabaptization (par-a-bap-ti-zū'shon), *n.* Same as *parabaptism*.

parabasal (par-a-bā'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. basal.*] 1. *a.* In *Crinoidæ*, situated next to a basal and articulated therewith.

II. *n.* One of the parabasalæ of a crinoid; a parabasalæ.

parabasale (par-a-bā-sā'lō), *n.*; pl. *parabasaliæ* (-lī-ä). [NL., < (Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *basale*, q. v.).] One of the joints of a series of divisions of the branches composing the calyx of some crinoids, articulating with the basalia.

Cryptocrinus, the simplest form of the group (of *Cyrtodea*), possesses a calyx supported on a stem and composed of five basalia, five parabasalæ, and five radalia.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 508.

parabasis (pa-rab'is-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παράβασις (as def.), < παρά, beside, + βάσις, a stepping, step, < βαίνειν, walk, step.] The chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy. It was sung by the chorus, usually divided into four rows of six and moving backward and forward facing the audience, during an intermission in the action, and while the actors were off the stage. It was written for the most part in anapestic tetrameters, and consisted in fact, of an address from the poet to the public, giving his views and advice on affairs of state, as well as, often, his personal interests and claims for recognition or reward. The parabasis was regularly divided into six rhetorical parts, which were again subdivided; but any of these parts might be omitted or modified. It continued in the fully developed comedy the tradition of the Bacchic processions in which Greek comedy had its origin.

Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tick.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII, 407.

parabema (par-a-bō'mē), *n.*; pl. *parabemata* (-mā-tī). [McIr. **παράβημα*, < Gr. παρά, beside, + βημα, bema: see *bema*.] In *Byzantine church arch.*, the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, or sacristy, when these are architecturally divided, by walls, from the bema or sanctuary. J. M. Neale. See *pastophorion*, and cuts under *bema* and *Armenian*.

parabemetic (par-a-bō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< parabema(-t) + -ic.*] In *Byzantine church arch.*, of or relating to the parabemata: said specifically of a dome which, instead of resting on four detached piers, as in the typical form, is supported on the east side on the extremities of the walls of the parabemata, and on the west side either on piers or on the extremities of the walls of the antiparabemata when these are present. J. M. Neale.

parablast (par'-a-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + βλαστός, germ.*] 1. The supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum, as distinguished from the *archiblast*, or formative yolk. *Wilhelm His*.—2. Same as *mesoblast*. *Microscop. Sci.*, XXIX. 195.

Sections of the eggs of *Trachinus vipera* at this stage show that the *parablast* of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors, is made up of a large number of free cells, and nuclei are absorbed from the yolk, which contribute to a very great extent to build up the *hypoblast*. *Science*, IV. 341.

parablastic (par-a-blas'tik), *a.* [*< parablast + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the parablast; derived from the parablast.

parable (par'-a-bl), *n.* [*< ME. parable, parabole, < OF. parable, parabole, F. parabole = Sp. parabola = Pg. It. parabola, < L. parabola, < Gr. παράβολη, a comparison, L.L. parabola, eccl., an allegorical relation, a parable, proverb, taunting speech, any speech, M.L. also a word, < Gr. παράβολη, a comparison, < παραβάλλειν, < παρά, beside, + βάλλειν, throw. Hence also (from L. parabola) E. parole, parl, parley, palaver, etc. Cf. parabola.*] 1. A comparison; similitude.

Been there none other resemblances
That ye may like your *parables* unto
But if a sely wyf be one of the?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 389.

Specifically—2. An allegorical relation or representation from which a moral is drawn for instruction; an apologue. It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue in that it deals with events which, though fictitious, might reasonably have happened in nature. The word is also employed in the English Bible to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.

I will open my mouth in a *parable*; I will utter dark sayings of old. *Ps. lxxviii. 2.*

Shall not all these take up a *parable* against him, and a taunting proverb against him? *Hab. ii. 6.*

Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a *parable*. *Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 5. 41.*

= *Syn. Metaphor, Comparison, etc. (see simile); Fable, etc. (see myth).*

parable (par'-a-bl), *v. t.; pret. and pp. parabled, ppr. parabling.* [*< parable, n.*] To represent by a parable or allegorical representation.

That was chiefly meant which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*. *Milton, Divorce*, l. 6.

parable (par'-a-bl), *a.* [*< L. parabilis, easily procured, < parare, prepare: see parol.*] Capable of being procured, prepared, or provided.

What course shall he take, being now capable and ready? The most *parable* and easy, and about which many are employed, is to teach a school. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 190.

They were not well-wishers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phoenix. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 12.

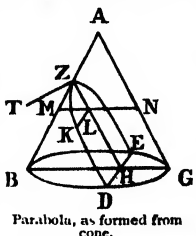
parablepsis (par-a-blep'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + βλέψω, vision, < βλέπειν, see.*] False vision.

parablepsy (par'-a-blep-si), *n.* [*< NL. parablepsis, q. v.*] Parablepsis.

parabola (pa-rab'-ō-lā), *n.* Same as *parabole*.

Whosoever by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches mistical and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphorical applying one naturall thing to another, or one case to another, inferring by them a like consequence in other cases, the Greekes call it *Parabola*. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 205.

parabola (pa-rab'-ō-lā), *n.* [= *F. parabole = Sp. parabola = Pg. It. parabola, < NL. parabola, a parabola, < Gr. παράβολη, a parabola (see def.), so called by Apollonius of Perga, lit. 'superposition,' < παραβάλλειν, throw beside, compare: see parable.*] 1. A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel with its side. The name is derived from the following property. Let the figure represent the cone. Let *ABC* be the triangle through the axis of the cone. Let *DE* be a line perpendicular to this triangle, cutting *BC* in *H*. Let the cone be cut by a plane through *DE* parallel to *AG*, so that the intersection with the cone will be the curve called the parabola. Let *Z* be the point where this curve cuts *AB*. Then the line *ZH* is called by Apollonius the diameter of the parabola, or the principal diameter, or the diameter from generation; it is now called the axis. From *Z* draw *ZT* at right angles to *ZH* and in the plane of *ZH* and *AB*, of such a length as to make *ZT:ZA::HG:AB*. This line *ZT* is called the latus rectum; it is now also called the parameter. Now take any point whatever, as *K*, on the curve. From it draw *KL* parallel to *DE*, meeting the diameter in *L*. *ZL* is called the abscissa. If now, on *ZL* as a base, we erect a rectangle equal in area to the square on *KL*, the other side of this rectangle may be precisely superposed



Parabola, as formed from cone.

upon the latus rectum, *ZT*. This property constitutes the best practical definition of the parabola. If a similar construction were made in the case of the ellipse, the side of the rectangle would fall short of the latus rectum; in the case of the hyperbola, would surpass it. The modern scientific definition of the parabola is that it is that plane curve of the second order which is tangent to the line at infinity. The parabola is also frequently defined as the curve which is everywhere equally distant from a fixed point called its focus, and from a fixed line called its directrix. The normal to a parabola at every point on the curve bisects the angle between the line parallel to the axis and the line to the focus. See also cuts under *conic*.

2. By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent. Such a curve runs off to infinity without approximating to an asymptote. If the branch has an asymptote at one end but not at the other, it is not commonly termed a parabola. — *Bell-shaped, biquadratic parabola.* See the adjective. — *Campaniform parabola*, a cubic divergent parabola without node or cusp. — *Cartesian parabola*, a plane cubic curve having the line at infinity a tangent at its crunode. See *trident*. — *Cubical or cubic parabola*, a parabola of the third order—that is, such that every line in the plane meets it in three points, one at least real, though it may be at infinity; especially, the curve better described as the *central cubical parabola*, which has a cusp on the line at infinity, and the normal at its inflection passing through the cusp. There is also a non-plane curve so called. — *Cuspidate parabola*, a parabola having a cusp. — *Divergent parabola*, a plane curve having the line at infinity as an inflectional tangent. — *Double parabola*, a plane curve of the third class, having the line at infinity for a double tangent. — *Helicoid parabola.* See *helicoid*. — *Neilian parabola*, the semicubical parabola, which was rectified, before any other curve, by Wm. Neil in 1657. — *Nodate parabola*, a parabola having a crunode. — *Oval parabola*, a parabola having an oval. — *Plane cubical parabola.* See *cubic*. — *Punctate parabola*, a parabola having an acnode. — *Semicubical parabola*, the cuspidal cubical parabola, otherwise called the *Neilian parabola*.

parabola (par'-a-bō-lā-nus), *n.; pl. parabolan (i-ni).* [*< L.L., < parabola, a reckless fellow who risks his life at anything, < Gr. παράβολος, venturesome, reckless, < παραβάλλειν, throw beside: see parable.*] In the Christian Church in the East, during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, one of a class of lay assistants to the clergy, whose especial function was nursing the sick. The name is generally ascribed to the fact of their reckless bravery in nursing patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Introduce him to the *parabolan*. *Kingley, Hypatia*, iv.

parabole (pa-rab'-ō-lō), *n.* [*< L., also parabola, a comparison: see parable.*] In *rhet.*, a comparison; specifically, a simile, especially a formal simile, as in poetry or poetic prose, taken from a present or imagined object or event: distinguished from a *paradigm*, or comparison with a real past event.

parabolic (par-a-bol'-ik), *a.* [= *F. parabolique = Sp. parabólico = Pg. It. parabolico, < L.Gr. παραβολικός, figurative, < Gr. παράβολη, a comparison, parable: see parabola, parabole, parable.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable.—2. Of or pertaining to a parabola; of the nature of parabola.

Creation—mark the word—transcends all experience, transcends even conception itself. Hence the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or *parabolic*. *G. D. Boardman, Creative Week*, p. 20.

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parabolic (par-a-bol'-ik), *a.* [*< parabolique + -al.*] Same as *parabolical*.

parabolical (par-a-bol'-i-kal), *a.* [*< parabolique + -al.*] Same as *parabolical*.

parabolically (par-a-bol'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parable or of parabole; by parable or by parabole.

Which words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

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Which words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

parabolically (par-a-bol'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parabola.

paraboliform (par-a-bol'-i-fōrm), *a.* [= *Pg. paraboliforme, < NL. parabola, a parabola, + L. forma, form.*] Tangent to the line at infinity.

parabolism, *n.* The operation of dividing an algebraic equation by the coefficient of the term of the highest degree in the unknown.

parabolist (pa-rab'-ō-list), *n.* [*< L. parabola, a parable, + -ist.*] A writer or narrator of paraboles. *Boothroyd*.

paraboloid (pa-rab'-ō-loid), *n.* [= *F. paraboloïde = Pg. It. paraboloide, < Gr. παράβολη, a parabola, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a paraboloid conoid.—2. A curve whose equation is of the form $ax^2 = y^2$.

paraboloidal (pa-rab'-ō-loi'dal), *a.* [*< paraboloid + -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

parabranchia (par-a-brang'-ki-ā), *n.; pl. parabranchiæ (-ē).* [*< NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + βράχια, gills.*] The so-called second gill or supplementary branchia of gastropodous mollusks, as the *Azygobranchia*; a modified olfactory tract, or osphradium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

parabranchial (par-a-brang'-ki-āl), *a.* [*< parabranchia + -al.*] Of or pertaining to parabranchiæ.

parabranchiate (par-a-brang'-ki-āt), *a.* [*< parabranchia + -ate.*] Provided with a parabranchia.

paracarpium (par-a-kär'-pi-um), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, an abortive pistil or ovary.

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'-si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Paracelsus (see def.) + -ian.*] I. *a.* Relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, chemist, and philosopher (1493–1541), or according with his speculations in philosophy or his practice of medicine, particularly the latter. He placed stress on observation and experiment, and was noted in the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. His philosophical views were visionary and theosophic.

II. *n.* One who believed in or practised the views or doctrines of Paracelsus; especially, a medical practitioner of his school. Paracelsians were numerous in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Paracelsist (par-a-sel'-sist), *n.* [*< Paracelsus (see Paracelsian) + -ist.*] Same as *Paracelsian*.

paracentesis (par'-a-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. παρακέντησις, < παρακέντειν, tap, < παρά, beside, + κέντειν, pierce: see center.*] In *surg.*, the perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for hydrothorax or ascites. Different forms of the operation are specified by name, as *cardiocentesis, paracentesis thoracis, paracentesis abdominis*, etc.

paracentral (par-a-sen'tral), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + κέντρον, center: see central.*] In *anat.*, situated alongside or next to a center, centrum, or central part: specifically applied to a fissure and a gyrus of the cerebrum alongside the central or Rolandic fissure.—**Paracentral lobule.** See *lobule*.—**Paracentral sulcus or fissure**, a slight furrow running up from the callosomarginal sulcus, marking off the paracentral lobule in front.

paracentric (par-a-sen'trik), *a.* [= *Sp. paracentrico = Pg. It. paracentrico, < Gr. παρά, beside, + κέντρον, center: see centric.*] Approaching to or departing from the center.—**Paracentric motion.** See *motion*.

paracentric (par-a-sen'tri-kal), *a.* [*< paracentric + -al.*] Same as *paracentric*.

parachordal (par-a-kör'-dal), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + χορδή, a cord: see chordal.*] I. *a.* In *embryol.*, lying alongside of the cephalochord or cranial part of the notochord: specifically noting the primitive undifferentiated plate of cartilage, or cartilaginous basis cranii,

lying on each side and in front of the notochord of the early embryo, and laying the foundation of the skull. See out under *chondrocranium*.

In the chick's head cartilage is formed along the floor of the skull by the fifth day of incubation. This cartilaginous basilar plate, . . . formed on each side of the notochord, . . . is the *parachordal* cartilage.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 151.

II. n. The parachordal plate or cartilage.

parachromatin (par-a-kro'ma-tin), n. [*Gr. παρά, beside, + E. chromatin.*] That portion of the nucleoplasm which during karyokinesis forms the spindle-figure. It differs from the remainder of the nucleoplasm by a slightly higher refractive index, and the power of taking a faint stain. *Pfitzner*.

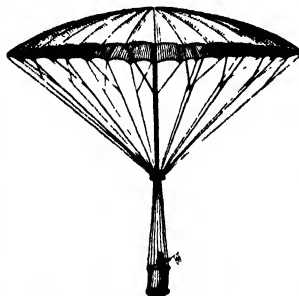
parachromatism (par-a-kro'ma-tizm), n. [*Gr. παρά, beside, + χρώμα(-), color, + -ism.*] Color-blindness.

parachronism (pa-rak'rō-nizm), n. [= *F. parachronisme* = *Sp. paracronismo* = *Pg. paracronismo* = *It. paracronismo*, < *Gr. παρά, beside, beyond, + χρόνος, time. Cf. anachronism.*] An error in chronology by which an event has assigned to it a date later than the proper one.

parachrose (par'a-kro's), a. [*Irreg. < Gr. παρά, above, of false or altered color, < παρά, beside, + χρώα, color (cf. χρώσις, coloring).*] In mineral., changing color by exposure to the weather.

parachute (par'a-shōt), n. [*< F. parachute* = *It. paracaduta*, a parachute, < *L. parare*, prepare, get ready, in *ML.* and *Rom.* also guard against, prevent, avoid (see *parel*, *parry*), + *F. chute* = *It. caduta*, a fall: see *chute*. The same first element occurs

also in *parasol*, *parapet*. Cf. *Pg. guarda-quedas*, a parachute (*queda* = *F. chute*), of similar literal meaning.] 1. An apparatus, usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, carried in a balloon, that the aeronaut may by its aid drop to the ground without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and then resist its descent. When not in use, the parachute closes like an umbrella.



Garnerin's Parachute descending.

A fire-balloon
Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy parachute and past.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A safety-cage (which see).—3. In *zool.*, same as *patagium*.—4. A broad-brimmed hat worn by women toward the close of the eighteenth century.

parachute (par'a-shōt), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *parachuted*, ppr. *parachuting*. [*< parachute, n.*] To descend by or as if by the aid of a parachute. [Rare.]

And thus, with an able-bodied aborigine holding on by my tunic-tails behind, and Khoom Dass and his nephew acting as locomotive stair-steps below, I *parachuted* down.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 174.

parachute-light (par'a-shōt-lit), n. In *pyrotechnics*, a thin light bomb, the lower half of which is filled with a burning composition, and is attached to a small parachute which is confined in the upper half of the bomb. At a certain height in the air, by the ignition of a small bursting-charge, the upper half of the shell is blown off, the parachute is released, and the composition set on fire. The half-shell with its burning composition is kept floating in the air by the parachute. The parachute-light is used in war for observing the enemy's position and movements at night. Also called *parachute-light ball*.

parachutist (par'a-shō-tist), n. [*< parachute + -ist.*] One who uses a parachute. [Rare.]

An American *Parachutist* in England.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 231.

paraclete (par'a-klēt), n. [= *F. paraclet* = *Sp. paracletito*, *paracletto* = *Pg. paracletito*, *paracletto* = *It. paracletito*, < *LL. paracletus*, *paracletus*, < *Gr. παρακλητος*, an advocate, in *N. T.* and eccl. applied to the Holy Spirit; prop. adj., called to one's aid, < *παράκαλεῖν*, call to one's aid, call beside, < *παρά, beside, + καλεῖν, call.*] Originally, one called in to aid, intercede for, or defend, especially in a legal process; a favorable witness, a friend, or an advocate; an intercessor, helper, consoler, or comforter; specifically [*cap.*], the Holy Ghost; the Comforter. The Greek word *Παρακλητος*, Anglicized under the form *Paraclete*, is trans-

lated in the authorized version of the Bible 'Comforter' in John xiv. 16, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7; but 'Advocate' in 1 John ii. 1. In the last-mentioned passage it is used of Christ, a use also implied in John xiv. 16. In the Western Church it was at an early date rendered 'Advocate' (*Advocatus*, involving the idea of intercession), and by other early writers 'Comforter' (*Consolator*).

I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter . . . (margin: or Advocate, or Helper, *Gr. Paraclete*).

John xiv. 16 (revised version).

Great Paraclete! to thee we cry:
O highest gift of God most high!
O fount of life! O fire of love!
And sweet anointing from above.

Veni Creator Spiritus, tr. by E. Caswall.

I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost.

Abp. Sharp, Works, V. II.

paracletice, **paracleticon**, n. [*< LL. Gr. to παρακλητικόν (sc. βιβλίον), the book containing the troparia, prop. neut. of παρακλητικός, supplicatory, < Gr. παρακαλεῖν, call to one's aid: see paraclete.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year. See *octoechos*.

paracloset, n. See *parclose*.

paracme (pa-rak'mē), n. [*NL., < Gr. παραμή, the point at which the prime is past, decay, < παρά, beside, beyond, + ἀμή, point, prime, acme: see acme.*] 1. In *biol.*, the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after it has reached its height or acme of development. Correlated with *acme* and *epacme*. *Haeckel*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

paracolpitis (par'a-kol-pī'tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + κόλπος, womb, + -itis.* Cf. *colpitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina.

paracondyloid (par-a-kon'di-loid), a. [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. condyle: see condyloid.*] Lying alongside the condyles or condyloid section of the occipital bone: as, the *paracondyloid* processes of a mammal's skull.

paracorolla (par'a-kō-rō'lā), n. [*< Gr. παρά, about, + L. corolla, a garland, dim. of corona, a crown: see corolla, crown.*] In *bot.*, a crown or appendage of a corolla, commonly transformed into a nectary.

paracousia (par-a-kō'si-ā), n. [*NL.: see paracousis.*] Same as *paracousis*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 288.

Paracress. A composite plant, a variety of *Spilanthes Acmella*, having pungent leaves, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and pot-herb.

paracrostic (par-a-kros'tik), n. [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀκροστιχία, acrostic: see acrostic.*] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the initial letters of the remaining verses of the poem or division.

paracousis (par-a-ku'sis), n. [*NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ακουσις, hearing, < ακούω, hear: see acoustic.*] Disordered hearing. Also *paracousia*.—*Paracousis of Willis*, a form of paracousis in which the hearing is better in the midst of noise. Also called *paracousis Willisiana*.

paracyan (par-a-si'an), n. Same as *paracyanogen*.

paracyanogen (par'a-si-an'ō-jen), n. [= *F. paracyanogene*; as *Gr. παρά, beside, + E. cyanogen*.] A substance formed by heating mercury cyanide to a point short of redness. It is a dark-brown powder, having the same composition as cyanogen but a different molecular weight. See *cyanogen*.

paracyesis (par'a-si-ē'sis), n. [*NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. cyesis, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, extra-uterine pregnancy.

paracystitis (par'a-sis-ti'tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + κύστις, bladder, + -itis.* Cf. *cystitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the connective tissue around the bladder.

paradactylar (par-a-dak'ti-lār), a. [*< paradactylum + -ar*.] In *ornith.*, connected with or pertaining to the *paradactylum*: thus, the marginal lobes, flaps, or fringes of birds' toes are *paradactylar*.

paradactylum (par-a-dak'ti-lum), n.; pl. *paradactyla* (-lā). [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + δάκτυλος, a finger.*] In *ornith.*, the side of a bird's toe, when distinguished in any way from the top or the sole. See *acrodactylum*.

parade (pa-rād'), n. [Formerly also *parado* (after *Sp.*); < *F. parade*, show, display, *parade*, *parry*, formerly also a halt on horseback, < *Sp. parada* (= *Pg. parada* = *It. parata*), a halt, stop, pause, a parade, < *parar*, halt, stop, get ready, prepare, < *L. parare*, prepare; in *ML.* and *Rom.* also halt, stop, prevent, guard against, etc., also

dress, trim, adorn: see *parel*. Cf. *parry*, a doublet of *parade*. The senses 'dress, adorn, set in order,' and 'halt' (for inspection, etc.) are apparently all involved in the present uses of *parade*.] 1. Show; display; ostentation.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift*.

There's sic *parade*, sic pomp, and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

2. That which is displayed or arranged for display; a show; a procession; hence, any ordered and stately exhibition of skill, as a military review or a tournament.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift*.

3. Specifically, military display; the orderly assembly and procession of troops for review or inspection.

The cherubim,
Forth issuing at the accustomed hour, stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*.

Milton, P. L., iv. 780.

4. The place where such assembly or review is held, or the space allotted to it.

Be it known, lords, knights, and esquires, ladies and gentlemen—you are hereby acquainted that a superb achievement at arms, and a grand and noble tournament, will be held in the *parade* of Clarenceux king at arms.

Old Proclamation, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 207.

5. The level plain forming the interior or inclosed area of a fortification, corresponding to the courtyard of a castle.—6. A public walk, as on an avenue or esplanade; a public promenade: as, the marine *parade* at Brighton, England.—7. In *fencing*, the act of parrying; avoidance of a thrust by slight movements of the hand and wrist, which place the strong part of the blade above the guard in opposition to the weak part of the opponent's blade nearer the tip, thus deflecting his sword-point so that it passes the body without touching: a French term, used in English for *parry*. *Parades*, or more properly *parries*, correspond to the thrusts against which they guard: thus, *parade* in or of quarte, *parade* in or of tierce, prime, second, etc.

Hence—8. A posture of preparedness to meet attack or parry thrusts; a posture of defense; guard. [French use.]

Accustom him to make . . . judgment of men by those marks, which . . . give a prospect into their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

Circle parade. See *circle*.—**Evening parade**, a parade of troops held about sunset.—**Morning parade**, a parade or assembly of troops held in the forenoon.—**Parade bed**. See *bed*.—**Parade guard-mounting** (*milit.*), a guard-mounting in full dress, held on the general parade of a camp or garrison: distinguished from *undress guard-mounting*, which may be held on the company parade-ground, or wherever convenient, and in undress or fatigue uniform.—**Parade officer**, an officer familiar with the details of regimental and ceremonial duties, but not distinguished for knowledge of military science, either practical or theoretical.—**Undress parade**, a parade held with curtailed formality and ceremony, as in bad weather or for roll-call, publication of orders, etc. The companies fall in without arms, and the band without instruments. See also *dress-parade*.—**Syn. 1. Show, Display, etc.** See *ostentation*.—2 and 3. Pageant, spectacle.

parade (pa-rād'), v.; pret. and pp. *paraded*, ppr. *parading*. [*< F. parader*, *parade*; from the noun.] 1. To marshal and array in military order: as, the troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.—2. To march up and down upon: as, to *parade* the veranda of a hotel.

Soldiers heavily armed, and with long whips, *paraded* the raised gangway or passage which ran the whole length of the ship.

Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxiv.

3. To exhibit or manifest in an ostentatious manner; make a parade or display of.

He early discovered that by *parading* his unhappiness before the multitude he produced an immense sensation.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Nothing is easier than to parade abstract theorems.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

Unfair applications of the laws of variation are, however, constantly made, and are *paraded* by a host of litterateurs and third-rate scientific men as if they were sufficient to explain all things. *Darwin*, *Nature* and the Bible, p. 142.

= **Syn. 3.** To display, flaunt, show off.

II. intrans. 1. To assemble and be marshaled in military order; march in military procession.—2. To march up and down or promenade in a public place for the purpose of showing one's self.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Diagonally on every trifer's tongue.
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To flourish and *parade* with at the bar.

Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

parade-ground (pā-rād'ground), *n.* A level space used for the assembly and array of troops, as well as for exercises in drilling, marching, etc.: same as *parade*, 4.

paradenitis (pā-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αδέν*, gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of areolar tissue around lymphatic glands.

parader (pā-rā'dér), *n.* One who parades; one who makes ostentatious display of accomplishments, powers, possessions, cleverness, etc.

parade-rest (pā-rād'rest), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, a position of rest in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, but which is less fatiguing than the position of "attention": it is much used during parades; also, the command given to assume this position.

Not a man moved from the military posture of *parade-rest*.
The Century, XXXVII, 465.

parade-wall (pā-rād'wāl), *n.* In *fort.*, a wall which rises from the level of the parade to the interior line of the terreplein, replacing the rampart-slope in cases where the latter would occupy too much space within the defenses.

paradidymal (par-a-did'i-māl), *a.* [*< paradidymus* + *-al*.] Lying alongside the testicle, close to the epididymis; pertaining to the *paradidymis*, or organ of Giraldès.

paradidymis (par-a-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *διδυμός*, testicle, lit. 'twin': see *didymous*.] Same as *paradidymis*.

paradigm (par'a-dim), *n.* [*< F. paradigme* = Sp. Pg. *paradigma*, < LL. *paradigma*, < Gr. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, example, paradigm, < *παράδεικνυμι*, exhibit beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *δεικνύμι*, show.] 1. An example; a model.

Those ideas in the divine understanding, being look'd upon by these philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 388.

2. In *gram.*, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.—3. In *rhet.*, an example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species: a general term, used by Greek writers.

The rise, splendor, and final decline of her imaginative literature constitute the fullest *paradigm* of a nation's literary existence and of the supporting laws.
Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

paradigmatic (par'a-dig-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *paradigmatico*, < Gr. *παράδειγματικός*, serving as an example, < *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] 1. *a.* Exemplary; model.

The *Timæus* seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the *paradigmatic* idea.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 294.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who narrated the lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness.

paradigmatical (par'a-dig-mat'i-kāl), *a.* [*< paradigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradigmatic*.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions are *paradigmatically*.
Dr. H. More, Psychologia, III, 59, note.

paradigmatically (par'a-dig-mat'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In the form of or by way of an example.

paradigmatize (par'a-dig-mat'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paradigmatized*, ppr. *paradigmatizing*. [*< Gr. παράδειγματίζω*, make an example, < *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] To set forth as a model or example. [Rare.]

When these controversies now depending are at end, there is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you . . . but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of.
Hammond, Works, I, 197.

paradisal (par'a-di-sāl), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-al*. Cf. *paradisal*.] Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise; paradisiac.

A world *paradisal*, happy, harmless.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II, 297.

paradisal (par'a-di-sāl), *a.* [*< paradisic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisal*.

The *paradisal* pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with hours.
Gray, Letters, xlv, To Mr. West.

paradisal (par'a-di-sāl), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisal*. [Rare.]

At length within this book I found portrayed
Newborn that *Paradise* Love of his.
D. G. Rossetti, On the "Vita Nuova" of Dante.

paradise (par'a-dis), *n.* [*< ME. paradys, paradyce*, also *parais*, < OF. *paradis*, vernacularly *parais*, *parais*, F. *paradis* = Pr. *paradis* = Sp. *paraíso* = Pg. *paraíso* = It. *paradiso* = OS. *paradīs* = D. *paradijs* = MLG. *paradis* = OHG. *paradys*, *paradisi*, *pardisi*, MHG. *paradiese*, *paradiese*, *paradis*, *baradis*, *pardis*, G. *paradiese*, *paradiese*

= Icel. *paradís* = Sw. Dan. *paradis*, < LL. *paradysus*, a park, orchard, the garden of Eden, the abode of the blessed, < Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, deer-park, used as an Eastern term in Xenophon and others for the parks of the Persian kings and nobles, in the Septuagint for the garden of Eden, in the N. T. for the abode of the blessed; = Heb. *pardēs* = Armen. *pardez*, a garden, < O'Pers. *pairidaēza*, an inclosure, Pers. Ar. *firdaus*, a garden, paradise. The AS. name for *paradise* was *neorxna wang*, *neorxna wong*, Goth. *icuggs*. The lit. sense (def. 1) is later in E. Cf. *parvis*.] 1. A park or pleasure-ground connected with the residence of an Oriental prince; a garden.

The garden is rather a park or *paradise*, contriv'd and planted with walks and shades of myrtles, cypresses, and other trees.
Evelyn, Diary, April 11, 1645.

The Assyrian kings . . . maintained magnificent parks, or "*paradieses*," in which game of every kind was enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XII, 393.

2. The garden of Eden.

Adam in obedient ordaynt to blyss,
Thor pryely in *paradyis* his place watz devised.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 241.

So on he fares, and to the border comes
Of Eden, where delicious *Paradise*,
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champion head
Of a steep wilderness.
Milton, P. L., IV, 132.

3. In *theol.*: (a) That part of the place of departed spirits where the souls of the righteous are by some believed to await the resurrection. (b) Sometimes, heaven, or the final abode of the blessed. Hence—4. A place of extreme beauty or delight; a region of supreme felicity or bliss.

A *Paradise* of roses was prefigured; a wilderness of thorns was found.
De Quincy, Philos. of Rom. Hist.
The thorn and the thistle may grow as they will,
Where Friendship unfolds there is *Paradise* still.
O. W. Holmes, My Annual.

5. In *medieval arch.*: (a) A small private apartment or study. (b) A court or inclosed area in front of a church. [This use of the word has induced the supposition that the word *parvis* is a corruption of *paradise*.]

6. The upper gallery in a play-house; the place of the "gallery gods." [Slang.]—*Bird of paradise*. See *bird*.—*Flower of paradise*. See *henna*.—*Fool's paradise*. See *fool*.—*Grains of paradise*. See *grain*.

Paradisea (par'a-dis'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *paradysus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] The typical genus of *Paradisidae*. The name was formerly applied to all the birds of paradise and some related forms, but is now restricted to *P. apoda* and its immediate congeners, inhabiting New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands. *P. apoda* is the one longest and best known, also called *P. major*, or the greater paradise-bird, as distinguished from *P. minor* or *papuan*, the lesser or Papuan paradise-bird. (See cut under *bird*.) *P. sanguinea* or *rufus* is the red bird of paradise. To these three, all known for a century or more, has lately been added *P. raggiana*, or Ragell's paradise-bird, nearest related to the first named. (Others than these 4 species are now usually placed in different genera. See *Paradisidae*, and cut under *bird*.)

paradisian (par'a-dis'ē-an), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-an*.] 1. Same as *paradisal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Paradisæana* or *Paradisidae*.

Paradisæana (par'a-dis'ē-ā-nā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *paradisian*.] Birds of paradise: synonymous with *Paradisidae*. N. A. Vigors, 1825.

paradise-applet (par'a-dis-ap'l), *n.* The tomato.

paradise-bird (par'a-dis-bérd), *n.* Any bird of paradise. See phrase under *bird*.

Paradisidae (par'a-di-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradisæus* + *-idae*.] A family of sturnoid oscine passerine birds of the order *Passeres*, famous for the splendor of their plumage, and preeminently characteristic of the Papuan avifauna; the birds of paradise. The limits of the family have been much in question, and it has been restricted to the dozen or more species of the genera *Paradisæa*, *Paradisornis*, *Sohlegelia*, *Diphyllodes*, *Cincinurus*, *Parotia*, and *Lophorhina*. More properly, however, these and some related forms, as *Astrapia*, *Paradigalla*, *Rhipidornis*, *Semioptera*, and also *Xanthomelas*, *Lycocorax*, *Manucodia*, and *Phonygama*, constitute a special subfamily *Paradisinae*, in which the bill is more or less thick, while the slender-billed genera *Ptilorhis*, *Solenoides*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epinachus* are placed in another subfamily, *Epinachinae*. The splendor of the plumage, and its chief peculiarities in size, shape, and texture, are characteristic of the male sex. The general affinities of the birds are with starlings and crows. See cuts at *bird*, *Cincinurus*, *Epinachus*, and *Parotia*. Also *Paradisidae*.

paradise-stock (par'a-dis-stok), *n.* A horticulturists' name for certain hardy slow-growing apple-stocks upon which more thrifty-growing varieties are grafted, the result being a dwarfing of the graft.

Apples . . . are "worked" on the *paradise* or "doucin" stocks, which from their influence on the scion are known as dwarfing stocks.
Encyc. Brit., XII, 213.

paradise-tree (par'a-dis-trē), *n.* A small American tree, *Simaruba glauca*, ranging from southern Florida to Brazil, having light coarse-grained wood and a bitter bark which is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for *S. officinalis*.

Paradisita (par'a-dis'i-tā), *n.* [NL. (Mazzucato, 1811), < Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, paradise: see *paradise*.] A genus of ornamental plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Asphodeleæ*, and subtribe *Euasphodeleæ*, characterized by a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and funnel-shaped flowers. The only species, *P. liliastrium*, known as *St. Bruno's lily*, is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees. It consists of a short rhizome bearing clusters of thickened fiber-like roots, long linear leaves, and a flower-stalk with one leaf or none, producing a few rather large white flowers, of six separate three-nerved segments, slightly nodding in a one-sided raceme.

paradisic (par'a-dis'ik), *a.* [= F. *paradisique* = It. *paradisico*, < LL. *paradisiacus*, belonging to paradise, < *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] Pertaining or relating to paradise, or a place of felicity; suitable to or resembling paradise; paradisiac.

The *paradisic* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity.
Kingley, Alton Locke, xl. (Davies.)

paradisical (par'a-di-si'kāl), *a.* [*< paradisic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisic*.

But particularly to describe and point at this *paradisical* residence can be done only by those that live in those serene regions of lightness glory.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a *paradisical* scene among groves and gardens.
Pope.

Paradisidae (par'a-di-si'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradisidae*.

paradisial (par'a-dis'i-āl), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-ial*.] Same as *paradisic*.

paradisian (par'a-dis'i-an), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-ian*.] Same as *paradisic*. [Rare.]

We may perceive some glimmerings of light, how bright and charming she is within, and what a *paradisian* day is purpling the hills.
Evelyn, True Religion, I, 248.

paradisic (par'a-dis'ik), *a.* [*< paradise* + *-ic*.] Same as *paradisic*. [Rare.]

Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss.
Broome, Ground of True and False Religion.

paradisical (par'a-dis'i-kāl), *a.* [*< paradisic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisic*.

Paradisornis (par'a-di-sōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδεισος*, paradise, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of paradise-birds, related to *Paradisæa* proper, but having very long, narrow, and spatuliform middle tail-feathers, and a high compressed beak. *P. rudolphi* of New Guinea, a recent discovery, is the type. Finsch and Meyer, 1885.

parado (pā-rā'dō), *n.* [For **parada*, < Sp. *parada*, a parade: see *parade*.] Display; flourish.

No less terrible was this paradox and *parado* of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 16. (Davies.)

parados (par'a-dos), *n.* [F., < *parer*, guard (see *parer*, *parry*), + *dos*, back, < L. *dorsum*, back. Cf. *parachute*.] Earthworks behind a fortified place, designed to protect it from attack in the rear.

paradox (par'a-doks), *n.* [*< F. paradoxe* = Sp. *paradoja* = Pg. *paradozo* = It. *paradosso*, < LL. *paradoxum*, a figure of speech, < Gr. *παράδοξος*, an incredible statement or opinion, a paradox, neut. of *παράδοξος*, incredible, < *παρά*, beyond, + *δόξα*, notion, belief, < *δοκίμ*, seem.] A statement or proposition which at first view seems absurd, or at variance with common sense, or which actually or apparently contradicts some ascertained truth or received opinion, though on investigation or when explained it may appear to be well founded. As a rhetorical figure its use is well exemplified in the first quotation.

As unknown, and yet well known: as dying, and behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed: as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things. 2 Cor. vi, 9, 10.

The fraudulent disputation of the sophist tendeth always to one of these five ends or marks: that is, by force of argument . . . to make you . . . to grant some *paradox*, which is as much to say as an opinion contrary to all mens opinions. Blundeville, Arte of Logike (1619), VI, 4.

These are old fond *paradoxes* to make fools laugh 't the alehouse.
Shak., Othello, II, 1, 139.

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning: still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is Spinoza's "Philosophia Scripturae Interpretis, Exercitatio Paradoxa."
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes.

Caloric paradox. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.
—**Hydrostatic paradox.** See *hydrostatic*.—**Mechanical paradox,** a proposition to this effect: "A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before."

paradoxal (par'a-dok-sal), *a.* [= F. Pg. *paradoxal* = *It. paradoxale*; as *paradox* + *-al*.] Paradoxical.

How worthy are they to smart that marre the harmony of our peace by the discordant jars of their new paradox-all conceits! *Bp. Hall, Peace Maker*, xxi.

paradoxer (par'a-dok-sér), *n.* [*< paradox* + *-er*.] One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

A very paradoxical cynic or a very cynical paradoxer might say that the letters must, considering the kind of person with whom men of genius sometimes fall in love, be genuine. *De Morgan*, in *Athenaeum*, No. 3208, p. 508.

paradoxia sexualis (par-a-dok'si-š sek-sü-š-lis), *premature development of the sexual instinct in childhood.*

paradoxical (par-a-dok'sik), *a.* [= Sp. *paradójico* = *It. paradoxico*; as *paradox* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a paradox; paradoxical. [Rare.]

If true, they are certainly paradoxical. *Science*, XI. 174.

paradoxical (par-a-dok'si-kal), *a.* [*< paradoxical* + *-al*.] 1. Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes; apparently absurd, yet true.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things paradoxical and incomprehensible.

South, Sermons, IX. III.

Paradoxical though the assertion looks, the progress is at once towards complete separateness and complete union. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 482.

2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; applied to persons.

Goropius after his wont paradoxical.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

In philosophy, where truth seems double-faced, there is no man more paradoxical than myself.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 6.

Paradoxical contraction. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the muscles innervated by one branch of the sciatic consequent on stimulation of the other branch: it is due to secondary stimulation of the first branch through electrotonic variations.—**Paradoxical reaction**, the phenomena sometimes ensuing on application of the galvanic current to one ear, when, in addition to the sounds produced in that ear, sounds are heard in the other as if the opposite electrode were applied to it.

paradoxically (par-a-dok'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd or contradictory; in such a way or sense as to involve an apparent contradiction or absurdity.

Matter often behaves paradoxically, as when two cold liquids added together become boiling hot.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 12.

paradoxicalness (par-a-dok'si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

The seeming paradoxicalness of . . . [the] statement results from the tendency . . . to judge a conclusion which pre-supposes an ideal humanity by its applicability to humanity as now existing.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 77.

Paradoxidæ (par-a-dok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradoxididae*.

Paradoxides (par-a-dok'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-ides*.] The typical genus of *Paradoxididae*. It contains very large trilobites, some two feet long, with sixteen or more thoracic segments. *Brongniart*. Also *Paradoxites* (*Goldfuss*, 1843).

paradoxidian (par'a-dok-sid'i-an), *a.* [*< NL. Paradoxides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Paradoxides*; characterized by the abundance of *Paradoxididae*, as a geological stratum.

Paradoxididae (par'a-dok-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxides* + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Paradoxides*, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian, of large size, with well-developed cephalic shield of crescentic figure with produced genal angles, from twelve to twenty thoracic somites, and reduced pygidium. Also *Paradoxidae*.

paradoxing (par'a-dok-sing), *n.* [*< paradox* + *-ing*.] Paradoxical acts or utterances.

If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxing, I should think God would subscribe a *Le Dieu le veut* readily enough.

N. Ward, Simple Cöbler, p. 59.

paradoxist (par'a-dok-sist), *n.* [*< paradox* + *-ist*.] One who makes or affects paradoxes; a lover of paradox; a paradoxer.

Pope was so delighted with the pugnacious paradoxist's reply to De Crousaz that he made Warburton's acquaintance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 487.

paradoxologia (par-a-dok-sō-lō'ji-š), *n.* [NL.] Same as *paradoxology*.

Paradoxologia, the art of explaining paradoxes.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 194.

paradoxology (par'a-dok-sō-lō'ji), *n.* [= Sp. *paradoxologia* = Pg. *paradoxologia*, < NL. *paradoxologia*, < Gr. *παράδοξολογία*, a tale of wonder, < *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The holding and defending of opinions contrary to those generally prevalent.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, To the Reader.

Paradoxornis (par'a-dok-sōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical genus of *Paradoxornithine*. The type is *P. flavirostris*, the parrot-bullfinch of India. Also called *Bathyrhynchus*.

Paradoxornithine (par'a-dok-sōr-ni-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxornis* (-ornith-) + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's classification (1870), the eighth subfamily of *Fringillidae*, represented by the genus *Paradoxornis*.

paradoxure (par-a-dok'sūr), *n.* [*< NL. Paradoxurus*.] Any species of the genus *Paradoxurus*; a palm-cat or palm-marten.

Paradoxurine (par-a-dok-sū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridae*, having the tail very long and subconvolute, the hinder part of the soles bald and callous, and the sectorial tooth typical. It includes the palm-cats, or luwacks, nandines, pagumes, etc., of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Nandina*, *Paguma*, and *Arctogale*. See cuts under *nandine*, *pagume*, and *Paradoxurus*.

paradoxurine (par'a-dok-sū-rin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having a paradoxical tail—that is, one which curls or coils in a peculiar way, characteristic of the *Paradoxurine*.

II. *n.* A paradoxure; any member of the *Paradoxurine*.

Paradoxurus (par'a-dok-sū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *ὄψα*, tail.] The typical genus of *Paradoxurine*. P.



Paradoxure (*Paradoxurus typus*).

typus is the common palm-cat of India, and there are many others.

paradoxy (par'a-dok-si), *n.* [*< paradox* + *-y*.] The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge*.

paradventure, *adv.* An obsolete form of *peradventure*.

parænesis, parænetic, a. See *parænesis*, etc.

paræsthesia (par-es-thē'si-š), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *αἰσθησις*, sensation.] Abnormal sensation, as formication; abnormal sense of cold or heat, or the perversion of the more special senses. Also *paræsthesia* and *paralgia*.

paræsthesis (par-es-thū'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *paræsthesia*.] Same as *paræsthesia*.

paræsthetic, a. See *paræsthetic*.

paraf, parafet, n. Obsolete forms of *paraph*.

paraffin, paraffine (par'a-fin), *n.* [*< F. paraffine*, < L. *parum*, little, + *affinis*, akin; see *affine*.] 1. The collective name for compounds of the marsh-gas series which have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} —that is, two more than twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms. These bodies are characterized by a remarkable chemical indifference. They are saturated hydrocarbons, all the atoms in the molecule being joined by single bonds, and therefore they cannot enter into combination without partial destruction of the molecule.

2. Specifically, in *com.* and *manuf.*, a substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, etc. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax, and is used also as a waterproofing material for paper and fabrics, for lining wooden and metallic vessels, as trays and tanks for acids and voltaic batteries, as an electric insulator, for coating splints and other appliances which are subjected to septic influences, for giving a polish in fine

laundry-work, as a vehicle for the fulminate in matches, as a cartridge-covering, for preserving fruit and vegetables by forming a film or coating on the surface, and for many other purposes. One of the main sources of paraffin is crude petroleum, which yields a considerable quantity during its preparation for market.

3. Petroleum or kerosene. [Local.]

paraffin, paraffine (par'a-fin), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffined*, ppr. *paraffining*. [*< paraffin, n.*] To coat or impregnate with paraffin; treat with paraffin.

Wire, insulated with paraffined cotton, and then covered with lead, was used. *Electric Rev. (Amer.)*, XIII. 8.

paraffin-butter (par'a-fin-but'ér), *n.* See *butter* 1.

paraffinize (par'a-fin-iz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffinized*, ppr. *paraffinizing*. [*< paraffin* + *-ize*.] To paraffin.

The paraffinized preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool, care being taken to give it such a position as to avoid deformation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 859.

paraffin-oil (par'a-fin-oil), *n.* An oily product which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.—**American paraffin-oil.** Same as *kerosene*. [Eng.]

paraffin-scales (par'a-fin-skālz), *n. pl.* See the quotation.

During the last twenty years, paraffin has come largely into use for candle-making. The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as *paraffin scales*, is of somewhat variable composition. *Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 558.

paraffie (pa-raf'li), *n.* [*< F. parafie, paraphe*, a flourish after a signature; see *paraph*.] Ostentatious display. [Scotch.]

These grand paraffie o' ceremonies.

Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

paraflagellate (par-a-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [*< paraflagellum* + *-ate*.] Provided with a paraflagellum or with paraflagella.

paraflagellum (par'a-flaj-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *paraflagella* (-jē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *flagellum*; see *flagellum*, 3.] A small supplementary flagellum often observed beside the long flagellum of infusorians. There may be one or more paraflagella.

Paraf's paste. See *paste* 1.

paragalt, a. and n. See *paregal*.

paragaster (par-a-gas'tér), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach; see *gaster* 2.] The cavity of the sac of a sponge; the paragastric cavity.

paragastric (par-a-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see *paragaster*), + *-ic*.] 1. Lying alongside the gastric cavity; applied to two canal canals which in etenophorans are given off from the funnel.—2. Of or pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge; as, the paragastric cavity.

paragastrula (par-a-gas'trō-lā), *n.*; pl. *paragastrulae* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrula which results from a modification of the amphiblastula of some sponges. After assuming a spherical form, the flagellated layer of the free amphiblastula becomes flattened, depressed, and finally invaginated within the hemisphere of the granular cells, to the inner face of which it is closely applied, thus obliterating the original cleavage-cavity, but at the same time originating a secondary invagination-cavity. The two-layered sac thus produced is the paragastrula, whose outer or epiblastic layer gives rise to the ectoderm, and whose inner or hypoblastic layer originates the endoderm, of the future sponge.

paragastrular (par-a-gas'trō-lār), *a.* [*< paragastrula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a paragastrula; having the character of a paragastrula.

paragastrulation (par-a-gas'trō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< paragastrula* + *-ation*.] The formation of a paragastrula by invagination of an amphiblastula.

parage (pär'ij), *n.* [*< ME. parage*, < OF. (and F.) *parage* = Fr. *parage* = Sp. *parage* = Pg. *paragem*, *parage* = It. *paraggio*, < ML. *paradecum* (also, after OF., *paragium*), equality. < L. *par*, equal; see *par* 2, *pair* 1.] 1. In *law*, equality of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.

He thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank; and out of emulation did try his substance that it might not flow so fast into charitable works. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, II. 115. (*Davies*.)

2. The portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. *Wharton*.—3. Birth; family; kindred; descent.

For aproch thou to that prynee of parage noble.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 167.

If she be rich and of high parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 250.

paragenesis (par-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γενεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] 1. In *biol.*, the origination, in an individual of a given species, of characters due to or in part derived from another species, as in hybridization; hybridism, with reference to the congenital peculiarities of the resulting offspring.—2. In *mineral.*, the association of mineral species with each other with reference to the order and mode of their formation.

paragenetic (par'a-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< paragenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to paragenesis; originating by paragenesis; paragenic.—**Paragenetic twin.** See *twin*.

paragenic (par-a-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual: applied to bodies having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, and specifically in mineralogy to a mineral whose formation has been influenced by associated species.

parageusia (par-a-gū'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γεύσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*.] Perverted sense of taste. Also *parageusia*.

Parageusia is most common for sapid substances.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., l. 510.

parageusic (par-a-gū'sik), *a.* [*< parageusia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to parageusia.

parageusia (par-a-gū'si-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *parageusia*.] Same as *parageusia*.

paraglenal (par-a-glē'nal), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γλήνη*, the socket of a joint: see *glen*.] 1. *n.* The coracoid of a fish; a cartilage or bone applied to the inner surface of the chief element of the scapular arch of some fishes, and bearing at its posterior margin the actinosts which support the pectoral fin.

II. *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the paraglenal: as, a *paraglenal* cartilage or bone.

paraglobin (par-a-glō'bīn), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *E. globin*.] Same as *paraglobulin*.

paraglobulin (par-a-glō'bū-līn), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *E. globulin*.] A globulin found in blood-serum, and in small quantities elsewhere in the tissues. Also called *fibrinoplastin*.

paraglossa (par-a-glos'ā), *n.*; pl. *paraglossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.]

One of a pair of appendages, right and left, of the ligula, placed usually on each side of the glossa, whence the name. In this nomenclature the appendages of the ligula are the single and median glossa, a pair of paraglossæ, and the labial palpi. Paraglossæ occur in many insects of different orders; in some hymenoptera they are long blade-like organs, acting as palpi. See *ligula*, and also cuts under *mouth-part*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.



paraglossal (par-a-glos'al), *a.* [*< paraglossa* + *-al*.] Having the character of a paraglossa; pertaining to the paraglossæ.

paraglossate (par-a-glos'āt), *a.* [*< paraglossa* + *-ate*.] Provided with paraglossæ, as an insect or the ligula of an insect.

paraglossia (par-a-glos'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Parenchymatous glossitis.

paragnathism (pa-rag'nā-thizm), *n.* [*< paragnathous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the state of being paragnathous. *Coues, 1864.* See *epignathism*.

paragnathous (pa-rag'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having both mandibles of equal length, their tips falling together; said of the beaks of birds, and of the birds themselves. *Coues, 1864.*

paragoge (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *paragoge*, < LL. *paragoge*, < Gr. *παράγωγη*, leading by, alteration, addition to the end of a syllable, < *παράγω*, lead by, < *παρά*, beyond, + *άγω*, lead.] The addition, by growth or accident, of a non-significant letter or syllable to the end of a word: opposed to *prosthesis* and *apocope*. Examples are *len-a*, among *-t*, against *-t*, while *-t*, tyrant *-t*. Also called *epithesis* and *ectasis*.

paragogic (par-a-gō'jik), *a.* [= F. *paragogique* = Pg. It. *paragogico*; as *paragoge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragoge; that lengthens a word by the addition of one or more final sounds or letters.

ya-stems are really from the locative + a *paragoge* element a, o, etc.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 431.

Paragogic future, in *gram.* See *cohortative*.—**Paragogic letters**, in Semitic grammar, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense.

paralogical (par-a-gō'jī-kāl), *a.* [*< paragoge* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by paragoge; paragogic; added; additional.

You cite them to appear for certain *Paralogical* contempt, before a capricious Pedant of hot-liver'd Gramarians.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* [*< OF. paragon, F. paragon = It. paragone, paragon (parangone, a kind of type), < OSp. paragon, Sp. parangon, a model, paragon, < para con, in comparison with: para, for, to, toward (OSp. para, < L. pro, for, + ad, to); con, with, < L. cum, with.*] 1. A model or pattern; especially, a model or pattern of special excellence or perfection.

Val. Is she not a heavenly saint?
Pro. No; but she is an earthly paragon.

He rises before us as the paragon and epitome of a whole spiritual period.
Carlyle.

2. A companion; fellow; mate.

Alone he rode, without his Paragon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 85.

3. A rival.

For Love and Lordship hide no paragon.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1029.

Their Valley, walled with bald Hills before, . . .
Is now an Eden, and th' All-circling Sun,
For fruitful beauty, sees no Paragon.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schlomo.

4. Rivalry; emulation; hence, comparison; a test of excellence or superiority.

Bards tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Performed, in paragone of proudest men.
Spenser, F. Q., III. III. 54.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend the good; for good, by paragone
Of evil, may more notably be bad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

5. A stuff, embroidered or plain, used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth century.—6. A diamond weighing more than 100 carats.—7. A size of printing-type, about 3½ lines to the inch, the intermediate of the larger size double small-pica and the smaller size great-primer, equal to 20 points, and so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

paragon (par'a-gon), *v.* [*< OF. paragonner, F. paragonner = Sp. paragonar, parangonar = It. paragonare; from the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To compare; parallel; mention in comparison or competition.

By Isid, I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Caesar paragon again
My man of men.
Shak., A. and C., l. 5. 71.

Pandemonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer; so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 426.

2. To admit comparison with; rival; equal.

Who could paragon
The fervid choir that lifted up a noise
Of harmony?
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

3. To go beyond; excel; surpass.

A maid that paragons description.
Shak., Othello, II. 1. 62.

II. *intrans.* To compare; pretend to comparison or equality.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature paragon with her.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. 9. (Latham.)

paragone (par-a-gō'ne), *n.* [It.: see *paragon*.]

1. A touchstone—that is, stone of comparison.—2. The black marble of Bergamo: so called on account of the excellence of the polish it receives.

paragonite (par'a-gon-it), *n.* [*< paragon* + *-ite*.] A kind of mica, analogous to muscovite in composition, but containing sodium in place of potassium: it is characteristic of the paragonite-schist of the Alps.

paragonite-schist (par'a-gon-it-shist'), *n.* Mica-schist in which a hydrous soda variety of mica, called paragonite, takes the place of muscovite, the most common micaceous constituent of that rock.

paragonizer (par'a-gon-iz), *v. t.* [= Sp. *paragonizar*; as *paragon* + *-ize*.] To compare; paragon.

Faire women whose excellence is discovered by paragonizing or setting one to another, which moved the zealous Poet, speaking of the mayden Queene, to call her the paragon of Queens.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 195.

paragram (par'a-gram), *n.* [*< LL. paragramma, < Gr. παράγραμμα, that which one writes beside, < παραγράφω, write beside: see paragraph.*] A play upon words; a pun.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetoric, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragramma*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrammatist (par-a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< LL. paragramma(-t)* (see *paragram*) + *-ist*.] A punster.

A country school-master of my acquaintance told me once that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrantine (par-a-gran'din), *n.* [*< ML. parare, guard against, parry (see paré, and cf. parasol), + L. grando (grandin-), hail: see grandinous.*] An apparatus intended to prevent the occurrence of hail-storms. It consists of an adaptation of the lightning-rod raised in various ways above the field or garden which it is desired to protect, and was supposed to prevent the formation of hailstones by attracting and conducting to earth the free electricity to which they might owe their origin. It is now considered to be ineffective, or of but little effect. Also called *paragrel*.

paragraph (par'a-gráf), *n.* [Early mod. *E. paragraffe*, < ME. *paragraf*, *paragraffe*, also *paraf*, *paraffe* (see *paraph*), also *paragraffe*, *pylcrasfe*, *pylcrasfe* (whence *pylerow*, *q. v.*), < OF. *paragraphe* (also *paraphe*, etc.), *F. paragraphe* = Sp. *parágrafo*, *párrafo* = Pg. *parágrafo* = It. *paragrafo*, *parafo*, < ML. *paragrophus*, < Gr. *παράγραφος*, a line drawn in the margin, also, like *παράγραφω*, a marginal note, a paragraph, a brief summary, an exception, demurrer, < *παράγραφω*, write beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. A distinct part of a discourse or writing relating to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or of many sentences: in this sense the word does not necessarily imply the division defined below.

This large *paragraph* of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. 11.

2. A division of written or printed matter, usually formed by beginning on a new line, and by leaving a small blank space before the first letter.

It will be noticed also that Sommallus divided the chapters of "The Imitation of Christ" into *paragraphs*, which many translators have followed; and since his time the *paragraphs* have been further divided into verses, as they now appear in the more modern editions.

The Academy, June 15, 1880, p. 407.

3. A short passage; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—4. A character having the form ¶, used to mark or (in manuscript for the press or in proof) to give direction for the beginning of a new paragraph, or as a mark of reference. This character is a reversed P, the initial letter of *paragraph*. Abbreviated *par.*—**Hanging paragraph.** See *hanging*, under *indentation*.—**Paragraph** (par'a-gráf), *r. t.* [*< paragraph, n.*] 1. To form into or write in paragraphs.—2. To mention or speak of in a paragraph; specifically, to make the subject of a paragraph or brief notice in a newspaper.

I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and *paragraphed* in the newspapers.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 2.

3. Same as *paraph*.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment.
 Evelyn, State of France.

paraphraser (par'a-gráf-ēr), *n.* One who writes paragraphs for or as if for newspapers; a paraphraphist.

[He] asserts that his poetry will be read when Shakespeare is forgotten. "Possibly, but not before," remarks a *paraphraser*.
The Literary Era, II. 160.

paraphrasia (par-a-gráf'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράφρασις*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

paraphraphic (par-a-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< paragraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by division into paragraphs; exhibiting frequent breaks in writing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paragraph or brief notice; consisting of paragraphs also, writing or contributing paragraphs.

No style of newspaper writing is more liable to abuse than the *paraphraphic*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Howles, II. 358.

paraphraphical (par-a-gráf'i-kāl), *a.* [*< paraphraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphraphic*.

I am very *paraphraphical*, and, you see, have nothing to say.
Walpole, Letters, II. 184.

paraphraphically (par-a-gráf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* By or with paragraphs; in paragraphs.

paraphraphist (par'a-gráf-ist), *n.* [*< paragraph* + *-ist*.] One who writes paragraphs; a para-

grapher; specifically, one who writes paragraphs for newspapers.

Any paragraphist in the newspapers.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

paragraphical (par'-a-gra-fis'-ti-kal), *a.* [*paragraphist* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *paragraphic*. Beau. and Fl.

Pará grass. 1. A forage-grass of warm climates, *Panicum barbinode*, producing abundantly and of good quality: so named from Pará in Brazil.—2. A commercial name of the piassava fiber.

paragrelle (par'-a-grél), *n.* [*F. *paragrelle*, *parer* (< *ML. parare*), guard against, parry, + *grêle*, hail.] Same as *paragrandine*.

Paraguayan (par'-a-gwā-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Paraguay* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay, a republic of South America, lying to the west of Brazil, and north and east of the Argentine Republic.

Paraguay tea. See *tea*.

paraheliotropic (par'-a-hē-li-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [*paraheliotropism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting paraheliotropism.

The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep. If thought advisable, they might be called *paraheliotropic*. Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 419.

paraheliotropism (par'-a-hē-li-ō-t'rō-pizm), *n.* [*Gr. παρά*, about, + *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τρέπειν*, turn, *τροπή*, a turning.] In bot., the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves: a modification of diatheliotropism. See the quotation under *paraheliotropic*.

The so-called Diurnal Sleep of Leaves, or *Paraheliotropism*. Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 445.

Parahippus (par'-a-hip'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct solidungulate perissodactyl quadrupeds, based by Leidy in 1858 upon North American remains of Pliocene age, belonging to the family *Anchitheriidae*. The animal was a sort of horse with some tapiroid affinities.

parahypnosis (par'-a-hip-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*. Cf. *hypnosis*.] Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism.

parala (pa-rī'bi), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian plant, *Simarouba versicolor*, whose extremely bitter bark is used in powder against insect vermin and in infusion as a cure for snake-bites, and, together with the fruit, is employed as an anthelmintic.

parallet, *v.* and *n.* See *parall*.

parakanthosis (par'-ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *κανθα*, a thorn, + *-osis*.] Abnormal growth of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, as in cancer of the skin.

parakeet, *n.* See *parakeet*.

parakeratosis (par'-a-ker-a-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. keratosis*.] Any disease of the skin characterized by abnormal quality of the horny layer.

parakinesis, **parakinesia** (par'-a-ki-nē'sis, -si-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Disordered motor function.

paralactic (par'-a-lak'tik), *a.* [*Gr. παρά*, beside, + *E. lactic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Paralactic acid**, a modification of ordinary or fermentation lactic acid, having the same chemical composition and structure, but different in being optically active as well as in its salts. It is found in various juices of the body. Also called *sarcotactic acid*.

paralalia (par'-a-lā'i-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *λαλία*, talk, chat: see *lallation*.] Disorder of articulation so that one sound is given for another, as *l* for *r*.

paraldehyde (pa-ral'dē-hid), *n.* [*Gr. παρά*, beside, + *E. aldehyde*.] A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor and taste, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

paralepsis, *n.* See *paralepsis*.

paralepidid (par'-a-lep'i-did), *n.* One of the *Paralepididae*.

Paralepididae (par'-a-le-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Paralepis* (-lepid-) + *-idae*.] A family of inious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Paralepis*, with elongate body covered with cycloid scales, long head, deep mouth, slender maxillaries closely adherent to the premaxillaries, short dorsal fin at about the middle of the body, and an adipose fin. The family contains 6 or 7 species.

cies, inhabiting rather deep water. Also *Paralepidina*, as a group of *Scopelidae*.

paralepidoid (par'-a-lep'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [*paralepidid* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the genus *Paralepis*; belonging to the *Paralepididae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Paralepididae*.

Paralepis (pa-ral'e-pis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Paralepididae*.

paralepsis, **paralepsy** (par'-a-lep-sis, -si), *n.* See *paralepsis*.

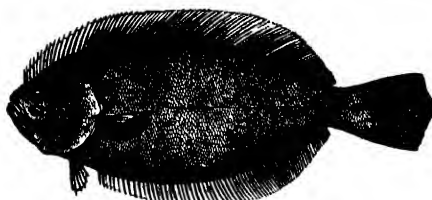
paralexia (par'-a-lek'si-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *λέξις*, speech, < *λέγω*, speak.] Morbid misapprehension of the meaning of written or printed words.

paralgnesia (par-al-jō'si-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀλγος*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain, < *ἀλγος*, pain.] 1. Disordered sense of pain in a part, as when peculiar feelings of local distress follow stimulation.—2. Hypalgnesia.

paralgia (pa-ral'ji-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Same as *paralgnesia*.

paralian (pa-rā'li-an), *n.* [*L. paralius*, < *Gr. παράλιος*, also *παράλιος*, by or near the sea, naval, marine, littoral, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἄλς*, the sea.] A dweller near the sea. Smart. [Rare.]

Paralichthys (par'-a-lik'this), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παράλιος*, by or in the sea (see *paralian*), + *ἰχθίς*, fish.] A genus of pleuronectoid fishes, related to the halibut. It has the lateral line strongly arched in front, the dorsal beginning in front of the eye, scales



Paralichthys dentatus.

weakly ciliated, and some of the teeth enlarged. It contains a number of species in the American and Asiatic seas, among which are some highly esteemed food-fishes, such as the bastard or Monterey halibut (*P. californicus*), the plaice or summer flounder of New York (*P. dentatus*), and the southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*). See *halibut*, and cut under *flounder*.

paralinin (pa-ral'i-nin), *n.* Nucleoplasm. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

paralipomena (par'-a-li-pom'e-nā), *n. pl.* [= *F. paralipomenes*, *pl.* formerly in *E. paralipomenon* = *Sp. paralipomenon* = *It. paralipomenon*, *paralipomenon*, after the *LL. gen. pl.*, < *LL. paralipomena* (in *gen. pl. paralipomenon*, in *liber primus* or *secundus paralipomenon*), < (*Gr. παράλιπονμα*, things omitted, omissions (*τὸ βιβλίον τῶν παραλειπομένων*, the book of things omitted), *ppr. pass.* of *παράλειπον*, pass over, omit: see *paralepsis*.] Things omitted; collectively, a supplement containing things omitted in a preceding work; a collection of omitted passages. Those books of the Bible called First and Second Chronicles are also called *Paralipomena*, formerly *Paralipomenon* (a genitive form, see above).

And as it is rehearsed in *Paralipomenon* (marg. lib 1, cap. 10): One cause of his fall was for lack of trust in God.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1578), fol. 42.

The fragment given in the *paralipomena* to Faust, entitled *Landstrasse*, where Mephistopheles casts down his eyes and hurries past a cross by the wayside, follows, a hint of the later revelation of his character.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 486.

paralepsis (par'-a-lip'sis), *n.* [Also *paraleipsis* and *paralepsis* (also *paralepsy* = *F. paralipse* = *Pg. paralepsis* = *It. paralepsi*, *paralepsi*, *paralepsi*), < *NL. paralepsis*, < (*Gr. παράλειψις*, a passing over, < *παράλειπον*, leave on one side, omit, < *παρά*, beside, + *λείπω*, leave.) A pretended or suggested omission for rhetorical effect, usually introduced by "I say nothing of," "not to mention," or the like.

parallactic (par'-a-lak'tik), *a.* [= *F. parallactique* = *Sp. parallactico* = *Pg. parallactico* = *It. parallattico*, < (*Gr. παράλλακτικός*, of or for the parallax, < *Gr. παράλλαξις*, parallax: see *parallax*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parallax.

Thomas Digrey and John Bey, gentlemen and mathematicians amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine that it [a new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestial, not in the elementary region.

Holland, tr. of Camden (Elizabeth, an. 1572)

Parallactic angle. (a) The angle whose vertex is at any object observed while its legs pass through a mean and an extremely removed station of observation: parallax. (b) The angle between the vertical circle and the declina-

tion circle of a star.—**Parallactic ellipse**, the ellipse which a star appears to describe annually in consequence of the earth's revolution around the sun, and by virtue of parallax.—**Parallactic inequality**, an inequality in the moon's motion dependent upon the solar parallax at the moon. Its period is one synodical revolution, or 29.53 days, being double that of the variation, which it thus alternately increases and diminishes. The maximum effect on the longitude is 122".—**Parallactic instrument**, in astron., an equatorial instrument.—**Parallactic rules**, an ancient astronomical instrument for measuring the zenith-distance of a star.—**Parallactic unit**, the distance of a star whose parallax is 1", being 206,265 times the distance of the sun from the earth.

parallactical (par'-a-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [*parallactic* + *-al*.] Same as *parallactic*.

parallax (par'-a-laks), *n.* [= *F. parallaxe* = *Sp. paralaje*, *paralajis* = *Pg. parallaxe* = *It. parallasse*, < (*Gr. παράλλαξις*, alternation, parallax, < *παράλλασιν*, make things alternate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἀλ-λῶς*, another.) 1. An apparent displacement of an object observed, due to real displacement of the observer, so that the direction of the former with reference to the latter is changed.

In the cut, the angle BCD, being the semidiameter of AB as seen from C, is the parallax of C as seen from B. In astronomy, parallax is due either to our daily motion round the center of the earth, or to our yearly motion round the sun. Parallax is observed, also, when the head is moved before two images or other objects in the region of distinct vision and at unequal distances. There is also an effect of parallax when we alternately shut one eye and open the other.

2. In optics, an apparent shifting of the spider-lines in a telescope-reticle as the eye is moved before the eyepiece: it is due to the non-coincidence of the threads with the focal plane of the object-glass.—**Angle of parallax**, in *physiological optics*, the angle which the visual axes form at their point of meeting. This angle becomes greater the nearer the point of fixation.—**Annual parallax**, the displacement of a star owing to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun.—**Diurnal parallax**, the displacement of a body owing to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth.—**Horizontal parallax**, the diurnal parallax of a star upon the horizon. The horizontal parallax is equal to the semidiameter of the earth as seen from the star.—**Parallax of altitude**, the angular amount by which the altitude of the moon or other heavenly body is less on account of parallax.

parallel (par'-a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. parallele*, *F. parallèle* = *Sp. paralelo* = *Pg. paralelo* = *It. parallelo*, *parallelo*, < *L. parallelus*, *parallelus*, < (*Gr. παράλληλος*, beside one another, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλήλως*, gen., etc. (found only in oblique cases of dual and plural), one another, a reduplicated form, < *ἄλλος*, another, + *ἄλλος*, another.) I. *a.* 1. In geom., of lines (according to Euclid in his definition of parallel straight lines), lying in the same plane but never meeting however far they may be produced in either direction; of planes, never meeting however far they may be produced; in modern geometry, intersecting at infinity. The definition of Euclid is the traditional one; but the modern definition has three logical advantages: first, it is not, like the Euclidean definition, a negative one; second, it makes one conception applicable equally to parallel lines and parallel planes; and third, it is a statement which, whether literally true or not, must be admitted in form for the sake of the important generalizations which result from it.

2. Having the same direction, tendency, or course.

How am I then a villain
To counsel Cassio to this parallel course,
Directly to his good? Shaks., *Othello*, ii. 3. 355.

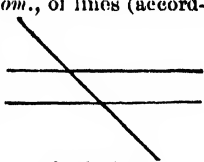
3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts: as, a *parallel case*; *parallel passages* in the Evangelists.

He [the apostle Paul] goes up and down preaching the Gospel in a sphere as large as his mind was, and with a zeal only parallel with his former fury. Stillington, *Sermons*, I. iv.

4. In music: (a) Of two voice-parts, progressing so that the interval between them remains the same. Such progression is called *parallel motion*, and the intervals by which the two parts are separated are called *parallel intervals*. When the interval is a unison, an octave, or a perfect fifth, the progression is regarded as faulty; such progressions are called *parallel unisons*, *octaves*, or *fifths*, or simply *parallel* or *consecutive*. Parallel thirds and sixths are correct, and pleasing when not too long continued. Parallel seconds and sevenths are rare, and usually objectionable. (b) Of tonalities, same as *relative*.—5. In entom., parallel-sided: as, *parallel elytra*, wings, etc.—**Parallel bars**, *battle*,



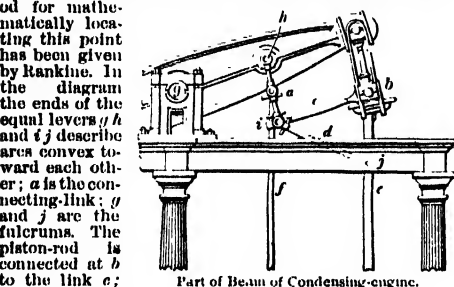
Parallax



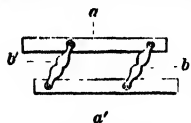
Parallel Lines.

Two lines in a plane are cut by a third, making the sum of the interior angles on one side two right angles.

brake-hanger. See *barl*, etc.—**Parallel circles on a sphere,** circles whose planes are parallel.—**Parallel circuit,** an electrical conductor joining two points which are also connected by another conductor, to which the first is then said to be parallel.—**Parallel coping,** in *building*, coping of equal thickness throughout: used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, etc.—**Parallel curves and surfaces,** those curves and surfaces which have the same normals, and are therefore everywhere equidistant.—**Parallel extinction.** See *extinction*, 3.—**Parallel file.** See *file*.—**Parallel fissure or sulcus,** the superior temporal fissure, parallel to the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Parallel forces,** forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—**Parallel hemihedrisms.** See *hemihedrisms*.—**Parallel intervals.** Same as *consecutive intervals* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Parallel key, knife, lathe.** See the nouns.—**Parallel lines.** (a) Defined by Euclid as "straight lines which are in the same plane and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet." (b) *Milit.*, same as *parallels*. See II, 5.—**Parallel motion.** (a) A contrivance for converting reciprocating circular motion into rectilinear reciprocating motion by the use of link-work. The ordinary parallel motion, that of Watt, fulfills its function to a close degree of approximation, but not exactly. It is designed to cause the piston-rod in imparting motion to, and the pump rod in taking motion from, the oscillating beam of a steam-engine, to move respectively in very nearly right lines, and is sufficiently perfect for all practical purposes. It depends upon the principle that when the ends of two levers connected by a link oscillate on different centers in the same vertical plane, describing arcs convex toward each other, there is some point in the connecting-link that must move in nearly a right line. The position of this point depends upon the lengths of the levers and the relative positions of their fulcrums. A method for mathematically locating this point has been given by Rankine. In the diagram the ends of the equal levers *g* *h* and *i* *j* describe arcs convex toward each other; *a* is the connecting-link; *g* and *j* are the fulcrums. The piston-rod is connected at *b* to the link *a*; and when the levers are caused to oscillate, one end of the link *a* is drawn to the right, while the other is moved to the left, causing the point of connection, and also the pump-rod *f* and piston-rod *e*, to move in nearly right lines. The first exact parallel motion discovered, after immense labor by many mathematicians, was Peaucellier's cell. (See *cell*.) The simplest is the Kempe-Sylvester parallel motion. (b) In *music*. See *motion*.—**Parallel perspective, rod** etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel roads,** benches or terraces on hill-slopes, indicating former levels at which the water stood in the valley beneath at a time when this was occupied by a lake, or a lake-like expansion of a river. The phrase *parallel roads* is chiefly used with reference to the so-called Parallel Roads of Glen Roy in Scotland, in regard to which there has been much discussion among geologists. See *terrace*.—**Parallel rulers,** an instrument for plotting courses on a chart, or for drawing parallel lines for other purposes. It consists of two rulers connected by cross-bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers may be increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel.—**Parallel sailing, sphere**, etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel sulcus.** See *parallel fissure*.



Part of Beam of Condensing-engine.



Parallel Rulers

aa', rulers; *bb'*, bars pivoted to the rulers. The centers of the pivots, being equidistant in *b* and *b'*, the rulers will therefore be parallel to each other in any position of the bars.

lines, so that while the distance between the two rulers may be increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel.—**Parallel sailing, sphere**, etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel sulcus.** See *parallel fissure*.

II. n. 1. A line parallel to another line.

That's done, as near as the extremest ends
Of *parallels*, as like as Vulcan and his wife.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 168.

Lines that from their parallel decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.

Garth, *Dispensary*, iv. 180.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Molvre, without rule or line!

Pope, *Essay on Man*, III. 103.

2. The intersection of a sphere by a plane perpendicular to its axis: such intersections of the terrestrial sphere are parallels of latitude, and are commonly represented on maps by lines drawn to every five or ten degrees (or less distances) between the equator and the poles. See *latitude*, 4.—3. Comparison made by placing things side by side; as, to draw a parallel between two characters.

No high-strain'd *Parallel* was made but thus,
As good, or brave, as Aphrodite.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 55.
All *parallels* exactly run.

Swift.

He runs a labour'd parallel between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue: one is more this, the other more that.

Carlyle, *Taylor's Survey of German Poetry* (*Essays*, III. 315).

4. A thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

She is the abstract of all excellence,
And scorns a parallel.

Fletcher (and *Massinger*), *Lovers' Progress*, III. 3.

In Britain where was he

That could stand up his parallel?

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4. 54.

The nearest *parallels* [to the conquest of Britain] that I can find are the Hebrew conquest of Canaan and the Saram conquest of Africa.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 127.

5. *Milit.*, a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.—6. In *printing*, a mark of reference in a printed text, thus ||, used to direct attention to a marginal note or a foot-note.—7. In *music*. See I., 4.—In parallel, a method of connecting electric batteries or dynamos in which all of the positive poles are joined to one extremity of the circuit-wire, and all of the negative to the other. (See *battery*.) The connection is said to be in series when the positive pole of one cell or machine is joined to the negative of the next.—**Mundane parallel, in astron.**, situation at equal distances from the meridian.—**Parallels of altitude, in astron.**, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon. Also called *almucantars*.—**Parallels of declination**, small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.—**Theory of parallels**, the geometrical discussion of the number of lines which can be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line, with other kindred matters. The fifth postulate (in some modern editions the eleventh axiom) of Euclid reads, "And if a right line incident upon two right lines make the two interior angles on the same side less in sum than two right angles, then those two right lines will meet on the side on which the angles are less than two right angles if produced to infinity." This proposition being much more complicated than any other assumed by Euclid without proof, a great number of attempts were made by mathematicians to demonstrate it. Finally, it was conclusively shown, as Gauss expressed it, that we have no reason to believe that the celebrated postulate is more than approximately true. There are thus three possible systems of geometry, the Euclidean and two non-Euclidean systems, according as it is assumed that there can be drawn through any given point, parallel to any given line, only one line, two real lines, or two imaginary lines.—**Zodiacal parallel, in astron.**, the situation of two planets at the same distance from the equator.

parallel (par'a-lél), v.; pret. and pp. *paralleled* or *parallelled*, ppr. *paralleling* or *parallelizing*. [*parallel*, a.] I. *trans.* 1. To place in a position parallel to something else; make parallel.

The needle . . . doth parallel and place itself upon the true meridian.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 2.

2. To make conformable to something else; make the same or closely similar in many or all essential particulars.

His life is *paralleled*

Even with the stroke and line of his great justice.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 82.

3. To match; equal; rival.

For rapes and ravishments he *parallels* Nessus.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 281.

He *parallels*

Strong sinewed Sampson, or, indeed, excels.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Those distinct feelings which can be remembered and examined by reflection are *paralleled* by changes in a portion of the brain only.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 82.

4. To show or furnish an equal to, or an equivalent for.

Well may we fight for her whom, we know well,

The world's large spaces cannot parallel.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 162.

5. To compare.

I thought once . . .

To have *paralleled* him with great Alexander.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, I. 1.

I *paralleled* more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what which supported the tortoise.

Locke.

6. To take a course parallel with. [Recent.]

Another railroad has *paralleled* the Nickel Plate, which has *paralleled* the Lake Shore.

New York Tribune, March 23, 1884.

II. *intrans.* To be like or equal; agree.

Sound *parallel*eth in many other things with the sight.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

parallelable (par'a-lél-a-bl), a. [*parallel* + *-able*.] Capable of being paralleled. [Rare.]

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage as is not parallelable in all the world beside.

Ep. Hall, *Remains*, p. 277. (*Latham*.)

parallelepiped (par-a-lél-e-píp'e-dal or -pí'ped), n. [Commonly, but erroneously, *parallelopipe*; = F. *parallelepède* = Sp. *parallelepípedo*, *parallelopipe* = Pg. *parallelopipe* = It. *parallelopipe*, *parallelepípedo*, < ML. *parallelepípedum*, NL. also *parallelepípedon*, < Gr. *παράλληλος*, *πῆδον*, < *παράλληλος*, parallel (see *parallel*), + *πέδον*, a plane surface, neut. of *πέδιος*, on the ground, < *πί*, on, + *πῆδον*, ground.] A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

parallelepipedal (par-a-lél-e-píp'e-dal or -pí'pe-dal), a. [Also, erroneously, *parallelopipe*-dal; < *parallel* + *-al*.] Having the form of a parallelepiped.

parallelepipedon (par-a-lél-e-píp'e-don or -pí'pe-don), n. Same as *parallelepiped*.

parallelepipedonal (par-a-lél-e-píp'e-don-al or -pí'pe-don-al), a. [*parallellepípedon* + *-al*.] Same as *parallelepipedal*.

parallelennerved (par'a-lél-i-nérvd), a. [*L. parallelus*, parallel, + *nervus*, nerve; see *nerve*.] Same as *parallel-nerved*.

parallelism (par'a-lél-izm), n. [= F. *parallelisme* = Sp. *parallelismo* = Pg. *It. parallelismo*, < MGr. *παράλληλίσμος*, a comparing of parallels, < *παράλληλίζεν*, place side by side: see *parallelize*.] 1. A parallel position, in any sense of the word *parallel*.

The fissures . . . were produced with such irresistible force as to preserve their linear character and *parallelism* through rocks of the most diverse nature.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 24.

2. The retention by a moving line of positions parallel to one another.—3. Analogy.

Now science and philosophy recognize the *parallelism* the approximation, the unity of the two [Spirit and Matter].

Emerson, in *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 419.

Fortunately, literary *parallelism* is not synonymous with literary plagiarism.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 65.

Specifically.—4. The correspondence resulting from the repetition of the same sentiment or imagery, sense, or grammatical construction: a marked feature of Hebrew poetry.

Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke.

Paley, *Evidences of Christianity*, I. 8.

5. A parallel or comparison.

To draw a *parallelism* between that ancient and this more modern nothing.

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xv.

parallelistic (par'a-lél-is'tik), a. [*parallel* + *-istic*.] Of the nature of or involving parallelism; like, but not plagiaristic.

parallelivenose (par-a-lél-i-vé'nōs), a. [*L. parallelus*, parallel, + *vena*, vein; see *venose*. In *entom.*, same as *parallel-veined*.]

parallelize (par'a-lél-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *parallelized*, ppr. *parallelizing*. [= Sp. *parallelizar*, < MGr. *παράλληλίζεν*, place side by side, Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel; see *parallel*.] To render parallel; place side by side for comparison arrange in parallel columns or positions.

Of lesser grades, the series among *Lucertilla* of Acrotonta and Iguania, *parallelized* by Duméril and Bibron and of Teide and *Lucertilla*, compared by Wiegmann.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 91.

parallelless (par'a-lél-less), a. [*parallel* + *-less*.] Without a parallel; peerless. [Rare.]

Is she not *parallelless*? Is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?

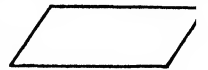
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, III.

parallelly (par'a-lél-li), adv. In a parallel manner; as a parallel or as parallels; in a corresponding manner; concordantly.

parallel-nerved (par'a-lél-nérvd), a. In bot. having the nerves parallel, as many leaves. Also *parallel-veined*.

parallelogram (par-a-lél-ō-grām), n. [*Gk. παράλληλος*, parallel, + *-δρομος*, < *δρομεν*, run. See *narration*.]

parallelogram (par-a-lél-ō-grām), n. [*OF. parallelogramme*, F. *parallelogramme* = Sp. *parallelogramo* = Pg. *parallelogrammo*, *paralellogrammo*, *paralellogrammo* = It. *paralellogrammo*, *paralelogrammo*, < L. *parallelogrammum*, < Gr. *παράλληλος*, a parallelogram, neut. of *παράλληλος*, bounded by parallel lines, < *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *γράμμα*, line; see *parallel* and *gram*.] 1. In geom. a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.—2. A pantograph.



Parallelogram.

I had most infinite pleasure . . . with his shewing in the use of the *Parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little, from a great, a most neat map of England.

Pepys, *Diary*, IV. 6.

Complement of a parallelogram. See *complement*.

Parallelogram of forces. See *force*.

parallelogrammatic (par-a-lél-ō-gra-mat'ik), a. [= F. *parallelogrammatique* = Pg. *parallellogrammatico*; as *parallelogram* + *-atic*.] 1. (or relating to a parallelogram.—2. Having the shape of a parallelogram: as, a *parallelogrammatic* mark.

parallelogrammatical (par-a-lél-ō-gra-mat'ik), a. [*parallellogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *parallelogrammatic*.

parallelogrammic (par-a-lél-ō-gra-m'ik), a. [*parallellogram* + *-ic*.] Having the form of a parallelogram.

parallelagrammatical (par-a-lel-ō-gram'i-kal), *a.* [*< parallelagrammic + -al.*] Same as *parallelagrammic*.

The table being *parallelagrammatical* and very narrow.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

parallelometer (par-a-le-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. παράλληλος, parallel, + μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument or apparatus for determining parallelism. The gravity parallelometer of Brashear is used for determining the deviation from parallelism of the opposite sides of a glass plate. The plate is supported upon three steel points, and a pendulum above, properly supported, serves as the plate is turned to show the thinnest part of the plate, and further to determine the error to be corrected for different parts of it.

paralleliped, *n.* See *parallelepiped*.
parallelipedal, *a.* Same as *parallelepipedal*.
parallelipedon, *n.* Same as *parallelepiped*.
parallel-veined (par'a-lei-vānd), *a.* 1. In bot., same as *parallel-nerved*.—2. In entom., having the longitudinal veins distinct and more or less parallel: said of the wings of insects, as in the *Lepidoptera*: opposed to *net-veined*.

paralogical (par-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< paralog-y + -ic-al.*] Characterized by paralogism or incorrect reasoning; illogical. *Sir T. Browne.*

paralogise, *v. i.* See *paralogize*.

paralogism (pa-ral'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< F. paralogisme = Sp. lg. It. paralogismo, < ML. *paralogismus, < Gr. παραλογισμός, false reasoning, < παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely, < παρὰ, beside, + λογίζεσθαι, reason, < λόγος, discourse, reason: see Logos. Cf. paralogy.*] In logic, fallacious argument or false reasoning; reasoning which is false in form—that is, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

A *paralogism* not admissible—a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

The *Paralogism* (paralogismus) is properly a syllogism of whose falsehood the employer is not himself conscious; the Sophism (sophisma, captio, cavillatio) is properly a false syllogism fabricated and employed for the purpose of deceiving others. The term *Fallacy* may be applied indifferently in either sense.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xlii.

Transcendental paralogism, in Kantian philos., a logical error into which the human reason naturally falls, especially with reference to the substantiality, simplicity, and personal identity of the soul, and its relation to the body, but which can be exposed by the careful use of the formal logic. = *Syn.* See *apophism*.

paralogize (pa-ral'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paralogized*, *pp.* *paralogizing*. [= *Sp. paralogizar = Pg. paralogisar = It. paralogizzare. < Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely: see paralogism.*] To reason falsely. Also *paralogise*.

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the rains to my pen, and run astray thoroughout all the coast-towns of England, . . . and commented and paralogized on their condition in the present and in the preter tense.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153). (Davies.)

paralogy (pa-ral'ō-jī), *n.* [*< LGr. παραλογία, an excuse, subterfuge, a fallacy, < Gr. παράλογος, beyond reason, unreasonable, < παρὰ, beside, beyond, + λόγος, reason: see Logos. Cf. paralogism, paralogize.*] False reasoning; paralogism.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam we quietly believe: but that he must needs be so is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 3.

paralysant, *paralysation*, etc. See *paralyzant*, etc.

paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [= *F. paralysie, OF. paralisis, etc. > ME. paralisis, parless, paresic: see palsy.*] = *Sp. perlesia, paralisis = Pg. paralisia = It. paralisi, paralasia, < L. paralysis, < Gr. παράλυσις, palsy, < παραλύειν, disable on one side, < παρὰ, beside, + λύειν, loosen.* 1. The impairment of the normal capacity of the nervous system for bringing into action one or more active organs, muscular or glandular, or for receiving impressions along one or more sensory paths. Motor paralysis is called *akinesia*, sensory paralysis *anesthesia*. When the peripheral organ is the seat of gross destructive disease the term *paralysis* is not employed, but it is used for finer changes which set these organs out of action, as in some cases of muscular paralysis. Paralysis of one lateral side of the body is *hemiplegia*; of the lower half, *paraplegia*; and of one limb or a small part of the body, *monoplegia*. Incomplete paralysis of any part is called *paresis*.

2. Figuratively, loss of energy; loss of the power of performing regular functions; the state of being crippled, as in an emergency, or helpless amid any circumstances.

This issue is so absolutely revolutionary of the normal relations between labor and capital that it has naturally produced a partial *paralysis* of business.

N. A. Rev., CXIII. 598.

The conflict of many races, and the *paralysis* of all government that followed the fall of the empire, made force everywhere dominant, and petty wars incessant.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 265.

Acute ascending (or descending) paralysis. See *Landry's paralysis*.—**Acute spinal paralysis**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis*.—**Alcoholic paralysis**, neuritis from the use of alcohol.—**Alternate paralysis**, paralysis in which the face is affected on one side and the limbs on the other. See *crossed paralysis*.—**Anterior bulbar paralysis.** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva*.—**Atrophic paralysis**, paralysis involving marked muscular atrophy; specifically, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Atrophic spinal paralysis**, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Bell's paralysis**, motor paralysis of the face, due to injury of the facial nerve. Compare *facial paralysis*.—**Brown-Sequard's paralysis**, paralysis produced by a lesion destroying one half of the spinal cord at some level, and producing a hemiparesis below the lesion on the same side and a hemianesthesia on the opposite side.—**Bulbar paralysis**, paralysis due to lesion of the oblongata. See *progressive bulbar paralysis*, below.—**Cerebral paralysis.** (a) Paralysis from a cerebral lesion. (b) Paralysis due to an encephalic lesion.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex.—**Crossed paralysis**, paralysis where a single lesion produces paralysis on the two sides of the body in different parts; alternate paralysis: also applied to cases where there is akinesia on one side and anesthesia on the other.—**Direct paralysis**, paralysis on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion.—**Divers' paralysis**, paralysis, mostly paraplegia, developed in divers after coming from an atmosphere of high pressure. See *caisson disease*.—**Duchenne's paralysis.** (a) Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis*. (b) Muscular pseudohypertrophy.—**Emotive paralysis.** Same as *hysterical paralysis*.—**Erb's paralysis** (named from W. Erb, a German neurologist, born 1840), paralysis of muscles mostly of the upper arm and shoulder, due to lesion of the upper part of the brachial plexus.—**Essential paralysis**, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Essential paralysis of childhood**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis*.—**Facial paralysis**, paralysis of the muscles of the face; especially, Bell's paralysis, or that due to a lesion of the fibers of the facial nerve.—**General paralysis**, dementia paralytica.—**Hysterical paralysis**, paralysis without demonstrable anatomical lesion, occurring in hysterical subjects, and due to causes similar to those of the other hysterical symptoms.—**Infantile paralysis**, anterior poliomyelitis in a child. See *poliomyelitis*.—**Infantile spastic paralysis**, paralysis in children in which there is more or less tonic spasm of the muscles involved and increased tendon-reflexes. It is due to a lesion above the anterior cornual region, and is usually cerebral.—**Landry's paralysis**, an acute progressive paralysis, usually attacking the legs first and then the arms, but sometimes descending, affecting most frequently males in middle life, and fatal in a majority of well-marked cases, without known anatomical lesion. Also called *acute ascending (or descending) paralysis*.—**Myosclerotic paralysis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis*.—**Nuclear paralysis**, paralysis dependent on lesion of the nuclei of origin of motor nerves, as of those of the eye.—**Obstetrical paralysis**, paralysis of the infant from injuries received during delivery.—**Paralysis agitans**, a neurosis presenting in typical cases a regular tremor (continuing during rest, beginning in the hand and not involving the head), muscular rigidity and weakness, a peculiar slowness of voluntary movement, and a mask-like immobility of countenance. It occurs in middle life and later, and is very chronic and progressive. It is different from senile tremor, but intermediate cases occur. Also called *shaking or trembling palsy* and *Parkinson's disease*.—**Paralysis festinans**, a phase of paralysis agitans in which the patient hurries forward as if seeking to recover his center of gravity. Also called *festination and propulsion*.—**Paralysis glosso-labio-laryngea.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis*.—**Paralysis glosso-labio-pharyngea cerebri.** Same as *pseudobulbar paralysis*.—**Paralysis notarius**, writers' cramp.—**Paralysis of convergence**, inability to converge the eyes, though the internal recti act normally except for this purpose.—**Paralysis scrobutica**, pellagra.—**Post-convulsive paralysis**, paralysis following spasm, consequent on exhaustion of the nerve-centers.—**Progressive bulbar paralysis**, paralysis of the tongue, lips, lower face, and larynx, with progressive atrophy of the nuclei of the nerves innervating these parts, resembling progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *paralysis glosso-labio-laryngea*, *Duchenne's paralysis*, and *poliomyelitis inferior*.—**Progressive paralysis**, dementia paralytica.—**Pseudobulbar paralysis**, paralysis affecting the muscular region concerned in progressive bulbar paralysis, but dependent on a cerebral lesion or lesions.—**Pseudogeneral paralysis**, a morbid condition somewhat resembling dementia paralytica, but distinct from it, produced in many cases by chronic intoxications, as with alcohol, lead, syphilis, etc.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis**, a rare paralysis beginning in early life, progressing through years to a fatal ending, and characterized by atrophy of muscular fibers, affecting various muscles of the body, and in certain of them combined with hypertrophy of their connective and fatty tissues so that the bulk of such muscles may be excessive. It is more frequent in males, and is apt to run in families. Also called *muscular pseudohypertrophy*, *hypertrophic paraplegia* of *infancy*, *myosclerotic paralysis*, *progressive muscular sclerosis*, *atrophia musculorum tipomatosa*, *tipomatous myotrophy*, *tipomatosis musculorum*, *luxurians progressiva*, and *myopachosis tipomatosa*.—**Reflex paralysis**, paralysis produced by some peripheral irritation acting on the cerebrospinal centers.—**Regressive paralysis**, acute anterior poliomyelitis.—**Saturnine paralysis.** Same as *lead paralysis*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *infantile spastic paralysis*.—**Spastic spinal paralysis**, a form of progressive nervous disease marked by muscular rigidity, increased myotatic irritability, and paresis. It usually begins in the lower extremities, except in general paresis, in whom it is comparatively frequent. It has been ascribed to primary sclerosis of the pyramidal tract in the spinal cord. Also called *tetanus pseudoparaplegia*, *spastic pseudoparalysis*, and *spastic pseudoparalysis*.—**Writers' paralysis.** Same as *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *paralytik*; *< F. paralytique = Sp. paraltico, paraltico = Pg. paralytico = It. paraltico, paraltico, < L. paralyticus, < Gr. παράλυτικός, paralytic, < παραλύειν, disable on one side: see paralysis.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paralysis: as, a *paralytic* affection.—2. Affected with paralysis or palsy; palsied; so constituted as to be subject to paralysis.
get comen lody to that lede, as lazarus ful monye, . . .
foysened and *paralytik* and pynd in fyres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1095.
Nought shall it profit that the charming Fair,
Angelic, softest Work of Heav'n n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytic* Hand.
Prior, Solomon, iii.
II. *n.* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.
The *paralytic*, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle.
Cooper, Task, i. 472.

paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *a.* [*< paralytic + -al.*] Same as *paralytic*. *Boyle, Works, II. 187.*

paralyzant (par'a-li-zant), *n.* [*< paralyze + -ant.*] An agent or drug that paralyzes or induces paralysis. *Allen and Neurol., VI. 47.* Also spelled *paralysant*.

paralyzation (par'a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< paralyze + -ation.*] The act of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed. Also spelled *paralyzation*.

paralyze (par'a-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paralyzed*, *pp.* *paralyzing*. [= *F. paralyser = Pg. paralisar, paralyze*; from the noun: see *paralysis*. Cf. *analyze, < analysis.*] 1. To affect with paralysis.—2. To render helpless, useless, or ineffective, as if by paralysis; deaden the action or power of in any way: as, the sight *paralyzed* him with fear.

Doubt, which *paralyzes* action, is of the essence of thought.
H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 88.
Also spelled *paralyse*.

paralyzer (par'a-li-zēr), *n.* One who or that which paralyzes, or induces paralysis. Also spelled *paralyser*.
Alcohol, while a universal *paralyzer*, really distracts the nervous capacities in their mutual relations.
Allen and Neurol., X. 376.

Paramacide, *paramacine*, etc. See *Paramacida*, etc.

paramagnetic (par'a-mag-net'ik), *a.* [= *F. paramagnétique*; as *Gr. παρὰ, beside, + E. magnetic.*] Assuming, when freely suspended between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, a position in a line from one pole to the other; magnetic in contradistinction to diamagnetic. See *diamagnetism*.

Iron and similar bodies which are attracted by the magnet are called *ferro-magnetic*, or sometimes *Paramagnetic*. Substances which are repelled are called *Diamagnetic*. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 14.*

paramagnetically (par'a-mag-net'ik-i), *adv.* In a paramagnetic manner; in accordance with paramagnetism.

paramagnetism (par'a-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [= *F. paramagnétisme*; as *Gr. παρὰ, beside, + E. magnetism.*] The phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic substances. See *diamagnetism*.

paramastoid (par'a-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + E. mastoid.*] I. *a.* Situated near the mastoid; noting certain cranial processes more frequently called *paroccipital*.

II. *n.* A paramastoid process; a paroccipital. It is an apophysis or outgrowth of the occipital bone, very prominent in some animals, and has nothing to do with the mastoid. In man it is represented by the jugular process. See *paroccipital*.

paramatta (par-a-mat'ti), *n.* [*< Paramatta* (see def.).] A light dress-fabric, the web of which is combed merino wool and the warp cotton: said to have been made originally with wool brought from Paramatta in Australia. Also called *paramat*. *Imp. Dict.*

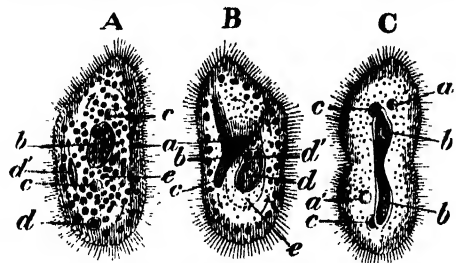
paramecia, *n.* Plural of *paramecium*, 2.

Paramecidae (par-a-me-si'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Paramecium + -idae.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramecium*. They are of flattened asymmetrical form, with distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, and the mouth ventral and ciliated like the rest of the body, there being no distinction of the oral from the general cuticular cilia. The family, formerly more extensive, is now restricted to such genera as *Paramecium*, *Laxocephalus*, *Placus*, and *Conchophthorus*. It contains some of the longest- and best-known animalcules, which abound in both fresh- and salt-water infusions, and some of which are popularly known as *slipper-animalcules*. Also *Paramecida*, *Paramecida*, *Paramecina*, and *Paramecina*.

paramecine (par-a-me'sin), *a.* Resembling a slipper-animalcule; of or pertaining to the *Paramecidae*. Also spelled *paramecine*.

Paramecium (par-a-me'si-um), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773), *< Gr. παραμήκης, of longish shape, oblong, < παρὰ, beside, + μήκος, length.*] 1. The typical genus of *Paramecidae*; the slipper-ani-

malecules, having a soft flexible cuticle and oblique adoral groove. *P. bursarium* is an ex-



Paramecium bursarium, a holotrichous ciliate infusorian. (Arrows show the course of the circulation.)

A. Dorsal view: a, cortical layer, or ectocarp; b, endoplast; c, c, contractile vacuoles; d, d', ingested particles of food; e, chlorophyll granules. B. Ventral view: a, vestibule; b, oral aperture; c, esophagus; d, endoplast; e, endoplasts or paramucous; f, interior protoplasmic endocarp. C. The animal in fissive state, dividing transversely by fission: a, a', contractile vacuoles; b, b', endoplast dividing; c, c', two endoplasts or paramucous.

ample. Commonly, but wrongly, *Paramecium* or *Paramecium*.—2. [l. c.; pl. *paramecia* (-i).] A member of this genus.

paramenia (par-a-mō'ni-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + μήν, month, > μηνιαία, menses.] Disordered menstruation.

parament (par'ā-mōnt), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parament*, *paramento* (< Sp. Pg. It.); < ME. *parament*, *parament* = OF. *parament*, *parament*, F. *parament* = Sp. Pg. It. *paramento*, < ML. *paramentum*, preparation, apparatus, adornment, < L. *parare*, prepare, adorn: see *pare*.] 1. An ornament; an adornment; decoration.

To dauncing chambres ful of *paraments*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1106.

There went more to 't; there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, And other *paramentos*.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, l. 1.

Specifically — (a) pl. Robes of state.

Lords in *paraments* on here couraours.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1648.

(b) A cuff sewed upon the outside of a coat-sleeve and usually capable of being turned down over the hands, as was common toward the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. The external face of a wall or any other constructed work. See *perpend*.—**Chamber of paraments**, the presence-chamber of a monarch.

This Cambyuskan

Ros fro his bord, ther that he sat ful hye;

To for him goth the loude ministralcye,

Till he cam to his *chambre of paraments*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 281.

paramentot, *n.* [Sp.: see *parament*.] Same as *parament*.

paramere (par'ā-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + μέρος, part.] In *biol.*: (a) A radiated part or organ; one of a set of radiating parts arranged like the spokes of a wheel about a common center; an actinomere: correlated with *antimere*, *metamere*, etc. The arms or rays of a starfish are *parameres* in this sense.

The former definition of the term *antimere* as denoting at once each separate ray of a radiate, or the right and left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, is corrected by terming each ray a *paramere*, and its [the animal's] symmetrical halves the *antimeres*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 842.

(b) Either half, right or left, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal: now oftener called *antimere*.

These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to *antimeres*, may be termed *parameres*. *Claude, Zoology* (trans.), p. 27.

(c) Either half, right or left, of one segment or somite of a bilaterally symmetrical animal.

The whole system of the one to four elements of the middle ear . . . is to be looked upon as one organ of one common origin — namely, as a modification of the hyomandibular, the primitive proximal *paramere* of the second visceral arch. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 47.

parameric (par'ā-mer'ik), *a.* [< *paramere* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a *paramere*; provided with *parameres*, or disposed in *parameres*; radiate, as a starfish; actinomeric.

paramese (pa-ram'ē-sē), *n.* [Gr. παραμῆσον, the chord next after the middle, fem. of παραμῆσος, next after the middle. < παρά, beside, + μέσος, middle: see *mesol*, *meson*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (above) the tone *mesē*. Its pitch was probably about that of the B next below middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parameter (pa-ram'ē-tēr), *n.* [< F. *paramètre* = Sp. *parámetro* = Pg. It. *parametro*, < NL. *parametrum*, *parameter* (see *def.*), < Gr. παρά, beside, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*.] 1.

In *math.*: (a) The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the *principal parameter*, or the *parameter of the curve*. (b) Any constant quantity entering into an equation. (c) A variable quantity of which the co-ordinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions. Thus, the co-ordinates of every universal algebraic curve can be expressed as rational functions of a single parameter.—2. In *crystal.*, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species: this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species.—**Method of variation of parameters**, a method of finding a solution of a differential equation by guessing that it is like the solution of a simpler equation, except that quantities constant in the latter are variable in the former.—**Parameters of an orbit**, the elements of the orbit.

parametral (pa-ram'ē-tral), *a.* [< *parameter* + -al.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the parameter.

The crystals are very rich in faces, and belong to the ortho-rhombic system; their *parametral* ratios are a : b : c = 1.2594 : 1 : 0.6018. *Nature*, XXXIX, 826.

parametric¹ (par'ā-mē'trik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + μέτρον, the uterus, + -ic.] Situated or occurring near the uterus.

parametric² (par'ā-mē'trik), *a.* [< *parameter* + -ic.] Pertaining to a parameter.—**Parametric distribution**, in *math.* See *distribution*.

parametric (par'ā-mē'trit'ik), *a.* [< *parametritis* + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with *parametritis*.

parametritis (par'ā-mē'trit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + μέτρον, the uterus, + -itis. Cf. *metritis*.] Pelvic cellulitis. See *pelvic*.

paramitom (par'ā-nit'om), *n.* [< παρά, beside, + μέτρον, thread.] A name given by Flemming to the more fluid portion of the cell-substance which is contained in the meshes of the mitom or network of threads; the paraplasm of Kupffer.

paramnesia (par-am-nē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + μνήσις, only in comp., remembering, < μνῆσθαι, remind: see *amnesia*.] One's believing that he remembers things when he has never experienced them; false memory.

paramo (par'ā-mō), *n.* [Sp.] A desert plain, bare of trees, at a high elevation, open to the winds, and uncultivated and uninhabited. The word is used by writers on South American geography. Some Spanish writers employ it for high plateau regions, even when these are forested.

Paramonadidae (par'ā-mō-nad'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Paramonas* (-monad-) + -idae.] A family of monomastigote eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramonas*. It contains free-swimming animalcules of persistent form, with transparent colorless endoplasm and a single flagellum, near the base of which is the distinct oral aperture. There are several genera, based on the different shapes of the body.

Paramonas (pa-ram'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Paramonadidae*, founded by Saville Kent to include forms formerly referred to *Monas* proper, as *P. globosa*, *P. stellata*, and *P. descei*, which have a distinct oral aperture.

paramorph (par'ā-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + μορφή, shape. Cf. LGr. παραμορφῶν, transform.] In *mineral.*, a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without a change of chemical composition: thus, rutile occurs as a *paramorph* after brookite, and aragonite after calcite. See *pseudomorph* and *paramorphism*.

paramorphia¹ (par'ā-mōrf'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + μορφή, shape.] In *pathol.*, morbid structure.

paramorphia² (par'ā-mōrf'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *morphia*, q. v.] Same as *thebain*.

paramorphic (par'ā-mōrf'ik), *a.* [< *paramorph* + -ic.] Of, relating to, or resembling a *paramorph*; characterized by *paramorphism*; formed by a change in molecular structure, but without change of chemical composition: as, the *paramorphic* origin of hornblende.

This type of crystal (brookite) is the one which most frequently shows the *paramorphic* change to rutile. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 315.

paramorphine (par'ā-mōrf'in), *n.* Same as *thebain*.

paramorphism (par'ā-mōrf'izm), *n.* [< *paramorph* + -ism.] In *mineral.*, a change of the

molecular structure of a mineral without alteration of external form or chemical constitution a variety of *pseudomorphism*. See *paramorp* and *pseudomorphism*.

paramorphosis (par'ā-mōrf'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + μορφοσις, a shaping.] Same as *paramorphism*.

paramorphous (par'ā-mōrf'us), *a.* [< *paramorph* + -ous.] Same as *paramorphic*.

paramoudra (par'ā-mou'drā), *n.* Same as *po stone*.

paramount (par'ā-mōnt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *peramount*; < OF. (AF.) *paramount*, *pa amount*, *peramount*, adv. and prep., above (see *gneur paramount*, lord *paramount*), < par, pi (< L. *per*, through), by, + *amount*, *amount*, above upward, < L. *ad montem*, to a mountain: see *amount*. Cf. the opposite *paravail*.] I. *a.* 1. Supreme; superior in power or jurisdiction; chief; as, lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a feo or of lands, tenements, and hereditament. Under the feudal system the sovereign is lord *paramount* of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held immediately or immediately. This is still the theory of the English law, the ultimate property of all lands being regarded as in the crown.

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who styled the lord *paramount*, or above all.

Blackstone, Com., II.

But while the influence of the House of Commons in the Government was becoming *paramount*, the influence the people over the House of Commons was declining.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole

The administration of justice was rescued from the *paramount* influence of the crown.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I, 82

2. Above; superior to: with a preposition force.

The kingdom in parliament assembled is above the king, as a general council is *paramount* the pope. Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, I.

3. Eminent; of the highest order; especially of chief or superior importance; above all others as regards importance; superior: as, the *paramount* duty of a citizen.

John a Chamber . . . was hanged upon a gibbet raised stage higher in the midst of a square gallow, as a trait *paramount*. Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), XI, 11

(Of all the Blessings that ever dropt down from Heaven upon Man, that of his Redemption may be called the Blessing *paramount*. Howell, Letters, iii.

If man's convenience, health,

Or safety interfere, his rights and claims

Are *paramount*, and must extinguish theirs.

Couper, Task, vi, 51

Although the season had not yet arrived for asserting his own *paramount* claims, he was determined to tolerate those of no other potentate. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II.

Lord paramount. See *def.* 1.

II. *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or importance; a superior.

Forth

In order came the grand infernal peers:

Mildst came their mighty *paramount*.

Milton, P. L., II, 5

Blest Maid, which doest surmount

All Saints and Seraphins,

And reign'st as *Paramount*,

And chief of Cherubins.

Howell, Letters, I, v.

paramountcy (par'ā-mōnt-si), *n.* [< *paramount* + -cy.] The condition or rank of being *paramount*. Coleridge, [Rare.]

paramountly (par'ā-mōnt-li), *adv.* In a *paramount* manner; as a matter of the highest importance.

paramour, **paramours**, *adv.* [ME., prop. to words, *par amour*, < OF. *par amour*, by love, with love: *par*, < L. *per*, through, by; *amour*, < amor, love: see *amor*, *amour*.] With love; love; as a lover.

I lovede never woman here beforne

As *paramours*, ne never shal no mo

Chaucer, Troilus, v, 1

Whay Merlin com to that, he be-hoved to telle of a damessell that he loved *paramours*.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), II, 7

Princes luvit hir, *paramour*.

The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII, 14

For *paramours*, in the way of or for the sake of love gallantry.

For *paramours* he seyde he wolde awake.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 1

paramour (par'ā-mōr), *n.* [ME. *paramour*, *paramore*, a lover: see *paramour*, *adv.*] A lover, of either sex; a wooer.

For *paramours* they do but feyne,

To love truly they disceyne.

Item, of the Rose, l. 46

Adue, alas, my Saviour Lord Jesu!

Adue, the gentlest that ever I knew!

Adue, my most excellent *paramour*.

Fairer than rose, sweeter than lilly flour.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 6

Upon the floure
A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate,
Courtied of many a jolly paramour.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 34.

But my aunt and her paramour took the pas, and formed
indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England
could not parallel. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*, II. 100.

2. A lover, of either sex, in a bad sense; one
who takes the place of a husband or wife without
legal right: the only sense of the word now
in use.

My fourth housebonde was a revelour,
This is to seyn, he hedde a paramour.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 454.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his paramour?
Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 3. 105.

I . . . took a paramour;
Did her mock-honour as the fairest fair.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

34. Love, as between the sexes; gallantry.

He was as ful of love and paramour
As is the hye ful of hony swete.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 8.

paramour, *v. t.* [*ME. paramouren*; < *paramour*, *n.*] To love; be in love with; woo.

Than Blase axed what hed ought to do. And Merlyn seide,
"Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of
counsellor, and I knowe a faire lady that Vter paramours.
And I will go and bringe hyn a letter, as it were from her."
Merlin (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 47.

paramyoclonus (*par'-a-mi-ok'-lō-nus*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *μῦς* (*mūs*), muscle, + *κλόνος*, any violent confused motion: see *clonus*.] Clonus in symmetrically placed muscles.

paranema (*par'-a-nē'-mā*), *n.*; pl. *paranemata* (*-mā-tā*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, about, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, same as *paraphysis*.

paranematic (*par'-a-nē-mat'-ik*), *a.* [*< paranema* (*-t*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a paranema.

paranephritis (*par'-a-nē-frī'-tis*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. nephritis*.] Inflammation of the paranephros, or suprarenal capsule.

paranephros (*par'-a-nē'-fros*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *νέφρος*, kidney.] The suprarenal capsule; the adrenal. *Thomas*, *Med. Dict.*

paranete (*par'-a-nē'-tē*), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. παρανῆτη* (see *def.*), < *παρά*, beside, + *νῆτη*: see *nete*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the highest tone of either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (below) the tone *nete*. Its pitch was probably about that of either the D or the G next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parang (*par'-ang*), *n.* [*Malay.*] A large heavy knife used by the Malays. In appearance it resembles a sword-bayonet, and it serves for a variety of uses, as cutting food, felling trees, the ordinary needs of carpentry, etc.

parangon (*pa-rang'-gon*), *n.* [*F. parangon*, *paragon*; as *adj.*, without flaw: see *paragon*.] A name given by jewelers to a gem of peculiar excellence. The term is also applied to certain marbles of peculiar excellence as well as to gems.

paranoea, paranoia (*par'-a-nē'-ā, -noi'-ā*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παράνοια*, derangement, madness, < *παράνοιν*, be deranged, < *παρά*, beside, + *νοιν*, think.] A chronic form of insanity developing in a neuropsychopathic constitution, presenting systematized delusions of more or less definite scope, while in other directions there may appear a fair amount of mental health. The prognosis is extremely bad.

paranoëac, paranoëac (*par'-a-nē'-ak, -noi'-ak*), *n.* [*< paranoea* + *-ac*.] A patient exhibiting *paranoëa*.

paranoëic (*par'-a-nē'-ik*), *a.* [*< paranoea* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting *paranoëa*.

paranthesis (*par-an-thē'-li-on*), *n.*; pl. *paranthesis* (*-ē*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παράθεσις*, beside, + *ἀντί*, over against, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A white image of the sun, more or less diffuse, seen at the same altitude as the sun, and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°. *Paranthesis* are due to rays of light which undergo two successive reflections, internal or external, upon the vertical faces of an ice-prism suspended in the atmosphere. *Bravais*.

paranthine (*pa-ran'-thin*), *n.* [*< Gr. παραθῆν*, wither, shed its blossoms (< *παρά*, beside, + *ἄνωγειν*, blossom, < *ἀνθός*, a flower, blossom), + *-ine*.] A species of scapolite.

paranuclear (*par'-a-nū'-klē-ār*), *a.* [*< NL. paranucleus* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a paranucleus: as, the *paranuclear* substance.

Occasionally other structures act like nerve-fibres towards gold, and among these may be mentioned certain *paranuclear* bodies in the cutaneous epithelium of *Necturus*. *A. B. Macculum*, *Microsc. Science*, XXVII. 447.

paranucleate (*par'-a-nū'-klē-āt*), *a.* [*< NL. paranucleus* + *-ate*.] Provided with a paranucleus: as, a *paranucleate* cell.

paranucleolus (*par'-a-nū'-klē'-ō-lus*), *n.*; pl. *paranucleoli* (*-ī*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. nucleolus*, *q. v.*] A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells.

paranucleus (*par'-a-nū'-klē-us*), *n.*; pl. *paranuclei* (*-ī*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. nucleus*, *q. v.*] The so-called nucleolus or endoplastule of certain protozoans. See cut under *Paramecium*.

In most of the Ciliata, by the side of the large oblong nucleus, is a second smaller body (or even two such bodies) which has been very objectionably termed the nucleolus, . . . but is better called the *paranucleus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 804.

Pará-nut (*pa-rā'-nut*), *n.* [*< Pará*, a city in Brazil, + *nut*.] The Brazil-nut.

paranymph (*par'-a-nimf*), *n.* [= *F. paranymphe* = *Sp. parainfo* = *Pg. paranymphe*, *parainfo* = *It. parainfo*, < *LL. paranympus*, *m.*, bridesman, *paranympa*, *f.*, bridesmaid, < *Gr. παρά-νυμφος*, *m.* bridesman, *f.* bridesmaid, < *παρά*, beside, + *νύμφη*, bride: see *nymph*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman or bridesmaid; specifically, the particular friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he brought home his bride.

The Timinian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymphe*. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1020.

Many brides have died under the hands of *paranymphe* and maidens, dressing them, for uneasy joy. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, l. 1.

2. One who gives countenance and support to another.

Sin hath got a *paranymphe* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Jer. Taylor*, *Worthy Communicant*.

paranymphal (*par'-a-nim-fal*), *a.* [*< paranymphe* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a bridesman or bridesmaid, or to one who in any way gives countenance and support to another.

He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet vail'd, or saying grace,
As at some *paranymphal* feast, is rude,
Nor vord's in literature. *Ford*, *Lady's Trial*, III. 1.

paraparesis (*par'-a-par'-e-sis*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *πᾶσις*, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

paraparetic (*par'-a-par-et'-ik*), *a.* [*< paraparesis*, after *paretic*.] Pertaining to paraparesis.

parapatagial (*par'-a-pat-a-jī'-al*), *a.* [*< NL. parapatagium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the parapatagium: as, a *parapatagial* muscle.

parapatagium (*par'-a-pat-a-jī'-um*), *n.*; pl. *parapatagia* (*-ī*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. patagium*, *q. v.*] A fold of skin between the neck and the shoulder of a bird, continuous with the propatagium.

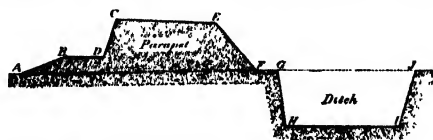
parapecton (*par'-a-pep-ton*), *n.* [= *F. parapecton*, < *L. parapecton*, < *Gr. παραπῆγμα*, a tablet set up (see *def.*), a rule, order, < *παρῆναι*, fix beside, set up, < *παρά*, beside, + *πᾶνναι*, fix: see *pecton*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a tablet fixed to a wall or set up in a public place, and inscribed with a law or ordinance, or with any information or announcement to the public, as an astronomical calendar, etc.; hence, a rule or precept.

Our fore-fathers, . . . observing the course of the sun, and marking certain institutions, . . . registered and set them down in their *parapectons*, or astronomical canons. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 13.

parapecton (*par'-a-pep-ton*), *n.*; pl. *parapectonta* (*-mā-tā*). [*NL.*, < *Gr. παραπῆγμα*, a tablet set up: see *parapecton*.] Same as *parapecton*.

parapectone (*par'-a-pep-ton*), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *E. peptone*.] A proteid substance intermediate between albumin and peptone, obtained by neutralizing an acid solution in which pepsin has acted on a proteid body. It closely resembles syntonine.

parapet (*par'-a-pet*), *n.* [= *F. parapet* = *Sp. parapeto* = *Pg. parapeto*, < *It. parapetto*, a breast-work, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*), + *petto*,



A, foot of banquette slope; B, crest of banquette; C, interior crest; D, foot of interior slope; E, exterior crest; F, foot of exterior slope; G, crest of scarp; H, foot of scarp; I, foot of counterscarp; J, crest of counterscarp; A'B, banquette slope; B'D, banquette tread; (D) interior slope; C'E, superior slope; E'F, exterior slope; F'G, berm; G'H, scarp; H'I, bottom of ditch; I'J, counterscarp.

breast, < *L. pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] A wall or rampart rising breast-high. (a) *Milit.*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth to cover soldiers from the attacks of an enemy in front; a breastwork. About half-way up the inner side is a ledge called a banquette, which the troops mount when they are about to fire. See also cuts under *embrasure* and *fortification*.

Thou hast talk'd . . .
Of palisades, frontiers, *parapets*, . . .
And all the currents of a heady flight.
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 3. 55.

(b) In *arch.*, a wall or barrier, either plain or ornamented, placed at the edges of platforms or balconies, roofs of houses, sides of bridges, etc., to prevent people from falling over; also, something resembling such a parapet in appearance or use. See cut under *macharaby*.

An arcade, as now, ran along the front of the building, the length of which was relieved by a dome in the center, and on the balustraded *parapet* were eight statues on pedestals. *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 7.

Levelled the summit of the mount so skillfully, and bounded it with the *parapet* of the city wall.
Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, l.

Fear not, Isle of blowing woodland, Isle of silvery *parapets*!
Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

(c) In *anat.*, the alveolus, or alveolar border of the jawbone, in which the teeth are inserted. — **Indented parapet**. See *indented*.

parapetalous (*par'-a-pet'-a-lus*), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *πέταλον*, a petal.] In *bot.*, standing at each side of a petal, as stamens in many *Rosaceæ*. They are, however, not necessarily before a sepal when *parapetalous*. Compare *antipetalous* and *anteripetalous*.

parapeted (*par'-a-pet-ed*), *a.* [*< parapet* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a parapet.

The entrance to a redoubt should be made in the least exposed side, and be protected by a *parapeted* traverse placed behind it. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 458.

paraph (*par'-af*), *n.* [*< ME. paraf*, *paraffe*; < *OF. (and F.) parafic*, *parafe* = *Sp. parafio* = *Pg. parafio* = *It. parafio*, a *paraph*, *parapher*, signature, flourish: see *paragraph*.] In *diplomats*, the figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature, formerly used as a precaution against forgers; the flourish.

In some countries (as in Spain) the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature. *Brande and Cox*.

A *paraph* of the word subscript. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 254.

paraph (*par'-af*), *v. t.* [*< ME. parafen*, *parafsen*, < *OF. (and F.) parafier*, *parafier*; from the noun.] To append a *paraph* to; hence, to sign, especially with the signer's initials. Also *paragraph*.

Signed or *paraphed* by Count Nesschode. *Times* (London).

paraphasia (*par'-a-fā'-zi-ā*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, the use of one word for another, or of one syllable for another: a phase of aphasia.

parapherna (*par'-a-fēr-nā*), *n.* [*L.*, < *LGr. παραφέρνα*, that which a bride brings over and above her dowry, < *παρά*, beyond, + *φέρναι*, dower, < *φέρω*, bring, = *E. bear*.] In *Rom. law*, the property which a bride possessed and reserved over and above the dowry she brought to her husband; that portion of the wife's property which was held by her under the strict law applicable to a woman marrying without coming under the hand.

paraphernal (*par'-a-fēr-nal*), *a.* [= *F. paraphernal* = *Sp. paraphernal*, *pl.*, = *Pg. paraphernal* = *It. paraphernal*, < *L.*, *paraphernalis*, < *parapherna*: see *parapherna*.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia: as, *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier*.

paraphernalia (*par'-a-fēr-nā'-li-ā*), *n. pl.* [*ML.*, < *neut. pl. of L.*, *paraphernalis*: see *paraphernal*.] 1. In *law*, those personal articles which the common law recognized the right of a married woman to own and keep, notwithstanding the marital right of her husband to her personal property in general. Under this name all the personal apparel, bedding, and ornaments which she possessed and had used during marriage, and which were suitable to her rank and condition of life, were deemed hers at common law.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*, which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, II. xxix.

2. Personal ornaments or accessories of attire; trappings; equipments, especially such as are used on parade, or for ostentatious display, as the symbolic garments, ornaments, weapons, etc., used by freemasons or the like.

I trust the *paraphernalia* of the Beefsteak Club perished with the rest, for the enemy I bear that society for the dinner they gave me last year.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Feb. 16, 1830.

A part of the *paraphernalia* of the school as much as the physical geography maps, or the globe.
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together, Highways and Parks*.

3. Miscellaneous possessions, as the numerous small conveniences of a traveler, small decorative objects, and the like.—4. Ornaments, or ornamental accessories, collectively.

There were apples that rivalled rubies; pears of topaz tint: a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire.
Dierckx, *Sybil*, III. 5.

paraphia (pa-rā'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αφή*, a touch.] Disorder of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (par'ā-fī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράφωσις*, a disorder of the penis, < *παρά*, beyond, beside, + *φωσις*, a stopping up of an orifice, < *φωίν*, muzzle.] In med., strangulation of the glans penis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow the prepuce to be drawn from behind the glans: correlated with *phimosis*.

paraphonia (par-ā-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *παράφωνία*, an accompanying sound in unison or harmony, < *παράφωνος*, sounding beside, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. In music, a melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music—namely, fourths and fifths.—2. An alteration of voice.

paraphragm (par'ā-frām), *n.* [< Gr. *παράφραγμα*, a place inclosed with a fence, a fence, fortification, breastwork, < *παράφρασσειν*, inclose with a fence, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράσσειν*, also *φραγνύω*, fence, inclose: see *phragma*, and cf. *diaphragm*.] In *Crustacea*, a paraphragmal septum or partition; a kind of lateral diaphragm.

paraphragmal (par-ā-frāg'māl), *a.* [< *paraphragm* + *-al*.] In *Crustacea*, forming a paraphragm: applied to a small process or apophysis of an endosternite (intersternal apodeme) which unites both with the anterior division of the corresponding endopleurite and with the posterior division of the antecedent endopleurite.

paraphrase (par'ā-frāz), *n.* [< F. *paraphrase* = Sp. *paráfrasi*, *paráfrasis* = Pg. *paráfrase* = It. *paráfrasi*, < L. *paráphrasis*, < Gr. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, < *παράφρασσειν*, say the same thing in other words, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράσσειν*, say, tell: see *phrase*.] 1. A restatement of a text or passage, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally in fuller terms and with greater detail, for the sake of clearer and more complete exposition: opposed to *metaphrase*. When the original is in a foreign language, translation and paraphrase may be combined.

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life, and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice.
South, *Sermons*, IV. x.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. Dryden.

2. Specifically, in Scotland, one of sixty-seven versified renderings of as many selected passages of Scripture, usually bound up with the metrical psalms, and like them sung in church, etc.—3. In *instrumental music*, a transcription; a variation.

Also *paraphrasis*.

Chalde Paraphrases. See *Chaldee*.

paraphrase (par'ā-frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paraphrased*, ppr. *paraphrasing*. [= F. *paraphraser* = Sp. *paráfrasear* = Pg. *paráfrasear* = It. *paráfraseare*: from the noun.] I. *trans.* To restate or translate with latitude; interpret; construe; unfold and express the sense of (an author) with greater clearness and particularly by substituting other words for his own.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries.
Stillingfleet.

II. *intrans.* To interpret or amplify by change of words; make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*.
Fellon, *On Reading the Classics*.

paraphraser (par'ā-frā-zér), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-er*.] One who paraphrases.

Perhaps Lucretius and his English *paraphraser* were right.
The Academy, April 14, 1888, p. 253.

paraphrasian (par-ā-frā'zi-ān), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-ian*.] A paraphraser or paraphrast. As the logical *paraphrasian* and philosophical interpreters do.
Hall, *Icon*, V., an. 2.

paraphrasis (pa-rāf'fī-sis), *n.* [L.: see *paraphrase*.] Same as *paraphrase*.

Paraphrasis is to take some eloquent Orator, or some notable common place in Latin, and express it with other words.
Aescham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 193.

paraphrast (par'ā-frast), *n.* [= F. *paraphraste* = Sp. *paráfraste* = Pg. *paráfraste* = It. *paráfraste*, < LL. *paraphrastes*, < Gr. *παράφραστής*, a paraphrast, < *παράφράζειν*, paraphrase: see *paraphrase*.] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

Where ease, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the sense (of Scripture), I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them.

Dr. H. More, *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, III.

To compensate his hearers for these losses, the *paraphrast* has dwelt lovingly on most of the episodes.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 506.

paraphrastic (par-ā-fras'tik), *a.* [= F. *paraphrastique* = Sp. *paráfrástico* = Pg. *paráfrástico* = It. *paráfrastico*, < LGr. *παράφραστικός*, paraphrastic, < Gr. *παράφραστής*, a paraphrast: see *paraphrast*.] Having the character of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original.

The translation of the Epistle is much more *paraphrastic* than of the Romance.
Sir T. More, *Utopia*, p. 3, note.

The question between the relative merits of free and literal translation, between *paraphrastic* liberty and servile fidelity, has been long discussed; . . . it depends for its answer upon our varying conditions.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xxvii.

The present translation, so far as we have compared it with the original, is inadequate for most practical purposes, but is often *paraphrastic* without being particularly elegant.
Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 670.

paraphrastical (par-ā-fras'ti-kāl), *a.* [< *paraphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphrastic*.

Unless a *paraphrastical* Version be permitted.
Howell, *Letters*, II. 47.

We have further, for assistance of reading and understanding of difficulties (besides the many modern helps), the *Paraphrastical* version, in the Chaldean tongue, which was written about the time of Jonathan.
Evelyn, *True Religion*, I. 427.

paraphrastically (par-ā-fras'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, III.

paraphyllum (par-ā-fīl'um), *n.*; pl. *paraphylla* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In bot.: (a) Same as *stipule*. (b) A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves of certain mosses. It is sometimes much cut or branched.

paraphysate (pa-rāf'i-sāt), *a.* [< *paraphysis* + *-ate*.] In bot., having or producing paraphyses.

paraphyse (par'ā-fiz), *n.* [< L. *paraphysis*.] Same as *paraphysis*.

paraphysis (pa-rāf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *paraphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παράφυσις*, an offshoot, < *παράφω*, produce offshoots, in puss. grow beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *φω*, produce, < *φωσθαί*, grow.] An erect, usually colorless, sterile, unicellular or pluricellular filament or plate accompanying the spore-bearing or sexual organs of cryptogamous plants. In *Frangi* they occur with asci or basidia in the hymenium, and are also called *cytoides*; in mosses, with the antheridia and archegonia; in ferns, with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is doubtful, but in some cases they may assist in the discharge of spores. See also cuts under *antheridium*, *conceptacle*, and *moss*. Also *perigynia*.

The antheridia are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair-like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 336.

Paraphysis envelop, in the *Uradineæ*, same as *peridium*.

paraplasma (par'ā-plaz'm), *n.* Same as *paraplasma*.

paraplasma (par-ā-plaz'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράπλασμα*, a monster, lit. something formed beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasma*.] 1. A neoplasm.—2. A malformation.—3. Paramitom.

paraplastic (par-ā-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράπλαστος*, lit. formed beside, counterfeit, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλάστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to a paraplasma.

paraplectic (par-ā-plek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράπληκτος*, paralyzed, < *παράπληκτος*, verbal adj. of *παράπλησσειν*, be stricken on one side, be paralyzed: see *paraplegia*.] Paraplegic.

paraplegia (par-ā-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [= F. *paraplégie* = Sp. *paraplégia* = Pg. *paraplégia* = It. *paraplégia*, < NL. *paraplegia*, < Gr. *παράπληγία*, Ionic for *παράπληξις*, paralysis on one side, < *παράπλησσειν*, be stricken on one side, act. *παράπλησσειν*, strike on one side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*. Cf. *hemiplegia*.]

Paralysis of both lower limbs with more or less of the trunk.—**Ataxic paraplegia**, weakness or ataxia of the legs, with increase of myotatic irritability and exhibiting anatomically sclerosis of the posterior lateral columns of the cord.—**Congenital spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia revealing itself soon after birth, and due to meningeal hemorrhage during parturition.—**Hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy**. Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Hysterical paraplegia**, paraplegia due to hysteria.—**Paraplegia dolorosa**, paraplegia with great pain, especially that due to neoplasms of the spinal canal.—**Primary spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia without evident cause, and regarded by some as dependent on sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts; lateral sclerosis.—**Spastic paraplegia**, a spastic condition of the legs, with more or less weakness.

paraplegic (par-ā-plē'jik), *a.* [< *paraplegia* + *-ic*.] Affected with paraplegia; pertaining to or resembling paraplegia.

parapleurum (par-ā-plē'rum), *n.*; pl. *parapleura* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *παράπλευρον*, neut. of *παράπλευρος*, on or along the side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλευρά*, *πλευρὸν*, the side: see *pleura*.] In entom. one of the pleura or pieces forming the side of a thoracic ring, especially of the mesothorax and metathorax, and often limited to the latter. Some authors restrict the term to the episternum of the metathorax; others to the eplateron of both the mesothorax and the metathorax; and many modern coleopterists use it in the place of *parateron*. Also *parapleuron*.

parapod (par'ā-pod), *n.* A parapodium.

parapodia, *n.* Plural of *parapodium*.

parapodial (par-ā-pō'di-āl), *a.* [< *parapodium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to parapodia.

Parapodiata (par-ā-pō'di-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *parapodium* + *-atā*.] A class or other primary division of *Rotifera*, represented by the genus *Pedalion*: contrasted with *Liparoda*.

parapodium (par-ā-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *parapodia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *παράποδιος*, at the feet, < *παρά*, beside, + *ποῖς* (πόδι) = E. *foot*.] 1. One of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes (series of foot-stumps, foot-tubercles, or rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelid *Parapodia* exhibit the greatest diversity in the extent, which they are developed at the sides of the successive segments of annelids, and also in their own sizes and shapes; and each parapodium—that is, the right or left foot-stump of any one segment—may be divisible into dorsal and a ventral part, the former of which is a notopodium, the latter a neuropodium. The term is generally used in the plural, referring either to the right or left parapodia of any one segment or to the series of successive parapodia. The processes are so called because they are lateral in position, projecting from the sides of the worm. Those anterior ones which lie near the mouth are sometimes specially modified in size, shape, or direction, suggesting the foot-jaws of arthropods. See cut under *praetorium*, *pygidium*, and *elytrum*. 2. [cap.] In entom., a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Crabronidae*, erected by Taschenberg in 1869 for a single species from Venezuela.

parapolar (par-ā-pō'lār), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] In embryol., situated beside a pole; not polar.—**Parapolar cells**, in *Cyemida*, those cells of the cortical layer which are situated behind the polar cells.

parapophysial (par-ā-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [< N] *parapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a parapophysis, or having the character of such process: as, a *parapophysial* process; a *parapophysial* articulation.

parapophysis (par-ā-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *parapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πόφωσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] The inferior or (in man) anterior one of two transverse processes which may exist on each side of a vertebra, the superior or posterior one being a diapophysis. Parapophyses are not well developed in man and are not usually reckoned among the processes of human vertebrae; but in some animals they acquire great size, a special form, and may serve for costal articulations. See *vertebra*, and cuts under *allas* and *cervical*.

parapoplexy (pa-rā-pō'plek-si), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αποπληξία*, apoplexy: see *apoplexy*.] A stupor or drowsy state resembling apoplexy.

paraproctium (par-ā-prok'ti-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] The coelocutaneous tissue around the rectum.

parapsidal (pa-rāp'si-dāl), *a.* [< *parapsis* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to parapsides: as, a *parapsidal* suture.—**Parapsidal grooves or furrows**, the deep longitudinal or somewhat curved furrows on the mesoscutum of many *Hymenoptera*. They extend backwards from the anterior margin, dividing the two parapsides from the median region.

parapsis (pa-rāp'sis), *n.*; pl. *parapsides* (-i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄψις*, a wheel, orbit: see *apsis*.] In entom., the lateral part of the mesoscutum of the thorax, which is separated by suture from the dorsal part. The name was given by MacLeay, and has been used by most later writers, particularly in treating of t



The antheridium (a), with the paraphyses (p) of *Polytrichum commune*.

hymenoptera, in which the parapsides are important in classification. They are called *plaga scapulares* by Haldy, and *scapulae* by Thomson.

parapsis² (pa-rap'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἅψω*, a touching.] In *pathol.*, a disordered sense of touch; paraphia.

parapteral (pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [*< parapterum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the parapterum, in either the entomological or the ornithological sense of that word.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ron), *n.* Same as *parapterum*.

parapterum (pa-rap'te-rum), *n.*; pl. *paraptera* (-rā). [NL., also *parapteron*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, the third one of the three sclerites into which each pleuron, right and left, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite, is divisible, the first and second of these sclerites being respectively the episternum and the epimeron. There are a propleural, a mesopleural, and a metapleural parapterum on each side of an insect's thorax. See *parapleurum*.

2. In *ornith.*, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing. *Illiger*.

paraquet (par'a-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

paraquito, *n.* Same as *parrakeet*. *Halliwel*.

Paracettalia (par-ärk-tä'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *Arctalia*, *q. v.*] In *zoögeog.*, a prime marine zoölogical division, the north temperate realm of the waters of the globe, including the various coast-lines between the isocrymes of 44° and 68°, the latter being the northern limit of the reef-building corals.

Paracettalian (par-ärk-tä'li-an), *a.* [*< Paracettalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Paracettalia; inhabiting or characteristic of Paracettalia.

pararectal (par-a-rek'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + NL. *rectum*: see *rectal*.] Beside the rectum.

pararthria (pa-rär'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint (articulation): see *arthrosis*.] Disorder of articulation of speech.

parasalpingitis (par-a-sal-pin-jit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *σαλπίγξ*, a tube, + *-itis*.] Inflammation about the Fallopian tubes.

parasang (par'a-sang), *n.* [Formerly also *parasangu*: = F. *parasange* = Sp. Pg. It. *parasang*, < L. *parasanga*, < Gr. *παράσας*; *q. v.*, a parasang, < Pers. **parsang*, *farsang* (> E. sometimes *farsang*, *fursang*; Ar. *farsakh*), a parasang.] A Persian measure of length, reckoned by Herodotus at 30 stadia, and thus equivalent to about 3½ English miles. At different times and places, however, the parasang has been equivalent to 30, 40, or 60 Greek stadia.

parascene (par'a-sēn), *n.* [= It. *parascenio*, < Gr. *παράσκιον*, in pl. *παράσκινα*, side-scenes, < *παρά*, beside, + *σκήνη*, stage, scene: see *scen.*] Same as *parascenium*.

parascenium (par'a-sē-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parascenia* (-i-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παράσκιον*, in pl. *παράσκινα*, side-scenes: see *parascen.*] In *class. antiq.*, the projecting structure on either side of the stage of a theater, including, besides apartments, the door or opening (*parodos*) by which the chorus entered the orchestra.

parascenastic (par'a-sē-nä'stik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρασκευαστικός*, preparatory, < *παρασκευάζειν*, prepare (cf. *παρασκευή*, preparation: see *parascene*), < *παρά*, beside, + *σκευάζειν*, prepare, < *σκευός*, a vessel, *σκευή*, equipment.] Preparatory. [Rare.]

Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, . . . they are the *parascenastic* part of learning. *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 128. (*Latham*.)

parascève (par'a-sēv), *n.* [*< F. parascève* = = Sp. Pg. It. *parascève*, < LL. *parascève*, < Gr. *παράσκειν*, preparation, < *παρά*, beside, + *σκήνη*, equipment. Cf. *parascenastic*.] 1. Preparation: in allusion to the specific use (def. 2).

Why rather, being entering into that presence where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here to be a *parascève* and a preparation to that? *Donne*, *Devotions*, Works, III. 567.

Specifically—2. Friday, the day before the Hebrew sabbath: so named because on that day the Hebrews prepare what is necessary for the next day; also, what is thus prepared. The name is retained in the Roman Catholic missal as a term for Good Friday, and is sometimes improperly applied to Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday.

It was the *parascève*, which is the Sabbath-eve.

Mark xv. 42 (*Rheims trans.*).

The sacred towel and the holy eue
Are ready by, to make the guests all pure;
Let go, my Alma; yet, ere we receive,
Fit it is we have our *Parascève*.
Who to that sweet bread unprepared doth come,
Better he starv'd then but to taste one crumme.
Herriek, *The Parascève, or Preparation*.

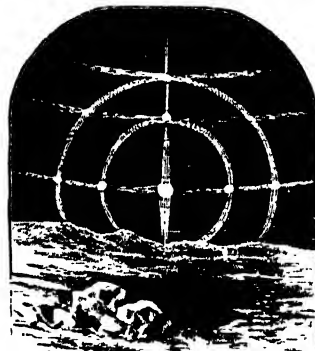
paraschematic (par'a-skē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *σχῆμα*, scheme: see *schematic*.] Imitative.

The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic*.

Max Muller, *Selected Essays*, 1. 98. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

parasecretion (par'a-sē-kre'shōn), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + E. *secretion*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the production of a secretion of abnormal quality.—2. The substance thus secreted.

paraselene (par'a-sē-lē-nē), *n.*; pl. *paraselene* (-nē). [= F. *paraselene* = Sp. Pg. It. *paraselene*, < NL. *paraselene*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *σέληνη*, the moon.] A bright spot on a lunar halo, produced by refraction through a preponderating



Paraselene.

number of ice-crystals floating perpendicularly or vertically; a mock moon. Two or more *paraselene* are generally seen at the same time, together with additional arcs or bands variously arranged. *Paraselene* are entirely analogous to *parhelia*. See *parhelium*.

paraselenic (par'a-sē-len'ik), *a.* [*< paraselene* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a *paraselene*.

parasinoïdal (par'a-si-noi'dal), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + NL. *sinus* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Lying alongside a sinus, as a blood-channel of the brain.—**Parasinoïdal spaces**, spaces in the dura mater which receive the blood from the cerebral veins before its discharge into the adjacent superior longitudinal sinus. They often contain *faecionian* bodies.

Parasita (par'a-si'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < L. *parasitus*, *m.*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] In *zool.*, parasites; parasitic animals: applied to several different groups whose members are characterized by their parasitism. (a) In *Crustacea*, low parasitic forms, as the siphonostomous and related crustaceans, often collectively called *Epizoa*, and made a class or order of that name. Most of them are known as *poh-lie*. (b) In *entom.*, lice; in Latreille's system, a group of apterous insects, the third order of insects, corresponding to the *Anophora* of Leach. Also *Parasitica*.

parasital (par'a-si-tal), *a.* [*< parasite* + *-al*.] Parasitic.

He saw this *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales.

Bulwer, *What will he do with it?* viii. 7. (*Davies*.)

parasite (par'a-sit), *n.* [*< F. parasite* = Sp. *parásito* = Pg. *parasita*, < L. *parasitus* = It. *parassito* = G. Sw. Dan. *parasit*, < L. *parasitus*, *m.*, *parasita*, *f.*, < Gr. *παράσιτος*, one who eats at another's table, a guest, esp. in a bad sense, a parasite, cf. *παράσιτος*, out with another, live at another's table, < *παρά*, beside, + *σῖτος*, food.] 1. Originally, one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; hence, a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

I will despair, and be at enmity
With cozening hope; he is a flatterer,
A parasite. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, II. 2. 70.

Outstrip thus by a parasite's slave,
Would run on errands, and make legs for crumbs.
H. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 4.

Specifically—2. (a) In *zool.*, an animal that lives in or on and at the expense of another animal called technically the *host*; also, by extension, an animal which lives on or with, but not at the expense of, its host: in the latter sense, more precisely designated *inquiline* or *commensal* (see these words). There is scarcely any animal that may not or does not serve as the host of parasites, and some parasites are themselves the hosts of other parasites. (See *hyperparasite*.) Parasites form no technical group of animals, since representatives of almost any class or order, from protozoans to vertebrates, may be parasitic. Most of the leading divisions of animals, however, include some members, whether genera, families, orders, or even classes, whose habit is extensively or exclusively parasitic. Thus, among protozoans, the *Gregarinida* are parasites. Among worms, many families, some orders, or even classes, are entirely parasitic, furnishing the most formidable and fre-

quent parasites of man and domestic animals. Very many of the lower crustaceans are parasites, especially upon fishes, mollusks, etc., and upon one another; while some of the highest crustaceans are modified parasites, or commensals, as the little crabs that live in oyster-shells. Among arachnids, the whole class or order of acarids or mites is essentially parasitic, though including many forms which lead an independent life. Insects furnish many of the parasites, especially of terrestrial animals, as vertebrates, and some are parasites of other insects. One order of insects, the *Anophora* or lice, is thoroughly parasitic, and other orders furnish parasitic families or genera. Insects and crustaceans both belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*, and it may be said that as a rule insects furnish the arthropod parasites of land-animals, and crustaceans those of water-animals, or terrestrial and aquatic "lice" respectively. Few mollusks are parasitic, but *Eutima* *mirabilis*, a gastropod found in holothurians, is an example. Very few vertebrates are parasites, but hags (*Myxine*) bore into fishes, fishes of the genus *Pieraster* crawl into the intestines of holothurians, and some other fishes exhibit a kind of parasitism. Parasites not constituting any natural division of animals, it follows that, as such, they are not naturally divisible into zoological groups. They are, however, conveniently called *entoparasites* or *ectoparasites*, according as they live in or on their hosts, or *Entozoa* and *Epizoa*, upon the same grounds. According to the extent or degree of their parasitism, they are also known as *parasites proper* and *commensals* or *inquilines* (see above). Among the most remarkable parasites are the males of some species which have their own females as hosts, as among cirripeds. Such males are known as *complemental males*, one or more of which are carried about by the female in her vulva, they being of insignificant size and to all intents and purposes mere male parts of her. The above-mentioned parasites are exclusive of all those many animals which are parasitic upon plants, as gall-insects and the like; and also of those birds which are parasitic to the extent of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, requiring their progeny to be hatched and brought up by foster-parents, as cuckoos and cowbirds. See cuts under *Cecropia*, *Entomiscus*, *Epizoa*, *Platyphilia*, and *Stylops*. (b) Particularly, an insect which lives either upon or within another insect during its earlier stages, eating and usually destroying its host. Such parasites belong mainly to the *Hymenoptera* and to the *Diptera*, but there are a few coleopterans and lepidoptera to which the name may be applied. See cut under *Antigaster*. (c) In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant or upon an animal, and feeds upon its juices. See *parasitic*, and cut under *Cercospora*.

Fungi have long been divided into two main sections founded on their nutritive adaptation. Those which constitute the first category feed on living organisms, whether plants or animals, and are termed *parasites*. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 356.

3. In *teratol.* See *autostate*.—**Autocious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which goes through the whole course of its development on a single host.—**Autogenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *autocious parasite*.—**Facultative parasite**. See *facultative*.—**Heterocious parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *heterocious parasite*.—**Metecious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which passes through the different stages of its development on widely different hosts, as some of the *Uredineæ*.—**Metogenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *metecious parasite*.—**Obligate parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the full attainment of its development.—**Syn. 1. Parasite**, *Sycophant*. The object of the *sycophant* is to ingratiate himself with one who is wealthy or powerful, and his means are especially servility and flattery. The parasite gets a maintenance or a more comfortable maintenance by living upon one who is richer; there is no suggestion as to the means employed, but the word is contemptuous as implying a relation of degradation. The derivational idea of *sycophant* is now quite lost; the secondary use of *parasite* in connection with plant and animal life now affects the original sense of the relation of human beings.

parasitic (par'a-sit'ik), *a.* [= F. *parasitique* = Sp. Pg. *parasítico* = It. *parasitico*, < L. *parasiticus*, < Gr. *παράσιτος*, parasitic, < *παράσιτος*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for bread or favors; meanly dependent; acting the sycophant; like a parasite in any way; of things, secondary; subordinated to or arising from another thing of the same kind.

The *parasitic* habit in the souls of men.

Drummond, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 327.

Specifically—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, living or growing as a parasite; pertaining to or characteristic of parasites. See cut under *Orobanchæ*.

This unnatural sickly-looking plant (bird's-nest orchis) has generally been supposed to be *parasitic* on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lives.

Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 125.

In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and, by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to *parasitic* growths, such as cancer.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 491.

3. In *philol.*, attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy: thus, *d* in vulgar *drowned*, *t* in *margent*, etc., are *parasitic*.—**Parasitic bee**, in *entom.*, one of several genera of true bees which are parasites or inquilines in the nests of other bees. Thus, members of the genus *Epictus* (of which *E. meratus* is an example) live in the nests of *Colletes*; of *Certhia*, in the cells of *Megachile*; of *Melecta*, in the cells of *Anthophora*; and of *Stelis*, with *Osmia*.—**Parasitic birds**, those birds which lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, as the Old World cuckoos and the New World cowbirds.—**Parasitic currents**. Same as *Foucault currents*.

paratactical (par-ə-tak'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< paratactic + -al.*] Same as *paratactic*.

paratactically (par-ə-tak'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In accordance with or by parataxis.

paratarsial (par-ə-tār'si-əl), *a.* [*< paratarsium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the paratarsium.

paratarsium (par-ə-tār'si-um), *n.*; pl. *paratarsia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + τάρσις, the sole of the foot: see tarsus.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the tarsus, as distinguished from the acrotarsium: correlated with *paradactylum*.

paratartaric (par-ə-tār-tar'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, near to, + E. tartaric.*] Resembling or related to tartaric acid.—**Paratartaric acid**, racemic acid. See *racemic*.

parataxis (par-ə-tak'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρά-ταξις, a placing side by side, < παράσσειν, place beside, < παρὰ, beside, + τάσσειν, arrange: see tactic.*] In *gram.*, the ranging of propositions one after another without connectives, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind without marking their dependence or relations on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax* and *hypotaxis*.

There can hardly be a doubt that in reporting speech or thought, all languages at first made use of the direct method, putting the actual words of the speech or thought after the verb of saying or thinking, without a connecting word; in other words, the first construction in such sentences was that of *parataxis*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 221.

parathesis (pa-rath'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *paratheses* (-ēz). [*< Gr. παράθεσις, a placing side by side, juxtaposition, < παρὰ, beside, + θέσσειν, put, place, < θέω, a placing: see thesis.*] 1. In *gram.*, apposition, or the placing in the same case of two or more nouns which explain or characterize one another.—2. The setting side by side of things of equivalent grade: used by some philologists of monosyllabic or isolating language.—3. In *rhet.*, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

parathetic (par-ə-thet'ik), *a.* [*< parathesis (-thet-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of parathesis; placed in apposition, as two or more nouns.

paratomial (par-ə-tō'mi-əl), *a.* [*< paratomium + -al.*] Lying alongside the tomia of a bird's bill: specifically applied to the paratomium.

paratomium (par-ə-tō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *paratomia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + NL. tomium, q. v.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the upper mandible, in any way distinguished from the culmen and the tomium, between which it extends. *Illiger; Sundevall.* See *tomium*.

paratonic (par-ə-ton'ik), *a.* [*CF. Gr. παράτονος, stretched out beside or along, < παρὰ, stretch out beside or along, produce, < παρά, beside, + τίνω, stretch.*] Arresting or retarding plant movement or growth: a term proposed by Sachs, in 1865, to characterize the variations in intensity of light which produce the movements of waking and sleeping (nyctitropism) in plants, in contradistinction to heliotropism. It is the increasing intensity of light in the morning which induces the waking of the leaves, and the decreasing intensity in the evening which induces the closing or nocturnal position of the leaves, whereas in the heliotropic curving of the motile organs it is the constant influence of light which effects the turning. As employed by other vegetable physiologists, the word implies also the retarding influence of light upon growing organs, in distinction from the *photonic* or stimulating effect upon leaves. That is, in leaves exposed for a protracted period to darkness the growth is arrested, but they have the power of growth restored on exposure to light, whereas all growing organs grow more rapidly in darkness than in light, this effect of light in retarding growth being termed the *paratonic effect*.

The power of movement, whether spontaneous or *paratonic*, may be temporarily suspended by certain external conditions. *Beesey, Botany*, p. 198.

paratonically (par-ə-ton'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a paratonic manner; so as to manifest a paratonic effect.

Cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected *paratonically* by light. *Darwin, Movement in Plants*, p. 123.

paratori, *n.* [*< LL. parator, a preparer, contriver, < L. parare, prepare: see pare¹.*] An apparitor.

You shall be summon'd by a host of *Parators*; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv.

paratory (par-ə-tō-rī), *n.*; pl. *paratories* (-riz). [*< ML. paratorium, < L. parare, prepare.*] A place where any preparation is made; a church vestry or sacristy.

paratyphlitis (par-ə-tif-līt'is), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + τυφλός, blind (with ref. to cæcum), + -itis.* Cf. *typhlitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum.

para-umbilical (par-ə-um-bil'ik-əl), *a.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + L. umbilicus, umbilicus: see umbilical.*] Situated or occurring in the neighborhood or by the side of the umbilicus.

parauchenium (par-ə-kō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parauchenia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + αἰχμή, neck: see auchenium.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the neck; the lateral cervical region. [Little used.]

paraunter, *adv.* Same as *paraunter* for *peradventure*.

paravall (par-ə-vāl'), *a.* [Also *paravalle*; *< OF. *paravall, par aval, below, < par, by (< L. per, through), + aval, below, downward, < L. ad vallem, to the valley: see aval.* Cf. *paramount*, of opposite meaning.] Inferior; lowest: in *feudal law*, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

The king therefore was styled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord, and B was called tenant *paravall*, or the lowest tenant, being he who was supposed to make avall or profit of the land. *Blackstone, Com.*, II. v.

paravant, **paravaunt**, *adv.* [*< OF. (and F.) paravant, before, < par, by (< L. per, through), + avant, before: see avant, avant¹.*] First; beforehand; in front.

Tell me some marks by which he may appear, If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. ii. 16.

paraxial (pa-rak'si-əl), *a.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + L. axis, axis: see axis¹, axial.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, situated on either side of the long axis of the body; lying laterally to the right or left of the spinal column: opposed to *epaxial* and *hypaxial*; as, the *paraxial* processes of vertebra.

paraylet, *v.* and *n.* See *parcel*.

Parazoa (par-ə-zō'ē), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ζῷον, an animal.*] The sponges, *Spongiazoa* or *Porifera*, regarded as a prime division of the animal kingdom, of equal rank with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. *Sollas*.

parazoan (par-ə-zō'ēn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Parazoa + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Parazoa. 2. *n.* A member of the Parazoa.

parazonium (par-ə-zō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parazonia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. παραζώνια, also παραζωνίδιον, a dagger worn at the girdle, < παρὰ, beside, + ζώνη, girdle: see zone.*] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a dagger worn at the girdle.

Bithynia seated, holding two spears and *parazonium*. *B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 444.

parbake (pär'bāk), *v.* t. [*Irreg. < par- + bake, after the supposed analogy of parboil.*] To bake partially; overheat.

Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few *par-baked* figures went by. *Moss Thackeray, Mrs. Dymond*, vi.

parblen (pär-blē'), *interj.* [*F.*] A corruption of *par Dieu* ('by God': see *pardy*): used as an exclamation or minced oath.

parboil (pär'boil), *v.* t. [*Formerly also perboil; < ME. parboyllyn, < OF. parboillir, boil thoroughly, < LL. perbullire, boil thoroughly, < L. per, thoroughly, + bullire, bubble: see boil².* The word has been taken to mean 'partly boil,' as if *< part + boil²*. Hence, recently, *parbake*.] 1. t. To boil thoroughly.

Pourboillir [*F.*], to *parboile* thoroughly. *Cotgrave*.

'Tis nobody's fault but yours, for an' you had done as you might have done, they should have been *parboiled* and baked too, every mother's son, ere they should come in. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 1.

My liver's *parboiled* like Scotch holly bread. *Webster, White Devil*, v. 2.

2. To boil slightly or in a moderate degree; half-boil.

Parboylen metc, semibullio, Cath. *parbullio*. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 382.

They [the Samoyedes] are of reasonable stature, brown, active, warlike, eat raw meat, or a little *parboiled* with blood, Oil, or a little water which they drink. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 742.

parbreak (pär'brāk), *v.* [Also *perbreak, parbrake, perbrake; < ME. parbraken; < par- for per-, through (cf. parboil), + break.*] 1. *intrans.* To vomit.

And virulently dysgorged, As though ye wold *parbrake*. *Skelton, Poems* (ed. Dyce), II. 77.

When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seen any of these silly creatures. *Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues* (1612). (*Nares*.)

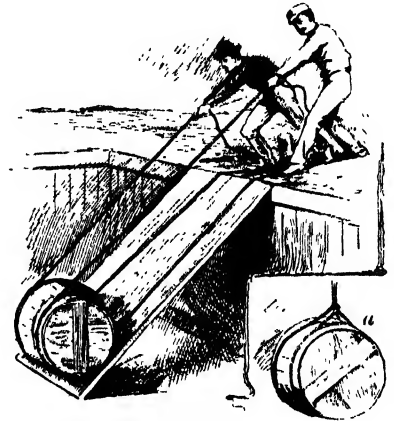
II. *trans.* To vomit; belch forth; vent.

His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes*. *Phaer, Æneid*, x. Come, snake-treat Sisters, come, ye dismal Elves, . . . Com, *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Furies. When he hath *parbrak'd* his grieved mind. *By. Hall, Satires*, I. v. 9

parbreakt (pär'brāk), *n.* [*< parbreak, v.*] Vomit. Her filthie *parbreaks* all the place defiled has. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. i. 20.

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *n.* [Appar. *< par², equal, + buckle², v.*] A device for raising or lowering a heavy body, as a cask, gun, etc., along an inclined plane or vertical surface. A hight of a rope is made round a post or other secure fastening at the level to which the object is to be raised or from which it is to



Parbuckle.

be lowered. The two ends of the rope are then passed under the object and brought over it, and are hauled or slackened together to raise or lower the object as may be required, the object itself acting as a movable pulley. The name is also applied to a sling made with a rope, as shown at *a* in the cut.

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *parbuckled*, ppr. *parbuckling*. [*< parbuckle, n.*] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ (pär'sē), *n.* pl. [*L.*, the Fates, pl. of *Parca*: perhaps *< √ par* of *part* (-s), part, lot, *partiri*, divide: see *part*.] The Latin name of the Fates. See *fate*, 5.

parcaseit, *adv.* See *percase*. **parceit**, *n.* [*ME., < OF. *parceit, < L. perceptum, perception: see percept. Cf. conceit, deceit, etc.*] Perception; perceptivity.

It passid my *parceit*, and my profits also, How so wonderfull werkis wolde have an ende. *Richard the Redeless, Prol.*, I. 17.

parcel (pär'sel, usually pär'sl), *n.* [*< ME. parcell, parcell, parcell, < OF. parcell, parcell, f., also parcell, m., F. parcell, f., a small piece or part, a parcel, a particle, = Pg. parcella = It. particella, < ML. particella, contr. parcella (after F.), a parcel, dim. of L. particula, particle: see particle.*] 1. A part, either taken separately or belonging to a whole. (a) A share; a portion.

Itel loneth he that lordc that lent hym al that blisse, That thus parteth with the pore a *parcel* whan hym nedeth. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 63.

Thou shalt shryve thee of alle thy synnes to o man, and nat a *parcel* to o man, and a *parcel* to nother. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Having receiv'd amongst his allotted *parcells* certain precious truths of such an orient lustre as no Diamond can equall. *Milton, Church-Government*, II, Int.

(b) A separable, separate, or distinct part or portion or section, as of land.

Abraham seith that he seigh holy the Trinite, Three persones in *parcells* deparable fro other, And alle three but o god thus Abraham me taughte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 26.

Naomi, that is come again out of the country of Moab, selleth a *parcel* of land. *Ruth* iv. 3.

I have one *parcel* of land called Upper Crabtree-wood, containing about twelve acres. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 438.

(c) A constituent or integral part: used frequently in the phrase *part and parcel*.

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1. 106.

Nothing *parcel* of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, i. 9.

Being *parcel* of the common mass, And destitute of means to raise themselves, They sink, and settle lower than they need. *Cowper, Task*, v. 247.

Granada, as we have seen, was placed under the sceptre of Castile, governed by the same laws, and represented in its cortes, being, in the strictest sense, *part and parcel* of the kingdom. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 20.

Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful Past.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

(d) A fragment; piece; bit.

Olyves sum in rootes graffe, and rende
Item after out with parcels of the rootes.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Why, what parcel of man hast thou lighted on for a mas-
ter?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

More beautiful the prospect of that building which is all
visible at one view than what discovers itself to the sight
by parcels and degrees.

Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury, II. 185.

England about to be divided into little parcels, like a
chess-board!
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

(e) An item or particular; a detail.

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 36.

2. An indefinite number, quantity, or measure
forming a group, mass, or lot: as, a parcel of
fools; a parcel of rubbish.

They bought also a parcel of goats, which they distrib-
uted at home as they saw neede & occasion.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 209.

Now, don't let us give ourselves a parcel of airs, and
pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of
liberty of ours are our own.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 12.

I think the English a parcel of brutes; and I'll go back
to France as fast as I can.
Miss Burney, Evelina, xiv.

Why are they [painters] to be be-knighted, like a parcel
of aldermen?
Thackeray, Char. Sketches, The Artists.

3. A number of things wrapped or otherwise
put up together; a package, containing a num-
ber of articles or a single one; a small bundle.

I received that choice Parcel of Tobacco your Servant
brought me.
Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

If you wanted to send a parcel to anywhere in the coun-
try, you confided it to the guard of the coach.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 6.

4. *pl.* In law, that part of a deed or conveyance
which describes the property conveyed, toge-
ther with the boundaries thereof, in order to its
easy identification.—5. Same as *parceling*, 1.
—Bill of parcels. See *bill*.—Parcel post, that de-
partment of the post office business of the United Kingdom
which deals with parcels up to 11 pounds in weight.

parcel (pär'sel), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *parceled* or
parcelled, *ppr.* *parceling* or *parcelling*. [*< F.*
parceller, *parcel*; from the noun.] 1. To di-
vide into parts or portions: generally with *out*.

These ghostly kings would *parcel out* my power.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, I. 2.

Our time was *parcelled out* in a succession of tasks.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

Smooth slate
In square divisions *parcelled out*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, 1.

In the divided or social states these functions are *par-
celled out* to individuals, each of whom aims to do his
stint of the joint work.
Emerson, Misc., p. 72.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcel'd into farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To particularize; specify.

What a wounding shame is this,
... that mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 163.

3. To cover with strips of canvas; wrap with
parceling.

parcel (pär'sel), *adv.* [*< ME.* *parcel*; an ellip-
tical use of *parcel, n.*, for *in parcel*, like *part*,
adv., for *in part*. Cf. *parcellly*.] Partly; in
part; partially; to some extent.

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet . . .
to marry me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 94.

He is *parcel lawyer*, and in my conscience much of their
religion.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 3.

Boat not your brains to understand their *parcel-greek*,
parcel-latin gibberish.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 60.

The principal personage is Marcella, *parcel* witch, wholly
shameless.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 242.

parceled, parcelled (pär'seld), *a.* [*< parcel*
+ *-ed*.] Partial; not general. Schmidt.

Alas! I am the mother of these moans!
Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general.
Shak., Rich. III., II. 2. 81.

parceling, parcelling (pär'sel-ing), *n.* [*Ver-*
bal n. of *parcel, v.*] 1. *Naut.*, long narrow
strips of can-
vas, generally
tarred, wound
spirally about
a rope so as to
give a smooth



A Rope Wound and Partly Parcelled.

surface. Also *parsling*.—2. *Naut.*, the process
of wrapping or winding a rope with parceling,
or tarred strips of canvas.

parceling-machine (pär'sel-ing-mä-shén'), *n.*
1. A press in which yarn, cloth, wool, etc., are
bundled compactly for tying.—2. A machine
in which strips of canvas or cloth are coated
with tar to prepare them for wrapping or wind-
ing around ropes. E. H. Knight.

parcelize (pär'sel-iz), *v. t.* [*< parcel, n.*, + *-ize*.]
To divide; distribute; parcel.

Greatness and glory of a well-Bul'd State
Is not extinguish't nor extenuate
By being *parceliz'd* to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings, of a mean Equality.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Capitaines.

parcellation (pär-se-lä'shən), *n.* [*< parcel* +
-ation.] Division into parts or parcels; dis-
tribution.

Rash as such a *parcellation* of his troops might seem.
The American, IX. 350.

parcelle¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcel*.
parcelle², *n.* A Middle English form of *par-*
celly.

parcel-lift (pär'sel-lift), *n.* An elevator or
dumb-waiter used in shops and warehouses to
convey packages up or down. [Eng.]

parcellly (pär'sel-i), *adv.* [*< ME.* *parcellly*; *<*
parcel + *-ly*.] Part by part; item by item.

Parcellly, as the heres of eyes don,
With teres makyng sprangles manyon,
Ryght so is Raymound tormented full sore,
Sore wepyng, teres making enmore.
Rom. of Parzenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4015.

parcel-maker (pär'sel-mä'kér), *n.* One of two
officers of the British exchequer who formerly
made the parcels of the exchequer's accounts,
and delivered them to the auditors.

parcel-meal (pär'sel-mél), *adv.* [*ME.* *parcel-*
mele, *parcel-mel*; *< parcel* + *-meal*, as in *drop-*
meal, *piecemeal*, etc.] Piecemeal; separately;
partly; by parts or portions.

Three persons *parcel-mele*, departable from other.
Piers Plowman (C), XX. 28.

parcel-office (pär'sel-of'is), *n.* A place where
parcels are received for despatch or delivery.

parcel-paper (pär'sel-pä'pér), *n.* Any loose-
textured unsized paper made or used for wrap-
ping parcels; wrapping-paper.

parcel-post, *n.* Same as *parcel post* (which see,
under *parcel, n.*).

parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n.* A van for the
delivery of parcels. [Eng.]

parcenary (pär'se-nä-ri), *n.* [*Also parcenery*;
< OF. *parcenerie*, *< parcenier*, a parcenier: see
parcenier.] In law, coheirship; the holding or
occupation of lands of inheritance by two or
more persons. It differs from *joint tenancy*, which is
created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary* or *copar-*
cenary is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

parcenel, *n.* A Middle English form of *parce-*
ner.

parcener (pär'se-nér), *n.* [*< ME.* *parcener*, *par-*
soner, also *parcenel*, *< OF.* *parcenier*, *parcenier*,
parsonnier, *pargonier*, *parconnier*, *parcemer*, etc.,
= Sp. *parcionero* = Pg. *parceiro*, *< ML.* **partiti-*
onarius, *partionarius*, having a share, one having
a share, *< L.* *partitiō(n-)* (*> OF.* *parceon*, *parcon*,
parson, etc.), a sharing, share: see *partition*. Cf.
partner.] In law, a coheir; one who holds lands
jointly with another or others by descent from an
ancestor, as when land descends to a man's
daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their rep-
resentatives. In this case all the heirs inherit as *par-*
ceners or *coheirs*. The term has been sometimes used to
indicate female cotenants only.

We ben *parsoneres* of reson.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 5.

So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable
amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them be-
longeth, by the award of good men.

Lambarde's Perambulation (1506), p. 575. (Halliwell.)

These coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for brev-
ity, *parceners* only.

parcery (pär'se-ri), *n.* [Appar. for **parcelry*,
< parcel + *-ry*, or *parcenery*, *< parcenier* + *-y*.]
Apportionment; allotment.

This part was to Holonus by wylled *parcerye* lotted.
Stanhurst, Æneid, III.

parceyvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *per-*
cive.

parch (päreh), *v.* [*< ME.* *parchen*, *paarchen*,
parch; origin uncertain: either (a) a var. form
and use of *perchen*, *perschen*, a rarer form of
perishen, *perischen*, *perish* (in trans. 'kill') (see
perish); or (b) a var. form and use of *perchen*,
pierce, a rarer form of *percen*, *percen*, *pierce*:
cf. *persant*, *persaunt*, *piercing*, as used, e. g., of

sunbeams (see *persant*); *piercing*, used of pen-
etrating cold (see *pierce*).] 1. *trans.* 1. To e-
pose to the strong action of fire, but with-
out burning; roast (vegetable produce especial-
ly, partially by rapid expulsion of moisture).

And he reached her *parched* corn, and she did eat.
Ruth II. 1.

Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a *parched* pea.
Halliburton, Sam Slick, Clockmaker, x3.

2. To dry up; dry to extremity or to the poi-
nt of burning: as, the sun's rays *parch* the ground
parched with thirst.

Nor entreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my *parched* lips
And comfort me with cold. Shak., K. John, v. 7. 4.

The brandish'd sword of God . . . with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., XII. 63.

Parched with heat and dust, they were soon distress-
ed by excessive thirst. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

= *Syn.* *Singe*, *Sear*, etc. See *scorch*.

II. intrans. To become very dry; be scorched.
We were better *parch* in Afric sun
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 37.

A heart high sorrowful and cloy'd,
A burning forehead, and a *parching* tongue.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

parchedness (pär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of
being parched or dried up.

Neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but on
a waste, silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* at
vacuity. Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, I. 8.

parcheesi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchemin, **parchemynt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of
parchment.

parchemin (pär'she-min), *v. t.* [*< F.* *parch-*
min, *parchement*: see *parchment*.] To conver-
into parchment or a substance akin to parch-
ment, as paper or cotton, by soaking it in dilut-
sulphuric acid. [Rare.]

The more readily a fibre is *parcheminized* by the action
of sulphuric acid, the more difficult it will become to i-
trate the same; and the less sulphuric acid acts, . . . the
more nitric acid comes into play.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 12.

parcheminert, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF.* *parcheminie*:
also *parcheminour*, *< ML.* *pergaminiarius*,
maker or seller of parchment, *< pergamenu*
parchment: see *parchment*.] A maker or sell-
er of parchment.

The *Parchemyners* and Hokehynders.
York Plays (title), p. 5.

parchingly (pär'ching-li), *adv.* In a parchin-
manner; so as to parch.

parchisi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchment (päreh'ment), *n.* [*< ME.* *parch-*
ment, *perchment* (with excrement *t* as in other
Teut. languages), usually *perchemin*, *parch-*
myn, *perchemin*, *< OF.* *perchemin*, *perchemin*, *per-*
camin, F. *perchemin* = Sp. *pergamino* = Pg. *per-*
gaminho = It. *pergamena* = D. *perkament* = M.L.
perment, *permet*, *permut* = OHG. *permut*, *per-*
ment, *permet*, *bermint*, *berment*, *bermit*, *pärmüt*, *bü-*
mint = MHG. *pergement*, *pergmüt*, G. *pergement*:
Sw. Dan. *pergament*, *< L.* *pergamēna*, *pergamē-*
n (also in full *charta Pergamēna*, 'paper of Perga-
mum'), *< Gr.* *Περγαμόνη*, *pergament*, lit. 'paper of
Pergamum,' prop. adj. (sc. *διόφιλα*, 'skin of Per-
gamum,' or *χαρτί*, 'paper of Pergamum'), fem.
of *Περγαμόνη* (*> L.* *pergamēnus*), of Pergamum
< Πέργανος, *Πέργανον*, Pergamus, Pergamum,
city of Mysia in Asia Minor, whence parchmen
was originally brought.] 1. The skin of shee-
or goats prepared for use as a writing-material
and for other purposes. The skins are first soaked
in lime to remove the hair, and are then shaved, washed,
dried, stretched, and ground or smoothed with fine chalk
lime and pumice-stone. Velum is a fine parchment mad-
from the skins of calves, kids, and still-born lambs. Other
skins prepared in the same way are used for other pur-
poses: as those of the he-goat and wolf for drum-heads
and the skin of the ass for covering battle-boards. A kin-
of parchment is made by the Eskimos from the entrail
of seals, and is used for bags, blankets, clothing, etc. The
skin of the fur-seal is sometimes dressed as parchment and
used for making cases for holding valuable papers, etc.

Rigte as a lorde sholde make lettres and hym lakke
parchemyn.

Though he couth write neuere so wel gif he had no penne
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 38.

Thilke Stoyciens yenden that the soule hadde ben naked
of itself as a myroure or a cleene *parchemyn*.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 4.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an in-
nocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that *parchment*
being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 87.

2. The cartilaginous sheath or hull of the cof-
fee-bean.

When growing, the flat sides of the seeds [of coffee] are towards each other, and have a covering or membrane of cartilaginous skin which, when dry, is known as "the parchment."

A. G. F. Elliot James, *Indian Industries*, p. 59.

3. A document written on parchment.

But here's a parchment with the seal of Caesar.

Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 188.

I once requested your Hands as Witnesses to a certain Parchment. Congress, *Way of the World*, v. 13.

Cotton parchment. See *cotton*.—**Parchment paper.** See *paper*.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper*.—**Virgin parchment,** a fine quality of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids.

parchment (pärch'ment), *v. t.* [*parchment*, *n.*]

To convert into parchment; parchemin.

parchment-beaver (pärch'ment-bö'ver), *n.* Same as *dry-caster*.

parchmenter (pärch'men-tër), *n.* [*ME. parchementer*, also contr. *parmenter*; < *parchment* + *-er*]. Cf. *parcheminier*.] A maker of parchment.

parchmentize (pärch'men-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parchmentized*, ppr. *parchmentizing*. [*parchment* + *-ize*.] To convert into parchment; parchemin or parchement.

Blotting paper *parchmentized* by a new process.

Greer, *Dict. Elect.*, p. 80.

parchment-lace (pärch'ment-läs), *n.* See *lace*.

parchment-skin (pärch'ment-skin), *n.* A disease of the skin characterized by scattered pigmented telangiectatic and atrophic spots, with contraction of the skin, usually followed by epitheliomatous patches and ulceration. It almost invariably begins in early life, and is apt to affect several children in the same family. Also called *parchment-skin disease*, *xeroderma*.

parchmenty (pärch'men-ti), *a.* [*parchment* + *-y*.] Resembling parchment in texture or appearance; pergamentaceous.

The wings of the anterior pair are usually of *parchmenty* consistence. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 630.

parcialt, *a.* An obsolete form of *partial*.

parcitate (pär-si-den'tät), *a.* [*L. parcus*, sparing, scanty, + *dentatus*, toothed; see *dentate*.] In *zool.*, having few teeth or dentate processes: opposed to *pluridentate*.

parcimonious, **parcimony**. Obsolete forms of *parsimonious*, *parsimony*.

parcity (pär'si-ti), *n.* [*OF. parcite* = *Sp. parcidade* = *It. parcity*, < *L. parcity* (t-s), sparingness, < *parcus*, sparing, scanty, frugal; cf. *parcere*, spare, akin to *Gr. σπαρτός*, scarce, rare, and to *E. spare*.] 1. Sparingness. Cotgrave.—2. Sparseness; paucity.

parclose, *n.* See *perclose*.

pard (pärđ), *n.* [= *F. pard*, *parde* = *Sp. Pg. lt. pardo* = *OHG. pardo*, *MHG. parde*, *part*, *G. parder*, *partel* (cf. *pardale*), < *L. pardus*, < *Gr. πάριδος*, later form of *πάριδος*, *πάριδος*, the pard (either leopard, panther, or ounce); an Eastern word; cf. *Pers. pārs*, *pārsh*, a pard, *pārs*, a panther. Hence, in comp., *camelopard*, *leopard*.] The leopard or panther.

Lions and bloody pards are Mars's servants.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers' Progress*, ii. 3.

Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard.

Keats, *Lamia*, l.

pard (pärđ), *n.* [Short for *pardner*, a corrupt form of *partner*.] A partner; a mate; an accomplice; a boon companion. [Slang. U. S.]

He was the bulledest man in the mountains, pard!

S. L. Clemens, *Roughing It*, ii.

pardah, *n.* Same as *pardak*.

pardalet, *n.* [= *Sp. pardal*, < *L. pardalis*, < *Gr. πάριδος*, a pard; see *pard*.] Same as *pard*.

The *pardale* swift and the tygre cruel.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. vi. 26.

Nexte unto him came flockes of beasta, great numbers of horses with Lyons, and *Pardales* carted in cages, which hee brought as presents to geue unto Alexander.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

pardalote (pär'da-löt), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotinae (pär'da-lö-ti-nö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pardalotus* + *-inae*.] A group of birds named by H. E. Strickland in 1842 from the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotus (pär-da-lö'tus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. παρδαλωτός*, spotted like the pard, < *πάριδος*, a pard; see *pard*.] A genus of small short-tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There are several species, natives of Australia.

Pardanthus (pär-dan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so called from the spotted perianth; < *Gr. πάριδος*, leopard, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Iridaceae*, the tribe *Sisyrinchieae*, and the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieae*, now known as *Belamcanda* (Adanson, 1763), and distinguished by a capsule with re-

flexed valves, exposing the black fleshy seeds on an erect persistent axis. The only species, *P. Sinensis*, the blackberry-lily, native of India, China, and Japan, is cultivated for its large orange purple-spotted flowers, lasting only a day, and is widely naturalized. It produces a stout leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, with sword-shaped sheathing leaves. See *Ixia* and *leopard-flower*.

pardao, pardo (pär-di'ō, pär'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *pardaw*, < *Pg. pardao* (see *def.*).] An Indo-Portuguese money of account of Goa, worth about 60 United States cents. *Simmonds*.

They payed in hand one thousand and three hundred pardawes. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 267.

pardawt, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardi (pär-dē'), *interj.* [F.: see *pardy*.] Same as *pardy*.

"Pardi," cried Madame Duval, "I shan't let you leave me again in a hurry." Miss Burney, *Evelina*, xlv.

pardine (pär'din), *a.* [*pard* + *-ine*.] Resembling a pard; spotted like a pard: as, the *pardine genet*, *Genetta pardina*, of western Africa.

pardo, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *v. t.* [*ME. pardonnen*, < *OF. pardoner*, *pardonner*, *perdoner*, *F. pardonner* = *Sp. perdonar* = *Pg. perdoar* = *It. perdonare*, < *ML. perdonare*, give, concede, indulge, spare, pardon, < *L. per*, through, + *donare*, give, < *donum*, a gift: see *per-* and *donate*.] 1. To remit the penalty or punishment due on account of (an offense); pass by or leave without penalty, resentment, or blame; forgive; overlook.

I have a power to pardon sins, as oft

As any man has power to wrong me.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 5.

His [the king's] power of pardoning was said by our Saxon ancestors to be derived a lege sine dignitate: and it is declared in parliament by Statute 27 Hen. VIII., c. 24, that no other person hath power to pardon or remit any treason or felonies whatsoever.

Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. xxxi

2. To absolve (an offender) from liability for an offense or crime committed; release (a person) from the punishment or penalty due on account of some fault or offense.

I neuer denied iustice to a poore man for his ponertee, nor pardoned a riche man for his great goods and riches. Golden Book, xlvii

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,

Let your indulgence set me free.

Shak., *Tempest*, Epil., l. 19.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head;

"And wilt you pardon me?" he said.

Prior, *Despairing Shepherd*.

3. To excuse; indulge; especially, to excuse from doing something.

Thrice-noble lord, let me entreat of you

To pardon me yet for a night or two.

Shak., *T. of the N.*, Ind., ii. 121.

Those who know how many volumes have been written on the poems of Homer and Virgil will easily pardon the length of my discourse on Milton.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 321.

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase used when one makes an apology, and often when one means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms: as, *pardon me*, but I think you are mistaken: often abbreviated to *pardon*.

And I

(Pardon me saying it) were much loath to breed

Dispute betwixt myself and mine.

Tennyson, *Princess*, l.

= *Syn. Pardon, Forgive*. These words are often synonymous. Strictly, *pardon* expresses the act of an official or a superior, remitting all or the remainder of the punishment that belongs to an offense: as, the queen or the governor pardons a convict before the expiration of his sentence. *Forgive* refers especially to the feelings; it means that one not only resolves to overlook the offense and re-establishes amicable relations with the offender, but gives up all ill feeling against him. See *pardon*, *n.*

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *n.* [*ME. pardon*, *pardoun*, *pardien*, < *OF. pardoun*, *pardun*, *F. pardon* = *Sp. perdon* = *Pg. perddo* = *It. perdono*, < *ML. perdonum*, indulgence, pardon; from the verb.] 1. Forgiveness of an offender or of his offense or crime; a passing over without punishment; remission of penalty.

Very frankly he confess'd his treasons,

Implored your highness' pardon, and set forth

A deep repentance.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 4. 6.

Both confess'd

Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 1101.

Grant me pardon for my thoughts:

And for my strange petition I will make

Amends hereafter.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. In *law*, a free remission of the legal consequences of guilt or of some part of them; an act of grace proceeding from the power charged with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law prescribes for a crime he has committed. *Marshall*. Mere mitigation of

punishment is not pardon. *Pardon* is sometimes used in the more general sense which includes *amnesty*. In Great Britain the pardoning of offenses against the crown or the people rests with the crown, except in certain specified cases. Pardon is granted under the great seal or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state, or by act of Parliament. Offenders against the laws of the United States may be pardoned by the President, except in cases of impeachment. In nearly all the States, persons convicted of crimes under the State laws, except in cases of treason and impeachment, may be pardoned by the governor, the governor and council, or the governor and board of pardons.

John Hunne had his *Pardon*, and Southwel died the Night before he should have been executed.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 187.

3. The deed or warrant by which such remission is declared. Delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance; but in some cases constructive acceptance has been held sufficient, as where it was delivered to the jailer, the prisoner being ignorant of it.

4. A papal indulgence, or remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, usually for a stated time.

De le and do penance day and nyght euere, And purchase all the *pardon* of Paupelon and of Rome, And indulgences ynowe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 218.

Thrice he promised he would bring them all *pardons* from Rome. Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 24.

To quicken the faithful in the discharge of such a brotherly kindness, our old English bishops often granted a ghastly reward—an indulgence, or, as it was then better called, a *pardon* of so many days—unto all those who with the fitting dispositions should answer this call made to them from the grave, and pray especially for him or her who lay buried there.

Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 72.

5. Allowance; excuse.

I begg'd

His *pardon* for return.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 6. 80.

No youth can be comely but by *pardon*, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. Bacon, *Beauty*.

To beg, crave, or ask one's pardon, to ask one's forgiveness: a phrase corresponding in use to *pardon me* (which see, under *pardon*, *v.*) = *Syn. Pardon, Absolution, Remission, Amnesty*. All these words represent a complete work with reference to the offense, so that it becomes as though it had not been committed. *Pardon* is the general word (see comparison under *pardon*, *v. t.*). *Absolution* is now strictly an ecclesiastical word, as defined. *Remission* is, by derivation, a letting go, a sending away; "remission of sins" is a frequent Biblical expression; outside of Biblical language, we speak chiefly of the remission of penalty, as, the remission of a fine or of part of a term of imprisonment. *Amnesty* is strictly a political word, as defined, covering a general pardon of persons, named or unnamed, who have become exposed to penalty by offenses against the state or the sovereign. We speak of *pardon* of the offense or the person; *absolution* of the person from the offense; *remission* of sin or of penalty for the person; *amnesty* to all concerned in the insurrection.

Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for *pardon* and *amnesty* contained in this act. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 202.

The blackest sin is clear'd with *absolution*.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 854.

Almighty God . . . hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the *absolution* and *remission* of their sins.

Book of Common Prayer, *Absolution*.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty or not.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 153.

pardonable (pär'don-a-bl), *a.* [*F. pardonnable* = *Sp. perdonable* = *Pg. perdonavel* = *It. perdonabile*, < *ML. perdonabilis*, < *perdonare*, pardon; see *pardon*, *v.*] Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; not requiring the execution of penalty or the infliction of censure; venial: applied to either offense or offender.

We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains.

Dryden.

= *Syn. Excusable*, etc. See *venial*.

pardonableness (pär'don-a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being *pardonable*; susceptibility of forgiveness. *Ep. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, xiii.

pardonably (pär'don-a-bl), *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon or excuse.

Fancy grows so strong

That listening sense is *pardonably* cheated.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, v.

pardon-bell (pär'don-bel), *n.* The angelus-bell so called because special pardons were formerly bestowed upon those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly. See *angelus*.

pardon-chair (pär'don-chär), *n.* A confessional.

pardoner (pär'don-ër), *n.* [*ME. pardoner*, *pardonere*; < *OF. pardonaire* (< *ML. as if *perdonarius*), *F. pardonneur* = *Sp. perdonador* = *Pg. perdonador* = *It. perdonatore*, < *ML. as if *perdonator*, < *perdonare*, pardon; see *pardon*, *v.*] 1. One who pardons or forgives; one

who absolves an offender from punishment or blame.

England speaks louder; who are we, to play
The generous pardoner at her expense?
—*Browning, Strafford.*

2†. One who is licensed to sell papal indulgences or pardons.

Ther preched a pardoner as he a prest were,
And broughte forth a bulle with bishopis seles,
And seide that hym-selue myghte asolue hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of vowe to-broke.

—*Piers Plowman (C), l. 60.*

By this gaude have I wonne, yeev by yere,
An hundred marks sith I was pardoner.
—*Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 104.*

Heywood . . . saw no reason to spare priests, pardoners,
or pilgrims the lash of his jocular wit.
—*A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 134.*

pardonless (pär-dön-les), *a.* [*< pardon + -less.*] Unpardonable.

He that compyles a work,
And warned doth offend
In one thinge ofte, is pardonles
If that he doth not mende.
—*Drant, tr. of Houe's Art of Poetry.*

pardon-screen (pär-dön-skreen), *n.* A screen surrounding or placed before a confessional, to hide the penitent from public view during the act of confession.

pardon-stall (pär-dön-stäl), *n.* A stall from which pardons and indulgences are read, or in which confessions are heard.

pardy, perdy (pär-dä', pär-dö'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. (in occasional present use as an archaism); also *pardie*, *pardieu*, etc., *< OF. pardie*, *pardé*, *F. pardi*, *pardieu*, *< par (< L. per)*, by, + *Dieu (< L. deus)*, God: see *deity*.] Indeed (literally, 'by God'): a familiar minced oath formerly much in use.

Mary, unto them that had rather slepe all dale then wake
one hour, . . . unto such *pardie* it shall seeme painfull
to abide any labour. —*Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 31.*

Ah, Dame! *perdy* ye have not don me right,
Thus to mislead mee, whilles I you obaid:
Me little needed from my right way to have straid.
—*Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 22.*

Pardie, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
—*Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 74.*

It is my duty and function, *perdy*, to be fervent in my
vocation. —*Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. 1.*

"*Pardy*," returned the king, "but still
My joints are somewhat stiff or so."
—*Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.*

pare (pär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pared*, ppr. *paring*. [*< ME. paren*, *payren*, *< OF. parer*, *F. parer*, *deck*, *dress*, *trim*, etc., particular uses of the orig. general sense 'prepare'; 'pare,' = *Sp. parar*, *prepare*, = *Pg. parar*, *guard*, *aparar*, *pare*, = *It. parare*, *deck*, *trim*, *guard*, *ward off*, *oppose*, *< L. parare*, *prepare*, *get ready*, *ML. also guard*, *guard against*, *parry*, etc. (cf. *parachute*, *parapet*, *parasol*, etc., and *parry*). Hence ult. *compare*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, *sever*, *several*, etc., *empire*, *imperial*, etc., *parade*, *parry*, etc.] 1. To trim by cutting or shaving off thin slices or flakes from the surface or the extremities: as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof, or one's nails; to *pare* old or worn-out grass-land.

At Juny a floore for threshing thus that make:
That *pare* it first, and lightly after gete
Hil doven smal, and chaf therio they take.
—*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.*

Your nayles *parde*. —*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.*
He plants, he proins, he *pare*s, he trimmeth round
Th' over green beaunties of a fruitful ground.
—*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.*

2. To reduce by cutting away superficial parts; diminish by little and little; cut down.

I lerned among Lumbardes an Iewes a lesson,
To wey pons with a peys (weight), and *pare* the heuyest.
—*Piers Plowman (B), v. 243.*

I have . . . *pared* my present havings, to bestow
My bounties upon you. —*Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 150.*
Yea, they would *pare* the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal busenes.
—*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

3. To remove by or as by cutting, clipping, or shaving: with *off* or *away*: as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Now is to repara
Rosaries olde, and drynesse of to *pare*.
—*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.*

I was diligent to remark such doctrines, and to *pare off*
the mistakes so far that they hinder not piety.
—*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 20.*

=*Syn. 1. Pare, Peel, Shave off.* To *pare* is to remove the surface only with a knife or similar instrument; to *peel* is to pull off the skin or rind. "That is *peeled* which is deprived of a natural layer or integument spread over it." (*C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 603.) The figurative uses of these two words are limited. *Shave* or *shave off* still seems figurative without implying the use of a razor, and is controlled in its meaning by that original

sense; hence it is always limited to dressing off the surface.

pare², *n.* An obsolete form of *pair*¹.

pareccrisis (pa-rek'-ri-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ἐκρίσις*, separation, secretion: see *eccrisis*.] Disordered secretion.

paregal, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peregal*; *< ME. paregal*, *peregail*, *parengal*, *peringail*, *peringall*, *< OF. paregal*, *parigal*, *paringul*, *peringul*, entirely equal, *< par*, equal, + *egal*, equal: see *par*² and *egal*, *equal*.] 1. *a.* Entirely equal; equal.

As soone as thei were mette thei helde hem *peringall*:
but the prowess of kynge Boors was passynge alle other,
for he dide merelles. —*Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 163.*

His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod *paregal*, to dure that hym leste.
—*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 840.*

Whilom thou wast *peregail* to the best.
—*Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.*

II. *n.* An equal.

Everyche other through great vyolence
By very force bare other unto grounde,
As full ofte it happeth and is founde
Whan stronge doct mete with his *peregail*.
—*Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P. v. (Halliwell).*

Thus was goure croune craid till he was cast newe,
Thoru partinge of goure powere to goure *paragala*.
—*Richard the Redeless, l. 71.*

Bal. How lik'st thou my suite?
Cat. All, beyond all, no *peregal*.
—*Marton, Antonio and Melinda, l. III. 2.*

paregmenon (pa-reg'-me-non), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρηγμένον*, neut. of *παρηγμένος*, perf. pass. part. of *παρήγω*, lead by, derive, *< παρά*, beside, + *άγω*, lead: see *agent*.] In *rhet.*, the employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

paregoric (par-é-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. parégorique* = *Sp. paregórico* = *Pg. It. paregorico*, *< LL. paregoricus*, *< Gr. παρηγορικός*, soothing, *< παρηγορέω*, consoling, *< παρά*, beside, + *άγορεύω*, speak in an assembly, *< άγορά*, assembly: see *agora*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, mitigating; assuaging pain.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregoric* and cordial.
—*Hp. Berkeley, Siris, § 75.*

Paregoric elixir. Same as II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. Specifically—2. A camphorated tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics.

pareilt, *n.* [*< ME. pareil*, *< OF. parail*, *F. parail* = *Pr. parelh* = *Pg. parelho* = *It. parecchio*, equal, *< ML. pariculus*, equal, *< par*, equal: see *par*². Cf. *apparel*, *parel*¹, from the same source.] An equal; a match.

Sir Gawain armed Elizer, and Gaherics dide hym helpe,
and dide on his hauberk that was of grete bounte that in
all the hoste was not the *pareile*.
—*Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 584.*

We shall quickly find out more than a *pareil* for St. James
and St. John, the Boanerges of my text.
—*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 04.*

pareira (pa-rä'rä), *n.* [Braz.] A drug derived from several plants. The true *pareira* (fully written *pareira brava*) is the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, formerly supposed to be afforded by *Cissampelos Pareira*, which is hence called *spurious pareira brava*. The latter has a local medicinal use. There are several substitutes for *pareira brava*, some of them worthless. The genuine is regarded as a mild tonic, aperient, and diuretic, but its chief use at present is to relieve chronic diseases of the urinary passages. *Pareira-root* is the official drug, but *pareira-bark* has probably something of its virtue. See *abutua*.

parelt, *v. t.* [ME. *parelen*; by apheresis from *apparel*.] To apparel. —*Lydgate.*

If I be *parelled* moost of price.
—*MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, l. 117. (Halliwell.)*

parelt, *n.* [Also *parrel*, *parral* (still used in technical senses: see *parrel*); *< ME. parail*, *parayle*, by apheresis from *apparel*.] 1. Apparel.—2. Arms.

parelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρίλκων*, ppr. of *παρίλκειν*, draw aside, lead alongside, be redundant, *< παρά*, beside, + *έλκειν*, draw.] In *gram.*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb. —*Coles, 1717.*

pareliet, *n.* [*< F. parelie*, a mock sun: see *parhelion*.] A parhelion. —*Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. III. 25.*

parella (pa-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., *< F. parelle*, *perrelle*, a kind of lichen.] A crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora parella*, used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus, or some other similar lichen which serves the same purposes.

parelle¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelle² (pa-rel'), *n.* Same as *parella*.

parembole (pa-rem'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πρεμβολή*, insertion, *< παρεβάλλειν*, put in beside, *< παρά*, beside, + *έν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. *rhet.*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, or that which is inserted; an explanatory phrase having a closer connection with the context than a parenthesis. Also called *paremp-tosis*.

parement, *n.* [ME.: see *parament*.] 1. Same as *parament*. —2. [OF.] A long and flowing form of the military surcoat. This variety of the surcoat, worn toward the close of the fourteenth century, reached the ground (or near it) behind, but was usually cut shorter in front; it sometimes had long and flowing sleeves, and these and the edge of the robe were commonly ornamented with dags, scallops, or the like. The whole was usually made of some silk fabric, to some extent impermeable to rain.

paremp-tosis (par-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρεμπύπτισις*, coming in besides, *< παρεμπίπτειν*, come in besides, *< παρά*, besides, + *έμπίπτειν*, creep in, be inserted in, *< έν*, in, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] Same as *parembole*.

parencephalitis (par-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [NL. *< parencephalon + -itis*.] Inflammation of the parencephalon or cerebellum.

parencephalocoele (par-en-sef-a-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL. *parencephalon + Gr. κύλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the cerebellum.

parencephalon (par-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (*cf. Gr. παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum), *< Gr. παρά*, be side, + *έγκεφαλος*, the brain.] The cerebellum.

parencephalus (par-en-sef-a-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρά*, beside (amiss), + *έγκεφαλος*, the brain see *parencephalon*.] One with prevented development of the encephalon.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [= *F. parenchyme* = *Sp. parénquima* = *Pg. parenchyma* = *It. parenchima*, *< NL. parenchyma* (see def.), *< Gr. παρήχυμα*, the peculiar tissues of the lungs liver, kidney, and spleen (so called by Erasistratus as if formed separately by the blood of veins that run into those parts), *< παρήχειν*, pour in beside, *< παρά*, beside, + *έχειν*, pour in: see *enchymatous*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.* (a) The proper tissue or substance of any part or organ, as distinguished from the connective or other sustentacular tissue which it contains. (b) The undifferentiated body-substance of chyme-mass of the unicellular animal, as an infusorian; indistinguishable cell-substance endoplasm. (c) The general substance of the interior of the parenchymatous worms.—2. In *bot.*, the fundamental cellular tissue of plants contradistinguished from *prosenchyma*, or fibrovascular tissue. It is the soft thin-walled tissue, with approximately isodiametric cells, which composes the soft pulp of leaves between the network of veins, the pulp of fruits, etc. In a dicotyledonous stem it forms the outer bark, the pith, and the medullary rays; in monocotyledon it is the common mass, of loose texture, through which the definite fibrovascular bundles are distributed. While the ordinary or typical shape of the cells is polyhedral or spheroidal, there are numerous modifications, all of which formerly received special designations, but only a few principal types are now distinguished by names. Spongy parenchyma is tissue in which the cells are loosely aggregated and have large intercellular spaces. Elongated parenchyma-cells are more compactly combined than short ones and in the upper side of leaves have received the significant name of *palisade-cells*. Flattened parenchyma-cells are seen in the medullary rays of dicotyledons. Collenchyma, sclerotic and suberous parenchyma, trichomes, etc., are further modifications. See *collenchyma*, *palisade cell*, *sclerotic*, *suberous*, *trichome*, and cuts under *cellular*, *cystolith*, and *tissue*.

Also *parenchyme*.
parenchymal (pa-reng'ki-mäl), *a.* [*< parenchyma + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.
Parenchymata (par-eng-kim'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *parenchymatus*, *< parenchyma*, parenchyma: see *parenchyma*.] Parenchymatous or acolomatous worms; in Cuvier's classification, the second order of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, being those which have no intestines, but are solid or parenchymatous. They were divided into four families—*Acanthocephala*, "*Trematodes*" (read *Trematodea*), *Teniolidea*, and *Cestodea*; but neither the composition of the order nor its subdivision corresponds with natural groups.

parenchymatic (pa-reng-ki-mät'ik), *a.* [*< parenchyma (-t) + -ic*.] Same as *parenchymatous*.

parenchymatitis (par-eng-kim-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< parenchyma (-t) + -itis*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma.



Parent, or lor
Surcoat, of the 14
or 15th century.

parenchymatous (par-eng-kim'g-tus), *a.* [= F. *parenchymateux* = Sp. *parenquimatoso* = It. *parenchymatoso*; as *parenchyma*(*t*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, in any sense of that word.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Parenchymata*; acclimatous, as a cestoid worm.—**Parenchymatous degeneration or inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Parenchymatous neuritis**, neuritis consisting in or beginning with degeneration of the nerve-fibers.—**Parenchymatous worms**, the *Parenchymata*.

parenchymatously (par-eng-kim'g-tus-li), *adv.* As parenchyma; in or into the parenchyma.

The injection of tincture of iodine *parenchymatously* is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 555.

parenchyme (pa-reng'kim), *n.* [*<* F. *parenchyme*, *<* NL. *parenchyma*: see *parenchyma*.] Same as *parenchyma*.

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *a.* [*<* *parenchyme* + *-ous*.] Parenchymatous.

parenchymula (par-eng-kim'g-lia), *n.*; pl. *parenchymulae* (-læ). [NL., dim. of *parenchyma*, *q. v.*] An embryonic stage, immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula, in which the esoteric cells previously differentiated have wandered from the exterior, where they originated, into the interior, where they presumably give rise to the endoblastic cells subsequently found there. *A. Hyatt*, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXI. 341.

parenesis, parænesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parénèse* = Sp. *parénesis* = Pg. *parénesis* = It. *parènesi*, *<* LL. *parænesis*, *<* Gr. *παραινέσις*, exhortation, *<* *παραινέω*, exhort, advise, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *αἰνέω*, praise.] Persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parænetic (par-ē-not'ik), *a.* [= F. *parénélique* = Sp. *parénélico* = Pg. It. *parénélico*, *<* LGr. *παραινέτικός*, hortatory, *<* Gr. *παραινέσις*, hortation: see *parenesis*.] Of the nature of parenesis; hortatory; persuasive.

parenetical, parænetical (par-ē-not'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *parenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *parenetic*.

To what end are such *parenetical* discourses? *Barton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 341.

A *Paræneticall* or *Advisive* Verse to his friend. *Herrick* (title).

parent (pär'ent), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parent*, a kinsman, cousin, ally, = Sp. *parente* = Pg. It. *parente*, a parent, *<* L. *paren*(*t*)-*s*, a procreator, parent, father or mother; by extension, a grandparent, ancestor, also kinsman, relation; for *parent*(*t*)-*s*, ppr. of *parere*, bring forth, beget, produce, bear.] 1. A father or mother; one who has generated or produced: correlated to *child*, *offspring*, *descendant*.

Those, for their *parents* were exceeding poor, I bought and brought up to attend my boys. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 1. 57.

2. By extension, any animal in relation to its offspring, or a plant in relation to other plants produced from it; any organism in relation to the individual organisms which it produces by any process of reproduction.

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their *parents*, and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either *parent*. *Darwin*, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 212.

3. One who or that which produces; an author; a cause; a source.

And this same progeny of evils comes From our debate, from our dissension; We are their *parents* and original. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 117.

These are thy glorious works, *Parent* of good. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 153.

The South was *parent* of his pain, The South is mistress of his grave. *M. Arnold*, *Stanzas from Carnac*.

4t. A kinsman; relative.

Saturday to Alexandria, and there Sunday all day, where minister Jerom and Augustyn Panyson, with the grete noubre of their worshipfull *parentis* and cosyns. *Sir R. Gylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 5.

II. *a.* Serving as or pertaining to a parent or source.

He ordains things sordid in their birth To be resolv'd into their *parent* earth. *Cooper*, *Charity*, l. 562.

parentage (pär'en-tāj), *n.* [= F. *parentage*, relationship, kindred, = It. *parentaggio* (ML. *parentagium*), parentage; as *parent* + *-age*.] 1. Derivation from parents: as, the *parentage* of a child; in general, birth; origin: as, the *parentage* of an animal or a plant; by extension, derivation from an author or source: as, the *parentage* of a book, or of a legislative bill.—2. Specifically, condition with respect to the rank or char-

acter of parents or ancestors: as, a person of mean *parentage*; a man of noble *parentage*.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with him; he asked me of what *parentage* I was; I told him of as good as he. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, iii. 4. 39.

Sir Christopher Mings and I together by water to the Tower; and I find him a very witty, well-spoken fellow, and mighty free to tell his *parentage*, being a shoemaker's son. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 317.

3t. Parents collectively.

He cald his daughters, and with speeches sage Inquyr'd which of them most did love her *parentage*? *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. x. 27.

4. The parental relationship as exhibited in the recognition and care of children.

To prevent these disturbances of good order [foolish fondness in families], Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*. *G. H. Lewes*, *Hist. Philos.*, I. 239.

parental (pär-en'täl), *a.* [= Sp. *parental* = It. *parentale*, *<* L. *parentalis*, parental, *<* *paren*(*t*)-*s*, parent: see *parent*.] Of or pertaining to parents; proper to or characteristic of a parent: as, *parental* love; *parental* government; *parental* duties.

Farewell, my Bess! tho' thou'rt bereft Of my *parental* care. *Burns*, *Farewell*.

Parentalia (pär-en'tä-li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *parentalis*, parental: see *parental*.] Among the ancient Romans, a periodical observance in honor of deceased ancestors, including the visiting of their tombs and the offering to their shades of oblations of food, flowers, and other gifts. Sometimes the tombs were illuminated with lamps. Compare *Feralia*.

parentality (pär-en'täl'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *parental* + *-ity*.] The condition of being a parent; the parental relation.

In *parentality* there must be two persons concerned, the father and the mother. *Bentham*, *Intro. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi. 49.

parentally (pär-en'täl-i), *adv.* In a parental manner; as a parent.

parentation (pär-en'tä-shon), *n.* [= Sp. *parentación*, *<* LL. *parentatio*(-o-), funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives, *<* L. *parentare*, pp. *parentatus*, offer sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, *<* *paren*(*t*)-*s*: see *parent*.] Something done or said in honor of the dead: funeral rites; obsequies.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentation*.

Abp. Potter, *Antiquities of Greece*, ii. 18.

Let Fortune this new *parentation* make For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake. *May*, *Tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia*, iv.

parent-cell (pär'ent-sel), *n.* A cytula.

parentele, *n.* [*<* ME. *parentele*, *<* OF. *parentele*, *<* F. *parentèle* = Sp. *parentela* = Pg. *parentella* = It. *parentela*, *<* LL. *parentela*, relationship, *<* L. *paren*(*t*)-*s*, a parent, relation: see *parent*.] 1. Kinship; relationship.

Certain *parentele* is in two manners, outher goostly or fleshly. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

2. Parentage.

There were not so many noble families strove for him as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 223.

parent-form (pär'ent-förm), *n.* In *biol.*, a parent of any kind; a stock: with reference to morphological considerations.

parenthesis (pä-ren'the-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses* (-séz). [= F. *parenthèse* = Sp. *paréntesis* = Pg. *parenthesis* = It. *parentesi*, *<* Gr. *παρέθεσις*, a putting in beside, *<* *παρέρθηναι*, put in beside, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *έρθηναι*, put in, *<* *έρθω*, put: see *thesis*.] 1. An explanatory or qualifying clause, sentence, or paragraph inserted in another sentence or in the course of a longer passage, without being grammatically connected with it. It is regularly included by two upright curves facing each other (also called *parentheses*), or the variant form of them called *brackets*, but frequently by dashes, and even by commas. The quotation from Dryden given below contains a parenthesis.

Your first figure of tolerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [*Insertion*], and is when ye will seeme, for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the midst of your tale an unnecessary parcell of speech. *Pullenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 140.

Thou shalt be seen (Though with some short *parenthesis* between) High on the throne of wit. *Dryden*, *To Congreve*, l. 52.

One has to dismount from an idea, and get into saddle again, at every *parenthesis*. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, viii.

2. The upright curves () collectively, or either of them separately, used by printers and writers to mark off an interjected explanatory clause or qualifying remark: as, to place a word or clause in *parenthesis* or within *parentheses*.

The parentheses (), including the square form [] also called *crotchets* and now usually *brackets*, were formerly (as in the first quotation under def. 1) used to separate a word or words typographically, where quotation-marks are now used. In phonetic discussions (Ellis, Sweet, etc.) the curves are often used for a similar purpose, to indicate that the letters of the words so inclosed have a fixed phonetic value, according to a system previously explained. The curves are also used to inclose small marks and letters, and figures of reference, in order to make them more distinct to the eye.

3t. An interval; a break; an episode.

The created world is but a small *parenthesis* in eternity. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 29.

Sleep, Nature's nurse, and, as one aptly terms it, the *parenthesis* of all our cares. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels* (1664), p. 244.

Abbreviated *par*.

parenthesize (pä-ren'the-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parenthesized*, ppr. *parenthesizing*. [*<* *parenthesis* + *-ize*.] 1. To express or insert as a parenthesis; place within parentheses.

Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to *parenthesize* here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia. *Lowell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 248.

2. To interlard with parentheses.

A complicated and much *parenthesized* speech. *Lancet*, No. 3434, p. 1277.

3. To curve; make into the shape of the mark called a parenthesis. [*Humorous*.]

He [the cow-boy or herder] is tall and muscular, usually, with legs somewhat *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle. *The Century*, XIX. 771.

parenthetic (par-en-thet'ik), *a.* [*<* MGr. *παρέθετος*, parenthetic, put in besides, *<* *παρέρθηναι*, put in besides: see *parenthesis*.] Same as *parenthetical*.

parenthetical (par-en-thet'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *parenthetic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis; expressed as or in a parenthesis: as, a *parenthetical* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses: as, a *parenthetical* style.—3. Occurring like a parenthesis or episode; incidental.

He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door, and had hastened back, pausing for a *parenthetical* glass at the bar. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 183.

4. Curved; bowed; resembling in shape the marks called parentheses. [*Humorous*.]

There an Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features, nakedly hideous, and her thin *parenthetical* legs, encased in wrinkled tights, hurried round the fane. *L. F. Burton*, *El-Mednah*, p. 397.

parenthetically (par-en-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a parenthesis; in the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis; as a parenthesis.

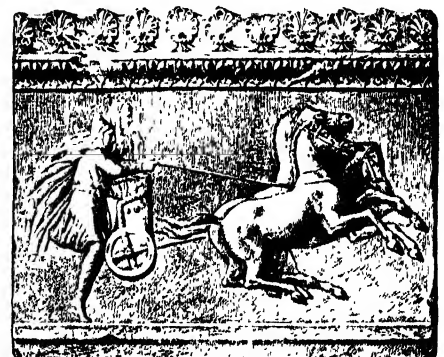
parenthood (pär'ent-húd), *n.* [*<* *parent* + *-hood*.] The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent; the parental relation.

The self-sacrifice and the sagacity which inferior creatures display in the care of their young are often commented upon; and every one may see that *parenthood* produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 371.

parenticide (pä-ren'ti-sid), *n.* [= It. *parenticida*, *<* L. *parenticida*, a parricide, *<* *paren*(*t*)-*s*, a parent, + *-cida*, a killer, *<* *caedere*, kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide. *Bailey*.

parent-kernel (pär'ent-kernel), *n.* The nucleus of a parent-cell; a cytoblast.

pareos (pä-rö'ö-ros), *n.* [*<* Gr. *παρέος*, Doric *παράρος* (sc. *παρός*), a horse hitched beside the regular pair, prop. adj., joined beside, also lying along, *<* *παράω*, hang beside, lift up beside, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *αἰσώ*, lift, raise: see *aorta*, *artery*, *meteor*.] In Gr. antiqu., an addi-



Pareos.—From a Greek relief in terra-cotta.

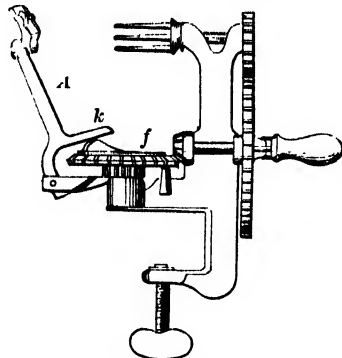
tional horse hitched beside a regular pair; the third horse in a team of three.

parepididymal (pa-rep-i-did'i-mal), *a.* [*< NL. parepididymis + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the parepididymis.

parepididymis (pa-rep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + NL. epididymis, q. v.*] The organ of Giralde. See under *organ*¹. Also called *corpus inuominatum, paradidymis*.

parepithymia (par-ep-i-thim'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ἐπιθυμία, desire.*] In *pathol.*, perverted desire.

parer (pär'ér), *n.* [*< parel + -er.*] 1. One who or that which pares; specifically, an in-



Apple-parer.

The cutter is carried on an upright *A*, pivoted at bottom, having a projecting arm *k* which is once during each revolution struck by an inclined cam on the upper side of the bevel-wheel *f*, causing it to make a partial revolution and throwing the knife back so that the apple may be readily removed from the fork.

strument for paring: as, an apple-parer, or a peach-parer.—2. In *agri.*, an instrument for scraping off weeds or grass or loosening their roots; specifically, a horse-hoe having a single broad flat blade.

A hone and a parer, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root.
Tusser, March's Husbandry.

The women with short peckers, or *parers*, because they use them sitting, of a foot long, and about five inches in breadth, doe only breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and old stubbes of corne stalks with their roots.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

parerethesis (par-o-reth'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ἐρεθίζω, excite: see crethism.*] Morbid excitement.

parergon (pa-rér'gon), *n.* [*< OF. parergue = Sp. parergon = Pg. It. parergo, < L. parergon, an extra ornament, < Gr. παράργον, a by-work, a subordinate object, an appendix, accessory, neut. of παράργος, beside the main work, subordinate, incidental, < παρὰ, beside, + ἔργον, work.*] A work executed incidentally; a work subordinate or subsidiary to another: as, Ayliffe's "*Parergon*."

It was intended to be merely a *parergon*—a "second subject" upon which daylight energies might be spent, while the hours of night were reserved for cataloguing those stars that "are heretof of the baths of ocean."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 187.

parergy (par'ér-ji), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. parergon: see parergon.*] Same as *parergon*.

The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* [= *F. parésie, < NL. paresis, < Gr. πάρεσις, a letting go, paralysis, < παρίναι, relax, < παρὰ, from, + ἵνα, let go.*] An incomplete degree of paralysis.—**General paresis.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

pareso-analgesia (par'e-sō-an-al-jō'si-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πάρεσις, paralysis, + ἀναλγησία, painlessness: see analgesia.*] Same as *Morvan's disease*.

paresseuse, *n.* [*F., prop. fem. of paresseux, idle, < paresse, idleness.*] In the costume of the seventeenth century, a partial wig; a front of curls, or the like, worn by women when not in full dress.

paresthesia, *n.* See *paræsthesia*.

paresthesia, paræsthesia (par-es-thē'sia), *n.* [*NL. paræsthesia, < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + αἰσθησις, sensation: see esthesia.*] Same as *paræsthesia*.
paresthetic, paræsthetic (par-es-thet'ik), *a.* Of, characterized by, or affected with paræsthesia.

In addition to a number of *paræsthetic* symptoms, there was a paralysis of the leg on the same side as the head-injury.
Allen and Neurol., X. 442.

paretic (pa-ret'ik), *a. and n.* [*< paresis (paret-) + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or

affected with paresis: as, a *paretic* affection; a *paretic* patient.—**Paretic dementia.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

II. *n.* One who suffers from paresis.

He had had some of the mental symptoms of the general *paretic*, from some of which he recovered.
Allen and Neurol., VII. 627.

pareunia (pa-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πάρευνος, lying beside, < παρὰ, beside, + εὖνῃ, a bed.*] Coitus.

par excellence (pär ek-se-loā's). [*F.: par, by; excellence, excellence.*] By virtue of manifest superiority; by the highest right, claim, or qualification; preëminently.

parfay, *interj.* [*ME., also parfei; < OF. par fei, par foy, by faith: par (< L. per), by; fei, foi, faith: see faith.*] By (my) faith; in faith; verily.

Some maner comfort shal I have, parfay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 495.

parilage (pär'i-fil-ä), *n.* [*F., < parfiler, undo the threads, < par, by, + filer, thread, rope: see file.*] A pastime consisting in unraveling pieces of textile material, especially those which have gold or silver thread in their composition. The practice seems to have originated in an attempt to save the valuable material in the case of soiled or defaced stuffs; but it has sometimes become a sort of craze, especially in the eighteenth century, when women would beg from their friends new and valuable garments, galleons, and the like, that they might prosecute this amusement.

parfit (pär'fit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfect*.

parfitly (pär'fit-li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectly*.

parfitness (pär'fit-nes), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectness*.

parfleche (pär-flesh'), *n.* [*Appar. a Canadian F. form of an Amer. Ind. word.*] The hide of an animal (preferably of a bull-buffalo) from which the hair has been removed by soaking in water mixed with wood-ashes, and which is then stretched on a frame so as to take the desired shape, and allowed to dry.

Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is *parfleche*, and almost everything made of it is also *parfleche*.
Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 254.

parfornet, parfornet, parfournet, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *perform*.

pargana, parganna, *n.* See *pergunnah*.

pargasite (pär'ga-sit), *n.* [*< Pargus, a place on the coast of Finland, + -ite.*] A dark-green crystallized variety of amphibole or hornblende. See *hornblende*.

parge-board (pärj'bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

parget (pär'jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pargeted* or *pargetted*, pp. *pargeting* or *pargetting*. [*< ME. pargetyn, pargetin, pargete, also spargetyn, spar-chyn, perhaps < ML. spargitare, sprinkle frequently, < L. spargere, sprinkle: see spark, sprinkle. Otherwise < ML. *parietare, plaster a wall, < L. paries (pariet-), wall: see paries.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with parget or plaster; ornament with pargeting.

A plaster . . . with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses, . . . but also spread the floors and arches of their room.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A room otherwise so handsome, with its family portraits, and the *pargetted* ceiling with pendants, and the carved chimney, in one corner of which my old lord sat reading in his Livy.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Bullantræ, l. 24.

2. *To paint; cover or daub with paint.*

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old ravelled faces, good Mercury defend us!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 4.

Hence—3. *To gloss over; disguise.*

Call it what you will, blanch it with apologies, candy it with nature's delights, *parget* it with concealments, uncleanness is uncleanness still, and like the devil.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 40.

Forbid him rather, Sacred Parliament, to violate the sense of Scripture, and turne that which is spoken of the afflictions of the Church under her pagan enemies to a *pargetted* concealment of those prelatical crying sins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cover something with parget or plaster.—2. To lay on paint.

She's above fifty too, and *pargeta*!
B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.

parget (pär'jet), *n.* [*Formerly also pargit; < ME. parget, perget, pergete, pergitte, pariette, parget.*] 1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.—2. Plaster; specifically, a kind of mortar formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung.

The *parget* of thl wough be stronge and bright.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

3. Plaster-work; especially, a more or less ornamental facing for exterior walls, decorated

with figures in relief or sunk in the surface pargeting.

It hath a strong Fort, two Seraglio's, the walls where glister with red Marble and *Parget* of diuers colours.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

Goldes was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of golde.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 2.

4. *Paint, especially paint for the face.*

Beauty's self, by herself beautify'd,
Scorn'd paintings, *pergit*, and the borrow'd hair.
Drayton, Eclogues, l.

pargeter (pär'jet-ér), *n.* [*< parget + -er.*] One who pargets; a plasterer.

pargeting, pargetting (pär'jet-ing), *n.* [*Formerly also pergetting, < ME. parget-tyng, spargettyng; verbal n. of parget, v.*] Plaster-work of various kinds; especially, a sort of ornamental work in plastering, with raised or indented patterns and ornaments, much used in the interior and often on the exterior of houses of the Tudor period. Numbers of wooden houses with outer walls so ornamented, belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, still exist in England.

The whitenesse and smoothnesse of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing I much observ'd, being almost as even and polish as if it had been of marble.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 10, 164.

parge-work, *n.* [*An error for parget-work. Same as pargeting.*

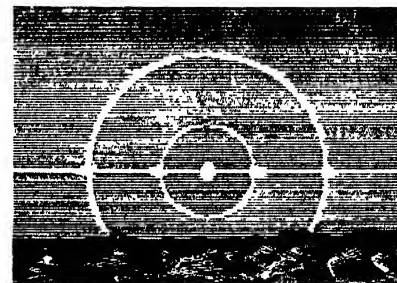
A border of fret or *parge worke* . . . the seeling is the same fret or *parge worke*.
Survey of Manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, 1649 (Archæologi X. 403). (Davies.)

parhelia, *n.* Plural of *parhelion, parhelium*.

parheliacal (pär-hē-lī'a-kāl), *a.* [*< parhelion + -ac + -al.*] Of or pertaining to or constituting a parhelion or parhelia.—**Parheliacal ring**, name given by Bravais to a white horizontal band passing through the sun, either incomplete or extending round the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice-prisms in the atmosphere.

parhelic (pär-hel'ik), *a.* [*< parhelion + -ic.*] Same as *parheliacal*.—**Parhelic circle**. Same as *parheliacal ring* (which see, above).

parhelion (pär-hē-li-on), *n.*; pl. *parhelia* (ä) [*Also parhelium (formerly also parelic, < F. = F. parhelic, parélic = Sp. parélica, parélio: Pg. parhelio, parélio = It. paraglio, parélio, < I. parhelion, NL. parhelion, < Gr. παρήλιον, parhēlion, a mock sun, < παρὰ, beside, + ἥλιος, sun. < paraselene.*] An intensification of a circular space in a solar halo, generally in prismatic colors, sometimes dazzlingly bright. The phenomenon, on account of its rough resemblance to the itself, is popularly called a *mock sun*. Two or more *par-*



Halos and Parhelia.

lia are seen at the same time; and variously arranged whi circles, arcs, and bands intersect the halo, or lie tangent to it at the same points. Halos are produced by the fraction of rays through suspended ice-crystals which tend to fall in one or more special positions, and parhelia are due to the excess of crystals so situated. When the sun is near the horizon and the ice-prisms in a vertical position largely preponderate, parhelia are formed on the halo both to the right and left of the sun, and at the same level. As the sun rises, the parhelia gradually separate outward from the halo. If there is an excess of hexagonal prisms with their axes horizontal, and if the axes of the prisms are perpendicular to the line joining the sun and the observer, parhelia will be produced which will be situated on the halo above and below the sun.

parhelium, *n.* Same as *parhelion*. [*Rare.*] **parhidrosis, paridrosis** (pär-hi-drō'sis, par-drō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ἰδρῶσις, perspiration: see hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, the abnormal secretion of sweat.

parhomœon (pär-hō-mō'on), *n.* [*NL., < G. παρόμοιον, neut. of παρόμοιος, nearly alike,*

παρά, near, + *ὁμοιος*, like.] In *anc. rhet.*, same as *homoeoprophoron*.

parhomologous (pär-hō-mol'ō-gus), *a.* [*< parhomology + -ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by parhomology.

parhomology (pär-hō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *Ε. homology.*] An apparent homology which does not constitute true homodonymy, as of parts occupying successive segments of the body; imitative homodonymy.

parhypate (pär-hip'a-lē), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὑπάρη* (sc. *χορδή*), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch: see *hypate*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the lowest tone of either the lowest or the middle tetrachord: so called because it lay next (above) the tone *hypate*. Its pitch was probably about that of either middle C or the F next above it. See *tetrachord*.

Pariah (pä'ri-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *Paria* (= *F. paria*); *< Tamil pariah, pariar*, common but corrupt forms of *paraiyan*, Malayalam *parayan*, a man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services, lit. 'a drummer' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters), *< parai*, a large drum beat at certain festivals.] 1. A member of a low caste of Hindus in southern India, lower than the regular castes of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of any similarly degraded class; one generally despised; an outcast from society; a vagabond.

The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the *pariah* of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Diarselt*.

Mrs. Morrison was that *pariah* who, in a village like Equity, cuts herself off from hope by taking in washing. *Houelle*, Modern Instance, vi.

Pariah dog, in India, a mongrel and vagabond cur of wolfish habits, infesting villages and the outskirts of towns.

parial (pä'ri-äl), *a.* [*< par² + -ial.*] Relating to a pair; occurring in pairs; as, *parial bones* contrasted with unpaired ones. *Owen*.

parial² (pä'ri-äl), *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see. Under *pair¹*).

Parian (pä'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. parien* (cf. *Sp. Pg. It. pario*), *< L. Parius*, *Parian*, *< Paros*, *Parus*, *< Gr. Πάρος*, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Aegean Sea.—**Parian chronicle**, an important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extended originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, King of Athens, taken as B. C. 1542, to the archbishop of Diogenes, B. C. 204; but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to B. C. 355. The chronicle embraces an outline of Greek history, with special attention to festivals, poetry, and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely.—**Parian marble**, a white marble of mellow tone and somewhat large grain, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for some of their choicest works in sculpture. The principal supply was obtained from Mount Marpessa in the island of Paros.—**Parian porcelain**. Same as *II*.

II. n. A fine variety of porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, etc., are made: so named from the resemblance of work in it to white marble.

Pariasauria (pä-ri-a-sä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pariasaurus*.] A suborder of theriomorphous reptiles, proposed for the family *Pariasauridae*, distinguished by the one-headed ribs and roofed temporal fossa. Also called *Cotylosauria*.

Pariasauridae (pä-ri-a-sä'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pariasaurus + -idae*.] A family of theriomorphous reptiles, typified by the genus *Pariasaurus*, distinguished by the conical teeth. Their bones have been found in the Permian beds of Cape Colony.

Pariasaurus (pä-ri-a-sä'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρεια*, cheek, + *σαυρος*, lizard.] A genus of theriomorphous reptiles, typical of the family *Pariasauridae*.

Paridae (pä'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Parus + -idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Parus*, of uncertain definition and systematic position, authors not agreeing in their use of the name. It contains most of the birds commonly called tits, titmice, chickadees, etc.

paridigitate (pä-ri-dij'i-tät), *a.* [*< L. par*, equal, + *digitatus*, having fingers or toes: see *digitate*.] In *zool.*, having an even number of digits, as two or four fingers or toes: the opposite

of *imparidigitate*. Among hoofed quadrupeds the paridigitate condition is called *artiodactyl* (which see for cuts).

paridrosis, *n.* See *parhidrosis*.

paries (pä'ri-ēz), *n.*; *pl. parietes* (pä-ri'e-tēz). [NL., *< L. paries* (*pariet-*), a wall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A wall or inclosure; an envelop or investment; a body-wall; any part which incloses or bounds a cavity; generally in the plural: as, the thoracic or abdominal *parietes* (that is, the walls of the chest or belly). (b) In *Cirripedia*, the free middle part of the shell, as distinguished from the lateral wings. (c) One of the perpendicular partitions separating the cells of a honeycomb or of a wasps' nest.—2. In *bot.*, the side or wall of an ovary or capsule.

parietal (pä-ri'e-täl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. parietal* = *Sp. Pg. parietal* = *It. parietale*, *< LL. parietalis*, belonging to walls, *< L. paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a wall.—2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or college, or having charge over the buildings and the conduct of the students, etc., of a university or college.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, specifically, pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, in distinction from its contents: opposed to *visceral*: as, *parietal* and *visceral* reflections of the peritoneum.—4. In *bot.*, pertaining to or arising from a wall: usually applied to ovules when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary.—**Parietal angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Parietal angle of Quatrefores**, in *cranium*, the angle included between the lines drawn through the extremities of the bizygomatic and transverse frontal diameters.—**Parietal bone**. See *II*.—**Parietal boss**. Same as *parietal eminence*.—**Parietal Committee or Board**, a committee having charge of the buildings of a university or college, of the conduct of the students resident in them, and of the police and other regulations within its confines. *College Words*, p. 343.

I do not remember a single instance of his being called before the Faculty for any impropriety, and only one instance in which the *Parietal Board* took him in hand. *Sumner*, N. A. Review, CXXVI. 15.

Parietal convolution. (a) *Interior*, the inferior parietal lobule. (b) *Superior*, the superior parietal lobule. (c) *Ascending*, the posterior central convolution; the convolution lying immediately back of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Parietal crest**. See *crest*.—**Parietal eminence**, the central elevation on the external surface of the parietal bone. Also called *tuber parietale*.—**Parietal emissary vein**, a vein passing through the parietal foramen, connecting the longitudinal sinus with the veins of the scalp.—**Parietal foramen**. (a) A small foramen for the passage of a vein, close to the upper border of the parietal bone. (b) In *herp.*, an unossified space in the roof of the skull of some reptiles, especially in *Lacertilia*, along the sagittal or coronal suture.—**Parietal fossa**, the deepest part, opposite the parietal eminence, of the inner surface of the parietal bone.—**Parietal gemination**. See *lateral gemination*, under *gemination*.—**Parietal goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the parietal angle.—**Parietal gyri**. See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Parietal lobe**, the middle lobe of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the fissure of Rolando, from the occipital by the external occipitoparietal fissure and the continuation of the line of that fissure to the lower boundary, and from the temporosphenoidal lobe by the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius and the continuation of the line of the fissure. See cut under *cerebral*.

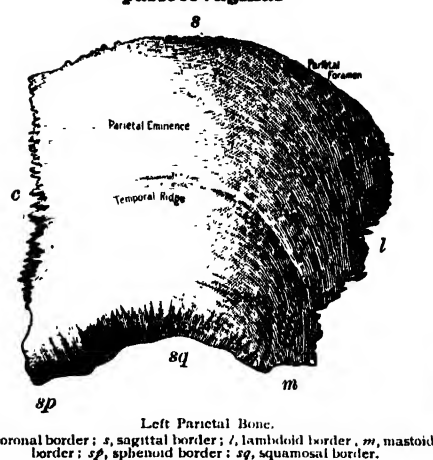
Parietal lobule. (a) *Inferior*, the convolution of the cerebrum lying behind the posterior central convolution and below the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. It is composed of the angular and supramarginal convolutions. (b) *Superior*, that convolution of the parietal lobe which lies above the intraparietal sulcus and behind the upper part of the posterior central convolution.—**Parietal peritoneum**. See *peritoneum*.—**Parietal placenta**, in *bot.*, a placenta borne on the wall of the ovary, as in the violet, sundew, poppy, gentian, etc.—**Parietal pleura**. See *pleura*.—**Parietal protuberance**. Same as *parietal eminence*.—**Parietal segment of the skull**, the second cranial segment, between the occipital and the frontal.

II. n. In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones of the cranium, right and left, developed in membrane, forming a part of the top and sides of the brain-box, between the occipital and the frontal bone. They are greatly expanded in man and a few other animals. These bones together constitute, along with the alisphenoid and basisphenoid, the second cranial segment. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Crocodylia*, *Felidia*, and *skull*.

parietale (pä-ri'e-tä'le), *n.*; *pl. parietalia* (-liä). [NL., neut. of *LL. parietalis*, belonging to walls: see *parietal*.] One of the parietal bones: more fully called *os parietale*.

Parietales (pä-ri'e-tä'lez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), so called as having the placenta parietal; *pl. of LL. parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants with parietal placenta, embracing nine orders, including the *Cruciferae*.

Parietaria (pä-ri'e-tä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. parietaria* (sc. *herba*), the herb parietary: see *parietary*.] A genus of plants of



the apetalous order *Urticaceae* and the tribe *Urticeae*, type of the subtribe *Parietarieae*, known by its spreading herbaceous stems, and axillary clusters of three to eight flowers. There are about 8 species, widely scattered through temperate regions. They are low plants, often supporting themselves by hooks which terminate long hairs, and bearing small alternate three-nerved leaves and little bracted flowers. They are known as *pellitory* or *paritory*; also *hammerwort*, and formerly *helzine*. *P. officinalis*, the most common species, is the wall-pellitory or lichwort. See *pellitory*.

Parietarieae (pä-ri'e-tä-ri-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Weddell, 1869), *< Parietaria + -ae*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Urticeae* in the order *Urticaceae*, the nettle family, distinguished by entire leaves, an involucre of two to six bracts, and hairs which lack the stinging property. It includes 5 genera, of which *Parietaria* is the type, with small, inconspicuous flowers and generally diffuse habit. One species, of the Canary Islands, is a small tree.

parietary (pä-ri'e-tä-ri-ä), *n.* [In older use (ME.) *paritory*, *paratory*, etc. (see *pellitory*); = *F. parietaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. parietaria*, *< L. parietaria*, the herb pellitory, prop. fem. (sc. *herba*) of *parietarius*, belonging to walls, *< paries* (*pariet-*), a wall. Cf. *pellitory*, from the same source.] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*.

parietes, *n.* Plural of *paries*.
parietinet (pä-ri'e-tin), *n.* [*< L. parietinx*, ruins, *< parietinus*, belonging to walls, *< paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] A ruin; a piece of a ruined wall.

We have many ruins of . . . bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 238.

parietofrontal (pä-ri'e-tō-fron'täl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. paries* (*pariet-*), a wall (see *parietal*), + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Same as *frontoparietal*.

parietomastoid (pä-ri'e-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; mastoidparietal.—**Parietomastoid suture**, the suture uniting the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the upper border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. See cut above.

parieto-occipital (pä-ri'e-tō-ok-sip'i-täl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.—**Parieto-occipital fissure**, one of the principal sulci of the cerebrum, separating the parietal and occipital lobes. It is best marked on the medial surface of the hemisphere, extending downward and a little forward from the margin to near the posterior extremity of the callosum to join the calcarine fissure. On the convex surface it is continued transversely outward for a variable distance, generally less than an inch, and is here called the *external parieto-occipital fissure*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Parieto-occipital suture**, the suture between the parietal and occipital bones; the lambdoid suture.

parietoquadrate (pä-ri'e-tō-kwōd'rät), *a.* Connecting the parietal and quadrate bones.—**Parietoquadrate arch**, an arch characteristic of the skull of reptiles, in which the connection is made by the intervention of the opisthotic or squamosal, or of both these bones.

parietosplanchnic (pä-ri'e-tō-splangk'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the alimentary canal; parietovisceral. The word notes specifically certain ganglia of the nervous system of the higher mollusks, which are situated at the sides or on the neutral aspect of the alimentary canal, and are connected by commissures with the ganglia called cerebral. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.

parietosquamosal (pä-ri'e-tō-skwa-mō'säl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and squamosal bones: as, the *parietosquamosal suture*.

parietotemporal (pä-ri'e-tō-tem'pō-räl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones: as, the *parietotemporal suture*.

parietovaginal (pä-ri'e-tō-vaj'i-näl), *a.* Pertaining to the superficial and to the invaginated part of the body of a polyzoan: as, *parietovaginal muscles*.

parietovisceral (pā-rī'e-tō-vis'g-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or connecting the parietes of a cavity and its contained viscera; parietosplanchnic.

parit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peril*.

Parinæ (pā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Parus* + -inæ.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Parus*, of definite characters but uncertain systematic position, usually referred to the *Paridae*; the typical tits, or true titmice. The species are of small size, seven inches long or less; the bill is short, stout, straight, unnotched, and unbristled, with undeveloped tip and ascending gonys, and rounded nostrils concealed by overlying antrorse plumules; the tarsi are scutellate; the toes are short, and coherent at the base; the wing has ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious, and the tail has twelve rectrices, not acuminate or scissorlike; the wings are rounded and usually shorter than the long, sometimes very long, tail. The plumage is soft and lax, and seldom brightly colored. There are about 75 species, very generally distributed, especially in the northern hemisphere. The leading genera are *Parus*, *Psaltriparus*, *Auriparus*, *Psaltira*, *Acredula*, and *Egithalus*. See cuts under *chickadee*, *Parus*, and *titmouse*.

Parinarium (par-i-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *parinari*, native name in Brazil.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalanaceæ*, known by the two-celled ovary. There are about 40 species, all tropical, natives of Africa, Australia, Brazil, and Guinea, and of islands of India and the Pacific. They are usually tall, with thick and rigid alternate evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers with many long stamens, followed by ovoid or spherical drupes, often partly edible. See *bur-nut*, *gingerbread-plum*, *gingerbread-tree*, 2, and *nonda*.

parine (pā'rin), *a.* [< L. *parus*, a titmouse, + -inē.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ*; related to or resembling the titmice: as, *parine* habits; a *parine* bill; a *parine* genus.

paring (pār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *paryngre*; verbal *n.* of *pare*, *v.*] 1. The act of trimming something, or of reducing it in size or thickness by cutting or shaving off small portions from the surface or extremity.

He could not endure there should be such *Parings* off from the body of his Kingdom. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 53.

2. That which is pared off; a thin piece cut, clipped, or shaved off; hence, a scrap: as, *cheese-parings*; the *parings* of grass-lands.

Thou canst but half a thing into the world, And wast made up of patches, *parings*, shreds. *B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 3.

If you please to spend some of the *Parings* of your Time, and fetch a Walk in this Grove, you may happily find therein some Recreation. *Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 37.

3. The rind or outermost crust.

Virginity . . . consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 1. 155.

Yet, to his guest though noway sparing, He ate himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, ll. 6, 170.

Paring and burning, the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass-land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which serve as a powerful manure, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, etc. [Eng.]

paring-chisel (pār'ing-chiz'el), *n.* A joiners' broad flat chisel, worked by the hand alone, and not by striking with a mallet. It is generally longer in the blade than a finer-chisel, and lighter than a mortise-chisel, and has the bevel on one side.

paring-iron (pār'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A farriers' paring-knife.

paring-knife (pār'ing-nif), *n.* 1. A knife used in paring, such as that used in woodworking for roughing-out work, or by farriers for paring hoofs.—2. A knife with a guard to regulate the depth of cut: used for peeling fruit and vegetables.

paring-machine (pār'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A key-grooving machine.

paring-plow (pār'ing-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plow. *E. H. Knight*.

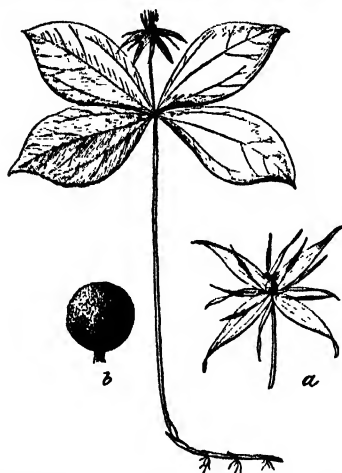
paring-spade (pār'ing-spād), *n.* A breast-plow. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

pari passu (pā'rī pas'ū), [L.: *pari*, abl. of *par*, equal; *passu*, abl. of *passus*, step, pace: see *par* and *pace*.] With equal pace or progress; side by side; in complete accord; in *lure*, equally in proportion; without preference; *pro rata*.

paripinnate (par-i-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *pinnatus*, winged.] In *bot.*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate. See cut *f* under *leaf*. Compare *imparipinnate*.

Paris (par'is), *n.* [NL., from the second element of *herb-paris*, < F. *herbe paris*, *herbe à Paris* (see *herb-paris*): so called in allusion to the regularity of the parts, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Medooleæ*, known by its numerical sym-

metry and its petals, which are linear, awl-shaped, or absent. There are 7 species, natives of mountains or temperate regions in Europe and Asia. They



Flowering Plant of *Paris quadrifolia*. *a*, a flower during anthesis; *b*, the fruit.

are singular plants, with a short unbranched stem from a creeping rootstock, and the leaves all in a terminal whorl, in the center of which stands a solitary erect greenish flower. See *herb-paris*.

Paris baby. Same as *Paris doll*.

Paris-ball, *n.* A tennis-ball. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwel*.)

Paris basin, blue. See *basin*, 9, *blue*.

Paris daisy. Same as *marguerite*, 2.

Paris doll. A figure dressed in the fashionable costume of the period, with the materials, silk, lace, etc., as actually worn, sent from Paris as a model for dressmakers elsewhere to copy.

Paris-garden (par'is-gār'dn), *n.* A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place: in allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank, London, kept by Robert de Paris in the reign of Richard II. (1377-99).

Do you take the court for *Paris-garden*? ye rude slaves. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4. 2.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear, . . . Bred up, where discipline most rare is, In military garden *Paris*. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, i. ll. 172.

Paris green. See *green* 1.

parish (par'ish), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *parishe*, *parissche*, *parisshe*, *parisch*, *parysche*, *parych*, *parosche*, *parosse*, *paroshe*, *parsche*, < OF. *parosse*, *paroiche*, *paroche*, *parroche*, *paroice*, *barroche*, *F. paroisse* = Sp. *parroquia* = Pg. *parochia* = It. *parrocchia*, < LL. *parœcia*, corruptly *parochia*, < LG. *parokia*, an ecclesiastical district, < Gr. *πάροικος*, neighboring, dwelling beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. *n.* 1. In the *early Christian ch.*, a district placed under the superintendence of a bishop; a diocese.

The Word *Parochia* or *parish* antiently signified what we now call the Diocese of a Bishop.

Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 268.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a district or territorial division. (*a*) Originally, an ecclesiastical district, the township or cluster of townships in the care of a single priest or pastor.

Dauntas for his part came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, i.

We find the distinction of *parishes*, nay, even of mother-churches, so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, Int., iv. § 112.

In regard to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, when the Popes assigned particular churches to each presbyter, and divided *parishes* among them, Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury about the year 636, first began to separate *parishes* in England, as we read in the history of Canterbury. *Camden*, *Britannia*, p. cxxxix.

In one of his drawers is the rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead (when the young curate quitted that *parish* for London duty). *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xi.

(*b*) Now, also, a civil division of the country for purposes of local self-government, such as the legal care of the poor, education, the regulation of sanitary matters, etc.: it is in general contemporaneous with the ecclesiastical parish. At present there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, and about 15,000 civil parishes, of which not more than 10,000 coincide with the ecclesiastical districts bearing the same name. In Scotland in 1888 there were 624 civil parishes or parishes proper (*quoad omnia*) and 386 parishes *quoad sacra* (that is, parishes in respect of things ecclesiastical only). There are several other minor classes of parishes, as the land-tax and Burial Act *parishes* in England, and the burghal and extra-burghal parishes in Scotland.

3. In the United States: (*a*) In colonial times, in some of the southern colonies, a subdivision

of the county for purposes of local government.

(*b*) One of the 58 territorial divisions of Louisiana, corresponding to the county in other States.

(*c*) A local church or congregation and the geographical limits, generally imperfectly defined within which its local work is mainly confined. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the original form of the parish is more or less clearly adhered to, each diocese being as a rule divided into geographical parishes, and no parish being formed or church established in cities without the consent of the three nearest parishes or congregation.

(*d*) An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, nor confined in its personnel to communicants, but composed of all those who choose to unite in maintaining Christian work and worship in a particular local church used in this sense chiefly in New England.

It was remarkable that, of all the busybodies and impatient people in the *parish*, not one ventured to put the plain question to Mr. Hooper.

Hawthorne, *The Minister's Black Veil*.

4. The inhabitants or members of a parish specifically, in the United Kingdom, those inhabitants of a parish who are entitled to vote in a parish election.

When thi *parisse* is togldir mette Thou shall pronounce this idious thing, With crosse & candell and bell knynging. *Myrc*, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), i. 67.

There's the *parish* of Edmonton offers forty pounds there's the *parish* of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, offers for pounds—there's the *parish* of Tyburn offers forty pound I shall have all that if I convict them.

Goldsmith, *Answer to a Versified Invitation*.

All the highways within the *parish* must be kept in repair by the *parish*, i. e. by the inhabitants who are rated to the poor (who pay poor-rates).

Chambers's Encyc. (under *parish*).

On the *parish*, at the *parish* charge; dependent on public charity.

He left 4 or 5 children on the *parish*.

Aubrey, *Lives of Eminent Men*, II, 38.

Quoad sacra parish, quoad omnia parish. See *quoad* 2 (*b*).—To come upon the *parish*. Same as to come upon the town (*b*) (which see, under *come*).

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a parish; parochial: as, the *parish* church or minister; *parish* records; the *parish* school.

I seyde I nolde [would not]

Be buried at her hous, but at my *parishe* chereche. *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 6.

After hours devoted to *parish* duty a clergyman is sometimes allowed, you know, to despair in loco. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, vi.

2. Maintained by the parish or by public charity: as, *parish* poor.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entirely new characters. *Gay*, *The What d'ye Call It*, Ire.

3. Rustic; provincial.

A crippled lad . . . [who] coming turn'd to fly, But, scared with threats of jail and halter, gave To him that fluster'd his poor *parish* wits The letter which he brought. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

Parish apprentice, constable, court, district. 8 the nouns.—**Parish clerk**. See *clerk*, 3.—**Parish lantern** the moon. *Halliwel*.—**Parish meeting**, a meeting of the members of the parish or ecclesiastical society connected with a local church. [New Eng.]—**Parish priest** a priest in charge of a parish; in Ireland, the principal Roman Catholic priest in a parish. Formerly, in Great Britain, *parish priest* was sometimes used to denote either a reader in a parish church, a curate, a vicar, or a rector.

A *parish-priest* was of the pilgrim-train; An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden*, *Character of a Good Parson*, i.

Parish system, a system by which a parish, or an ecclesiastical society, is organized in connection with a local church, having coordinate powers and an associate voice in the selection of a pastor. See 1, 3 (*d*), above, and *society* [New Eng.]—**Parish top**, a large top kept by the parish for the exercise and amusement of the peasantry. *Narr.*

He's a coward and a coystroll that will not drink to niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a *parish-top*. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 3. 4.

I'll hazard My life upon it, that a boy of twelve Should scourge him hither like a *parish-top*, And make him dance before you. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, II.

Parish watch, a parish constable.

I must maintain a *parish-watch* against thieves and robbers, and give salaries to an overseer. *Swift*, *Story of the Injured Lad*.

parishment, *n.* [ME., also *paroschian*, *parisschen*, *parisschen*, *parischen*, *parschen*, also *parochien* < OF. *parochien*, *parrochien*, *parroisien*, *parrochienne*, *F. paroissien* = Sp. *parroquiano* = Pg. *parochiano* = It. *parrocchiano*, < ML. *parochianus*, one belonging to a parish, a parishioner < LL. *parochia*, *parœcia*, *parish*: see *parisi* Cf. *parochian*, *parochin*. Hence *parishioner*. A parishioner; also, parishioners collectively.

He was also a lerned man, a clerk That Cristes gospel trewely wolde preche; His *parishens* devoutly wolde he teche. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 48.

Yet I ha'e seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the parishen.
Burns, I Cof't a Stane o' Haslock Woo'.

parishing (par-'ish-ing), *n.* A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

parishional (pā-rish-'on-al), *a.* [*< parishen* (cf. *parishen*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to parishioners or a parish.

If there be in the Citie many Moschees, the Cathedrall [mosque or church] beginneth, and then all other *Parishionall* [churches] follow. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 300.

Bishop Hall uses *parishional*, in the expression "*parishional* meetings." Strictly, *parishional* ought to mean "pertaining to parishioners," rather than "pertaining to a parish." It is such a word as our congressional is, and such a word as processional would be, if used to mean "pertaining to a process." *F. Hall, False Philol.*, p. 29.

parishioner (pā-rish-'on-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) *parishoner*; prop. **parishener*, *< parishen* + *-er*, the suffix being unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer*.] An inhabitant or member of a parish; especially, one who attends or is a member of a parish church; a member of a parish, in any sense. See *parish*.

Ye hall magistratis gentlemen and remanent *parishioners* put faithfullie promise to concurre for ye furtherance of ye work.
Quoted in *A. Hume's Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), I, ref. p. vii.

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your *parishioners* withal, and never cried "Have patience, good people!"
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 164.

The church . . . was not large enough to hold all the *parishioners* of a parish which stretched over distant villages and hamlets.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iii.

Parisian (pa-'riz-'ian), *a. and n.* [*< F. Parisien* = *It. Parigi*, *< ML. *Parisianus* (also *Parisiensis*), *< LL. Parisii* (> *F. Paris*, *It. Parigi*), Paris, the capital of France, in *L. Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Paris, the chief city of France, or its inhabitants, etc.

II. n. A native of or resident in Paris.
Parisienne (pa-rē-'zi-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *Parisien*: see *Parisian*, *a.*] A female native of or resident in Paris.

parisite (par-'is-it), *n.* [Named after J. J. Paris.] A rare fluorocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a yellowish color in the emerald-mines of the United States of Colombia.

parisology (par-i-sol-'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. πάρισος*, almost equal (*< παρ*, by, near, + *ισος*, equal), + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, say: see *-ology*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell*, [Rare.]

parison (par-'i-sōn), *n.* [*< Gr. πάρισον*, neut. of *πάρισος*, nearly equal: see *parisology*.] In a recently invented glass-blowing machine for bottle-making, the receptacle which first receives the molten glass in quantity just sufficient to form a single bottle, and feeds the metal to the mold. The sizes of the parisons are varied to correspond with different sizes of bottles.

Paris red, white, yellow, etc. See *red, etc.*

Paris violet. Same as *methylo-violet*.

parisyllabic (par-'i-si-lab-'ik), *a.* [= *F. parisyllabique*, *< L. par*, *paris*, equal, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] Having the same number of syllables; specifically, in *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, of nouns, having the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the nominative.

parisyllabical (par-'i-si-lab-'i-ka-l), *a.* [*< parisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *parisyllabic*.

Paritium (pa-rish-'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Saint-Hilaire, 1825).] A former small genus of malvaceous trees, now included in *Hibiscus*.

paritor (par-'i-tor), *n.* [*< LL. paritor*, a servant, attendant, *< L. parere*, obey: see *appar.* Cf. *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

Sole Imperator and great general
Of trotting *paritors*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 188.

Thou art not wise enough to be a *paritor*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

paritory, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. paritoire*, *F. parituaire*: see *parietary*, *pellitory*.] Same as *parietary*, *pellitory*.

His forheed dropped as a stillatorie,
Were full of plantain and of *paritorie*.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 28.

parity (par-'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. parité* = *Sp. paridad* = *Pg. paridade* = *It. parità*, *< LL. paritas* (1-), equality, *< L. par*, equal: see *par*.] 1. Equality; similarity or close correspondence or equivalence as regards state, position, condition, quality, degree, etc.

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Your Isabel, and you my Mortimer,
Which are the marks of parity, not power,
And these are the titles best become our love.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.

Equality in birth, *parity* in years,
And in affection no way different.
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 1.

2. In logic, analogy; similarity; similar or like course, as of reasoning or argument.

Will not the *parity* of reason so far hold as to aggravate those sins which are immediate offences against the Divine Majesty, and which tend to overthrow his Government of the World?
Stillington, Sermons, II. ix.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

3. Specifically, in *eccl. hist.*, the equality of religious bodies in their relations to the state, their standing in universities, etc.; the principle of such equality; in Presbyterian churches, the equality of all the members of the clerical order.

parity (par-'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. parere*, bring forth, beget.] The condition of being able to bear offspring.

parjetory, *n.* A word of dubious form and meaning in the following passage. It may perhaps be meant for **parjetory*, a wall-painting (see *parjet*), or for *parietary*, peltitory of the wall.

No marvel if he brought us home nothing but a meere tankard drollery, a vengeances *parjetory* for a stewed.
Milton, Apology for Smeectimus.

park (pärk), *n.* [*< ME. park*, *< OF. parc*, *F. parc* = *Pr. parc* = *Sp. Pg. parque* = *It. parco* (*ML. parcus*, *paricus*); cf. *W. park*, *parieg* = *Ir. Gael. parc* = *Bret. park*; also *Teut.*, *E. parroc*, also *paddock* (see *paddock*), *< ME. parrok*, *< AS. pearoc* = *D. perk*, a park, = *MLG. perk* = *OHG. pfarrich*, *pferrich*, *MLG. pferrich*, *G. pferrich*, an inclosure, sheep-fold (*G. Sw. Dan. park*, a pond, a park, *< F. parc*).] It is uncertain whether the word is orig. Celtic or Teut.; it is prob. Teut., connected with *par*, a bar, perhaps with orig. initial *s*-, and so ult. connected with *spar*, a bar, beam, etc.] 1. In *Eng. law*, a tract of land inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant or by prescription. A *chase* was distinguished from a *park* by not being inclosed; and both differed from a *forest* in having no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.

"The only way," then said the host, . . .
"Is to seek him among the *parks*,
Killing of the kings deer."

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

A *park* is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. The word *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or palisade, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland, surrounding or adjoining a country-house and devoted primarily to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, and often serving to support a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or, in Europe, stocked with deer.

A pris place was under the palceys, a *park* as it were,
That whilom with wilde bestes was wel restored.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

My *parks*, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me, and of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 24.

Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3. A piece of ground, usually of considerable extent, set apart and maintained for public use, and laid out in such a way as to afford pleasure to the eye as well as opportunity for open-air recreation: as, Central *Park* in New York, or Hyde *Park* in London.

Frequent in *park* with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes;
But rare at home.
Corpus, Task, II. 381.

4. An inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; an inclosed field. [Scotch.] — 5. A high plateau-like valley, resembling the "holes" and "prairies" of the more northern parts of the Rocky Mountain ranges. [Colorado and Wyoming.]

When the *parks* of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of, it is usually the more conspicuous ones—the North, Middle, and South *Parks*—which are intended to be designated. Of these, the North *Park* is in Wyoming, the others in Colorado. *J. D. Widney*, Names and Places, p. 191.

6. *Milit.*: (a) The space or inclosure occupied by the guns, wagons, animals, pontoons, powder, provisions, stores, etc., when brought together, or the objects themselves: as, a *park* of artillery, of provisions, of wagons, etc.

Soon, however, two big guns came trundling along from our *park*, and were placed on the banks of the river, between the garden and the bridge.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 278.

(b) A complete set or equipment, as of guns, tools, etc.: as, a *park* of siege-guns.

There's a villain! he'll burn the *park* of artillery, will he?
Sheridan (3), The Camp, ii. 2.

In equipping a siege *park*, preference will be given to comparatively heavy pieces.

Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 54.

7. A large net placed at the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband*.—8. In oyster-culture, a sunken bed on which oysters are placed for reproduction and growth, and which is filled with water by each high tide. [U. S.]—9. A prison. *Halliwel*.

[Slang, prov. Eng.]—**Engineer park**, the whole equipment of stores, trenching-tools, etc., belonging to a military department of engineers in the field; also, the place where this equipment is stored, and the camp of the officers and men of this service. **Hungerford park**, a kind of cup (see *cup*, 12) used in England in summer. It is made of ale and sherry in which apples and lemon peel are steeped.—**Park hack**, a horse hired for use in a public park.—**Syn.** 1. *Chace*, *Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

park (pärk), *v.* [*< park*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To inclose or shut up in as in a park.

Among wyndes and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
Yparoked in pukes [pews]. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale,
A little herd of England's thimorous deer!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 45.

The nomadic races [in European Russia] have been partly driven out and partly pacified and *parked* in "reserves," and the territory which they so long and so stubbornly defended is now studded with peaceful villages, and filled by laborious agriculturists.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 368.

2. To bring together in a park or compact body: as, to *park* artillery. *De Quincey*.

The wagon-train of Sykes's division of Porter's corps, which was *parked* near and a little to the south-east of Savage's Station.
The Century, XXXVIII. 168.

II. intrans. To frequent a public park. [Rare.]

Then all for *parking* and parading,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.
Brooke, Love and Vanity.

parka (pär-'kä), *n.* [Alcutin.] A coat, sack, or other outer garment made of bird-skins sewed together with the feathers on the inside, worn by the Aleuts.

parka (pär-'kä), *n.* A curious fossil from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland and England. It is an egg packet, probably of some species of the crustacean genus *Pterygotus*, which is found in the same beds.

parken, *n.* See *parkin*.

parker (pär-'kär), *n.* [*< ME. parkere*; *< park* + *-er*.] The word is now best known as a surname, *Parker*. The keeper of a park.

Sex pous ther-for to feys he takes,
And pays feys to *parkers* als I wys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

The office of *parker* of the forests of Croxeth and Toxeth.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XII. 7.

Parkes process. See *process*.

Parkia (pär-'ki-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1826), after Mungo *Park* (1771–c. 1806); an African traveler.] A genus of ornamental leguminous trees of the suborder *Mimosae*, type of the tribe *Parkieae*, distinguished from related genera by having ten perfect stamens. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. They bear bipinnate leaves of many small leaflets, said to reach 6,000 in one leaf, and large roundish or club-shaped heads of small flowers, solitary and pendulous from the axils or in copious terminal panicles. The flowers often exceed 2,000 in a head, the lower ones being sterile and white or red, the upper perfect and yellowish, brownish, or red, followed by long pods with edible seeds or pulp. *P. hylandulosa* is the nitte- or nitte-tree of western Africa, or African locust-tree, the doum of Sudan. See *nitte-tree*.

Parkieae (pär-'ki-'ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Wight and Arnott, 1834). *< Parkia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of the suborder *Mimosae* in the order *Leguminosae*, distinguished by the imbricated calyx-teeth, five-cleft corolla, and gland-bearing anthers. It consists of *Parkia* (the type) and *Pentactelra*, both tropical genera of mimoid trees with twice pinnate leaves and conspicuous flowers.

parkin, *parken* (pär-'kin, -ken), *n.* A kind of oatmeal gingerbread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

parking (pär-'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *park*, *v.*] Parks collectively, or a park-like place; also, a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the middle of a street.

In some cases, similar *parking* has been left in the middle of the streets.
Engc. Brit., XXIV. 382.

Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green, and *parking* for the palace.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 100.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after John Parkinson, an English herbalist (born 1567, died about 1650).] A genus of leguminous trees of the suborder *Casalpiniæ* and the tribe *Eucasalpiniæ*, having a slightly imbricate or valvate calyx, and linear pod. They are handsome spiny evergreens, with pinnate leaves of numerous minute leaflets, spines in place of stipules, and loose racemes of yellow flowers. There are 3 species, of which *P. africana*, with wingless leafstalks, is the 'wilde timmerhout' of the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. torreyana* is the green-barked acacia or *palo verde* of Mexico and Arizona. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem-thorn of Jamaica, is a native of America, but is now widely scattered throughout the tropics; it is a shrub about 15 feet high, with winged leafstalks and fragrant flowers, used for hedges, and by the Indians in Mexico as a remedy for epilepsy and as a febrifuge.

Parkinson's disease. A form of paralysis, paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*), described by Parkinson in 1817.

parkish (pär'kish), *a.* [*< park + -ish*.] Relating to or resembling a park.

Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, parkish appearance. *J. Baillie.*

park-keeper (pärk'kē'pér), *n.* One who has the custody of a park, or who is employed to preserve order in or otherwise to take care of a park.

parkleaves (pärk'lävz), *n.* [Appar. *< *park* (= Norw. *pirkum*, hypericum, a reduction of NL. *hypericum*, L. *hypericum*: see *Hypericum*) + *leaves*.] A plant, *Hypericum Androsaemum*.

Vitice, a kind of withie or willow, called in English *parkeleaves*, chastetree, hemp-tree, or Abrahams balme. *Florio.*

parkway (pärk'wä), *n.* A broad thoroughfare planted with trees and intended for recreation as well as for common street traffic.

Opposite the grand stand and across the course is a parkway for the carriages. *T. C. Cranford, English Life*, p. 21.

parl (pärl), *v.* [*< ME. parlen*, *< OF. parler*, *F. parler* = Sp. *parlar* = Pg. *parlar* = It. *parlare*, *< ML. parabolare* (also contr. *parlare*, after Rom.), speak, talk, discourse, *< L. parabola*, a comparison, parable, speech, talk: see *parabola*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To speak.

Patriarkos and prophetes han *parled* her-of longe, That such a lorde and a lygte shulde led hem alle hennes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 208.

2. To talk; confer with a view to come to an understanding; discuss orally.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak.*, 1. 1. 1., v. 2. 122.

I wrong myself In *parling* with you. *Masinger, Maid of Honour*, ii. 5.

Knutte, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

II. trans. To utter; express; speak.

parl (pärl), *n.* [*< parl, v.*] 1. Speech; language.

A tocher's me word in a true lover's *parle*, But gie me my love, and a fig for the war! *Burns, Meg o' the Mill* (second version).

2. Talk; conference; conversation; treaty or discussion; a parley.

So frown'd he once when in an angry *parle* He smote the sledded Polacks on the lee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 62.

After the trumpet has summoned a *parle*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

By *parl* or composition, truce or league, To win him or win from him what I can. *Milton, P. R.*, iv. 529.

Those of heaven commune . . . With the noise of fountains wondrous, And the *parle* of voices thund'rous. *Keats, Ode, Bards of Passion.*

[Obsolete, provincial, or archaic in both uses.] To break the *parl*. See *break*.

parl. An abbreviation of *parliament* and *parliamentary*.

parlament, *n.* A former spelling of *parliament*. **parlance** (pär'lans), *n.* [Formerly also *parlance*; *< OF. parlance*, *parlance*, speech, *< parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*.] Speech; conversation; discourse; talk; language; manner of expression; conference.

The Interpreter did as he was commanded, word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted *parlance*. *North, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 480.

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of away, Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life. *Tennyson, Isabel.*

In common parlance, in the usual mode of speech; in ordinary language.

The answer of Killian Van Rensselaer was, in his own lordly style, "By wapen recht" that is to say, by the right of arms, or, in common *parlance*, by club-law. *Irvine, Knickerbocker*, p. 181.

parlando (pär-län'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In music, noting a passage or a style of singing in which there is some approach to declamation or recitative, involving specially careful enunciation. The word is also sometimes used to indicate emphasis upon a particular voice-part or melody as distinguished from accompanying parts.

parlant (pär'lant), *n.* [*< F. parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl, v.*] One who speaks, confers, or parleys.

The place appointed, *parlantes* him In simple meaning meet Farre from their armie all vnarm'd. *Warner, Albion's England*, iii. 10.

parlante (pär-län'te), *a.* [It., *< parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In music, same as *parlando*.

parlatory (pär'lä-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *parlatories* (-riz). [*ML. parlatorium*, a reception-room, parlor: see *parlor*.] The parlor or strangers' room of a convent or monastery.

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kü), *v. t.* [Sc. also *pirlecue*; *< F. parler à queue*, speak at the end: *parler* (see *parl*); *a.*, *< L. ad*, to, at; *queue*, tail: see *cue*, *queue*.] To recapitulate or sum up.

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleycue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him - that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons. *Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian*.

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kü), *n.* [Sc., *< parlecue, parleycue, v.*] A summing up or capitulation of discourses previously delivered.

parlement, *n.* A Middle English form of *parliament*.

parlesyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *palsy*.

parley (pär'li), *n.* [Formerly also *parly*; prob. *< OF. parole*, a turn of speech, but in sense equiv. to *parl*, of which it is practically an extension: see *parl, n.*] Discourse or conversation; discussion; a conference; specifically, a brief conference with an enemy as under a flag of truce; an informal treating between two hostile parties before or in the course of a contest. Cf. *harley*².

Hee Shold sende awaye an herald at armes, To aske a *parley* faire and free. *King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, 1. 42).

What's the business, That such a hideous trumpet calls to *parley* The sleepers of the house? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 87.

Tell me but where, Sweet queen of *parley* [Echo], daughter of the sphere! *Milton, Comus*, l. 241.

Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore, Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath. *Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent*, Oct., 1803.

To beat or sound a *parley* (milit.). See *beat*¹.

parley¹ (pär'li), *v.* [*< parley*¹, *n.* Cf. *parl, v.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To speak; discourse; confer on some point of mutual concern; especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, or on the cessation of hostilities.

Now stay, daughter, your hour within, While I gae *parley* wi' my son. *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

They are at hand To *parley* or to fight. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 78.

As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by, *Parley* in silence with their hand or eye. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

The housemaids *parley* at the gate, The scullions on the stair. *O. W. Holmes, Agnes*.

2. To argue. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To utter; speak. "That beauty in court which could not *parley* euphuism," a courtier of Charles the First's time tells us, "was as little regarded as she that now there speaks not French." *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng.*, p. 403.

parley² (pär'li), *n.* [Short for *parliament*.] Same as *parliament*, 7.

parleycue, v. and n. See *parlecue*.

parleying (pär'li-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *parley*¹, *v.*] Conference; a conference.

Ferishtah's Fancies, and *Parleyings* with Certain People of Importance in Their Day. *Browning* (title).

He warned good citizens to give them no credence, yield them no aid or comfort, nor hold any *parleyings* with them. *E. L. Dwyer, Begum's Daughter*, xxi.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vō'), *r. i.* [A corruption of *F. parlez-vous* in such questions as *parlez-vous français?* 'do you speak French?': *parlez*, 2d pers. pl. of *parler*, speak; *vous*, *< L. vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] To speak French. [Slang.]

He kept six French masters to teach him to *parleyvoo*. *Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George in the Water*.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vō'), *n.* [*< parleyvoo, v.*] The conventional school study and use of the French language. [Humorous.]

No words to spell, no sums to do, No Nepos and no *parleyvoo*.

Lovell, Oracle of the Goldfish

parliament (pär'li-mēt), *n.* [Now spelled suit ML. *parlamentum* for *parlamentum*; pro as in early mod. E., *parlament*; *< ME. parlem* = D. *parlement* = G. *parlament*, *parlament* = F. Dan. *parlament* = Ice. *parlament*, *< OF. parment*, *F. parlement*, a speaking, discoursing, conferring, conference, a legislature, court (= F. Pg. It. *parlamento*, *parliament*, etc.; ML. *parlamentum*, erroneously *parliamentum*), *< parl*, speak, talk: see *parl*.] 1†. A conference consultation.

Thus ended the *parlement* betwene the fader and sone. *Merrin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 1.

The Master gunner, who was a madde brayned fell and the owners seruant had a *parlament* betwene the selues. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II.

The interview between the King [William the Conqueror] and the magistrates of Le Mans is described [by a writer] by a word often used to express conferences—word *Parliaments*—whether between prince and prince between princes and the estates of their dominions. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, IV.

2. A meeting or assembly for conference deliberation; especially, an assembly of people or their representatives to deliberate legislate on national affairs. The word is not confined to the legislative bodies of Great Britain or its colonies. Sometimes it is used with reference to countries, as the German *Parliament* of 1848, the Ita. *Parliament*; usually the word *diet* or the native name preferred, as the Hungarian *Diet*, the German *Reichstag* the Norwegian *Storting*, etc.

Prosecutions of Warren betwene a King and his *Parment* are the direfull dilacerations of the world. *N. Ward, Simple Cobler*, p.

Thy *parliaments* ador'd on bended knees The sov'reignty they were conven'd to please. *Conquer, Expostulation*, l.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-fires were sm'd In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world. *Tennyson, Locksley I*

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the three estates of the realm, namely the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament; but word as generally used has exclusive reference to the estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords includes the lords spiritual and lords temporal (See *House of Lords*, under *lord*). The House of Commons consists of 670 members: viz., for England and Wales representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 237 of boroughs, and 5 of university for Scotland, 89 representatives of counties, 31 of burgh and 2 of universities; for Ireland, 85 representative counties, 16 of boroughs, and 2 of a university. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duty of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act of 1774, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of February to the end of August, and are closed by prorogation. Government is administered by the ministry (*ministry* and *cabinet*), which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot Anglo-Saxon period and the National Council in Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: the right of representation of shires and towns dates from 1295, and the separate two houses dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Triennial Act of 1694 (modified by the Septennial Act of 1701) fixed the life of Parliament at three years, and govern by party dates from the same period. The right of elect to Parliament has been greatly modified by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

I find that you have made choice of me to be one of Burgesses for this now approaching *Parliament*. *Howell, Letters*, I.

When the Duke of Suffolk opened *parliament*, all members, every time the king's name occurred, bent until their heads all but touched the ground. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p.

4. [*cap.*] One of similar legislative bodies constituting the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, Tasmania, Viet and other self-governing colonies of the British empire. The Parliament of the Dominion of Wales, established by royal proclamation in 1897, consists of two houses—a Senate, or upper house, whose members are nominated for life by the governor-general and a House of Commons, whose members are elected

five years by the people of the different provinces, there being one representative for every 22,688 of the population. In the other colonies the two houses are usually styled the *Legislative Council* and the *Legislative Assembly*. The members of the latter body are elected; the members of the former body may be elected, as in Tasmania, or nominated by the crown, as in New South Wales.

5. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several courts, including various provincial parliaments, and especially the Parliament of Paris (see below).—6. In law, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society. *Imp. Dict.*—7. [Short for *parliament-cake*.] Same as *parliament-cake*.

Sadly gorging the boy with apples and parliament.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

Roll, roll thy hoop, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chaps,
Crisp parliament with lollypops,
And fingers of the lady.

J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 85. (Dantes.)

Act of Parliament, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual and the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of Parliament which has created it.—**Added Parliament**, the Parliament in session from April to June, 1614. See the quotation.

All attempts of a compromise on the subject [impositions on merchandise] having failed, James in February, 1611, dissolved the parliament, and a second parliament which he summoned in 1614 proving equally recalcitrant was also dissolved, the fact that it was not allowed the opportunity of transacting business earning for it from the courtiers the name of the *added parliament*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 559.

Barebone's Parliament, the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4th, 1653: so called from a certain Praise-God Barbon, Barebone, or Barebones, one of its members. From its small representation it is also known as the *Little Parliament*. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. Compare *Long Parliament*.—**Clerk of the Parliaments**. See *clerk*.—**Convention Parliament**. See *convention*, 6 (c).—**Drunken Parliament**, in *Scottish hist.*, the Parliament which assembled after the restoration of Charles II. It met in 1661, and was strongly Royalist.—**Free Parliament**. Same as *Convention Parliament*.—**Good Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled under Edward III., in 1376: so called because of its endeavors to reform corruption in the court and the government.—**High Court of Parliament**, the general designation of the English Parliament, which originally acted as the council of the king, but which after it was established at Westminster sitting in separate bodies as the Lords and the Commons was together technically designated by this name, and either house was spoken of as the Lords, or the Commons, "in the High Court of Parliament assembled." In later times, the phrase is more commonly used of either house, or both houses, acting in the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions, such as the inquest by the Commons and the trial by the Lords of an impeachment, or the action of either house, or both successively, on a bill of attainder, a question of contempt, the removal and punishment of public officers, etc., as distinguished from functions of legislation and functions as council of the king.

In thyre most humble wyse beseechen your most royall Ma^{ty} the lords spiritual and temporal, and all other your moste loving and obedient subjects the commons of this your moste Highe court of Parliament assembled.
Bill of Attainder of Katharin Hawarde, late Queen of England, etc. (33 Hen. VIII., c. 21).

Imperial Parliament. See *imperial*.—**Lack-learning Parliament**. Same as *Parliament of Dunces*.—**Little Parliament**. Same as *Barebone's Parliament*.—**Long Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled on November 3d, 1640, and carried on the civil war. It was "purged" by the republicans in 1648, abolished the House of Lords, and compassed the death of Charles I. It was violently dispersed by Cromwell on April 20th, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a Free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the *Rump Parliament*.—**Mad Parliament**. See *mad*.—**Member of Parliament**, the title of members of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lower house in some of the colonies. Usually abbreviated *M. P.*—**Merciless Parliament**, the Parliament of 1388, which exhibited articles of high treason against the ministers of Richard II. Also called *Unmerciful Parliament*, *Wonderful Parliament*, *Wonder-making Parliament*.—**Ordinance of Parliament**. See *ordinance*.—**Parliament heel** (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, etc., or when caused to heel over on her beam in order to clean or paint the side raised out of water. *Falconer*.—**Parliament man**, a member of Parliament.

He had told several of the Jury that they needed not appear, for he would insist upon his privilege, which the Court held a great misdemeanor . . . it was an abuse of his privilege of *Parliament Man*.
Sir R. Temple (reported by J. Keble), *King's Bench Reports*, 1685.

Parliament of Dunces, a Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so called because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament*.—**Parliament of Paris**, the chief of the French parliaments; the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in three divisions—the *grand'chambre*, the *chambre des requêtes*, and the *chambre des enquêtes*. It played a prominent political part at different times in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Rump Parliament**,

a name given to the Long Parliament after its reduction of numbers in consequence of Pride's Purge, in 1648.

The old Parliament, the *Rump Parliament* (so call'd as retaining some few rotten members of y^e other) being dissolved.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 11, 1660.

Short Parliament, the first Parliament of 1640, which lasted only a few weeks.

parliament (pär'li-men't), *v. i.* To busy one's self with parliamentary matters; attend to one's duties as member of Parliament. [Rare.]

Some gentle master,
Wha aiblins thrang a *parliamentin'*,
For Britain's guld his auld indentin'.
Burns, Two Dogs.

parliamental (pär-li-men'täl), *a.* [= Sp. *parlamental*; as *parliament + -äl*.] Of or pertaining to a parliament; parliamentary. *Foxe, Martyrs, p. 471.*

parliamentarian (pär'li-men-tä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< parliamentary + -an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, serving or adhering to the Long Parliament, in opposition to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

II. n. 1. A partizan of parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a partizan of the Long Parliament, as distinguished from a Royalist or Cavalier.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

2. A parliamentary debater or manager.

parliamentarily (pär-li-men-tä'ri-li), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

parliamentarism (pär-li-men-tä'rizm), *n.* [*< F. parlementarisme*; as *parliamentar-y + -ism*.] Parliamentary or representative government.

It [the new Constitution] made no fresh concessions to *parliamentarism*.
Low, Bismarck, II. 373.

parliamentary (pär-li-men-tä'ri), *a.* [*< F. parlementaire* = Sp. *It. parlamentario* = Pg. *parlamentar*; as *parliament + -ary*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to Parliament, or, in general, to legislative bodies.

There are among the expedients of French finance some that might with *parliamentary* authority be adopted in England.
Seabok, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament, or, in general, by the authority of a legislature: as, a *parliamentary act*; *parliamentary government*.

A revolution, which for the moment left England absolutely at Henry's feet, was wrought out by a series of *Parliamentary Statutes*.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 474.

3. In accordance with the rules and usages of Parliament, or, in general, with the rules and customs of legislatures; approved or allowed in legislative or deliberative bodies: as, *parliamentary language*.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more *parliamentary* manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.—**Parliamentary borough or burgh**. See *borough*, 2 (b), and *burgh*.—**Parliamentary committee**, a committee of the members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are considered. Such committees are generally called *select committees*.—**Parliamentary law**, the body of settled and controlling usages of procedure in deliberative assemblies, generally founded on the common experience of such assemblies, particularly that of the British Parliament. In American deliberative bodies some modifications have been introduced, and in particular bodies by special written rules. In England this law is usually designated as the *law and usage of Parliament*—a phrase which also includes matters of constitutional right and power as affecting either branch of the legislature in relation to the other, and the rights and privileges of each as against the other or third persons. The phrase has also been occasionally used of statutory as contrasted with common law.—**Parliamentary train**, a train which, by enactment of Parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third-class passengers, at a rate of fare not exceeding a penny (2 United States cents) a mile. [Eng.]

parliament-cake (pär'li-men-täk), *n.* Gingerbread made in thin crisp cakes.

parliamenteer (pär'li-men-tēr), *n.* [*< parliament + -eer*.] Same as *parliamentarian*.

All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamentarians* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642.

A. Wood, Athenae Oxon., I.

parliament-roll (pär'li-men-t-röl), *n.* A record of the proceedings of Parliament. [Eng.]

The third great class of records belonging to the Court of Chancery consists of the *parliament-rolls*: these, however, are far from being a perfect collection, as many of the documents containing the proceedings of various parliaments are hopelessly lost.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 311.

parliancer, *n.* [A var. of *parlance*, as if *< parley + -ance*.] An obsolete variant of *parlance*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

parlish (pär'lish), *a.* A dialectal form of *parlous*. *Hallivell*.

parlor, *parlour* (pär'lor), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parler*; *< ME. parlour, parlar, parlowre*, *< OF. parloir, parloer, parlouer*, *F. parloir* (= Sp. *Pg. It. parlatorio*), *< ML. parlatorium*, a place to talk in, a reception-room in a monastery, a hall of audience, a council-chamber, etc., *< parlare* (*F. parler*, etc.), talk: see *parl*.] *1.* Originally, a room set apart from the great hall for private conference and conversation; a withdrawing-room. It finally became the public room of a private house. See def. 3.

He . . . foud two other ladys sete and she,
Withinne a paved *parlour*, and they three
Herden a maydyn reden hem the geste
Of the Seegge of Thebes, whil hem leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 82.

Now hath vche riche a reule to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue *parloure*.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 97.

To knowe the sondry maners and condition of people,
and the variety of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye
or *parier*, without perill of the see, or daunger of longe and
paynfull journeyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 11.

Into a pleasant *parlour* by
With hand in hand she brings the seaman all alone.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 930).

All mens houses and goods were open to them, euen to
the *parlours* of their wiues. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 455.*

2. An apartment in a convent, asylum, inn, hospital, hotel, boarding-school, or the like, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with visitors.

Walk but into the *parlour*, you will find one book or
other, in the window, to entertain you the while.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 265.

3. A room in a private house set apart for the conversational entertainment of guests; a reception-room; a drawing-room; also, in Great Britain, the common sitting-room or keeping-room of a family, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company. In the United States, where the word *drawing-room* is little used, *parlor* is the general term for the room used for the reception of guests.

Good Margaret, run thee to the *parlour*;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 1.

"A great mistake, Chettam," interposed Mr. Brooke,
"going into electrifying your land and that kind of thing,
and making a *parlor* of your cow-house. It won't do."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

The house stands for comfort and for conversation, and
parlors were misnamed if not peopled with ideas.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 81.

4. Vulgarly, any room more or less "elegantly" or showily furnished or fitted up, and devoted to some specific purpose: as, tansorial *parlors*; a photographer's *parlors*; oyster *parlors*; misfit *parlors*. [Trade cant, U. S.]

parlor-boarder (pär'lor-bör'dër), *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who has many privileges not granted to the ordinary pupils.

I saw them this afternoon in the garden where only the
parlor-boarders walk.
Thackeray, Doctor Birch.

parlor-car (pär'lor-kür), *n.* A railway passenger-car or -carriage for day travel, furnished more luxuriously than the ordinary cars; a drawing-room car. [U. S.]

parlor-organ (pär'lor-ör'gan), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ.

parlor-skate (pär'lor-skät'), *n.* Same as *roller-skate*.

parlous (pär'lus), *a.* [Formerly also *perlous* (also dial. *parlish*); an obs., dial., or archaic form of *perilous*.] *1.* Perilous; dangerous; alarming; mischievous.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 45.

I cannot, in my present life and motion, clearly conceive
myself in so *parlous* a state that no hope of better things
should make me shrink from the end of all.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

2. Notable; knowing; shrewd.

A *parlous* boy; go to, you are too shrewd.
Shak., Rich. III, II. 4. 85.

I knew I could be overreached by none;
A *parlous* head.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, IV. 1.

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 167.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

pariously (pär'lyus-ly), *adv.* [An obs. form of *perilously*.] Perilously; dangerously; desperately; amazingly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You are so *pariously* in love with learning
That I'd be glad to know what you understood, brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 1.
Thou art *pariously* encompassed.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 140.

pariousness (pär'lyus-nes), *n.* The quality of being parious or perilous; rashness; impetuosity; quickness; shrewdness.

Parma blue. See *blue*.

Parmacella (pär-mä-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of slug-like pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Parmacellidae*. They have a limaciform body with a long neck, and a large subcentral buckler with a nearly free border. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Parmacellidae (pär-mä-sel'ä-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmacella* + *-idae*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Parmacella*, usually merged in the family *Limacidae*.

parmacety, *n.* [Also *parmacetty*, *parmacitty*, *parmaceti*; a corruption of *spermacetti*, *q. v.*] *Spermacetti*.

Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti* for an inward bruise.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 58.

A kinde of Whale, or rather a Iubarta, was driven on shore in Southampton tribe, from the west, over an infinite number of rocks, so bruised that the water in the Bay where she lay was all oily, and the rocks about it all beset with *parmacetty*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 200.

parmasanti, **parmasenti**, *n.* [Obsolete forms of *parmesan*.]

parmaynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearmain*.

Parmelia (pär-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *L. parma*, < *Gr. πάριν*, a small shield.] A genus of lichens, giving name to the family *Parmeliaceae* and the tribe *Parmeliacei*. The thallus is imbricate-foliateous, appressed or rarely ascendant, membranaceous, sparingly fibrillose beneath. The apothecia are scutelliform, subpedicellate, with mostly thin disk and colorless hypothecium. About 50 species are known. See *croton*, *lichen*.

Parmeliacei (pär-mē'li-ä-sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-acei*.] According to the classification of Tuckermann, a tribe of gymnocarpous lichens. It includes the families *Umeaei*, *Parmeliacei*, *Umbilicariacei*, *Peltigereae*, *Pannariacei*, *Collema*, and *Lecanoreae*. The apothecia are rounded, open, scutelliform, and contained in a thalline exople.

parmelieaceous (pär-mē'li-ä-shi-us), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Parmelia* or the tribe *Parmeliacei*.

Parmeliacei (pär-mē'li-ä-sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-ei*.] A family of foliaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei*.

parmeloid (pär-mē'li-oid), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Parmelia*.

Parmenidean (pär-men-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *Parmenides* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or relating to Parmenides of Elea (fifth century B. C.), a noted Greek philosopher, or his system of metaphysics. The fundamental idea of Parmenides's philosophy was to distinguish those facts and qualities which are universally true or real from those which are accidental and not universally true, or are transient.

Parmientera (pär-men-ti-ä-rä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), after A. A. Parmienter (1737-1813), who did much for economic botany.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Bignoniaceae* and the tribe *Jacarandaceae*, characterized by the sheath-like calyx and few-flowered axillary clusters. There are about 6 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. Their leaves are commonly alternate and of three leaflets, with incurved spines between them. The large greenish flowers are followed by an elongated-fusiform or oblong fruit, which is fleshy and edible. See *candle-tree*.

Parmesan (pär-mē-zan'), *a. and n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *permasant*, *parmasent*; < *F. Parmesan* = *Sp. Parmesano* = *Pg. Parmesão* = *It. Parmigiano*, < *L. Parma*, a town in Italy; hence, as a noun, *F. Parmesan*, etc., a cheese made in Parma.] *I. a.* Of or relating to Parma, a city in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or the province or former duchy of Parma.—**Parmesan cheese.** See *cheese*.

II. n. 1. [*l. c.*] Parmesan cheese.

There's no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman; was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a *parmasant*; lost his wits for't.

Middleton, Changeling, I. 2.

Forsooth, my master said that he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasant*.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, I. 4.

24. An Italian form of drinking.

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmesan*, the Englishman's healths, &c.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Proem, p. 27.

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upay-freeze, crambo, *Parmesan*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 3.

Parmese (pär-mēs' or -mēs'), *a.* [< *It. Parmese*, < *L. Parmensis*, of Parma, < *Parma* (*Gr. Πάρμα*), a town in Italy.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; Parmesan.

Examples of *Parmese*, Cremonese, and Milanese art.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 824.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Gr. Παρνασσός*, *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus; see *Parnassus*.] A genus of elegant plants of the polypetalous order *Saxifragaceae* and the tribe *Saxifrageae*, characterized by the five stamens and one-celled ovary with parietal placentae opposite the stigmas. The 14 species are natives of cold and wet regions, from the mountains of India to the arctic circle. They are smooth annuals, with broad leaves mostly clustered at the base of the slender stem, which bears a single white or yellowish flower, the five petals marked with greenish or yellowish lines. The common name of these plants is *grass of Parnassus*. The ordinary European species is *P. palustris*, found also in North America from the Great Lakes to Labrador. *P. Caroliniana* is common both north and south in the United States; two other species are local.

Parnassian (pär-nas'ian), *a. and n.* [< *L. Parnassius*, *Parnassius*, *Parnaseus*, < *Gr. Παρνασσός*, Parnassian, < *Παρνασσός*, later *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to Mount Parnassus, or to poetry and the Muses, to whom, with Apollo, this region was sacred.

Twined with the wroaths *Parnassian* laurels yield.

Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 11.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure *Parnassian* dew,
Reward his mem'ry, dear to ev'ry Muse.

Courier, Table-Talk, I. 13.

2. [*l. c.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Parnassius*; belonging to the *Parnassiinae*.

II. n. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily *Parnassiinae*; an Apollo butterfly.

Parnassii (pär-nas'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Parnassius*.] Same as *Parnassiinae*.

Parnassiinae (pär-nas-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parnassius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Papilionidae*, typified by the genus *Parnassius*. They have very short antennae, stout hairy abdomen, parchment-like wings sometimes scalloped, and in the females usually a peculiar abdominal pouch; the larvae are stout, cylindrical, with small tubercles, slightly hairy, and have a furcate appendage of the first segment; the chrysalis is enclosed in a light spongy tissue powdered with a glaucous bloom and supported by transverse threads. The *Parnassiinae* belong to the northern hemisphere, and are all lovers of mountains, whence the name. Also *Parnassiinae*, *Parnassii*. See cut under *nerure*.

Parnassius (pär-nas'us), *n.* [NL., < *L. Parnassius* (< *Gr. Παρνασσός*), belonging to the mountain Parnassus, < *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus; see *Parnassus*.] A genus of butterflies, founded by Latreille in 1805, type of the subfamily *Parnassiinae*. The best-known species is the Apollo butterfly, *P. apollo*, inhabiting alpine parts of Europe. *P. phæbus* is another, found in the Alps. *P. sinthus* is found in the Rocky Mountains. These butterflies are usually white, sometimes tinted with yellow, or rarely yellow, and ornamented with crimson and black ocelli.

Parnassus (pär-nas'us), *n.* [= *F. Parnasse* = *Sp. Parnaso* = *Pg. It. Parnaso*, *Parnasso* = *D. Dan. Parnas* = *G. Sw. Parnass*, < *L. Parnassus*, also *Parnāsus*, < *Gr. Παρνασσός*, later *Παρνασσός*; see *def.*] 1. A mountain in central Greece, in mythology sacred to the Muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope, and from between its twin summit peaks flows the fountain Castalia, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration.

Hence, figuratively—2. The abiding-place of poetry and home of poets: sometimes used as a name for a collection of poems or of elegant literature.

Not with less glory mighty Dulness crown'd
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round,
And, her *Parnassus* glancing o'er at once,
Behold an hundred sons, and each a dunce.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 137.

There is Lowell, who's striving *Parnassus* to climb
With a whole bale of isms tied together with rhyme, . . .
The top of the hill he will ne'er make high reaching
Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching.

Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Gradus ad Parnassum. See *gradus*, 2.—**Grass of Parnassus.** See *Parnassia*.

parnell (pär'nel), *n.* [ME. *pernell*, *pernele*, a common woman, a slut; a familiar use, like *gill*, *jill*, *gillian*, of a frequent fem. name *Pernel*, < OF. *Peronelle*, < ML. *Petronilla*, a woman's name, a saint so named, < *L. Petro(n)*, a man's name, *L. Petrus*, a man's name, Peter, < *Gr. Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *peter*, *pier*, etc.] A young woman; often in a bad sense, a slut.

But these tender *pernelles* must have one gown for the day, another for the night.

Pickington, Works, p. 56. (Halliwell.)

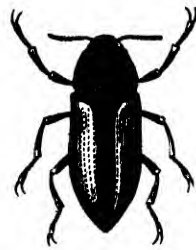
Parnell (read *parnele*) march by two and three,
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.
Old Lincolnshire Ballad. (Halliwell)

Parnellism (pär'nel-izm), *n.* [< *Parnell* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] A movement led by Charles Stewart Parnell, in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Parnellite (pär'nel-it), *n. and a.* [< *Parnell* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] *I. n.* A member of a political group, followers of Charles S. Parnell: his policy of home rule for Ireland; specifically one of his supporters or adherents in the British House of Commons. They were almost exclusively members for Irish constituencies. fraction of the party still retains the name.

II. a. Pertaining to or supporting Parnellism, advocating or favoring the movement for home rule in Ireland led by Charles S. Parnell.

Parnidae (pär'ni-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leac 1819), < *Parnus* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic elavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Parnus*, having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the first to third segments connate, the last tarsal joint long, and the claws large. The body is finely pubescent, and a film of air adheres when the beetles are under water. The larvae are of flattened oval form, and usually adhere to stones under water. The family is wide-spread, with about 20 genera; most of the species are European and North American.



Parnus brattatus, one of *Parnidae*. (Cross shows natural size.)

Parnus (pär'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792) etym. doubtful.] The typical genus of *Parnidae*. The species are European and North American.

Paroaria (par-ō-ä-ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte 1832), < *F. paroaria* (Buffon and Vieillot); perhaps of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of South American tanager-like finches, having gray or white coloration with a scarlet crest. *P. cuculata* is an example. They are sometimes called *cardinal tanagers*.

paroarium, **paroarion** (par-ō-ä-ri-um, -on), [NL., < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠά*, egg.] Same as *parovarium*.

paroccipital (par-ok-sip'i-tal), *a. and n.* [(< *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *L. occiput*, the back of the head, see *occipital*.] *I. a.* Situated on the side of the hindhead, or in a lateral occipital position. Specifically noting a lateral bone or process of bone the occipital or occipitomastoid region of the skull, or, chiefly the long lateral occipital processes of some mammals. See *II. 2*.

II. n. 1. A bone of the lateral occipital region of the skull, distinct from other bones, a fish, for example: by Owen considered as a diaphysis of the occipital vertebra, and identified with the external, lateral, or superior epital bone of some anatomists, and the mastoid of others. Also called *epital*.—2. A certain lateral projection of the occipital bone proper; the paroccipital process of the occipital bone, especially when elongated or otherwise conspicuous: in some animals also called *mastoid process*. [Now little used.]

The relation which the base of the *paroccipital* bear the semicircular canals shows that it must be chiefly for by the opisthotic element—not by the exoccipital.

Nature, XXXVII.

parochet, *n.* An obsolete form of *parish*.

Parochetus (pa-rok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilt 1825), < *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὄχρος*, a chanu. A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Folicæ*, characterized by the somewhat as keel, two-valved pod, and digitately trifoliate leaves. The only species, *P. communis*, found through tropical mountain-regions of Asia and in tropical east Africa, is a prostrate herb, rooting at the joints, with clove-like leaves, rather large purple flowers, and linear pods have been named *blue-flowered shamrock* and *shamrock*.

parochial (pär-rō'ki-äl), *a.* [ME. *paroch* < OF. *parochial* (*F. paroissial*) = *Pr. Sp. parochial* = *Pg. parochial* = *It. parrochiale*, < *ML. paroichialis*, of a parish, < *L. parochia*, for *ræcia*, parish; see *parish*. The mod. pron. lows that of the *L.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a parish: as, a *parochial* custom.

And, God wot, I have of thee
A thousand tyme more piteous
Than hath this preest *parochial*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 7

Notwithstanding their general and exemplary devotion to *parochial* duty.

Gladding, Gleanings of Past Years, II.

2. Local; provincial; narrow.

British criticism has been always more or less *parochial*; has never, indeed, quite freed itself from sectarian cant, and planted itself honestly on the æsthetic point of view. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 122.

Parochial board, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which in England is performed by overseers, and in some cases by the guardians of the poor. — **Parochial relief**, relief afforded to paupers by the parish authorities.

parochialism (pā-rō'ki-āl-izm), *n.* [*<* *parochial* + *-ism*.] 1. The management of the affairs of a parish by an elected vestry or parochial board; the system of local government which makes the parish the unit.

The contending theories of the scope of corporate government might be described as a *parochialism* and *civism*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 236.

Hence—2. Provincialism; local narrowness of view; narrow-mindedness.

Parochialism . . . has been pretty well broken up by the press and the telegraph. Hardly anybody can now live in intellectual isolation. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVII. 326.

parochiality (pā-rō'ki-āl'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. parochialidad* = *Pg. parochialidade* = *It. parochialità*; as *parochial* + *-ity*.] The state of being parochial, in either sense. [Rare.]

[This] would be for the justices to take upon them, in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges. *Dr. Mariott*, *Rights of the Universities*, p. 32.

parochialize (pā-rō'ki-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parochialized*, ppr. *parochializing*. [*<* *parochial* + *-ize*.] To render parochial; form into parishes. Also spelled *parochialise*. *Imp. Diet.*

parochially (pā-rō'ki-āl-i), *adv.* In or by the parish; as a parish; parish by parish.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocese, *parochially*, every year. *Stillington*, *Charge* (1690), p. 32.

parochian (pā-rō'ki-ān), *a. and n.* [*<* *ML. parochianus*, one belonging to a parish, prop. adj.; *<* *LL. parochia*, for *paravia*, a parish; see *parish*. Cf. *parishen*, a doublet of *parochian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

A computation [is] taken of all the *parochian* churches. *Bacon*, *Considerations on Church of England*.

II. *n.* A parishioner; a rustic.

May be some russet coat *parochian* Shall call thee cousin, friend, or countryman. *Bp. Hall*, *Satires*, IV. ii. 75.

If we examine their several stories, they will rather prove metropolitans than mere *parochians*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 228.

parochient, *n.* Same as *parishen*.

parochin (par'ō-shin), *n.* [A var. of *parishen*, *q. v.*] A parish. [Scotch.]

parochinert, *n.* A parishioner. [Scotch.]

Many of the *Parochinerts*, dwelling in rownes of the parochine, so remote. *Acts James VI.*, 1621, c. 5, Murray. (*Jamieson*)

parodet, *n.* Same as *parody* 1.

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set down, but chiefly touching surfet. *Optick Glass* of *Humors* (1639). (*Nares*.)

parodic (pa-rōd'ik), *a.* [= *F. parodique* = *Sp. paródico* = *Pg. It. parodico*; *<* *Gr. παρῳδικός*, burlesque, *<* *παρῳδία*, parody; see *parody*.] Pertaining to parody; of the nature or in the spirit of parody.

parodical (pa-rōd'ik-āl), *a.* [*<* *parodic* + *-al*.] Same as *parodic*.

This version [Drant's tr. of Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 425.

parodinia (par'i-ō-din'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. *<* *parere*, bring forth, + *Gr. ὀδὴν*, pain.] Dystocia.

parodist (par'ō-dist), *n.* [*<* *F. parodiste* = *Pg. parodista*; as *parod-y* + *-ist*.] The writer of a parody.

The public has long been agreed as to the merit of the most remarkable passages [of Milton], the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style which no rival has been able to equal, and no *parodist* to degrade. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

The "Tom Hood" they cared for was . . . the delightful *parodist*, the irrepressible and irresistible joker and Merry-Andrew. *A. Dobson* (*Ward's English Poets*, IV. 631).

parodize (par'ō-diz), *v. t.* [*<* *parod-y* + *-ize*.] To parody.

I could *parodize* my Lord Carterel's letter from Dettling if I had it by me. *Shenstone*, *Letters* (1793), No. xxxi.

parodos (par'ō-dos), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. παράδος*, a way by, passing, passage, entrance, gangway (see *defa*), *<* *παρά*, by, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *parody*.] 1. In the *anc. Gr. theater*, one of two passages at the two extremities of the stage, separating the stage-buildings from the cavea or auditorium, through which the chorus regularly entered the orchestra, and which served also as entrances for the public.—2. In the *anc. Gr. drama*: (a) The entrance of the cho-

rus into the orchestra. (b) The song of the chorus, with an accompaniment of dancing or rhythmical movement, on entering the orchestra.—3. An external gallery or gangway, running from stem to stern on each side of an ancient Greek war-ship, outside the bulwarks, and supported on brackets over the water.

parody (par'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *parode*; = *F. parodie* = *Sp. parodia* = *Pg. It. parodia*, *<* *L. parodia*, *<* *Gr. παρῳδία*, parody, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *ὁδός*, song, ode; see *ode*.] 1. A kind of literary composition in which the form and expression of grave or dignified writings are closely imitated, but are made ridiculous by the subject or method of treatment; a travesty that follows closely the form and expression of its original; specifically, a burlesque imitation of a poem, in which a trivial or humorous subject is treated in the style of a dignified or serious one; also applied to burlesque musical works.

They were satiric poems, full of *parodies*—that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them. *Dryden*.

The sublime *parody* of Cervantes, which cut short the whole race of knights-errant. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 18.

What wonder that Dryden should have been substituted for Davonant as the butt of the "Rehearsal," and that the *parody* should have had such a run? *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 27.

2t. A popular maxim; a proverb. *Wright*. = *Syn. 1. Burlesque, Tracety*, etc. See *caricature*.

parody (par'ō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parodied*, ppr. *parodying*. [= *F. parodier* = *Pg. parodiare* = *It. parodiare, parodiare*; from the noun.] To turn into a parody; write a parody upon; imitate, as a poem or song, in a ludicrous or ridiculous manner.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Poppe*.

All . . . [Johnson's] peculiarities have been imitated by his admirers and *parodied* by his assailants till the public has become sick of the subject. *Macaulay*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

parody (par'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [*MF.*, *<* *Gr. παρῳδος*, passage; see *parodos*.] Passage; passing away.

Among all this, the *fyne* of the *parodye* Of Ector gain approachen wonder blyve. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 1548.

parœious (pa-rō'shi-us), *a.* [*<* *Gr. παρῳικός*, dwelling beside or near, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *bot.*, having the two sexes developed beside or near each other, as, for example, in the *Hepatica*, when the antheridia are situated in the axils of bracts near the archegonia, or when both organs are naked on the dorsal surface of the same stem. Also *parœious*.

parœiously (pa-rō'shi-us-li), *adv.* In a parœious manner.

parœiousness (pa-rō'shi-us-ness), *n.* In *bot.*, the state or condition of being parœious.

parœicism (pa-rō'si-zm), *n.* [*<* *parœious* + *-ism*.] Same as *parœiousness*.

parœiographer (pa-rō-mi-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [*<* *Gr. παρῳγράφω*, a byword, a proverb, + *γράφω*, write.] A writer of proverbs.

What else can we infer of the enigmatic wisdom of the sages, when the royal *parœiographer* [Solomon] classes among their studies that of "understanding a proverb and the interpretation?" *I. P. Israeli*, *Curios. of Lit.*, III. 357.

A work of the *parœiographer* Demon. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 110.

parœious (pa-rōi'kus), *a.* [*<* *Gr. παρῳικός*, dwelling beside; see *parœious*.] Same as *parœious*.

parœissien (pa-rō-si-ān'), *n.* [*F.*: see *parishen*.] In *French law*, an inhabitant or a member of a parish.

parol, *n. and a.* See *parole*.

parole (pa-rōl'), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *parol*, *paroll* (*parol* being still common in legal use); *<* *F. parole* = *Sp. palabra* = *Pg. palavra* = *It. parola*, a word (*Sp. Pg. parola*, loquacity), *<* *ML. parabola*, a word, speech, *<* *L. parabola*, etc.; see *parable*.] I. *n.* 1. A word or words; word of mouth; oral utterance or statement; language; text.

I do despise ye all! ye have no mercy, And wanting that ye are no gods! your *parole* Is only preach'd abroad to make fools fearful, And women, made of awe, believe your heaven! *Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, v. 2.

Acquitted by the expresse *parol* of the statute. *Marston*, *The Fawne*, v.

If his great Seal without the Parliament were not sufficient to create Lords, his *Parole* must needs be far more unable to create learned and religious men. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, xv.

2. Word of honor given or pledged; solemn promise; plighted faith; specifically, a formal promise or pledge given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or that, if released, he will return to custody at a certain time if not previously discharged, or that he will not bear arms against his captors within a stated period, as during the existing war. In civilized warfare the breaking of parole is regarded as an infamous transgression, and an officer so offending may not expect quarter should he again fall into the hands of the enemy.

Love's votaries inhale each other's souls, Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Beaumont*, *The Antiplatonick*.

I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole* if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift*.

This man had forfeited his military *parole*. *Macaulay*.

3. *Milit.*, a word or words given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. It differs from the countersign in that the latter is given to all guards, while the parole is given only to officers of the guard, or to those who inspect the guard.

Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. *Johnson* (1781), in *Boswell*.

4. In *law*: (a) Oral declarations; word of mouth. (b) The pleadings in a suit.

II. *a.* 1. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written: opposed to *documentary*, or given by affidavit: as, *parole* evidence.

In this splendid City of Florence there may be many rarities, which if I should insert in this Letter, it would make her swell too big; and indeed they are fitted for *parol* Communication. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. i. 41.

You hear your mother? she leaves you to me, By her will *paroll*, and that is as good. To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing. *Sir R. Stapleton*, *The Slighted Maid*, p. 68. (*Nares*.)

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is by word of mouth. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III. xxiii.

The *parole* evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest. *Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 142.

2. Not given or executed under seal: either verbal or written, but without seal: as, a *parole* contract. This use, which originated when a writing not under seal was not allowed to be proved to a jury, is now practically obsolete.

All contracts are, by the laws of England, distinguished into agreements by specialty and agreements by *parol*; and if an agreement be merely written, and no specialty, it is an agreement by *parol*, and a consideration must be proved. *Ballard v. Walker*, 3 Johnson's Cases, 65 (1802).

Parole of parole demurrer. Same as *age-prayer*.

parole (pa-rōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroled*, ppr. *paroling*. [*<* *parole*, *n.*] To accept a parole from; allow to go about at liberty on parole. See *parole*, *n.*

The President by this act has *paroled* all the slaves in America, they will no more fight against us. *Emerson*, *Emancipation Proclamation*.

parole-arrest (pa-rōl'a-rest'), *n.* In *law*, an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

parolist, *n.* [*<* *parole* + *-ist*.] A person given to talking much bombastically. *T. Wright*, *Pas-sions of the Mind* (1621), p. 112. (*Hallwell*.)

parolivary (pa-rōl'i-vā-ri), *a.* [*<* *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ἔλαιον*, oil, *<* *ἔλαιον*, olive.] Situated near or beside the olivary body of the brain. — **Parolivary body**, the external accessory olivary nucleus. See *nucleus*.

paromology (par'ō-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* *Gr. παρῳλογία*, partial admission, *<* *παρῳδοῦν*, admit, beside, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *ὁμολογέω*, admit; see *homologous*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary in order to strengthen his own argument.

paromphalocoele (pa-rōm'fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [*<* *Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὄμφαλος*, navel, + *κύημα*, tumor.] Hernia near the navel.

paroniria (par-o-nī-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. παρῳρία*, beside, + *ὄνειρος*, a dream.] Morbid dreaming.

paronomasia (par'ō-nō-mā'si-ā), *n.* [*<* *L. paronomasia*, *<* *Gr. παρωνομασία*, a slight change in the form or use of a word, a pun, *<* *παρωνομαζέω*, form a word by a slight change, *<* *παρά*, beside, + *ὄνομαζω*, name, *<* *ὄνομα*, name.] In *rhet.*, the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, so as to give a certain antithetical force to the expression; also, the use of the same word in different senses; a play upon words. Also *paronomasy*. See *pun*.

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; . . . the jingle of a more poor *paronomasia*. *Dryden*, *To Sir R. Howard*.

My learned friend had dined that day with Mr. Swan the famous punster; and desiring him to give me some account of Mr. Swan's conversation, he told me that he generally talked in the *Paronomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the Ploce, but that in his humble opinion he shined most in the Antanaclassis. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 61.

= *Syn. Assonance*, etc. See *pun*.

paronomastic (par-ō-nō-mas'tik), *a.* [*< paronomasia + -ast-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words; punning.

paronomastical (par-ō-nō-mas'ti-kal), *a.* [*< paronomastic + -al.*] Same as *paronomastic*. *Dr. H. More, To the Seven Churches, Pref.*

paronomasy (par-ō-nō-mā-si), *n.* [= *F. paronomasie* = *Sp. Pg. It. paronomasia*, *< L. paronomasia*, a pun: see *paronomasia*.] Same as *paronomasia*.

Marry, we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

paronychia¹ (par-ō-nik'i-ā), *n.* [= *F. paronychie*, whitlow, = *Sp. paroniquia*, whitlow-grass, = *Pg. panaricio* = *It. paronichia*, *< L. paronychia*, *ML. also, after It., etc., panaricio*, *< Gr. παρωνυχία*, a whitlow, *< παρά*, beside, + *ὄνυξ* (*ōnyx*), nail: see *onyx*. Cf. *onychial*.] 1. In *pathol.*, inflammation about the nail; whitlow.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1815).*] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceae*, type of the tribe *Paronychieae*, known by the involucre calyx of five hooded segments, each with a horn, point, or awn on the back. There are about 45 species, of warm and temperate climates—Arabia, the Mediterranean region, and America. They are small erect or spreading herbs, usually dichotomously branched, with



Flowering Plant of Whitlowwort (*Paronychia dichotoma*). *a*, a flower, showing the calyx; *b*, a flower, longitudinal section, showing a part of the calyx, the bristle-like petals, the stamens, and the pistil.

narrow opposite leaves, and conspicuous shining silvery stipules. Their minute flowers are usually hidden between the stipules in dense axillary clusters. The genus has the general names of *nailwort* and *whitlowwort*. The flowers of *P. argentea* and *P. capitata* furnish an article known as *Arabian or Algerian tea* (which see, under *tea*). *P. argyrocoma*, the silver chickweed, or, as recently named, silverhead, is a scarce rock-loving species found in the mountains of the eastern United States, rendered beautiful by numerous small silvery heads covering its bushy top.

paronychia², *n.* Plural of *paronychium*.

Paronychiaceae (par-ō-nik-i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. paronychia* (see *paronychia*¹) + *-aceae*.] Same as *Paronychieae*.

paronychial (par-ō-nik'i-āl), *a.* [*< paronychia + -al.*] Having the character of *paronychia*.

Paronychieae (pār-ō-ni-kī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Paronychia + -ae.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Illecebraceae*, distinguished by the annular embryo, scarious stipules, and involucre bracts, and including 9 genera, of which *Paronychia* and *Anychia* are the best-known. Also *Paronycheae*.

paronychium (par-ō-nik'i-um), *n.*; *pl. paronychia* (-i-ā). [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. onychium*. Cf. *paronychia*¹.] In *entom.*, a bristle-like organ on the onychium, between the ungues or terminal claws of the foot: there may be one or more to each tarsus.

paronym (par-ō-nim), *n.* [Also *paronyme*; *< F. paronyme*, *< Gr. παρωνυμ*, derivative: see *paronymy*.] 1. A word which is a derivative from another.

Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its *paronyms* for the abstract studies he delighted to honor. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX, 290.

2. A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change, as English *canal* for the Latin *canalis*: opposed to *heteronym*.

paronymic (par-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*< paronym + -ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, a paronym; paronymous.

paronymization (pa-rōn'i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< paronymize + -ation.*] The formation of paronyms. Also spelled *paronymisation*.

The names . . . be given an English aspect by *paronymization*. *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, July, 1885, p. 629.

The application of the principle of paronymy in a given case is *paronymization*, and the word is said to be paronymized. *Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 519.

paronymize (pa-rōn'i-miz), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. paronymized*, *ppr. paronymizing*. [*< paronym + -ize.*] To transform or convert into a paronym, as a word; render paronymous. Also spelled *paronymise*.

The Latin words are commonly *paronymized* rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e. g. pedunculus is Anglicized as peduncle, not footlet.

Nation, July 18, 1889.

paronymous (pa-rōn'i-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. παρόνυμος*, derivative: see *paronym*.] 1. Having the same derivation; allied in origin; radically allied; conjugate: as, *wise, wisely, wisdom*; *man, manhood, mankind*.

To pairs of words derived from the same root, and differentiated in meaning only by grammatical class, we apply the epithet conjugate, or, more rarely, that of *paronymous*. *Marsh, Lects. on the Eng. Lang.*, xxvi.

2. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *all, awl*; *ball, bawl*; *hair, hare*.—3. Derived from a word in another language with some slight modification of form. See *paronym*, 2.

paronymy (pa-rōn'i-mi), *n.* [*< F. paronymie*, *< Gr. παρωνυμία*, derivation, inflection, *< παρά*, beside, derivative: see *paronym*, *paronymous*.] 1. The quality of being paronymous.—2. The formation of a word from a word of another language by change of termination or other slight modification; the principle involved in such transference of words from one language to another; homosynonymy; isonymy.

The relation between the Latin pons and the French pont is one of *paronymy*; but between pons and the English bridge it is one of heteronymy.

Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 519.

paroöphoritis (par-ō-ōf-ō-rī'tis), *n.* [*< paroöphoron + -itis.*] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the ovary.

paroöphoron (par-ō-ōf-ō-rōn), *n.*; *pl. paroöphora* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *NL. oöphoron*, *q. v.*] A vestige of the urinary part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giralde in the male. It consists of scattered tubular remnants, situated in the broad ligament, nearer the uterus than is the parovarium.

paropsis (pa-rōp'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Disorder of sight-perception.

paroptesis (par-ōp-tē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρόπτῃς*, a half-roasting, *< παρά*, beside, near, + *ὀπτῃς*, a roasting, *< ὀπτᾶν*, roast.] See *metamorphosis*.

parquet (par-ō-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

parquet-bur (par-ō-ket-bēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Triumfetta*, the name alluding to the echinate capsule. Also *burweed*. [*Jamaica.*]

paroral (pa-rō'rāl), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὤσ* (*ōs*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated at the side of the mouth or oral aperture: specifically applied to the fringe of cilia at the side of the adoral series in some infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidae*.

parorchid (pa-rōr'kid), *n.* Same as *parorchis*.

parorchis (pa-rōr'kis), *n.*; *pl. parorchides* (-kidēs). [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] The epididymis.

The vasa efferentia pass to a *parorchis*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 617.

parosmia (pa-rōs'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] In *pathol.*, a perversion of the sense of smell; olfactory illusion.

parosmis (pa-rōs'mis), *n.* [*NL.*: see *parosmia*.] Same as *parosmia*.

parosphresis (par-ōs-frē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *σφραγ*, smell.] Same as *parosmia*.

parosteosis (pa-rōs-tē-ō'sis), *n.*; *pl. parosteoses* (-sēs). [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*. Cf. *osteosis*.] The development of bone in integument; dermal ossification, or a dermal bone.

parostia (pa-rōs'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Defective or disordered ossification.

parostosis (par-ōs-tō'sis), *n.* Same as *parosteosis*.

Parotia (pa-rō'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. parotis*, the parotid gland: see *parotis*.] A genus of paradise-birds of the family *Paradisidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The species is *P. seppennia*, the six-shafted bird of paradise, so called from the three pair



Six-shafted Paradise-bird (*Parotia seppennia*).

of spatulate feathers which spring from the head. The plumage is lustrous-black set off with an iridescent breast plate glancing golden-bronze and steel-blue. It inhabits Papua.

parotic (pa-rōt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *ὠς* (*ōs*) = *E. ear*. Cf. *parotis*.] Situated about the outer ear; auricular: as, the *parotic* region, the *parotic* cartilage of some reptiles.—*Parotic process*. See the quotation.

In the great majority of the Lacertilia (as in the *Chelon*), the side-walls of the skull, in the region of the ear are produced into two broad and long *parotic processes* into the composition of which the opisthotic, occipital and prootic bones enter. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 188.

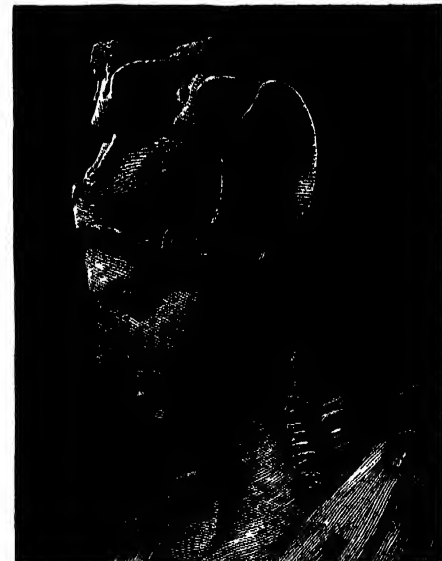
parotid (pa-rōt'id), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. parotide* = *Sp. parótida* = *Pg. parótida* = *It. parotide*, *< L. parotis* (*parotid*), *< Gr. παρωτις* (*parotid*)] the parotid gland: see *parotis*.] 1. *n.* 1.

The parotid gland, a lobulated racemose gland situated near the ear, secreting saliva, which is poured into the mouth by a special duct. In man the parotid is much the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, and is deeply situated near the ear in the recess behind and partly within the ramus of the jaw. Its duct, called the *duct of Stenson*, runs across the cheek horizontally, pierces the buccinator muscle, and discharges saliva into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. See also cut under *salivary*.

2. In many types of ancient Greek helmets, a ear-guard or side-guard, a piece on either side



Parotid, or Parotid Gland.



Parotid.—Head of Athene Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

of the helmet arranged to shield the ear and the side of the head by stopping a downward blow. Sometimes it was a rigid piece or wing projecting diagonally upward from the helmet; sometimes it was hinge

so as to turn up out of the way when not required for protection.

II. a. Situated beside the ear; parotid or parotoid.—**Parotid arteries**, small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland.—**Parotid duct**, the duct of the parotid gland. Also called *Stenson's duct*, from Nil Stenson or Nicolaus Stenonianus, and frequently *Stenonian* or *Steno's duct*. See cut under *parotid*.—**Parotid gland**. See I., 1.—**Parotid lymphatic glands**, three or four small glands situated beneath the parotid fascia, and more or less embedded in the substance of the parotid salivary gland; the largest lies immediately in front of the tragus of the ear.—**Parotid nerves**, branches of the auriculotemporal nerve, supplying the parotid gland.—**Parotid veins**, tributaries of the facial and temporal veins.

parotiditis (pa-rōt-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (*parotid-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parotid gland. See *mumps*. Also called *parotitis*.

parotidion (pa-rō'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. *παροτίον*; see *parotis*.] In Gr. *archæol.*, a covering or ornament for the ear; a parotid.

parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis*, < Gr. *παρωτίς*, a gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, also the lobe of the ear, < *παρά*, beside, + *οὐς* (*ōs*) = E. *ear*.] Same as *parotid*.

parotitic (par-ō'tit'ik), *a.* [< *parotitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with parotitis; having the mumps.

parotitis (par-ō'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (see *parotis*) + *-itis*.] Same as *parotiditis*.

parotoid (pa-rō'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland (see *parotid*), + *ιδος*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling a parotid; specifically, in *herpet.*, noting certain cutaneous glands. See **II.**

They (cutaneous glands) may be aggregated in a mass behind the eye and above the tympanum on each side, forming the so-called *parotoid glands*, as in the common toad. *Méar*, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 488.

II. n. One of the cutaneous glands which form a warty mass or excrescence near the ex-



p, Parotid Gland of a Toad (*Bufo americanus*).

ternal ear or tympanum of some batrachians, as toads. They are often of great size, and their presence, absence, or other variations furnish zoological characters. The parotoids are not like parotids. Often wrongly spelled *paratoid*. See also cut under *agua-toad*.

parovarian (par-ō-vā-ri-ān), *a.* [< NL. *parovarium* + *-an*.] Existing or occurring in the neighborhood of the ovary; of the nature of or pertaining to the parovarium.

parovarium (par-ō-vā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *parovaria* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A vestige of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the vasa efferentia and coni vasculosi of the male. It consists of a group of scattered, closed tubules, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary, and united by a longitudinal tube of larger size, prolonged for some distance downward in the broad ligament. It represents the sexual part of the Wolffian body. See also *parosphoron*. Also called *parovarium*, *epioophoron*, *organ of Rosenmüller*.

paroxysm (par'ok-sizm), *n.* [< F. *paroxysme* = Sp. Pg. *paroxismo* = It. *parossismo*, *parosismo*, < ML. *paroxysmus*, < Gr. *παροξυσμός*, irritation, the severe fit of a disease, < *παροξίζω*, sharpen, irritate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὀξίζω*, sharpen, < *ὀξύς*, sharp.] **1.** In *med.*, a fit of any disease; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

A *paroxysm* of asthma, when once established, lasts from half an hour to several days. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 91.

Hence—**2.** Any sudden and violent action; spasmodic affection or action; convulsion; fit.

I will not run into a *paroxysm* of citations again in this point. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

He attempted, by affected fits of poetical fury, to bring on a real *paroxysm*; and, like them, he got nothing but his distortions for his pains. *Macaulay*, *Dryden*.

But man begins life helpless. The babe is in *paroxysms* of fear the moment its nurse leaves it alone. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

3. Figuratively, a quarrel.

The greatest contention happening here was that *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas. *Fuller*, *Plagah Sight*, IV. 1. 29. (*Davies*.)

paroxysmal (par-ok-siz'mal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *paroxizmal*; as *paroxysm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or marked by *paroxysm*; caused by *paroxysms* or convulsions of nature.—**Paroxysmal fever**. See *fever*.

paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-i), *adv.* In a paroxysmal manner; by *paroxysms*.

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a.* [< *paroxysm* + *-ic*.] Characterized or accompanied by *paroxysm*; resembling a *paroxysm*; coming by violent fits and starts; spasmodic.

They (modern poets) fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic*. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xv.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παροξυτονος*, with the acute accent on the penultimate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὀξύτωνος*, having the accent on the last syllable; see *oxytone*.] **I. a.** In Gr. *gram.*, having, or characterized by, an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. The epithet *paroxytone* is sometimes applied to words in English and other languages which do not have the distinction of acute and circumflex accent as in Greek, in the sense of accented on the penultimate syllable.

II. n. In Gr. *gram.*, a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Not a few *paroxytone*s with short ultima, which likewise end with a middle tone. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 123.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroxytone*d, ppr. *paroxytone*ing. [< Gr. *παροξυτονέω*, put the acute accent on the penultimate; see *paroxytone*, *a.*] To write or pronounce with an acute accent on the penultimate: as, to *paroxytone* a word.

paroxytonic (par-ok-si-tō'nik), *a.* [< *paroxytone*, *a.*, + *-ic*.] Composed of *paroxytone* words.

As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a *paroxytone* language. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 349.

parquet (pär-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *parquette*; < F. *parquet*, an inclosure, inclosed space, as in a theater, court (bar), etc., a locker, back (of a mirror), inlaid floor, etc., dim. of *parc*, an inclosure, park; see *park*.] **I. n.** **1.** Properly, that part of the auditorium of a theater which extends from the usual station of the musicians, in front of the stage, to the parterre, which is the part of the floor beneath the galleries; the former pit of an English theater (pit now being often used in a new sense, equivalent to *parterre*), or the orchestra of a French theater. In the United States the word is somewhat loosely used, being sometimes applied to the entire floor, sometimes to a section differently bounded from that above described.

2. In French law: (a) The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors. (b) The space in a court-room between the judge's bench and the seats of the counsel. [French usage.]—**3.** That part of the floor of a bourse which is reserved for the titular stockbrokers. [French usage.]—**4.** Same as *parquetry*.

The term *parquet* was originally applied to floors which were framed in compartments of about three feet square, each divided into small square or lozenge panels, with the panels grooved in so as to be flush on the upper surface. Now the term covers four methods of laying them, and may include any desired pattern or number of colored woods. *Art. Age*, IV. 46.

II. a. Composed of *parquetry*: as, a *parquet* floor.

parquet (pär-ket'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *parquet*-ted, ppr. *parquet*ing. [< F. *parqueter*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor; see *parquet*.] To form or work in *parquetry*: inlay in wood arranged in a pattern.

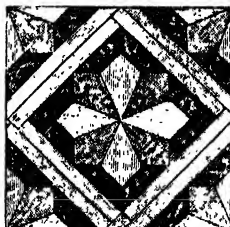
One room *parquetted* with yew, which I lik'd well. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, April 18, 1680.

parquetage (pär-ket'ij), *n.* [< F. *parquetage*, flooring, < *parqueter*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor; see *parquet*.] Same as *parquetry*. *Fairholt*.

parqueterie (pär-ket'-e-ri'), *n.* [F.: see *parquetry*.] Same as *parquetry*.

Parqueterie and Parquetry Library and Drawing-Room Tables. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 1727.

parquetry (pär-ket'-ri), *n.* [< F. *parqueterie*, the making of inlaid flooring, inlaid flooring, < *parqueter*, floor with small pieces of wood fitted together; see *parquetage*.] A mosaic of woodwork used for floors, wainscoting, and the like. The

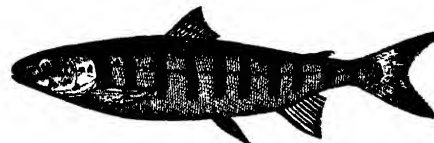


Parquetry

pieces are nearly always bounded by straight lines, and the patterns are simple; there are many different ways of uniting the different pieces and of securing the whole together. See quotation under *parquet*, 4.

parquette, *n.* and *a.* See *parquet*.

parr, *par* (pär), *n.* [Prob. so called from the cross-bars (parr-marks) on its sides; see *par*.] **1.** A young salmon having dark cross-bars and



Parr (*Salmo salar*).

spots on the sides, not yet ready to go down to the sea; a branding. A parr becomes, in the next stage of growth, a smolt.

The ruthless plke intent on war,
The silver eel, and mottled parr.
Ode to Leven-Water (*H. Clinker*), li. 82. (*Davies*.)

"Eachin resembles Conachar," said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a parr, though men say they are the same fish in a different state."
Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xxix.

2. By extension, the young of some other fishes, as the codfish, of corresponding age.

Parra (par'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parra*, a barn-owl.] The typical genus of *Pardalidae*, having the wing spurred, and naked skin-flaps about the base of the bill; the jacanas: synonymous with *Jactana*. See cut under *jacana*.

parrakeet (par'ä-kēt), *n.* [Also *parakeet*, and *parakeeto*, *parakito*, *parakita*; also, after F., *parroquet*, *parroquet*, *parquet*, *perroquet*, < F. *perroquet*, OF. also *parroquet* = It. *parrocchetto*, *perrocchetto*, *parrucchetto*; < Sp. Pg. *periquito*, dim. of Sp. (not Pg.) *perico*, a parrot; appar. lit. 'little Peter'; < *Petro*, < L. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter, *πίτρος*, a rock; see *pier*, and cf. *petrel*.] **1.** A parrot; especially, a small parrot; one of many different birds of the family *Psittacidae* distinguished from macaws, cockatoos, lorries, and certain parrots proper. The parrots most frequently called parrakeets are undersized, with comparatively slender body and long cuneate tail, as those of the genera *Palæornis*, *Platyceus*, *Pezoporus*, *Melospitta*, *Euphonia*, *Nymphicus*, etc., of the Old World, and *Conurus* of the New. They are thus distinguished from the larger, heavy-bodied parrots with short tails, as species of *Pitt.*



Ground parrakeet (*Pezoporus formicatus*).

tacus proper. The common parrakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*, green varied with red and yellow. The commonest parrakeet in India is the rose-ringed *Palæornis longirostris*. The rose of nonpareil parrakeet is *Platyceus eximius*, a very beautiful bird, chiefly red and blue. *Nymphicus hollandicus* is the crested parakeet, or parrakeet-eat-katoo. Ground-parrakeets are Australian species of *Pezoporus*, as *P. formicatus*. Grass parrakeets belong to the genus *Euphonia*. The warbling or zebra grass-parrakeet is *Melospitta undulatus*. Hanging-parrakeets are certain lorries. (See *lorie*.) Various lovebirds are often called parrakeets. See the technical names. See also cuts under *Agapornis*, *Conurus*, *corolla*, *Euphonia*, and *Melospitta*.

I would not give my Parroquet
For all the Doves that ever flew.
Prior, *The Dove*, st. 23.

2. A fish of the genus *Crenilabrus*; a parrot-wrasse.

Some *Crenilabri* are so brilliant that they are called in Rome *Papageili* or *Parrakeets*. *Richardson*, *Museum Nat. Hist.*, p. 119.

parral (par'al), *n.* Same as *parrel*, 2.
parraqua (par'ä-kwä), *n.* [S. Amer. name of the bird called *Phasianus motmot* by Gmelin, and *P. parraqua* by Latham.] A guan of the genus *Ortalis*. The Texan parraqua is the chuchalaca. See cut under *guan*.

par-rational (pär-rash'ou-al), *a.* [*< L. par, equal, + rationalis, rational.*] Equally reasonable. [Rare.]

I know no difference in these Essentials, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will be found *par-rational*, say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will. *N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 55.*

parrel (par'el), *n.* 1†. Same as *parell*.—2. The rope or chain by which the middle of a yard is fastened to the mast; a breast-rope or breast-chain. Also *parral*.

The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines soon are gone; Topp'd and unrigg'd, they down the back stays run. *Falconer, Shipwreck, ll.*

3. In *arch.*, a chimney-piece; the ornaments or dressing of a fireplace.—**Parrel-lashing**, the lashing by which the two eyes of a rope parrel are secured together.

parrelt, *v. t.* A variant of *parell*.

parrel-rope (par'el-röp), *n.* Same as *parrel*.
parrel-truck (par'el-truk), *n.* Small wooden balls strung on the jaw-rope of a gaff or the parrel of a yard to obviate friction in hoisting.

parrhesia (pa-rö'si-i), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρρησία, frankness, < παρά, beside, + πρῆσις, speech, < πρῆν, flow, < πρῆν, say.*] In *rhet.*, frankness or boldness of speech; reprehension; rebuke.

parrhesy (par'ä-si), *n.* [NL. *parrhesia.*] Same as *parrhesia*. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 274.*

parricidal (par'i-si-dal), *a.* [= Pg. *parricidal* = It. *parricidiale*, *< L. parricidulus, also parricidialis, < parricida, a parricide: see parricide*.] 1. Of or pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent.

A war with England would be bold at least, though *parricidal*. *Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.*

2. Guilty of parricide.

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.
May, tr. of Lucan, vii.

parricide (par'i-sid), *n.* [Formerly also *parricide*; *< F. parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricida*, *< L. parricida, a murderer of one's father or mother, or of a near relative, or of the chief magistrate or a free citizen, a murderer, assassin, Ol. parricidas; prob. an assimilated form (with extended meaning) of *parricida, < pater (patr-), father, + -cida, < cedere, kill. Cf. patricide*.] 1. One who murders his father or mother.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunders bend.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 48.

Witch! *parricide*!
For thou, in taking leave of modesty,
Hast kill'd thy father, and his honour lost.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

Britain her Safety to your Guidance owns,
That she can separate *Parricides* from Sons.
Prior, Presented to the King (1696).

2. One who murders any ancestor or any one to whom he owes reverence; also, in old use, one who kills his child.

And thus was Solymán murderer and *parricide* of his own sonness: which was in the year of our Lord 1552.
Foote, Martyrs, p. 693.

We most earnestly request your Majesty That deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those *Parricides*, . . . who have not only presum'd to wound our selves through his sides, but have also dur'd to stab as it were to the very Heart your Faith of Word and Royal Honour.
Milton, Letters of State, June 28, 1650.

parricide (par'i-sid), *n.* [*< F. parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricidius*, *< L. parricidium, the murder of one's father, < pater, father, + -cidium, < cedere, kill. Cf. patricide*.] The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

We hear, our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel *parricide*. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 32.*

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

parricidious (par-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [*< L. parricidium, parricide (see parricide)*, + *-ous*.] Same as *parricidal*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.*

Parridae (par'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Parra + -idae*.] A family of charadriomorphie gallatorial birds, named from the genus *Parra*; the jacanas and their allies. It is characterized by the extreme development of the toes, and especially of the claws, which results in a spread of foot enabling the birds to run with ease over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps which they inhabit. *Parra* or *Jacana* is the American representative of the family; Old World forms are *Metopodius*, *Hydrolecter*, and *Hydrophasianus*. See cuts under *Hydrophasianus* and *Jacana*.

parritch, **parridge**, *n.* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *partridge*.

parr-marks (pär'märks), *n. pl.* The appearance of cross-bars on salmon-fry about two months old. *Norris. See cut at parr.*

parrock (par'ök), *n.* [*< ME. parrok, < AS. pearroc, park; see park. Cf. paddock*.] 1. An inclosure; a park; a croft or small field. [Prov. Eng.]

Parrocke, a lytell parke, parquet. *Palegrave.*
2†. See the quotation.

When the hayliff or beadle of thö Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weids of Kent, such meeting was called a *parrock*.

Kennett MS. (Halliwell).

parrockt (par'ök), *v. t.* [*< ME. parroken, parrokken; < parrock, n. Cf. park, v.*] To inclose or shut in; park.

Paul primus heremita hadde *parrocked* hym-selne,
That no man myghte se hym for muche moos and lene.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 13.

parroquet (par'ö-ket), *n.* Same as *parakeet*.
parrot (par'ot), *n.* [Formerly also *parrote*, *parret*, *parral*, *parat*; supposed to be, like *F. pierrot*, a sparrow, *< F. Perrot, Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, *< L. Petrus, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a rock: see pier*. Cf. *Sp. perico*, a parrot, ult. *E. parakeet: see parakeet*. Cf. *petrel, magpie, jack, 10, jackdaw, robin*, etc., names of birds from names of persons.] 1. Any bird of the family *Psittacidae* or order *Psittaci*; a zygodactyl scansorial bird with a curved and hooked bill. *Parrot* is the general name of all such birds, various kinds of them being called *cockatoos*, *macaws*, *parakeets*, *lories*, and by many other



Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*).

more specific names. When used in a stricter sense, it usually refers to Old World birds of moderate or rather large size, of stout build, with strong beak, fleshy tongue, and short square tail, as in the restricted genus *Psittacus*, of which the African *P. erythacus*, of a gray color with a bright red tail, is a characteristic example and one of the commonest of cage-birds. The natural cries of parrots are, as a rule, extremely loud and harsh; but many of the fleshy-tongued species can be taught to articulate words and even sentences in a perfectly intelligible manner. Most parrots are expert climbers, and in scrambling about use the bill as well as the feet, the upper mandible being peculiarly movable. The tongue in some species is also used as an organ of touch, almost of prehension, objects being often held and handled between the tip of the tongue and the hook of the beak. These birds are mostly vegetarian, feeding upon seeds and especially soft fruits, but some are carnivorous. Their temper is uncertain, though several kinds exhibit the most affectionate and gentle disposition, at least toward one another. In size and shape parrots differ greatly, more than is usual among the representatives of any one family of birds: some of the smallest species are no larger than sparrows, as those of the genus *Nasterna*, while the great macaws attain a length of about three feet. Their coloration is equally diversified: some are black or gray; some are snowy-white; green is the most characteristic color; yellow, red, and blue, often of the most brilliant tone, are very common; and many parrots are variegated with all these colors. The sexes are usually colored alike. Gaudiness of coloration reaches its extreme in the macaws, while the most beautiful and dainty tints are common among the lorries, and plain or somber shades are exceptional throughout the order. Of parrots of all kinds there are about 350 species, classed in from 25 to 100 genera according to the views of different ornithologists. They abound in all tropical countries, but seldom extend into temperate countries, except Australia and New Zealand. In round numbers, the geographical distribution of parrots is as follows: America is richest in species, having 150, only one of which occurs in the United States, though two or three others come nearly or quite to the Mexican border; the Moluccas and Papuan islands have 80 species, Australia 60, and Polynesia 30; 25 are African; and 20 are peculiar to Asia. See also cuts under *cockatoo*, *Conurus*, *corolla*, *Euphemia*, *macaw*, *Metopodius*, and *parakeet*.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, and discourse grow commendable in none only but *parrots*. *Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 61.*

And wandring thus certain dales in these unknown seas, hunger constrained vs to cate hides, cats and dog mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 47.

Hence—2. A mere repeater of the words or actions of another.—**Fire-tree parrot**. *See fir-tree* (See also *sea-parrot*.)

parrot (par'ot), *v.* [*< parrot, n.*] 1. *trans.* T say or repeat by rote or not understanding like a parrot; repeat mechanically; also, to imitate like a parrot.

The verb experience is, to Mr. White, *parrotting* *Dea Alford*, altogether objectionable.

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To chatter as a parrot.

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand; if you *parrot* to me long—go to. *Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 1.*

2. To repeat, parrot-like, what one has heard or been taught.

Passages of great musical effect, metrical bravuras, as absolutely vulgarized by too perpetual a *parrotting*. *De Quincey, Style, ii.*

parrotbeak (par'ot-bék), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*, especially *C. puniceus*.

parrot-bill (par'ot-bil), *n.* A form of the mallet-de-fer, similar to the falcon-bill.

parrot-bullfinch (par'ot-bül'finch), *n.* An Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*; so called from the character of the bill.

parrot-coal (par'ot-köl), *n.* A variety of coal which crepitates while burning, as cannon-coal.

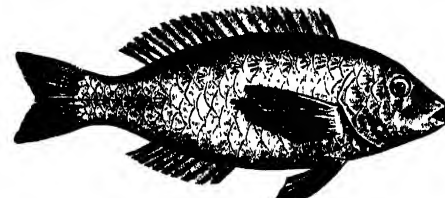
parrot-crossbill (par'ot-kros'bil), *n.* A kind of parrot-finch, *Loxia pityopsittacus*.

parroter (par'ot-er), *n.* One who merely repeat what has been learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

The sons of eminent fathers, who have spared no pain in their education, so often grow up mere *parroters*; what they have learnt, incapable of using their minds except in the furrows traced for them. *J. S. Mill, Autobiography, p. 3.*

parrot-finch (par'ot-finch), *n.* A fringillid bird of the genus *Loxia*; one of the crossbills called *fir-tree parrots*. There is something suggestive of a parrot in the manners of these birds and the way the handle seeds with their peculiar bills; one of them, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, is the parrot-crossbill.

parrot-fish (par'ot-fish), *n.* A name given to various fishes, principally of the families *Labridæ* and *Scaridæ*, on account of their colors or the shape of their jaws. (a) The species generally of the



The Parrot-fish *Scarus aqualitius*.

family *Scaridæ*, common in tropical seas. (b) Various species of the labroid genus *Labrichthys*, especially *L. pinnatus* (New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia). (c) Species of the labroid genus *Platyglottis*, especially *P. radiatus*, the blue parrot-fish (Florida), also called *bluefish* and *donnell*. See *bluefish*, 5. (d) A blunthead fish, the shanny, *Blenniopholis* (Ireland). (e) One of certain gymnodonts. See *Gymnodontes* and *rabbit-fish*.

parrot-flower (par'ot-flou'er), *n.* See *herb-till*.
parrot-green (par'ot-grën), *n.* A rather yellowish green of high chroma but somewhat reduced luminosity, having a rich effect.

parrot-greenfinch (par'ot-grën'finch), *n.* A book-name of *Psittirostra psittacea*, a kind of sunbird inhabiting the Sandwich Islands. See *Psittirostra*.

parrotize (par'ot-iz), *v. i.; pret. and pp. parrotized, ppr. parrotizing*. [*< parrot + -ize*.] 1. speak as a parrot; become like a parrot. [Rare]

He that to Parrots speaks must *parrotize*.

N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 2.

parrot-lawyer (par'ot-lä'yér), *n.* A lawyer who servilely echoes his clients' opinions. [Rare]

They have their band-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers*, that are their properties and mere trunks, when by they inform and plead before justice against justice. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, 1. 1.*

parrotry (par'ot-ri), *n.* [*< parrot + -ry*.] The habit or act of parrotting; imitation, as by parrot, of words; especially, servile imitation.

Confessions of sin so rollicking and glib as to denote wholly unadvised natural force within, and avouch themselves a mere unprincipled *parrotty* of sacred utterance. *H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 18.*

Men . . . agreed in forswearing . . . the supine *parrotty* which had formed so important an ingredient of the education. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 15.*

parrot's-bill (par'ots-bil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chanthus*.

Parrott gun. See *gun* 1.

parrot-weed (par'ot-wed), *n.* The plant *Bocconia frutescens* of tropical America. [West Indies.]

parrot-wrasse (par'ot-ras), *n.* A labroid parrot-fish: so called from the parrot-like beak and gaudy coloration.

parry (par'i), *v.*; *pl.* *parries* (-iz). [Formerly *parree*; < OF. *parree*, preparation, ceremony, parade (= It. *parata*, *f.*, a defense), < ML. *parata*, preparation, parade, fem. of L. *paratus*, pp. of *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML. ward off, guard, defend, etc.: see *pare*.] 1. A defensive movement in fencing.

He was met by an irreproachable parry, but there was no riposte. *Fencing* (Badminton Library), p. 27.

2. A fencing-bout; hence, a brilliant attack and defense of any kind.

Mr. George Jefferies and one of the prisoner's witnesses had a *parree* of wit.

Roger North, Examen, p. 589. (Davies.)

parry (par'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parried*, ppr. *parrying*. [*parry*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; ward off: as, to parry a thrust or a blow, or an inquisitive question.

He lifts his shield, and parries with his steel

The strokes he sees the adverse weapon deal.

Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv.

The evil you contend with has taken alarming proportions, and you still content yourself with parrying the blows it aims, but, as if enchanted, abstain from striking at the cause.

Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

2. To avoid; evade.

Bigotry . . .

Mighty to parry and push by God's word

With senseless noise. *Cope*, Hope, I, 659.

The French government has parried the payment of our claims.

Everett.

II. *intrans.* To act on the defensive, as in warding off a thrust or an argument; fence.

Parry, villain, traitor!

What doest thou with that dagger?

Heywood, If you know not me, II.

With learned skill, now push, now parry,

From Darli to Bocardo vary. *Prior*, Alma, III.

If we cannot parry, . . . we can strike; if we cannot keep our own lands from being ravaged, we can ravage the lands of the enemy.

Irring, Granada, p. 75.

The strongest of the two duellists . . . bore down upon his adversary with a terrific onslaught, forcing him to "break" and parry wildly.

Grenville Murray, Member from Paris, I, 215.

pars (pärz), *n.*; *pl.* *partes* (pär'tēz). [L., a part; see *part*.] In anat., a part.—**Pars chordalis**, the vertebral or occipitosphenoideal part of the base of the cranium, the portion originally occupied by the chorda dorsalis, extending as far forward as the sella turcica.—**Pars ciliaris retinae**. Same as *preretina*.—**Pars intermedia**, a part of the ciliary considered homologous with a part of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Pars intermedia Wrisbergii**, the intermediate part of the facial nerve.—**Pars mastoidea**, the mastoid part of the temporal bone.—**Pars papillaris cutis**, the more superficial and compact part of the corium.—**Pars petrosa**, the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars plana**, the smooth surface of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which forms a great part of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye.—**Pars postrolandica**, the part of the cerebrum behind the posterior central gyrus.—**Pars prærolandica**, the part of the brain in front of the anterior central gyrus.—**Pars reticularis cutis**, the deeper part of the corium.—**Pars rolandica**, the anterior and posterior central gyri of the cerebrum taken together.—**Pars squamosa**, the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars tympanica**, that part of the temporal bone which is formed from the tympanic ring of the fetus.

parse (pärs), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *parsed*, ppr. *arsing*. [Formerly also *perse*, *pearse*; < L. *pars*, part: see *part*. To parse is to tell "quæ pars orationis," "what part of speech" (a word is); and the verb seems to have arisen from the interrogation "pars?" i. e. "quæ pars orationis?" used by schoolmasters.] In gram., to describe grammatically by telling the part of speech of, as a word, or of each word in, as a sentence, defining and describing its grammatical form, and showing its relation to the other words in the sentence; resolve, as a sentence, into its grammatical parts: as, to parse a line in Virgil.

Let the child, by and by, both construe and parse it over again.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 26.

I question much whether they were not better spoken plainer English than such Latine as the Angels can hardly construe, and God happily loves not to parse.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 59.

Let scholars be employed . . . daily in reducing the words to their original, or theme, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and giving an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parning*.

Watts, Improvement of Mind, I, vii. § 6.

parse, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pierce*. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 273. (Halliwell.)

Parsee, Parsi (pär'sé), *n.* and *a.* [Hind. *Parsi* = Ar. *Parsi*, < Pers. *Pārsī*, a Persian, < *Pārs* (> Ar. *Fārs*), Persia: see *Persian*.] 1. *n.* One of the descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called *Zoroastrianism*. See *Gaber*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Parsees or their doctrines or customs.

Parseeism (pär'sé-izm), *n.* [*Parsee* + *-ism*.] The religion and customs of the Parsees. See *Zoroastrianism*.

parser (pär'sér), *n.* [*parse* + *-er*.] One who parses.

Parsi, *n.* and *a.* See *Parsee*.

parsil (pär'sil), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parsley*. *Halliwell*.

parsimonious (pär-si-mo'ni-us), *a.* [Formerly also *parcimonious*; < F. *parcimonieux* = Pg. *parcimonioso*, < ML. **parcimoniosus*, < L. *parcimonius*, parsimony: see *parsimony*.] Characterized by parsimony in practice or disposition; very sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; stinting; niggardly.

The *parcimonious* emmet, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

Rubini's voice was full, majestic, and steady, and, besides the accuracy of his intonations, . . . he was *parcimonious* and judicious in his phrases.

Dr. Barney, Hist. Music, IV, 531.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parcimonious* war will drain us of more men and money.

Addison.

=Syn. Miserly, Niggardly, etc. See *penurious*.

parsimoniously (pär-si-mo'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious or saving manner; sparingly.

parsimoniousness (pär-si-mo'ni-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being parsimonious, sparing, or stinting.

parsimony (pär-si-mo-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *parcimony*; < OF. *parcimonie*, F. *parcimonie* = Sp. It. *parcimonia* = Pg. *parcimonía*, *parcimonía*, < L. *parcimonía*, *parcimonía*, sparingness, frugality, < *parcere*, be sparing.] Sparingness in the use or expenditure of means; most commonly, excessive or unnecessary economy; stinginess; niggardliness.

The ways to enrich are many . . . *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity.

Bacon, Riches.

Parsimony, and not industry is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, II, 3.

This spirit of economy was carried so far as to bring on him the reproach of *parsimony*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II, 24.

Law of parsimony. See *law*. =Syn. Stinginess, niggardliness, penuriousness. See *penurious*.

paring (pär'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *parse*, *v.*] The art or practice of describing grammatically the words in a sentence.

parsley (pär'sli), *n.* [Formerly also *parsly*, *parsely*, *persely*, dial. *parsil*; < ME. *pareclic*, *persely*, *persely*, *percely*, *persil*, *persile*, *persil*, *parcelle*, *percelle*, *percely*, *persil*, etc., < OF. *persil*, *peresil*, *perresil*, *pierre essil*, *perresil*, *percin*, *persia*, etc., F. *persil* = Sp. *peresil*, now *percil* = Pg. *percil* = It. *petrosillo*, *petrosillo*, *petrosello*, *petrescello* = AS. *petersilum*, *petersilge*, *petersilic* = MD. *perterliche*, D. *petersche* = ML. *petersilic*, *pettercilic* = OHG. *petersilli*, *petrasile*, MHG. G. *petersilic* = Dan. *persille*, also *persille* = Sw. *persilja* (< F.), < L. *petroselinum*, ML. also *petroselinum*, *petrosilum*, *petrisellum*, *parsley*, < Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley, < *πέτρος*, rock, + *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley: see *celery*.] A biennial garden-herb, *Carum Petroselinum* (*Petroselinum sativum*), a native of the eastern Mediterranean region, now widely cultivated and sometimes running wild. Its aromatic leaves are used to flavor soups and other dishes; and for garnishing it is a great favorite on account of its much-divided, finely cut, and crisped leaves, which, however, in the wild plant are plain. In the Nemean games the victors' crowns were of parsley. A variety, the Hamburg parsley, is grown for its large root, which is used in soups, etc., or as a separate dish. Parsley yields the drug apiol. Parsley-leaves are often chewed to neutralize the scent of onions. The parsley-plant is dangerously mimicked by the *fool's-parsley*. See below.

Quince & paris (Clyppe with *parecely* rotes right so bygyun your mecle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

Her glorious head is compass with a crown,
Not parsley wreath, which Grecians did allow
Th' Olympian games for signals of renown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, I, 11.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 101.

Ass-parsley, an old name of some umbelliferous plant, perhaps the same as *fool's parsley*. **Bastard parsley**, the umbelliferous genus *Caucalis*. **Black parsley**, a shrubby plant, *Thapsia (Melanoselinum) decipiens*, of Madeira, with simple stem and umbrell-like crown of fine foliage, three or four feet in diameter. **Corn-parsley**, a grain-field weed, *Carum (Petroselinum) segetum*, of the Old World. **Cow-parsley**. Same as *cow-chervil*. **Fool's-parsley**, a fetid poisonous umbellifer, *Aethusa Cynapium*, with the aspect of the common parsley, but without the curled leaves of its usual cultivated forms, and having long hanging involucrels. It is an Old World plant sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States. **Oil of parsley**. See *oil*. **Square parsley**, *Carum (Ptychotis) hederophyllum*, of Switzerland, etc. (See also *her-parsley*, *hedge-parsley*, *hemlock-parsley*, *horse-parsley*, etc.)

parsley-camphor (pär's-li-kam'for), *n.* Same as *apiole*.

parsley-fern (pär's-li-férn), *n.* A European fern, *Cryptogramme crispa* (*Allisorus crispus*); the rock-brake.

parsley-haw (pär's-li-há), *n.* A small tree, *Crataegus apifolia*, of the southern United States; so called on account of its pinnately lobed and sharply toothed leaves.

parsley-piert (pär's-li-pört), *n.* [Also *parsley-perit*, accom. form. of F. *perce-pierre*, 'piercer-stone': see *pierce* and *pier*.] A rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla arvensis*, of the northern parts of the Old World, introduced in Virginia. It is only two or three inches high, often less, has orbicular leaves much divided and cut, and minute green flowers in little heads in the leaf-axils, half enclosed by the leafy stipules. Also called *breakstone*.

parsling (pär's'ling), *n.* Naut., same as *parecting*.

parsnip (pär's'nip), *n.* [Formerly also *parsnep*, *parsenip*, *pasneep*; < ME. *parsenip*, *pasneep*, *pasnepe*, < OF. *pastenague*, also *pastenade*, *pastenaille*, *pastenague*, F. *pastenade*, *panais* = Pr. *pastenaga*, *pastenagla* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastinaca* = D. *pastinak*, *pasternak* = MLG. *pasternake* = LG. *pasternak* = OHG. *pastinaga*, *pastinac*, MHG. *pasteney*, MHG. G. *pastinake*, *pasternak* = Dan. *pastinak* = Sw. *pasternacka*, < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, < *pastinum*, a kind of two-forked dibble: see *pastinc*. The termination has been appar. influenced by that of *turnip*.] A biennial plant, *Pastinaca sativa* (*Pastinaca sativa*), native through temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in gardens; thence again running wild. It is an erect plant with pinnate leaves and bright-yellow flowers, having a tap root which in the wild plant is hard and inedible, even somewhat poisonous, but under culture becomes fleshy, palatable, and nutritious, and has been used as food from ancient times. It contains sugar, and a wine is made from it, and with hops a kind of beer. It is a valuable fodder-plant surpassing the carrot in milk-producing quality. Varieties of the parsnip are the common or Dutch, the hollow crowned or cup, the Gormsey, the round or turnip, and the standard; the last was developed directly from the wild parsnip in experimental cultivation.

And onions forte sowe eke tyme is atte,
Parsnep, and origon, and Tyme is throwe
In moode.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Rough parsnip, *Opopanax Chironium*—**Victorian parsnip**, the Australian plant *Trachymene australis*. (See also *meadow-parsnip*, *sea-parsnip*, *water-parsnip*.)

parsnip-chervil (pär's-nip-cher'vil), *n.* An excellent herb, *Cherophyllum bulbosum*, of middle Europe and western Asia. The root is palatable and very rich in starch.

parson (pär'sn), *n.* [*parson*, *parson*, *parsonne*, *parsonne*, *parson*, *parson*, < OF. *personne* (F. *personne*), < ML. *personna*, a person, curate, parson < L. *persona*, a person: see *person*. The parson is the *persona ecclesiae*, or representative of the church. The forms *parson* and *person* are related as *clerk* and *clerk*.] 1. A person.

This year [XVI Hen VII] a grete fyre happenyd at London, betwene the Custome House and Bellinges Gate that dyd grete hunte, and dyers *parsones* were brent.

Arnold's Chronicle (1502), p. xlii.

2. The person in holy orders who has the charge or cure of souls in a parish; the incumbent of a parochial benefice. Four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson in England, namely holy order, presentation, institution, and induction.

Sometimes comes she [Mab] with a tithe-pig's tail,
Tacking a *parson's* nose as a 'fles uscep,
Then dreams he of another benefice.

Shak., R. and J, i. 4. 8.

He is called *parson*, *persona*, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; as he is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church which he personates.

Blackstone, Com., I, v.

3. A clergyman in general; a man licensed to preach: often used colloquially, or with a touch of contempt: as, a fox-hunting parson.

And what's a bishop? A bishop's a *parson* dressed up, who sits in the House of Lords to help and throw out Reform Bills. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.*

Herbert of Bosham, . . . the squire *parson* of the time, also a careful and admiring biographer. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 146.*

4. A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*. — 5. The *parson-bird* or *poe-bird*. — *Gray-coat parson*, an impropriator; the tenant in an English parish who hires the tithes. *Halliwel, Isle of Wight parson*, the cornorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; so called in Hants. C. *Swainson, Journeyman parson*. See *Journeyman*. — *Maryland parson*, in colonial times, a dissolute or disreputable clergyman. — *Parson and clerk*, a children's game, played with burnt paper, in which the lingering sparks are supposed to represent persons.

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire;
There goes the *parson*, oh illustrations spark!
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk!
Couper, On Names of Little Note in Biog. Brit.

Parson impersonnee, a rector who is installed in a church, whether it be representative or impropriate. — *Parson mortal*, in law, a rector instituted and inducted for his own life. — *Parson's nose*, the rump of a fowl; the "Pope's nose." — *Parson's week*, the period from Monday to the Saturday week following (both days included).

Get my duty done for a Sunday, so that I may be out a *Parson's week*.

J. Price (1800), in Life of H. F. Carey, l. 144. (Davies.)

— *Syn. Clergyman, Priest, etc.* See *minister*, *n.* **parsonage** (pär'son-āj), *n.* [*< ME. parsonage, OF. parsonage, personage, parsonage, F. parsonage, < ML. personaticum (also, after OF., personagium), a church benefice, < persona, a parson: see parson. Cf. personage.*] 1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, etc., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

I fynde payne for the pope and prouender for his palfrey,
And I hadde neuere of hym, haue god my treuthe,
Nother prouender ne *parsonage* gut of the popis gifte.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 245.

These are the scandalous clamours of their invincible ignorance, who, as many of the Jews did Christ, follow the gospel only for their bellies; they consider not in whose hands abbeyes, and monasteries, and the best *parsonages* are. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 461.*

2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson or clergyman. Also called a *parsonage house*.

Here hath Master Whitaker chosen his *Parsonage*, in-palled a faire framed *Parsonage*, and one hundred acres called *Rocke hall*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 12.

In the centre of the village stood a handsome white church, with a clock-tower, and near it the *parsonage* and school-house. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 190.*

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [*Scotch.*]

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Scott.*

parson-bird (pär'son-bérd), *n.* The *poe-bird*,



Parson-bird (*Prothemadera nova-zelandica*).

Prothemadera nova-zelandica. Also called *parson* and *tui*.

parsoned (pär'sond), *a.* [*< parson + -ed.*] 1. Furnished with a parson or parsons: as, a *parsoned* parish. — 2. Done by or in the manner of a parson. [*Rare.*]

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parson'd* page.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

Married and parsoned, duly and legally married; married with all the customary rites.

parsoner, *n.* A Middle English form of *parson*.

parsonet (pär'son-et), *n.* [*< parson + -et.*] A little parson; hence, humorously, a parson's child. [*Rare.*]

The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets,
Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *Parsonets*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 132.

parson-gull (pär'sn-gul), *n.* The black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*: so called from the coloration. [*Local, British.*]

parsonic (pär-son'ik), *a.* [*< parson + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a parson or his office; characteristic of parsons; suited to or in keeping with the position or duties of a parson; clerical: as, *parsonic* pretensions.

An extremely comfortable Prebendal house . . . looks to the south, and is perfectly sunny and *parsonic*.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

His manners I think you said are not to your taste?—priggish and *parsonic*?

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Until he [Charles Kingsley] shakes off this *parsonic* habit [of preaching] he will not be able to create truly human characters.

George Eliot, Westminster Rev.

Langham, whether he liked it or no, had to face the *parsonic* breakfast and the *parsonic* day.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xli.

parsonical (pär-son'ik-əl), *a.* [*< parsonic + -al.*] Same as *parsonic*.

parsonically (pär-son'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parson. [*Rare.*]

parson-in-the-pulpit (pär'sn-in-thé-pul'pit), *n.* The wake-robin of Europe. See *Arum*, 1, and compare *jack-in-the-pulpit*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

parsonish (pär'son-ish), *a.* [*< parson + -ish.*] Relating to or like a parson.

parsonize (pär'son-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parsonized*, ppr. *parsonizing*. [*< parson + -ize.*] I. *intrans.* To usurp the functions or put on the airs of a parson; play the parson.

II. *trans.* To convert into parsons; tinge or imbue with *parsonic* notions.

The Bishop of Rochester in England . . . the other day, in a pastoral, expressed the hope that lay evangelists will not "presently become *parsonized*."

The Congregationalist, June 21, 1880.

[Rare in both uses.]

Parsonia (pär-son'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808-10), named after Dr. John Parson of Scotland, who wrote in 1752 on the fertilization of plants.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Apocynaceae* and the tribe *Echideae*, type of the subtribe *Parsonieae*, and known by the slightly convolute corolla, the slender and often twisted filaments, and the twining shrubby habit. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. They are smoothish vines, with opposite leaves, and terminal axillary cymes of small whitish flowers, followed by cylindrical pod-like follicles. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as the *kal-ku*.

parouret, *n.* A Middle English form of *piercer*. **part** (pärt), *n.* [*Sc. part; < ME. part, part, part, parte, < OF. part, F. part = Sp. Pg. It. parte = AS. part = OFries. part = D. MlG. part = MHG. parte, part, G. part = Icel. part = Sw. Dan. part, < L. pars (part-), part, piece, portion, share, side, party, faction, part or rôle, character, part or lot, portion, fate, task, lesson, also part or member, etc.; akin to portio(n)-, a portion, part (> E. portion), parare, make ready, prepare (> E. parel, parade, etc.), and to Gr. μέρος, aor. έρωρον, perf. pass. πέρωμα, furnish, present, give, allot, fate, έπωρεν, offer, present, prepare, provide. From the L. pars (part-) are also ult. part, v., partial, partition, partive, party, party2, participate, participate, etc., apartment, compartment, depart, department, impart, bipartite, tripartite, etc., parcel, parcel, parcer, partner, etc.] 1. A separate division, fraction, or fragment of a whole; a section or division; a piece: as, a *part* of the money; a *part* of the true cross.*

I in thy abundance am sufficed,
And by a *part* of all thy glory live.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvii.

2. A division of a thing not separated in reality, but considered or mentioned by itself: as, the younger *part* of the community.

But at all insolent and unwonted *partes* of a mans behaviour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustful.

Pullenham, Arts of Eng. Poésie, p. 241.

And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether *part* of the mount.

Ex. xix. 17.

Those who had formerly attacked [the church of Rome] . . . had questioned only a *part* of her doctrines. A school was now growing up which rejected the whole.

Macaulay, Von Ranke.

I've been here the better *part* of my life

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 18.

3. In *math.*, an exact divisor: as, three is the fourth *part* of twelve: the opposite of *multiple*, though *divisor* is the preferable correlative; an equal constituent portion; one of several or many equal quantities into which a thing may be divided.

ge schule hane goure licour by an hundrid *part* bettir gilt than ge had tofore with the floreyne.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one *part* wisdom
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 43.*

But when the fourth *part* of the day was gone,
Then Enid was aware of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. An organic or essential element; a constituent division of a whole; a member; an organ: as, a vital *part*; the hinder *parts* of an animal.

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every *part*. *Eph. iv. 16.*

His hands still moved,
As if he laboured yet to grasp the state
With those rebellious *parts*.
H. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

I fear I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous *parts*,
They do so spring and burgeon.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

5. In *music*: (a) One of the voices or instruments involved in the production of a concerted piece or passage. (b) The melody or succession of tones intended for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted piece; a voice-part. (c) The written or printed score which a single performer uses in the performance of concerted music: as, a horn *part*; to write out in *parts*. All harmonic music is more or less fully conceived as made up of two or more voice-parts or independent melodies which are simultaneously combined. Except in the case of music written for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or the organ (and frequently there also), a composition is largely analyzed with reference to the skill and correctness with which the *parts* are combined with one another. See *part-writing*.

6. Individual share; portion; moiety.

They [the Moluccans] have their public meetings and Bankets in their Temples very often, every one bringing his *part* of the cheer. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 539.*

Let me hear
My *part* of danger with an equal share.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 50.

7. Interest; concern; share.

In heavenly mercies hast thou not a *part*?
Spenser, F. Q., l. ix. 53.

We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Sam. xx. 1.*

A faithful brother I have left,
My *part* in him thou'lt share!
Burns, Farewell.

8. Share of action or influence; allotted duty; function, office, or business: as, to take an active *part* in public affairs.

Syr Anasore the knyght, And ser Darell,
And All the toder knyghtez ouerelyone,
Eche for his *parte* quyte hym self full wele.
Geueydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3013.

It is the *part* of the lyric poet to abandon himself without reserve to his own emotions. *Macaulay, Milton.*

9. The character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; a rôle; also, the words spoken by an actor in such a character.

Never did Cozenage with more lovely art,
Or face more honest, act a fouler *part*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 178.

And then the Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his *part*.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 157.

Lo Yates! Without the least finesse of art
He gets applause — I wish he'd got his *part*.
Churchill, Rosciad.

10. Share of ability, mental endowment, or acquirement; in the plural, abilities; powers; faculties; talents; accomplishments.

A Man of many good *Parts*, and worthy enough of his Prince's Favour, if with that Favour he had not grown proud. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 145.*

Natural *parts* and good judgment rule the world.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 4.

Men who get into the pulpit rather to show their *parts* than convince us of the truth of what they deliver. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.*

11. Side or party, or the cause or interest represented by one side or party; cause: as, to take one's *part*; for my *part*, I object.

Arcite, and eek the hundred of his *part*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1724.

Were there but three men to take my *part*,
Yon King's coming full deir suld be!
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

Then ran the *part* of Chalegers anew
To range the field, and victorlike to raine,
That none against them battell durst maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 25.

Onlie for my awn *part* I will avoid all novelties, and content my self with the letteres quihik we have in use.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

A brand' preserved to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*.
Waller, To my Lady Morton.

12. Region; quarter; place; spot.

Now thi fame shall go fer and thee furse holdyn,
And all prounys and portis thi pes shall desyre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 217.

She sits at home
Like a great queen, and sends him forth to fetch in
Her tribute from all parts.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

13†. State; condition; plight.

And yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my part,
I am in hol [health], god thanked mote he be.
As of body. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

"If thu," quod he, "had done after my rede,
Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this parte."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 3518.

14†. Act; action; conduct.

Find him, my Lord of Warwick, chide him hither,
This part of his conjoins with my disease.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 64.

Among other the mad parts of Xerxes, it is reported
that hee fell in loue with a Plane Tree in Lydia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 355.

15. [*part*, v.] The parting of the hair. [U. S.]
—*Art and part*. See *art*. — *Bairns' part of gear*. Same
as *legitime*. — *Charging part*. See *charge*. — *Concertante*
parts. See *concertante*. — *Conductor's part*. See *con-*
ductor. — *Copulation of parts*. See *copulation*. — *Dead*
man's part. Same as *dead's part*. — *Essential part*,
matter or form as a part of the entelechy. — *Extreme*
parts. See *extreme*. — *Formal part*. See *formal*. — *For*
my (his, her, etc.) part, so far as concerns me (him, etc.).
See *defa.* 8 and 11.

For my part, I confess, madam, wit loses its respect with
me when I see it in company with malice.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

For the most part. See *most*. — *Free, given, inner*
part. See the adjectives. — *Heterogeneous part*, a part
different in kind from another joined with it to make up
a whole. — *Homogeneous parts*, like parts which go to
make up a whole. — *In good part*, in a friendly manner;
favorably; graciously.

Puff. The winter managers were a little sore, I believe.
Dangle. No; I believe they took it all in good part.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In ill part, with displeasure; unfavorably. — *In part*, in
some degree; to some extent; partly.

Moved by choice; or, if constrained in part,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

Integral or mathematical part, a part lying outside
of another part in space. — *Inversion of parts*. See *in-*
version. — *Logical part, meridional parts, middle*
part. See the adjectives. — *Napier's circular parts*.
See *circular*. — *Part and parcel*, an essential part.

Every man, woman, and child was constantly taught,
by every fireside, to feel that he or she was part and parcel
of a great new movement in human progress.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 329.

Part and pertinent, in *Scots law*, a phrase used in
charters and dispositions to cover appurtenances and appen-
dages. Thus, lands are disposed with *parts and perti-*
nents; and that expression may carry various rights and
servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a
parish church. See *pertinent*. — *Part of speech*, in *gram.*,
a word viewed as a constituent part or member of a sen-
tence, having a certain part to contribute to its comple-
teness; a word as member of a class having one limited and
definable office in speech or in the practical use of lan-
guage, as a noun, a verb, an adverb, and so on. See *parae*.
— *Perfection of parts*. See *perfection*. — *Potential part*
(of a virtue), a secondary virtue adjuvant to the other. —
Principal part. (a) A part which, being removed, not
merely mutilates, but destroys the whole. (b) In *gram.*,
one of certain leading parts of a verb-system, from which,
when given, the rest can be inferred. — *Subjective part*.
Same as *logical part*. See *extension*, 5. — *To take part*
in, to participate in; have a share or assist in: as, to take
part in a celebration. — *To take part with*, to side with;
join forces with.

The Mahometans, when they enterprized the conquest
of Egypt, took part with the Coptis, who were glad to see
the Greeks destroy'd.
Pococke, Description of the East, i. 244.

Total part, a part in which the whole is implied. = *Syn.*
Part, Piece, Section, Portion, Share, Division. Part is the
general word for that which is less than the whole: as,
the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts. Piece is
a part taken from a whole: as, a piece of meat; the dish
was broken or the tree was torn to pieces. Section is a part
cut off, or viewed as cut off, from the rest: as, a section of
land, of the party. Portion is often used in a stilted way
where part would be simpler and better; portion has always
some suggestion of allotment or assignment: as, this is my
portion; a portion of Scripture; "Father, give me the por-
tion of goods that falleth to me" (Luke xv. 12). Share is still
more suggestive of the person connected with the matter:
as, his share in the work; his portion of his father's estate
was \$100,000, and he insisted upon receiving his share at
once. A division is one of two or more parts made by de-
sign, the parts still remaining connected: as, a division of
an army or a fleet, of a subject, of a country. See *particulate*.

—10. *Abilities, Gifts, Talents*, etc. See *genius*.
part (part), v. [*ME. parten, parten*, < *OF. partir*, *F. partir* = *Sp. Pg. partir* = *It. partire*,
< *L. partire, partire*, divide, part, < *pars* (part-),
part: see *part*, n. Cf. *depart, impart*.] I. *trans.*
1. To divide; separate or break into parts or
pieces; sever.

Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon.
Lev. ii. 6.

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with outstretched arms,
Yet parted but the shadow with his hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 69.

2. To divide into shares; distribute in parts.

And thanked God that he myghte han hire al,
That no wighte his bilase parten shal.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 386.

3e saye as youre selfe has seie,
Therfore array you all on rawe,
My selfe schall parte itt you be-twee.
York Plays, p. 233.

Nor could I weary, heart or limb,
When mighty Love would cleave in twain
The lading of a single pain,
And part it, giving half to him.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

3. To cause to separate; cause to go different ways; separate; sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death
part thee and me.
Ruth i. 17.

Hence good and evil mixed, but man has skill
And power to part them, when he feels the will.
Crabbe, Works, i. 36.

That morn that parted me and bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 113.

4. Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically.

Smoothly kembe his halre,
And part it both wales, to appeare more faire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 208).

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering.
Milton, P. L., iv. 302.

5. To draw or hold apart; separate by inter-vening; as, to part combatants.

The kyng of kynges partid them twayn,
Be cause they shuld noo debate begynne certeyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2296.

Part them; they are incensed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 314.
Our three houses stood pretty near one another; his
was parted from mine by a river.
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

6. *Naut.*, to break or rend; suffer the breaking of; as, the ship parted her cable. — 7†. To leave; quit; depart from.

Since presently your souls must part your bodies.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 3.

It's time the dead should part the quick;
Majorie, I must be gone.
William and Majorie (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

8†. To mix; mingle.

With the queene when that he hadde seto,
And spices parted, and the wyne agoon,
Unto his chambre was he lad anon.
Chaucer, Good Women, i. 1110.

To part a line or a warp. See *line*. — To part com-
pany, to separate; go different ways. = *Syn.* 1. To sever,
discover, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, discon-
nect, disunite.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated or de-
tached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate;
divide: as, her lips parted; our routes parted.

Make . . . thy knotted and combined locks t' part,
And each particular hair to stand on end.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 18.

So parted they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.
Milton, P. L., viii. 652.

The sun's . . . rays of rapid light
Parted around the chariot's swifter course.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

2. To break; give way; become rent, severed,
or detached: as, the cable parted. — 3. To let
go; relinquish; give up: with *with or from*: as,
the miser will not part with his money.

We never forc'd him to part with his conscience, but it
was hee that would have forc'd us to part with ours.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

For I, that . . . shielded all her life from harm,
At last must part with her to thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

4. To go away; depart; set out; leave; retire;
with *from or with*, to take leave of; bid fare-
well to.

Now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,
Since I have set my friends at peace on earth.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 5.

[The storm] began in y^e southeast, and parted toward
y^e south & east, and vered sundry ways.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 338.
A little after you had parted with him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

5. To take part or have a share; share; partake.

A trewe man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to parten with a thieves drede.
Chaucer, Good Women, i. 465.

Part with thy felaw, for that is curteisie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

My lord, d'ye think your nephew here, your Troilo,
Parts in your spirit as freely as your blood?
Ford, Fancies, v. 1.

To part from an anchor (*naut.*), to break loose from an
anchor by parting the cable: said of a vessel.

part (part), adv. [Abb. of *in part*. Cf. *parcel*,
adv.] Partly; partially; in some measure.

But part be right, and part be wrang,
Frae the beggar man the cloak he wan.
Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

For the fair kindness you have show'd me here,
And, part, being prompted by your present trouble,
Out of my lean and low ability
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 377.

Pythagoras was part philosopher, part magician.
Horton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 81.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

partable (pär'tä-bl), a. [*ME. partible*; < *part*
+ *-able*. Cf. *partible*.] 1. Capable of being
parted or divided; divisible. See *partible*.

His hote loue nevertheless was partable among three
other of his mistresses. *Camden, Remains, Wise Speeches*.

2†. Having a share.

Thoghe hyt were outhen mennys symne,
3yt art thou partable therynne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwel*.)

partaget (pär'tä-j), n. [*F. partage* = *Oldf.*
partaggio (ML. *partagium*), division, < *L. pars*
(part-), part: see *part*, n.] 1. Division; parti-
tion; the act of dividing or sharing.

This partage of things in an inequality of private pos-
sessions men have made practicable out of the bounds of
society, and without compact, only by putting a value on
gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.
Locke, Civil Government, v. § 50.

2. Part; portion; share.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage
Of this estate to her who owns it all,
This his supposed sister.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 2.

I know my brother, in the love he beares me,
Will not deny me partage in his sadness.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

partake (pär'tä-k'), v.; pret. *partook*, pp. *par-*
taken, ppr. *partaking*. [*ME. *part-taken*, in
part-takynge, parte-taker; < *part* + *take*. The
formation is not according to E. analogy, but
is in imitation of *L. participare*, < *pars* (part-),
part, + *capere*, take. Cf. *out-take*, similarly imi-
tated from the *L.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take or
have a part, portion, or share in common with
others; participate; share: used absolutely, or
followed by *of or in* (also, rarely, by *with*) before
the object shared: as, to partake of the boun-
ties of Providence; to partake of refreshments.

We should them love, and with their needs partake.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, i. 208.

Being apprehended, his false cunning,
Not meaning to partake with me in danger,
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 90.

He felt that wrong with wrong partakes,
That nothing stands alone
Whittier, The Quaker of the Olden Time.

2. To share in some degree the nature, char-
acter, functions, or peculiarities (of some other
person or thing): followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes partly
of a judge and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon*.

Master of all sorts of wood-craft, he seemed a part of
the forest and the lake, and the secret of his amazing skill
seemed to be that he partook of the nature and fierce in-
stincts of the beasts he slew.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3†. To take sides; espouse the cause of another;
make common cause.

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee partak?
Shak., Sonnets, clix.

Mr. Bellingham and he stood divided from the rest, which
occasioned much opposition even in open court, and much
partaking in the country.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 130.

= *Syn.* *Partake, Participate, Share*. There is not always
a distinction among these words. Share is the most fa-
miliar, participate the least so. Partake is the most natu-
ral to apply to that which pleases or concerns chiefly the
actor: as, to partake of food; to partake of the qualities
of one's ancestors. Participate and share especially in-
clude other persons: as, to share another's pleasures, or
participate in his griefs or joys. Participate may imply
the most intimate community of possession or feeling, as
is suggested by its being followed by *in*, not *of*. Share
may have a direct object, or be followed by *in*.

I come in for my share in all the good that happens to
a man of merit and virtue, and partake of many gifts of
fortune and power that I was never born to.

Addison, Tatler, No. 117.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should participate in
my feelings. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xxii.

All who joy would win
Must share it—Happiness was born a twin.
Byron, Don Juan, II. 172.

II. *trans.* 1. To have a part in; share.

By and by thy bosom shall partake
The secrets of my heart. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 305.

Thou shalt partake my near and dearest counsels,
And further them with thine.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 386.

Universal nature slumbers,
And my soul partakes the calm.

Couper, Watching unto God in the Night Season (trans.), II.

2†. To admit to participation; invite or permit to share.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did partake
Of all my love, and all my privities.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 20.

3†. To distribute; communicate.

Your exultation

Partake to every one. *Shak., W. T., v. 3. 132.*

partaker (pär-tä'kér), *n.* [*< ME. parte-taker, partitaker; as part + taker, or partake + -er.*]

1. One who takes or has a part or share in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*.

If the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things.

Rom. xv. 27.

The law doth straightly them enioyne
To be partakers of this holy meat

And sacred drink.

Tines' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Wish me partaker in thy happiness

When thou dost meet good hap.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1. 14.

2†. An associate; an accomplice; a partner.

And what was the end now of that politic lady the queen other than this, that she lived to behold the wretched ends of all her partakers?

Ralegh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

The Church was fired, his enemies ascribing it to his partakers, and they again to his Adversaries.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

partan (pär'tan), *n.* [*Ir. and Gael. partan, a partan, crab.*] An edible sea-crab. [*Scotch.*]

He generously offered, if she would but wait a minute or so, to hunt out two partans (by which he meant crabs), so that she might witness a combat between them.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

parted (pär'ted), *p. a.* 1†. Departed; deceased; dead.

Offt have I seen a timely-parted ghost.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 161.

2†. Endowed with parts or abilities.

A man well parted, a sufficient scholar, and travelled.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

That man, how dearly ever parted,

How much in having, or without or in,

Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.

Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 90.

For as you

Are every way well-parted, so I hold you

In all designs mark'd to be fortunate.

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

3. In *bot.*, cleft or divided nearly to the base, as leaves. Also *partite*.—4. In *her.*, same as *parted*. 2.—**Double-parted**, in *her.*, parted in two ways. See *cross double-parted*, under *cross*.—**Palmately parted**. See *palmately*.—**Parted of two colors**, in *her.*, same as *party per fesse* (which see, under *fesse*), the two parts of the field being of two tinctures.

partel, *n.* [*ME., var. of parcel.*] A part or portion.

So this pleyinge hath three partelis; the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath given us his grace.

Reliq. Antiq., II. 57. (Halliwell.)

partener, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.

partner (pär'tér), *n.* [*< part, *v.* + -er.*] One who or that which parts or separates.

The *partner* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

parterre (pär-tär'), *n.* [= *It. parterre, parterre*, *< F. parterre*, a flower-bed, *parterre*, *< par*, by, on (*< L. per*, through), + *terre*, earth, *< L. terra*: see *terrace*.] 1. In *hort.*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, arranged in some design or plan, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.

The garden nearest the pavilion is a *parterre*, having in its midst noble brass statues.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

When it [the water] has paid its tribute to the royal pile [Alhambra], and visited its gardens and *parterres*, it flows down the long avenue leading to the city.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 64.

2. The part of the floor of a theater beneath the galleries: in some modern English theaters called the *pit*—a sense to be distinguished from the original meaning of *pit*.

partes, *n.* Plural of *pars*.

Parthenium (pär-thē-ni-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. parthenium, < Gr. παρθένιον, a name of several different plants, < παρθένος, maidenly, pure, < παρθένος, a maiden, virgin.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidæ* and subtribe *Metampodiceæ*, known by the small broad rays, and the thickish compressed or triangular achenes, often firmly united to the en-

veloping bract, and with narrow margins separating half-way at maturity. There are about 6 species, natives of North America and the West Indies. They are usually rough hairy herbs, with alternate leaves, undivided, toothed, or pinnately dissected, and small heads of whitish or yellowish flowers in a terminal panicle. *P. Hydroporus*, a weed throughout warmer America, and used medicinally, is known in Jamaica as *wild wormwood*, *whitehead*, *brown-bush*, *basard feverfew*, and *West Indian mugwort*. *P. integrifolium*, of the southern United States, is used as a febrifuge.

parthenochlorosis (pär'the-nō-klō-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + NL. chlorosis.*] Chlorosis in girls.

parthenogenesis (pär'the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + γένεσις, production: see genesis.*] 1. Reproduction by a virgin; in *zool.*, one of the phenomena attending alternate generation among animals which have sex, a kind of agamogenesis in which an imperfect female individual, hatched from an egg laid by a perfect female after ordinary sexual intercourse, continues to reproduce its kind for one or more generations without renewed impregnation. Parthenogenesis characterizes the reproduction of many insects, as aphids or plant-lice.

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be restricted.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

One sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal parthenogenesis. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 223.*

2. In *bot.*: (a) The production of a perfect embryo without the intervention of pollen. According to Strasburger, the embryos thus formed are adventitious outgrowths from the cellular tissue of the nucellus and outside of the embryo-sac. (b) In certain cryptogams, a peculiar form of apogamy in which organs which are morphologically sexual organs make their appearance, but, instead of producing sexual reproductive cells, they produce cells which are capable every one by itself of giving rise to a new individual.

parthenogenetic (pär'the-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< parthenogenesis, after genetic.*] 1. Pertaining to parthenogenesis, or having its characters; exhibiting the phenomena of parthenogenesis. —2. Born of a virgin.

The enigmistic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 279.*

parthenogenetically (pär'the-nō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By parthenogenesis.

parthenogenic (pär'the-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< parthenogen-y + -ic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by parthenogenesis.

parthenogenous (pär'the-nōj'e-nus), *a.* [*< parthenogen-y + -ous.*] Producing young without sexual impregnation, as many aphids.

parthenogeny (pär'the-nōj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + -γενία, < -γενής, producing: see -geny.*] Same as *parthenogenesis*.

parthenogonidium (pär'the-nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *parthenogonidia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + NL. gonidium.*] A gonidium produced without fecundation. *Walle.*

parthenology (pär'the-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. parthenologie*, *< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenon (pär'the-non), *n.* [= *F. Parthénon* = *It. Partenone*, *< L. Parthenon*, *< Gr. Παρθήνιον*, the temple of Athene Parthenos (the Vir-

gin) at Athens, also, in gen. sense, the young women's apartments in a house, *< παρθένος, a virgin, maid, young woman.*] The Doric temple of Athene, under the appellation of Parthenos, the Virgin, on the Acropolis of Athens; the ceremonial or official temple of the Athenians in their quality as rulers of the empire of their colonies and allies. It is built of Pentelic marble, and is a peripteral, or, as it may be called, a pseudo-dipteral octastyle, with seventeen columns on the sides, the pronaos and the opisthodomos within the peripteros having each a portico of six Ionic columns. Its length is 228 feet, its breadth 101, and the height to the apex of the pediments was 65 feet. It was badly shattered in 1687 by the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. The Parthenon, which was completed about 488 B. C., was the most perfect work of art that has been produced, its construction and its sculptured decoration in the round, in both low and high relief, and in color embodying the best genius and skill of Athens at the pinnacle of her glory. See *Elgin marbles* (under *marble*), and compare cuts under *cella*, *Doric*, *Greek*, and *Hellenic*.

Parthenope (pär'then'ō-pē), *n.* [*NL., < L. Parthenope, a poetical name of Naples, < Parthenope, < Gr. Παρθενών, one of the Sirens, said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples, < παρθένος, a maiden, + ὤπη (ōpē), face.*] 1. The 11th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.—2. In *zool.*, a generic name variously used. (a) The typical genus of *Parthenopidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1798. (b) A genus of mollusks. *Seacolt*, 1833. (c) A genus of worms. *Schmidt*, 1837.

Parthenopean (pär'the-nō-pē'an), *a.* [*< Parthenope + -an.*] Of or pertaining to Parthenope, an ancient and poetical name of Naples in Italy: as, the *Parthenopean* republic.

parthenopian (pär'the-nō-pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Parthenope + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or the family *Parthenopidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Parthenopidae*. **Parthenopidae** (pär'the-nō-pi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Parthenope + -idae.*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Parthenope*. They have a more or less triangular carapace, small subcircular orbits, and slender antennae whose basal joints are very small. The species chiefly inhabit warm seas. They are sometimes known as *long-armed crabs*.

parthenopine (pär'then'ō-pi-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< Parthenope + -ine.*] Same as *parthenopian*.

parthenosperm (pär'the-nō-spērm), *n.* [*< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + σπέρμα, seed.*] Same as *parthenospore*.

parthenospore (pär'the-nō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. παρθένος, a virgin, + σπορά, seed: see spore.*] In *bot.*, a reproductive cell or spore closely resembling a zygospore, produced without conjugation in certain algae of the class *Conjugatæ*.

Parthian (pär'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Parthia, < Gr. Παρθία, Parthia, < Παρθοί, also Παρθαίοι, Παρθοί, L. Parthi, the Parthians.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient region in Persia, which from the third century B. C. to the third century A. D. formed the nucleus of an important Asiatic kingdom.—**Parthian arrow** or **shot**, a shaft or shot aimed at an adversary while flying or pretending to fly from him; a *parthian shot*: in allusion to the manner of fighting of the ancient Parthians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Parthia.

partial (pär'shal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. parcial, < OF. partial, parcial, F. partial = Sp. Pg. parcial = It. parziale, < ML. partialis, divisible, solitary, partial, < L. pars (part-), part: see part.*] 1. *a.* Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total.

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it.

So narrow then [1589] was the sphere of publication, and so *partial* was all literary communication.

J. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 55.

To know something, and not all—*partial* knowledge—must of course perplex; doctrines imperfectly revealed must be mysterious.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 211.

2. In *bot.*, subordinate; secondary: as, a *partial* umbel, peduncle, or involucre.—3. Inclined to favor one party in a cause or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; exhibiting favoritism; in a restricted sense, unjust or unfair through favoritism.

She's vicious, and, your *partial* selves confess,

Aspires the height of all impiety.

Fletcher, Bonduca, IV. 4.

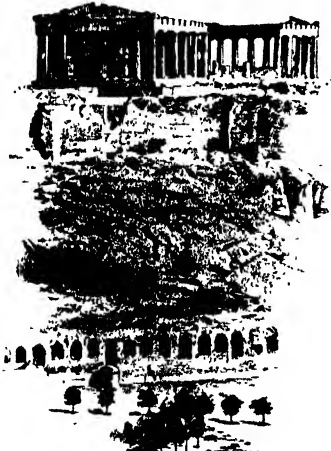
The chief incens'd—"Too *partial* god of day!

To check my conquests in the middle way:

How few in Ilion else had refuge found?"

Pope, Iliad, xlii. 23.

4. Greatly or unduly inclined to favor a person or thing; having a liking for, or a prejudice in favor of, an object: when used in the predicate, with *to* before the object.



Southwest Angle of the Parthenon, from the Museum Hill.

A fond and partial parent.

Pope.

His [Leicester's] presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once partial mistress.

Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

I pray God he perform what he promiseth, and that he be not over partial to North-Wales Men.

Hewell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

"Bring me that muslin," said Mrs. Glegg; "it's a buff — I'm partial to buff."

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

Partial abstraction, the act of concentrating the attention on one integral part of an object, and withdrawing it from others. — **Partial assignment**, an assignment of part of one's property in trust for the payment of some debts, as distinguished from a *general assignment* of all property for payment of all debts; sometimes used in contradistinction to *special assignment*, when the latter is used in the sense of an assignment for the benefit of one or more special creditors only. — **Partial battle**. See *battle*, 1. — **Partial cause**. See *cause*, 1. — **Partial conversion**. In *logic*. See *conversion*, 2. — **Partial counsel**, in *Scott law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge. *Imp. Dict.* — **Partial determinant**, **differential**, **differentiation**, **earth**. See the nouns. — **Partial eclipse**, an eclipse in which only a part of the eclipsed luminary is covered. — **Partial fractions**, in *alg.*, fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction: thus, for various purposes, $1/(1-x^2)$ is expressed as the sum of the two partial fractions $1/(2+2x)$ and $1/(2-2x)$. — **Partial loss**, in *marine insurance*, "loss of a part out of the whole" (*l'arsonne*). — **Partial method**, a method which applies to a part of a science. — **Partial term**, an undistributed term. — **Partial tone**. Same as *harmonic*, 1 (a), though sometimes also used to designate the theoretically simple tones of which harmonics are themselves made up. — **Partial turn**, in *music*. See *turn*. — **Partial verdict**, in *law*, a verdict of conviction as to a part of the charge, and of acquittal or silence as to the residue. *Bishop*. — **Syn.** 1. Incomplete, imperfect. — 3 and 4. Prejudiced, prepossessed, warped, unfair, one-sided.

II. n. Same as *partial tone*.

The harmonies are themselves also compound tones, of which the primes or lowest partials are the *partials* of the original tone. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 83.

partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n.* [*partial* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the atonement was intended for and affects only a part of mankind.

partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* [*partial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is partial. — 2. In *theol.*, one who holds that the atonement was made for only a part of mankind.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Input, (1633), p. 240.

partiality (pär-shi-ul'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *partialities* (-tiz). [*F. partialité* = *Sp. parcialidad* = *Pg. parcialidade* = *It. parzialità*, < *ML. partialitas* (-t)s, *partialness*, a party, society, < *partialis*, *partial*: see *partial*.] The state or character of being partial. (a) Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side.

Polybius, reprehending Thucydides for his *partiality* against Agathocles. *Hume*.

His [Carlyle's] imagination is so powerful that it makes him the contemporary of his characters, and thus his history seems to be the memoirs of a cynical humorist, with hearty likes and dislikes, with something of acridity in his *partialities* whether for or against, more keenly sensitive to the grotesque than the simply natural.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

(b) A special fondness; a stronger inclination to one person or thing than to others: with to or for: as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting.

Well, Maria, do you not reflect, the more you converse with that amiable young man, what return his *partiality* for you deserves? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 1.

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which, as we have already observed, is apt to mislead the understanding, so there is often a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial also to knowledge and improvement.

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 21.

(c) A party; faction.

In the commonwealth dissensions, angers, quarrels of ambition amongst your officers of justice, neither ought you to dissemble, or in any wise consent unto; for, at the instant that they shall grow into quarrels, the people shall be divided into *partialities*, wherof may rise great offences in the commonwealth.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 158.

= **Syn.** (a) Favoritism, unfairness. (b) Likings, predilection, leaning, fancy.

partialize (pär'shal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *partialized*, ppr. *partializing*. [*F. partialiser* = *Sp. parcializar* = *Pg. parcializar*, *parcialisar*; as *partial* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To render partial.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize* The unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 120.

II. intrans. To be partial; favor one side more than another.

Thill world and pleasure made me *partialize*.

Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, st. 51. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

partiality (pär'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In part; not generally or totally; partly.

And *partiality* a lie for truth gave forth.

Stirling, Domes-day, Seventh Hour.

Abrogate entirely the liberty to exercise the faculties, and we have death; abrogate it *partially*, and we have pain or partial death. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike.

If, *partially* affined, or leagued in office, Thou dost deliver more or less than truth, Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 3. 218.

partibility (pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. partibilité*; as *partible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability: as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

partible (pär'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. partible* = *Sp. partible* = *Pg. partível* = *It. partibile*, < *LL. partibilis*, divisible, < *L. parture*, *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *partable*.] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 502.

If the land is not *partible*, then, "according to the custom of some, the first-born shall have the whole inheritance; according to the custom of others, however, the last-born son is heir." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, App., p. 207.

Partible division. See *division*.

partibus (pär'ti-bus), *n.* [*LL. abl. pl. of pars* (part-), part: see *part*.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there are only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words "and others." *Imp. Dict.* — In *partibus*. See in *partibus infidelium*.

particate (pär'ti-kät), *n.* [*ML. particata*, a perch, < *L. pertica*, *ML.* also *partica*, a measuring-rod, a perch: see *perch*, 2.] A rood of land. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch*.]

particeps criminis (pär'ti-seps krim'i-nis). [*L. particeps* (< *pars* (part-), part, + *capere*, take), partaking; *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, crime: see *crime*.] An accessory to a crime.

participable (pär-tis'ip-bl), *a.* [= *F. participable* = *Sp. participable* = *Pg. participavel* = *It. partecipabile*, < *ML.* as if **participabilis*, < *L. participare*, participate: see *participate*.] Capable of being participated or shared.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris*, Miscellanies.

participancy (pär-tis'ip-an-si), *n.* [*< participant* (t) + *-cy*.] The state of being participant; participation.

participant (pär-tis'ip-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. participant* = *Sp. Pg. It. participante*, < *L. participans* (-t)s, ppr. of *participare*, participate: see *participate*.] **I. a.** Sharing; having a share or part: followed by *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts against him. *Bacon*. (*Latham*).

II. n. 1. One who participates; a partaker; one having a share or part.

Divers of those *Participants* did assign and conveyed unto other persons several proportions of their Shares and Adventures. *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

2. In *Gregorian music*, the next most important tone in a mode after the mediant, lying in the authentic modes usually next above or below the mediant, and in plagal modes usually at the bottom of the scale. See *modulation*, 3 (a). It may be used as the first tone of any phrase in a plain-song melody, and as the last tone of any phrase except the last. The participants of the various modes in general use are: I. G, II. A, III. A or B, IV. C or F, V. G, VI. C, VII. A, VIII. D, IX. D, X. E, XIII. D, XIV. G.

participantly (pär-tis'ip-ant-li), *adv.* In a participating manner; so as to participate; as a participant.

participate (pär-tis'ip-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *participated*, ppr. *participating*. [*< L. participatus*, pp. of *participare* (> *It. partecipare*, *partecipare* = *Sp. Pg. participar* = *F. participer*), take part in, share in, give part in, impart, < *L. particeps* (particip-), taking part in, sharing in, < *pars* (part-), part, + *capere*, take: see *part* and *capable*. For the second element, cf. *anticipate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To partake; share or share in; receive a part or share of.

The one [the soul] we *participate* with goddess, the other [the body] with bestia. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, III. 24.

The Olive and the Oak *participate*, Even to their earth, signs of their ancient hate. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

Of fellowship I speak, Such as I seek, fit to *participate* All rational delight. *Milton*, P. L., VIII. 390.

2t. To give a share of; communicate; dispense.

He [Bradford] was no niggard of his purse, but would liberally *participate* that he had to his fellow-prisoners. *Foote*, quoted in *Blog*. Notice of J. Bradford (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxiv.

II. intrans. 1. To take part; partake; have a share in common with others: followed by *in*, formerly by *of*, before the object.

There appear to be no simple natures; but all *participate* or consist of two. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

His delivery and thy joy thereon, . . .

In both which we are next *participate*.

Milton, S. A., I. 1507.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate* in my feelings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxi.

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon*.

The clay in many places vnder the cliffs by the high water marke did grow vp in red and white: knots as gum out of trees; and in some places so *participated* together as though they were all of one nature.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 176.

Participating tone. See *tone*. = **Syn.** 1. *Share*, *Participate in*, etc. See *partake*.

participation (pär-tis'ip-shun), *n.* [*< ME. participacioun*, < *OF. (and F.) participation* = *Sp. participacion* = *Pg. participação* = *It. partecipazione*, < *LL. participatio* (-n-), a partaking, < *L. participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] 1. The act or fact of participating or sharing in common with another or with others; the act or state of receiving or having part of something.

But all things that is good, quod she, grauntest thou that it be good by the *participacioun* of good or no? *Chaucer*, Boethius, III. prose 11.

Poetry . . . was ever thought to have some *participation* of divineness. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 148.

Those duties are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillinger*.

Beyond *participation* He My troubles, and beyond relief. *Wordsworth*, Affliction of Margaret —, st. 11.

2t. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh*.

3t. Companionship.

Their spirits are so married in conjunction with the *participation* of society that they flock together in consent, like so many wild-geese. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 78.

Medium of participation. See *medium*.

participative (pär-tis'ip-ät-iv), *a.* [= *F. participatif*; as *participate* + *-ive*.] Capable of participating.

participator (pär-tis'ip-ät-ör), *n.* [= *Pg. participador* = *It. partecipatore*, < *LL. participator*, < *L. participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] One who participates; one who partakes, participates, or shares with another: as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

participial (pär-tis'ip-i-äl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. participial* = *Sp. participial* = *Pg. participial*, < *L. participialis*, of the nature of a participle, < *participium*, participle: see *participle*.] **I. a.** 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

In German the present participle, in a purely *participial* sense as distinguished from an adjective sense, is as rare as in English it is common. *Amer Jour Philol.*, IX. 137.

2. Formed from or consisting of a participle: as, a *participial noun*; a *participial adjective*.

II. n. A word formed from a verb, and sharing the verbal with the noun or adjective construction. [*Rare*.]

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund and the supine, all under the general name of *participials*. *Gibbs*.

participialize (pär-tis'ip-i-äl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *participialized*, ppr. *participializing*. [*< participial* + *-ize*.] To form into a participle. [*Rare*.]

But the question is not between a naked finite verb on the one hand and the *participialized* finite verb on the other, but between two finite verbs. *Amer Jour Philol.*, IX. 144.

participially (pär-tis'ip-i-äl-i), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle; as a participle.

participle (pär'ti-sip'l), *n.* [With unorig. -le, as also in *principle*, *syllable*, etc.; < *F. participe* = *Sp. Pg. It. participio* = *G. particip*, *participium* = *Dan. particip* = *Sw. participium*, < *L. participium*, a participle; in *LL.* in lit. sense, a partaking, sharing, < *L. particeps*, partaking, sharing: see *participate*.] 1t. Whatever partakes of the nature of two or more other things; something that is part one thing and part another; a mongrel.

The *participles* or confusers between plants and living creatures are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are oysters, cockles, and such like. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 608.

And in the mountains dwell the Curdi, that were *Participles* or Mungrels in Religion. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

2. In *gram.*, a verbal adjective that participates or shares in the construction of the verb to which it belongs, and so has in a certain manner and degree a place in the verbal system; a word having the value of an adjective as part of speech, but so regularly made from a verb, and associated with it in meaning and construction, as to seem to belong to the verb. Thus, 'giving him a book,' like 'I give him a book'; 'the book given him,' or 'lent him,' or 'handed him'; and so on. There are but two simple participles in English, usually called the *present* and the *past* or *passive*: as, *loving, loved; singing, sung*; in some languages there are more, as for example in Greek. The division-line between participle and ordinary adjective is indistinct, and the one often passes over into the other: thus, a *charming* girl, a *learned* man. Participles are much used in many languages, especially in English, in forming verb-phrases by combination with auxiliaries: thus, I am *giving*, I have *given*, it is *given*, etc.

particle (pär'ti-k'l), *n.* [*F. particule* = *Sp. particula* = *Pg. particula* = *It. particola, particella, particula*, < *L. particula*, double dim. of *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part*. Cf. *parcel*, ult. from the same source.] 1. A small part or piece, especially a small part or portion of some material substance: as, a *particle* of dust.

God created every part and *particle* of man exactly perfect: that is to say, in all points sufficient unto that use for which he appointed it. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 8.

Which seems to be some featherly *particle* of snow. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

I am part or *particle* of God. Emerson, Misc., p. 17.

2. Specifically, any very small piece or part of anything; absolutely, a minute quantity; anything very small; an atom; a bit: as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; are you fatigued? Not a *particle*.

If the maker have failed in any *particle* of this, they may worthily tax him. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

What could be done more for the healing and reclaiming that divine *particle* of Gods breathing, the soul? Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

3. In *gram.*, a part of speech that is considered of minor consequence, or that plays a subordinate part in the structure of the sentence, as connective, sign of relation, or the like: such are especially conjunctions, prepositions, and the primitive adverbs. The term is loose and unscientific.

The words whereby it [the mind] signifies what connexion it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning . . . are . . . called *particles*. Locke, Human Understanding, III. vii. 2.

They make use of an emphasis, but so improperly that it is often placed on some very insignificant *particle*, as upon "if" or "and." Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

Consecutive, exceptive, etc., particle. See the adjectives. — **Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See blood-plate. — **Syn. 1 and 2. Particle, Atom, Molecule, Corpuscle, Iota, jot, mite, tittle, whit, grain, scrap, shred, scintilla.** *Atom* and *molecule* are exact scientific terms; the other two of the italicized words are not. A *particle* is primarily a minute part or piece of a material substance, or, as in the case of dust, pollen, etc., a substance that exists in exceedingly minute form. *Corpuscle* is a somewhat old word for *particle*, to which it has almost entirely yielded place, taking up instead a special meaning in physiology. See definitions; see also *part, n.*

parti-coated, a. See *party-coated*.

parti-color, n. See *party-color*.

parti-colored, a. See *party-colored*.

particular (pär-tik'ü-lär), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. particuler*, < *OF. particulier, particuler*, *F. particulier* = *Sp. Pg. particular* = *It. particolare, particolare*, < *L.L. particularis*, of or concerning a part, particular, < *L. particula*, a part, particle: see *particle*.] **I. a. 1.** Of or concerning a part; pertaining to some and not to all; special; not general.

The three years' drought, in the time of Elias, was but *particular*, and left people alive. Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

Our ancestors . . . took their stand, not on a general theory, but on the *particular* constitution of the realm. Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

The Revolution assails not theology itself but only a *particular* theology embodied in a *particular* institution. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 36.

2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately.

Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand an end. Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 19.

You know in what *particular* way your powers of mind heat capacitate you for exelling. Goldsmith, To a Pupil.

It is the universal nature which gives worth to *particular* men and things. Emerson, History.

3. Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the *particular* properties of a plant.

As for the Ichneumon, he hath but only changed his name; now called the Rat of the Nilus. A beast *particular* to Egypt. Sandys, Travels, p. 79.

It was the *particular* property of this looking-glass to banish all false appearances, and show people what they were. Addison, Vision of Justice.

Hence — 4. Personal; private; individual.

These domestic and *particular* broils Are not the question here. Shak., Lear, v. 1. 30.

Thine own *particular* wrongs, and stop those malms Of shame seen through thy country. Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 92.

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. Brougham.

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual; notable; striking.

Particular pains *particular* thanks do ask. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

At the east end [of the cathedral] are the remains of the bishop's throne, and in the portico there is a very *particular* vase, which probably served for a font. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 247.

I think I never heard a more *particular* instance of parts and villainy. Walpole, Letters, II. 17.

He was a sturdy old fellow in a broad-skirted blue coat, made pretty large, to fit easily, and with no *particular* waist. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxv.

6. Attentive to or noting details; minute in examination; careful.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, . . . because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of rule and power. Locke, Government, I. § 91.

7. Containing or emphasizing details; minute; circumstantial; detailed: as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

This [Ponte di Rialto] is both forty foot longer . . . and a hundred foot broader, as I will anon declare in the more *particular* description thereof. Coryat, Crudities, I. 208.

8. Peculiar; singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

As for Plutarch, his style is so *particular* that there is none of the ancients to whom we can properly resemble him. Dryden, Plutarch.

I saw in the church-yard of Bolsena an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a sarcophagus), very entire, and, what is *particular*, engraven on all sides with a curious representation of a bacchanal. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 488.

She'll be highly taken with him — for she loves a Gentleman whose Manner is *particular*. Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.

Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. R. Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 14.

9. Nice in taste; precise; fastidious: as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

A very worthy person, a little formal and *particular*, but exceedingly devout. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

Timoleon . . . is very *particular* in his opinion, but is thought *particular* for no other cause but that he acts against depraved custom by the rules of nature and reason. Steele, Tatler, No. 171.

10. In *logic*, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it. — **Common particular meter, long particular meter.** See *meter*, 3. — **London particular,** of a quality or character supposed to be approved by Londoners or peculiar to London, by importation or otherwise: noting especially a quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market. — **Particular average,** in marine insurance, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss (which see, under *partial*) by perils of the sea. The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured. See *average*, 1. — **Particular Baptists.** See *Baptist*. — **Particular cause,** a cause which of its own efficiency produces but one effect. — **Particular cognition,** a cognition of an actual fact or existence, not of a rule or non-existence.

— **Particular custom,** a custom which prevails only in a particular locality or district; a local usage. Sometimes used also of a custom which prevails only in a particular class or vocation. — **Particular equation.** See *equation*.

— **Particular estate, in law,** the estate that precedes a remainder: the earlier of two successive estates where the future or ultimate ownership is given to one, the gift to whom is not to take effect until after a precedent estate given to another has terminated: thus, where a man devises lands to his wife for her life, and after her death to his children, her estate is called the *particular estate*, in contradistinction to the general ultimate ownership of the children. — **Particular integral,** in the *integral calculus*, that value which arises in the integration of any differential equation by the giving of a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral. — **Particular jurisprudence logic,** etc. See the nouns. — **Particular lien.** See *lien*, 1. — **Particular**

method. See *universal method*, under *method*. — **Particular proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is qualified by the word *some* or its equivalent. The peculiarity of the *particular proposition* is that it asserts the existence of a certain kind of thing, while a *universal proposition* asserts the non-existence of a certain kind of thing. Thus, the proposition "Some men are courteous to all women" is *particular*, being intended to state the existence of a certain kind of men; while the proposition "There is some man who is courteous to each woman" is universal, because it only states the non-existence of a woman to whom no man is courteous. It is true, the latter proposition may be understood as also asserting the existence of men courteous to women, and in that case it implies a particular proposition along with its main import. — **Particular tenant,** the tenant of a particular estate. — **Particular utility,** of a science or art, the utility of such science or art as a means of support to its professors. — **Short particular meter.** See *meter*, 3. — **Syn. 1-3.** Separate, distinctive. — 3 and 4. *Peculiar*, etc. See *special*. — 7. *Circumstantial*, etc. See *minute*. — 9. Exact, scrupulous.

II. n. 1. A single instance or matter; a single point or circumstance; a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

Some few *particulars* I have set down, Only for this meridian, fit to be known Of your crude traveller. B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

29th. Called up with news from Sir W. Batten that Hogg hath brought in two prizes more; and so I thither, and hear the *particulars*, which are good: one of them, if prize, being worth 4000*l.*, for which God be thanked! Pepys, Diary, III. 30.

A letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every *particular*. Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

24. A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership.

For your spectators, you behold them what they are: the most choice *particulars* in court: this tells tales well; this provides coaches; this repeats jests; this presents gifts; this holds up the arras; this takes down from horse; this protests by this light; this swears by that candle; this delighteth; this adreth; yet all but three men. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

They utterly sought ye ruine of ye *particulars* [private traders]: as appeareth by this, that they would not suffer any of ye general either to buy or sell with them. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 178.

34. Private account or interest; personal interest or concern; part; portion; account.

For my *particular*, I can, and from a most clear conscience, affirm that I have ever trembled to think toward the least profaneness. B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

Some of those that still remained hear on their *particular* began privately to nish a faction. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

As to my own *particular*, I stand to this hour amaz'd that God should give so great perfection to so young a person. Evelyn, Diary, March 4, 1660.

44. Individual state or character; special peculiarity.

The *particulars* of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

Venice has several *particulars* which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

5. A minute and detailed account; a minute: as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, etc. [Obsolete, or used only in legal phrases.]

A *particular* of wages due to the Deputy, Army, and other State Officers and affairs relating to Ireland, and 1587-1588. Evelyn, To Sam. Pepys, Esq.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. Ayliffe, Parergon.

6. Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person: as, he drank a glass of his own *particular*. [Colloq.] — **Bill of particulars.** See *bill*. — **In particular,** specially; particularly; to particularize.

particular (pär-tik'ü-lär), *v. t.* [*< particular, a.*] To particularize.

particularisation, particularise. See *particularization, particularize*.

particularism (pär-tik'ü-lär-izm), *n.* [= *F. particularisme* = *Pg. particularismo* = *G. particularismus*; as *particular* + *-ism*.] 1. Attention or adherence to or exclusive interest in one's own special interests, party, or state; individual, partizan, or national exclusiveness.

Specifically — (a) In a federation, the doctrine or practice of leaving each state free to promote its peculiar interests (and to retain its own laws), as distinguished from those of the federation as a whole; especially, in recent German history, the policy of the states annexed to Prussia after the war of 1866 which wished to preserve their own laws, etc., or of the states under Prussian influence. (b) The view that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God, held by them in ancient and modern times.

The abolition of Judaic *particularism*, and the impartial freedom of the heavenly and glorified life that belongs to Jesus. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 513.

2. Attention to particulars or details.

The marked *particularism* which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years. E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 1.

3. In *theol.*, the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the particular individuals chosen by God to be its recipients, as opposed to the doctrine that his grace is freely and equally offered to all upon condition of its acceptance in and by faith.

particularist (pär-tik'ü-lär-ist), *n.* [= *F. particulariste* = *G. particularista*; as *particular* + *-ist*.] One whose opinions and conduct are characterized by particularism, in any of its senses; specifically, one who seeks to promote the interests of individual members of a political confederation as against those of the whole; in recent German history, one who desired to preserve the individuality in laws, etc., of the states annexed to Prussia in 1866, or of those states under Prussian influence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and (in a less degree) the Prince of Wales are looked upon as friends of the Hanoverian *particularists*, and are said to be not too popular in certain circles at Berlin.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 17.

The most rigid *particularist* could discern no violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 386.

particularistic (pär-tik'ü-lär-ist'ik), *a.* [*particularist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or partaking of particularism, in any of its senses; concerning or restricted to a particular race, community, body of persons, etc., as distinguished from general or universal; specifically, seeking to promote or favoring the interests of a particular member of a political confederation, as opposed to the interest of the whole; relating to the recent German particularists.

In calling nominalistic religions, like Judaism and Mazdazism, *particularistic* or national, we do not mean to say that they are exclusive in character, and that they have not tried to spread beyond the boundaries of the race and the nation to which they belonged originally.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 309.

Prussia has . . . become an object of hatred to the *particularists*, . . . or what might be called the "state's rights," element in Bavaria.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 454.

particularity (pär-tik'ü-lär-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *particularities* (-tiz). [*F. particularité* = *Sp. particularidad* = *It. particolarità*, *particolarità*, < *ML. particularita(t)-s*, < *LL. particularis*, *particular*: see *particular*.] 1. The state or character of being particular. (a) Minuteness of detail.

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discovers.

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. vi.

The last of the royal chronicles that it is necessary to notice with much *particularity* is that of John the Second.

Ticknor, Spanish Lit., I. 166.

(b) Singleness; individuality.

The doctrine concerning all variety and *particularity* of things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 161.

(c) Minute attention to detail; fussiness. (d) The essential character or quantity of a particular proposition.

2. That which is particular. (a) A detail; a minute circumstance; a particular.

With all the thousand *Particularities* which attend those whom low Fortunes and high Spirit make Malecontents.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, II. 1.

A long letter, . . . full of the *Dile* fabulas, and such *particularities* as do not usually find place in newspapers.

Swift, Letter, March 22, 1708-9.

(b) Individual or private matter, affair, concern, or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease!

Shak., 2 Hon. VI., v. 2. 44.

They have requested further time to confer with them that are to be interested in this action about y^e several *particularities* which in y^e prosecution thereof will fall out considerable.

Sir E. Sandys, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 31.

(e) Peculiarity; singularity; singular or peculiar feature or characteristic.

She admires not herself for any one *particularity*, but for all.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Several other of the old knight's *particularities* break out upon these occasions.

Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or *particularity* of behaviour by any who do not wait upon him for bread.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

Fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy*. = *Syn. 1*. Exactness, preciseness.

particularization (pär-tik'ü-lär-i-zä'shən), *n.* [= *F. particularisation* = *It. particularizzazione*, *particularizzazione*; as *particularize* + *-ation*.] The act of particularizing. Also spelled *particularisation*.

This power of *particularization* (for it is as truly a power as generalization) is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

particularize (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *particularized*, ppr. *particularizing*. [*F. particulariser* = *Sp. particularizar* = *It. particularizzare*, *particularizzare*; as *particularize* + *-ation*.] To express this aspect of inheritance, where particle proceeds from particle, we may conveniently describe it as *particulate*.

zare; as *particular* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** 1. To specify or mention with details; give the particulars of; enumerate or specify in detail; also, to render particular or detailed.

The numbers I *particularized* are about thirty-six millions.

Hurke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

You can not *particularize* a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object, since that object stands in relation to every other thing in the world.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 185.

There are also several important reviews of books, which we cannot *particularize*.

The Academy, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 426.

2. To single out for mention; make particular mention of.

When the clergyman in the Thanksgiving *particularized* those who desired now to "offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them," once more Philip Firmin said "Amen," on his knees, and with all his heart.

Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, XII.

II. intrans. To mention or give particulars or details; be particular as opposed to general; specifically, to mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters.

Now if the Spirit conclude collectively, and kept the same Tenor all the way—for we see not where he *particularizes*—then certainly he must begin collectively, else the construction can be neither grammatical nor logical.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He continued in that *particularizing* manner which distinguished him—"We are now close upon the Norwegian coast—in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude."

Poe, Prose Tales, I. 162.

But why *particularize*, defend the deed?

Say that I hated her for no one cause

Beyond my pleasure so to do—what then?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 276.

Also spelled *particularise*.

particularly (pär-tik'ü-lär-li), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; with specific or special reference or distinctness; especially.

To confer with the Emperor about Matters of great Importance, and *particularly* about War to be made in France.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 273.

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree: as, to be *particularly* unfortunate.

His virtues as well as imperfections are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them *particularly* his, and distinguishes them from those of other men.

Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

Besides this tale, there is another of his (Chaucer's) own invention, after the manner of the Provençals, called "The Flower and the Leaf," with which I was . . . *particularly* pleased.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

particularment (pär-tik'ü-lär-mənt), *n.* [*particular* + *-ment*.] A detail; a particular.

Upon this universal Ogdoad

Is founded every *particularment*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, II. 15.

particularness (pär-tik'ü-lär-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being particular; particularity; individuality.—2. Nice attention to detail; fastidiousness; fussiness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness*.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, I.

particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *v.* [*ML. particulus*, pp. of *particular*: see *particulate*, *v.*] 1. Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable doctor.

Camden, Remains, Inhabitants of Britania.

II. trans. To particularize; mention. *Fenton*.

They pretended out of their commiserations to referre him to the Council in England to receive a check, rather then by *particularizing* his desires make him so odious to the world as to touch his life.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 152.

particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *a.* [*ML. particulus*, pp. of *particular*: see *particulate*, *v.*] 1. Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles.

On heating the solution gradually a little opalescence appeared, but it did not become *particulate* even at the boiling point.

Green, Proc. Roy. Soc., XL. 32.

The virus [of the cholera-germ] is *particulate*, and, as indicated by its self-multiplication within the affected person, is a living organism.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 8:9.

Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vacuola and in varicella the active principle is a *particulate* non-diffusible substance.

Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 46.

2. Of or pertaining to particles; produced by particles, as minute germs.

A characteristic of contagium, due to its *particulate* nature, is that dilution lessens the chance of infection, but has little effect upon the case if the disease be taken.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 327.

To express this aspect of inheritance, where particle proceeds from particle, we may conveniently describe it as *particulate*.

F. Galton, Science, VI. 273.

partiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *party*!

partile (pär'til), *a.* [*LL. partilis*, divisible, single, < *L. pars* (*part*), part: see *part*.] Exact to a degree: said of a celestial aspect: opposed to *platic*.—**Partile conjunction**. See *conjunction*.

partim (pär'tim), *adv.* [*L.*] In *zoöl.*, partly; in part: noting names of species, genera, and other groups which are inexactly synonymous. Abbreviated *p.* and *pt.*

partimen (pär'ti-men), *n.* [*Pr.*, < *ML. partimentum*, division, partition, < *L. partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] A form of poetic debate or contest among the medieval minstrels of Provence in France. See the quotation.

The *partimen* . . . is also a poetic debate, but it differs from the *tenson* in so far that the range of debate is limited. In the first stanza one of the partners proposes two alternatives; the other partner chooses one of them and defends it, and the opposite side remains to be defended by the original propounder. Often in a final couplet a judge or arbiter is appointed to decide between the parties.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 875.

partimento (pär-ti-men'to), *n.* [*It.*, < *ML. partimentum*, division, partition: see *partimen*.] In *music*, a figured bass used for exercises in counterpoint, or in playing accompaniments at sight.

parting (pär'ting), *n.* [*ME. parting*, *partynge*; verbal *n.* of *part*, *v.*] 1. The act of separating or dividing; separation. (a) Departure; leave-taking; separation from friends.

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press

The life from out young hearts.

Byron, Child Harold, III. 24.

(b) A going hence; death: sometimes *hence-parting*.

Perren with a pater-noster the paleys of heuene,
And passen purgatorie penaunces at her *hennes-partynge*.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 462.

Would I were she!

For such a way to die, and such a blessing,

Can never crown my *parting*.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 1.

(c) In *paper-making*, the operation of separating the damp sheets. (d) In *metal*, the separation of gold and silver from each other by means of an acid. Both nitric and sulphuric acids are used for this purpose, the latter more generally; but *parting* by nitric acid is a process which has been in use for many centuries. (e) In *mineral*, a separation of a mineral into layers due not to cleavage, but to some other cause, as the presence of thin lamellæ, formed by twinning, as, for example, in pyroxene, titanite, etc. (f) In *comb-making*, a method by which, in order to save material, two combs are cut from a single piece of shell but little wider than a single comb. The cutter used has a vertical motion upon the blank, which has an intermittent feed beneath it, and receives a succession of cuts, the teeth of one comb being cut from the interdental spaces of the other. *E. H. Knight*.

2. A point or place of separation or division.

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination. *Ezek.* xxi. 21.

(a) In *geol.*, a thin seam of clay or shale separating the thicker beds of rock. (b) In *foundry*: (1) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. (2) *Parting-sand*.

3. The division of the hair on the head in dressing it.

His hair was cut short on the top, and lay on the head without *parting*.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 455.

4. That which parts or divides.—5t. Share; fellowship; participation.

For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?

Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

parting-cup (pär'ting-kup), *n.* 1. A drinking-cup having two handles on opposite sides, as distinguished from *long-cup*, which usually has more.—2. A kind of cup, made with new ale and sherry, sweetened, to which soda-water is added immediately before drinking.

parting-fellow (pär'ting-fel'ō), *n.* [*ME. parting-felare*; < *parting* + *fellow*.] A partner.

These seorners been *parting-felares* with the devil.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

parting-glass (pär'ting-glass), *n.* A glass flask used in assaying for dissolving silver from its mixture with gold.

parting-line (pär'ting-lin), *n.* In *foundry*, a line upon a pattern as it lies embedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which the draw is downward. In most cases this line is undulatory; the surface



Parting cup.—Old English pottery

of the sand-parting extends, however, on all sides from it to the edges of the flask-part. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-rail (pär'ting-räl), *n.* In *corp.*, a rail intermediate between the top and the bottom rail of a door or partition; a lock-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-sand (pär'ting-sand), *n.* In *molding*, dry non-adhesive sand or brick-dust sprinkled upon the meeting faces of the two members of a mold to insure their ready separation.

parting-shard (pär'ting-shärd), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin piece of baked clay used in the pottery-kiln to prevent different pieces of the unbaked ware from sticking together.

parting-strip (pär'ting-strip), *n.* A narrow strip used to keep two parts separated, as the long strip between the upper and the lower sash in a window-frame, or that between a window-sash and a window-blind in a carriage or railway-car.

parting-tool (pär'ting-töl), *n.* A tool used in many different kinds of work for dividing parts, trimming, marking outlines, etc. (a) A turning-tool with narrow cutting edge for dividing a piece in the lathe, or for separating a turned piece from the stub-end or unworked part of the block out of which it has been formed. (b) An angular gong for inclining outlines, carving stems, etc. (c) A joiner's bent-edged chisel, with its cutting edge variously shaped. (d) A marble-workers' rasp, flat, with curved ends, used for smoothing recesses difficult to reach.—**Inside parting-tool**, a tool used to undercut or hollow out from a solid piece rings and other openings of curved outline.

partisan, *n.* and *a.* See *partizan*¹, *partizan*². **partita** (pär-tä'tä), *n.* [It., a part; see *part*, *n.*] In *music*, a suite, or a set of variations.

partite (pär'tit), *a.* [= *F. partite*, *partit* = *Sp. Pg. partido* = *It. partito*, < *L. partitus*, divided, pp. of *partiri*, divide; see *part*, *v.*] 1. Parted or divided into parts; usually in composition with qualifying or specifying prefix, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadrupartite*. See the compounds.—2. In *bot.*, same as *parted*.—3. In *entom.*, divided by a slit from the apex to the base, as the wings of certain small moths.

partition (pär'tish'on), *n.* [*F. partition* = *Sp. partición*, *partija* = *Pg. partiçáo* = *It. partizione*, *partigione*, < *L. partitio(n)*, a division, < *partiri*, pp. *partitus*, divide; see *part*, *v.* Cf. *parce-ner*.] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing; as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.

O learned (Nature-taught) Arithmetician!
Clock-less, so just to measure Time's *partition*.
Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

The *partition* of Naples, the most scandalous transaction of the period, he shared equally with Louis.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 24.

2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction.

Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 210.

3. Separate part; apartment; compartment.
An edifice too large for him [man] to fill,
Lodged in a small *partition*.
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 105.

4. That by which different parts are separated.
Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, l. 164.

(a) In *arch.*, a dividing wall; a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building.
Condemning therest of Gods inheritance to an injurious and alienat condition of Latty, they separated from them by local *partitions* in Churches.
Milton, *Church-Government*, ii. 3.

(b) In *bot.*, the division of a parted leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment. (c) In *zool.*, specifically, a party-wall, septum, or dissepiment.

5. In *law*, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding. At common law it is a division of lands and tenements between coparceners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, by agreement, so as to terminate their cotenancy and vest in each a sole estate in a portion of the land, or an allotment, as it was called, and this was not deemed a conveyance, but a mere severance of interests. *Partition* has also long been made by courts of equity, for they have power to award compensation for inequality, or to decree a sale and division of proceeds when an actual allotment is impracticable or disadvantageous. The same power has of late been sometimes extended to personal property, but not usually under the name of *partition*, nor is the name used for the ordinary distribution or division of an estate by executors, etc.

6. In *music*. Same as *score*.—7. In *logic* and *rhetoric*, the separation of an integrate whole into its integrant parts; the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

Division divideth universal things into their particulars, and *partition* divideth particulars into their parts, and

most commonly followeth division, . . . as, for example, when division hath divided a sensible body into a man and beast, then followeth *partition* and divideth man into soul and body, and the body into his integral parts, as head, breast, belly, legges, and such like.

Blunderbille, *Arte of Logicke*, ii. 3.

8. In *math.*, a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the *partitions* of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 2 + 2, and 1 + 3.—**Ideal, metaphysical, etc., partition**. See the adjectives.—**Owely of partition**. See *owely*.—**Partition line**, in *her.*, one of the lines by which a shield is divided, especially a line dividing an ordinary from the field or another ordinary. See *line*².—**Partition of numbers**, the separation of particular whole numbers into sums of whole numbers; also, the name of the mathematical theory of problems relating to the numbers of ways in which numbers can be separated into whole numbers under given conditions.—**Partition wall**, a dividing wall; a partition.

A great *partition wall* to keep others out.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Physical partition. See *physical*.

partition (pär'tish'on), *v. t.* [*< partition*, *n.*] 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

I understand both these sides . . . to be uniform with-out, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*, *Building*.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

Thus the Roman world was *partitioned* among six masters.
Mahan, *Church Hist.*, iii. 9.

partitional (pär'tish'on-äl), *a.* [*< partition* + *-äl*.] Formed by partitions.

The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells.
Grainger, *Sugar Cane*, iv., note.

partitioned (pär'tish'on-d), *a.* [*< partition* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, provided with a partition or wall; separated by partitions.

partitionment (pär'tish'on-ment), *n.* [*< partition* + *-ment*.] The act of dividing; partition.

As he is to record the story of a definite *partitionment* from Virginia of land that once belonged to it, he begins with a sparkling sketch of the history of Virginia up to that time.
Tyler, *Amer. Lit.*, ii. 272.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. partitif* = *Sp. Pg. It. partitivo*, < *L.* as if **partitivus*, < *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide; see *partite*, *part*, *v.*] 1. *a.* In *gram.*, denoting a part; defining a part by expression of the whole to which it belongs; indicating a part as related to a whole; as, the head of a man; a half of it; or, in French, *du pain*, 'some bread,' or 'of the bread.'

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing partition; a distributive.

partitively (pär'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

partizan¹, **partisan**¹ (pär'ti-zan), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. partisan*, *OF. partisan* = *It. partigiano*, formerly *partegiano*, *parteggiano*, < *ML.* as if **partitannus*, usually, after *Rom.*, *partisanus*, *partizanus*, a member of a party or faction, a partner, a farmer of taxes, < *partia* (> *F. partie*, etc.), a part, party; see *party*¹.] I. *n.* 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is passionately or very earnestly devoted to a party or interest; specifically, one whose judgment or perception is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party.

All the citizens were such decided *partisans*, either of the gonfalonier or of the Salviati, that they would not inter-marry, or even give a vote for any man . . . who was not of their side.
J. Adams, *Works*, v. 118.

The appeal, therefore, is to the people; not to party, nor to *partisans*.
D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

No one can be a right good *partisan* who is not a thorough-going hater.
Irving, *Kutcherbocker*, p. 243.

2. *Milit.*, a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise; also, the leader of such a party.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a party or faction; strongly biased in favor of a party or interest.

A *partisan* warfare . . . had long existed between Granada and its most formidable antagonist, the kingdoms of Castile and Leon.
Irring, *Granada*, p. 7.

The bestowal of places as the reward for *partisan* service, or at the dictation of influential politicians, had impaired the efficiency and energy of the public servants.
The Century, xxxi. 150.

2. *Milit.*, engaged on a special enterprise; as, a *partizan* corps.—**Partizan ranger** (*milit.*), a member of a *partizan* corps.

partizan², **partisan**² (pär'ti-zän), *n.* [= *MD. pertuisan*, < *OF. pertuisane* = *It. partigiana* =

Sp. partesana, a *partizan* or leading-staff, < *per-tuiser* (= *It. pertugiare*), make full of holes, bore, < *pertuis* = *It. pertugio*, *pertugia*, a hole, < *ML. pertusus*, a hole, < *L. pertundere*, pp. *per-tusus*, bore through; see *pertuse*.] 1. A long-handled cutting weapon used in England and Scotland from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century: a name including also the halberd, fauchard, roneone, etc.

The hills were wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
As moors are with rank rushes.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, l. 2.

The labourers do goe into the fields with swords and *partizans*, as if in an enemies country.

Sandys, *Travalles*, p. 6.

2. A man, as a soldier or a guardian of the peace, armed with a *partizan*.

They . . . were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of *partizans*, came in thirde man and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.

Scott, *Abbot*, xviii.

Morning-star partizan. Same as *morning-star halberd* (which see, under *morning-star*).

partizanship (pär'ti-zän-ship), *n.* [*< partizan*¹ + *-ship*.] Earnest or passionate adherence to a party or faction; feelings or actions characteristic of a *partizan*.

partless (pär'tles), *a.* [*< ME. partles*; < *part* + *-less*.] 1. Without a part; not sharing.

Who is he that holde deme that he that is ryht myhty of good weere *partles* of the meede?

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 3.

2. Without good parts.
For man of woorth (say they) with parties indow'd
The tymes doe not respect, nor will relive,
But wholly vnto *partlesse* Spirits glive.

Davies, *Microcosmos*, p. 72. (*Davies*.)

partlet (pär'tlet), *n.* [Early mod. *E.*, < *ME. partlette*; appar. a particular application of *Pertelote*, *Pertelotte*, a woman's name, also applied to a hen, < *OF. Pertelote*, a woman's name.] 1. A garment for the neck and shoulders, especially for women. It was at one time of the nature of a neckerchief of linen or similar fabric, but a partlet of crimson velvet occurs in an inventory of Henry VIII's time. The ruffled or plaited edge of some forms of partlet seems to have given rise to the popular term for a hen.

viii. *partlettes* of Sypers, liij of them garnysht with golde and the rest with Spanysh worke.
Inventory of Dame Agnes Hungerford, *Archæologia*, [LXXXVIII. 370.]

Unfledge 'em of their tress,
Their wires, their *partlets*, pins, and perriwigs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, l. 1.

Somewhat later, the sleeves of dresses had puffs at the shoulders, and, when the dresses were made open above the girdle, a *partlet*, or kind of habit-shirt, was worn beneath them and carried up to the throat.

Encyc. Brit., vi. 472.

2. A hen.
The faireste hewed on hire throte
Was cleped fayre damoyeyle *Pertelote*.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 50.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tired, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, ii. 3. 75.
I forgot to take your orders about your poultry; the *partlets* have not laid since I went.

Walpole, *Letters*, ii. 23.

partly¹ (pär'tli), *adv.* [*< part* + *-ly*².] In part; in some part, measure, or degree; not wholly; very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole.

I do now *partly* aim at the cause of your repulse.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1.
They betook them *partly* to thir Weapons, *partly* to Im-plore divine aid.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

partly², *adv.* An obsolete form of *partly*¹.
part-music (pär't'mü'zik), *n.* Music intended for performance by two or more independent performers; concerted or harmonized music; almost exclusively applied to vocal music. See *part-singing* and *part-song*.

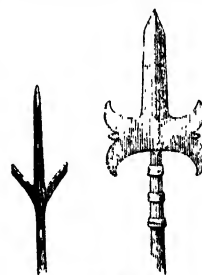
partner (pär'tnér), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *partener*; < *ME. partener*, *partiner*, *partenere*, *partenere*, *partynere*, a variant (appar. due to association with the primitive word *part*, and to the confusion of *e* and *i*, which were written alike in many manuscripts) of *parcener*; see *parcener*.] 1. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer or partaker; as, to be a *partner* in one's joys and sorrows.

The flesche es *partynere* of the payne, that eftirwarde the saule be comforted in hir sensualite.
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.
Syth I have here been *partynere*
With you of Joy and Blisse.

The Nut-Brown Maid.

2. One who is associated with another or others; an associate.

Hen. I'll join with you in any thing.
Yeo. In vain:
I'll take mine own ways, and will have no *partners*.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.



Forms of Partizans.

(a) One who is associated with another in some game or amusement: (1) One who plays on the same side, as, specifically, in whist. (2) One who dances with another, especially one of the opposite sex.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet partner,
I must not yet forsake you.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 4. 103.

My former fears of dancing before such a company, and with such a partner, returned more forcibly than ever.

Miss Burney, Evelina, xi.

(b) One who is associated in marriage with another of the opposite sex; a husband or wife. (c) One who is associated with another or others as a principal or the contributor of capital in a business or joint adventure, and usually shares its risks and profits. See *partnership*.

3. *pl. Naut.*, pieces of timber let in between two deck-beams, to form a framing for the support of anything which passes through a vessel's deck, as masts, capstan, or pumps.

The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle-chocks, the whole forming a hole the diameter of which exceeds that of the section of the mast by twice the thickness of the mast wedges, these latter varying about from 3 inches to 6 inches, according to the size of the ship. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 211.

Dormant partner, a special or silent partner.—**Ostensible partner**. See *ostensible*.—**Silent partner**, **sleeping partner**, a partner interested in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part; a dormant partner.—**Special partner**, a partner who contributes capital only, in a limited or special partnership, and whose liability is limited by statute to the amount of capital. If the statute governing partnerships is violated, the special partner becomes liable as a general partner. See *partnership*.—**Syn.** 1. Participant, participant.—1 and 2. Friend, Companion, etc. See *associate*.

partner (pär'tnër), *v. t.* [*< partner, n.*] To join; associate as a partner.

To be partner'd
With tomboys hired with that self exhibition
Which your own coffers yield!

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 6. 121.

partnership (pär'tnër-ship), *n.* [*< partner + ship.*] 1. The state or condition of being a partner; joint interest; participation with another.

Love, well thou know'st, no Partnership allows.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

But an union of this kind is one of those fatal partnerships between the stronger and the weaker which can lead only to bondage. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 77.

Specifically—2. In law, the relation subsisting between persons who combine their services, property, and credit for the purpose of conducting business for their joint benefit. It involves usually a reciprocal agency and a community of profits and of losses, and often a community of interest in the capital. Since one in such a relation may make himself liable as a partner to pay debts, and yet fail to secure the right to share assets, the test of what constitutes a partner varies according as merely the relation of the parties to one another is considered, or their relation to third persons dealing with the firm. For the purpose of liability to third persons, a right to share in the profits as profits, as distinguished from receiving a compensation in proportion to profits, has been deemed the general test; but it is subject to exceptions and qualifications, and in England and some other jurisdictions the test is whether the relation was such that the one sought to be held liable had constituted the other his agent to contract such obligation.

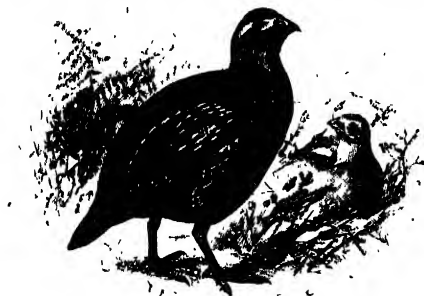
3. The contract creating the relation of partners.—4. A rule in arithmetic. See *fellowship*.—4. **General partnership**, a partnership in which the relation is not qualified as limited or special, and in which, therefore, all the members are jointly liable for all the debts.—**Limited partnership**, or **special partnership**, a partnership in which the special partner contributes to the common stock a specific sum in cash, and is liable for the debts of the partnership only to the amount of his investment. This immunity is secured by compliance with the statutes creating it, which usually provide that the special partner shall take no part in the conduct of the business.—**Mining partnership**, a partnership which exists when two or more persons, who own or acquire a mining-claim for the purpose of working it and extracting the mineral therefrom, actually engage in working the same: the chief peculiarity of the relation in this case is in the implied powers of the partners, and the fact that the transfer of the share of a partner to a stranger brings in the latter without dissolving the partnership.—**Universal partnership**, a form of association existing in Louisiana, in which all the partners agree to put in common all the wealth they have and may acquire. Exception, however, is now made of wealth acquired by gift, succession, or legacy after the partnership has been constituted.

part-owner (pär't'ö'nër), *n.* In law, a joint owner or tenant in common, who has an independent, although an undivided, interest in property with another or others.

particht, *n.* An old spelling of *partridge*.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* [Also dial. *partridge*, *partrick*; early mod. E. *partrich*, < ME. *partriche*, *pertryche*, *partrege*, *partri*, < OF. *perdris*, *perdriz*, *pertriz*, *F. perdriz* = Sp. Pg. *perdiz* = It. *pernice*, *perdicce*, < L. *perdix*, < Gr. *πέρδιξ*, a partridge.] 1. A gallinaceous or rascorial bird of the family *Tetraonidae* and of one or

another of the subfamilies *Perdiciinae*, *Caccabinae*, and *Ortyginae*, of small size as compared with grouse (*Tetraoninae*), with four toes, scaly shanks seldom spurred, fairly well-developed tail, and naked nostrils. (a) The birds more particularly designated partridges are the European species of the genera *Perdix* and *Caccabis*. The best-known of these is the common gray partridge, *Perdix cinerea*, the only bird of



Common Gray Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*).

the kind that is common in Great Britain, and hence the one specifically called a *partridge* in English. It extends through Europe, and in Asia is replaced by closely related forms, as *P. barbara* and *P. hodgsoni*. Other Asiatic birds which have *partridge* as at least the book-name are species of *Oreoperdix*, *Ammoperdix*, *Arborophila*, *Bambusicola*, etc. Those of the last-named genus are known as *bamboo-partridges*. (b) In Europe other birds properly called partridges are species of *Caccabis*. The red-legged, French, or Guernsey partridge is *Caccabis rufa*; the Greek partridge is *C. græca*; the rock-partridges are *C. anatolia* and *C. petrona*. Related to these in Asia and Africa are other species of *Caccabis*. Snow-partridges belong to the genus *Lerua* or *Tetraoperdix*, as *L. or T. nivicola*, and to *Tetraoquallus*. Of the latter genus are the chourtka (*T. caspius*), the Himalayan partridge (*T. himalayensis*), and other species. The hill-partridges are a dozen or more species of *Arborophila*, found in India and countries further east, and several of *Galloperdix*. (See cut under *Galloperdix*.) The very numerous species of francollins are often brought under *Perdiciinae*, and some of them are called *black partridges*. They are mostly African. (See cut under *francollin*.) (c) All the partridge-like birds of America are entirely different from any of the foregoing, and constitute a separate subfamily called *Colinus*, *Ortyginae*, or *Odontophorinae*; these are in different parts of the United States (as explained under *phasianus*) known as *partridges* or *quails* (quail being properly the name of the Old World birds of the genus *Colinus*). The common partridge or quail of the United States is the Virginian bobwhite, *Colinus or Ortyx virginianus*, and it is the only one that is extensively dispersed in the country. But in the southwestern States and Territories are found numerous other partridges or quails, of the genera *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*; while ranging through Mexico and Central America and well into South America are yet others, belonging to the genera *Euphydryas*, *Dendr. cyr.*, and *Odontophorus*. See cuts under *Caccabis*, *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *helmet-quail*, *Lerua*, *Odontophorinae*, *Oreortyx*, and *quail*. See also *grouse*.

And brunatons, and also grett plente of *Partrege* and veri good wyne. Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 68.

2. By a misapplication of the name (by English sportsmen and others in South America), species of the family *Tinamidae*, as *Nothura maculosa*, the common partridge of the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the great or large partridge.—3. In Australia, by misapplication, species of the family *Turnicidae*.—4. In New England, by misapplication, the ruffed grouse.—5†. In *artillery*, a large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works. Froissart. Compare *perdreau*.—**Partridge cochon**. See *cochin*.

partridge-berry (pär'trij-ber'î), *n.* 1. A trailing plant, *Mitchella repens*. It is a smooth herb, with round-ovate evergreen leaves, the paired flowers white, tinged with purple, bearded within, and fragrant. It is common throughout the woods of eastern North America, reaching to Mexico. Its little twin flowers of early sum-



Flowering Plant of Partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*). a, a leaf, showing the nervation. b, a flower with long stamens; c, a flower with long style; d, the fruit.

mer, though pretty, are less noticed than its scarlet fruit, which from autumn to spring forms a very pleasing combination with the deep-green leaves. The berry is edible, but insipid. The plant has medical uses like *plisissewa*. It is aromatic and astringent, and yields an oil which contains 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and is largely used in rheumatism. Also *checkerberry*, *deerberry*, and *kine-vine*.

2. The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

partridge-hawk (pär'trij-hák), *n.* The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

partridge-pea (pär'trij-pé), *n.* See *pea* 1.

partridge-wood (pär'trij-wüd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood obtained from the West Indies and South America. It is of a reddish color, beautifully marked with darker-colored parallel lines and streaks. It is sufficiently tough to be used for umbrellasticks, etc. It appears to be the product of *Andira inermis*, and perhaps of several other leguminous trees.

part-singing (pär't'sing'ing), *n.* In music, the act, theory, or result of singing in harmony—that is, with two or more independent parts or voices; choral singing; opposed to *solo-singing*. Technically the term is usually restricted to unaccompanied singing, and frequently to singing by male voices only.

part-song (pär't'song), *n.* In music, a vocal composition for two or more independent voices or parts; loosely, a glee or madrigal, and sometimes a round or catch. Part-songs are usually meant to be sung without accompaniment.

The *part-song* being essentially a melody with choral harmony, the upper part is in one sense the most important. Grove's Dict. Music, II. 659.

parture (pär'tür), *n.* [*< part + -ure*; as if by aphoresis from *departure*, *q. v.*] Departure.

Thou wert he at *parture* whome I loathde to bid farewell. Turberville, To Spenser (Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 385).

parturitate (pär-tü'ri-ät), *v. i.* [Irreg. for **parturire*, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, be in labor: see *parturient*.] To bring forth young.

parturiency (pär-tü'ri-en-si), *n.* [*< parturire* (t) + -cy.] The state of being parturient; parturition.

parturient (pär-tü'ri-ent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *parturiente* = It. *partoriente*, *parturiente*, < L. *parturien*(t)-s, ppr. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor, desiderative of *parere*, produce: see *parant*.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young: sometimes, as in the quotation, extended to a more general use.

The plant that is ingrafted must also be *parturient* and fruitful. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

parturifacient (pär-tü'ri-fä'shent), *n.* [*< L. parturire*, desire to bring forth (see *parturient*), + *facien*(t)-s, ppr. of *facere*, cause.] A medicine, as ergot, which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition; an oxytocic.

parturiometer (pär-tü'ri-om'e-tër), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *parturiti*(o)-, parturition, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the expulsive force of the uterus in parturition.

parturionist (pär-tü'ri-us), *a.* [As *parturi*(ent) + -ous.] Same as *parturient*. Drayton, Moses.

parturition (pär-tü'ri-sh'ön), *n.* [*< P. parturiti* = Pg. *parturido*, < L. *parturiti*(o)-, travail, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor: see *parturient*.] 1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

Mrs. Sydney is all rural bustle, impatient for the *parturition* of hens and pigs. Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

2†. That which is brought forth; burden; birth. **parturitive** (pär-tü'ri-tiv), *a.* [As *parturiti*(ion) + -ive.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

Parturitive science. Induer, My Novel, xii. 11.

part-writing (pär't'ri'ing), *n.* In music: (a) That branch of polyphonic composition which concerns the correct combination with one another of the several voice-parts; counterpoint (in the modern sense). (b) The sum of the relations of the voice-parts of a particular piece to each other; the melodies of the several voice-parts taken collectively.

party 1 (pä'r'tî), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. party, partye, parti, partie* = OFries. *partie* = D. *partij* = M.G. *partie*, *partage* = MHG. *partie*, *partie*, G. *partei* = Sw. Dan. *parti*, < OF. *partie*, *partye*, F. *partie*, f. (also *parti*, m.), = Pr. *partida*, *partia* = Sp. Pg. *partida*, f. (*partido*, m.), = It. *partita*, f., < ML. *partita*, f., a part, party, < L. *partita*, fem. of *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *r.*] I. *n.*: pl. *parties* (-tiz). 1†. A part; a portion; a division.

The fourth *party* of this day is gone.

Chaucer, Prologue to Man of Law's Tale, l. 17. Thow shalt go in to that *parties* where they be that have the holy vessel. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 23.

Robyn toke the forty pounde And departed it in two *partye*. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 110).

2†. Part; side.

Ther is a kyng not ferre from thise *parties*, In all contres ther as men riden and goon, Vnder hevyn so grete ther levith non. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

Thel hem renged by hundres and by thousandes, and closed hym in on alle *parties*, and smote vpon hym with theire spores at onos, and ouer-threwe hym and his horsac.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 195.

For my *party*, al that I shal eschlewe
Whils that the soule abidithe in his place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

3. A company or number of persons ranged on one side, or united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; those who favor or are united to promote certain views or opinions: as, the Liberal *party*; the Democratic *party*; the *party* of moral ideas.

Thider preed bothe *parties* to the rescowe, and ther was grete losse on bothe *parties*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 150.

You will angry be with none
That are of my *party*.

Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 319).

There were cliques and *parties* at Henry's court during the whole of his reign; there was a strong *party* against Wolsey, there was a Protestant and a Catholic *party*, and a Norfolk and a Suffolk *party*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 245.

Hence—4. Side; cause.

Maintain the *party* of the truth.

Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 4. 32.

Egle came in to make their *party* good.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclouges*, vi. 32.

I will throw her into his way as often as possible, and leave him to make his *party* good as fast as he can.

Cushman, Jealous Wife, II.

5. A company or band of persons collected or gathered together for some particular purpose; especially, a select company invited to be present and participate in some form of amusement or entertainment: as, a pleasure-*party*; a dinner-*party*; a theater-*party*.

If my brother Charles had been of the *party*, madam, perhaps you would not have been so much alarmed.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

He enjoyed a *party* of pleasure in a good boat on the water, to one of the alts or islets in the Thames.

Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, xix.

One day there was a donation *party* at our house. The ladies of the town brought their wheels and spun quantities of flax, which they gave to my mother; and the young men made an ox-sled that they presented to pa.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.

6. A detached part of a larger body or company; specifically (*milit.*), a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage.—7. In law: (a) One of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit: sometimes used collectively to include all the persons named on one side.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Ex. xxii. 9.

(b) One expressly concerned or interested in an affair: as, a *party* to a contract or an agreement; the *party* of the first part.

Since he made himself a *party*, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judicial place. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

8. One who is privy to a transaction or affair, or connected with it in any way; one who is more or less of an accomplice or accessory.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a *party*.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 61.

Louisa. You have formed this plan for my escape—but have you secured my maid in our interest?

Duenna. She is a *party* in the whole.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

9. A person; a particular person, as distinct from and opposed to any other; a person under special consideration; a person in general; an individual: as, an old *party* of my acquaintance. [Now only vulgar.]

Not only it is we that have pierced the *Partie* thus found slain, but this *Party* whom we have thus pierced is . . . even the Only begotten Son of the most High God.

By. Andrews, Sermons (ed. 1628), p. 341.

We vne also to say so, when speaking of any body in secrete, and the *partie* comes in.

Florio (under *zucoli*, *zoccoli*).

1 *Wom*. My master's yonder.

Lady P. Where?

2 *Wom*. With a young gentleman.

Lady P. That same's the *party*.

B. Jonson, Volpone, IV. 1.

He's a genteel-looking *party*. I wonder if he belongs to Sotor, King, & Co., of New York?

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 5.

10+. Compact; treaty.

All those countreys more feared him then Powhatan, and hee had such *parties* with all his bordering neighbours.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 232.

American, Anti-Federal, Antimasonic, Antirent party. See the qualifying words.—A *party*, a little; somewhat.

Er wynter come and wexe a *partie* stronge.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

Constitutional Union, Democratic, Federal party. See the qualifying words.—Equal Rights *party*. See

Locofoco, 3.—**Examination of party.** See *examination*.—**Firing party** (*milit.*). See *firing-party*.—**Flying party** (*milit.*), a detachment of men employed to hover about and harass an enemy.—**Foraging party.** See *forage*.—**Free Democratic party.** See *free*.—**Greenback or Independent party.** See *greenback*.—**In party**, in part. "Sir," quod Kay, "and ther-fore am I come to yow, ffor I supposed in *partie* what ye ment."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 252.

Labor-Reform party. See *greenback*.—**Liberal, Liberty, Monarchical, National party.** See the qualifying words.—**Native American party.** See *American*.—**New Court party.** See *court*.—**Nominal party.** See *nominal*.—**Old Court party.** See *court*.—**Party in interest.** See *interest*.—**People's party**, a name assumed by various political parties in the United States, most frequently workmen's parties; specifically, the Populists (see *Populist*).—**Prohibition, Republican, Tory, Whig party.** See the qualifying words.—**Syn. 3. Combination, Faction**, etc. (see *cabal*), league, set, clique, alliance, coalition.

II. a. 1+. Partial; manifesting partiality.

I wol be trewe juge and nought *partie*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1799.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction or party; partisan: as, *party* lines; *party* issues.

O scorne of the *party* cry

That wanders from the public good.

Tennyson, Freedom.

party (*pär'ti*), *a.* [*< ME. party*, *< OF. (and F.) parti* = *Sp. Pg. partido* = *It. partito*, divided, *< L. partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* (*< party*)]. 1+. Divided; in part.

She gadereth floures, *party* whyte and reede.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 195.

Specifically—2. In *her*, divided into parts, usually equal: said of the field, especially when the division is in the direction of one of the ordinaries. Thus, *party per fesse* is divided by a horizontal line passing through the fesse-point; *party per bend* is divided by a line in the direction of the bend and into equal parts; etc. In actual blazoning, however, the word *party* is usually omitted, and instead of writing *party per pale* or *and azure* is written *per pale*, etc. Also *parted*.



Party per pale argent and azure.

party-coated (*pär'ti-kō'ted*), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-coated*; *< party*² + *coat* + *-ed*]. Having a party-colored or motley coat.

party-color (*pär'ti-kul'gr*), *n.* [Also, less prop., *parti-color*; *< party*² + *color*]. Variegated colors.

party-colored (*pär'ti-kul'ord*), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-colored*; *< party*² + *color* + *-ed*]. Colored differently in different parts; of divers colors; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colors.

The fulsome ewes . . . did . . .
Fall *parti-colour'd* lamba. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 89.

To see him run after a bubble which himself hath made, and the sun hath *particoloured*, and to despise a treasure.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

My mind was at that time

A *party-colored* show of grave and gay.

Solid and light, short-sighted and profound.

Wordsworth, Prelude, IV.

party-gold (*pär'ti-göld*), *a.* [*< party*² + *gold*]. Composed in part of gold, or partly gilt: said usually of a vessel otherwise made of silver.

partyism (*pär'ti-izm*), *n.* [*< party*¹ + *-ism*]. Division into parties; also, devotion to party. [Recent.]

"Broad" is an epithet not descriptive of a partisan, but rather of one who abhors all *partyism*.

American Literary Churchman, Dec. 16, 1883.

party-jury (*pär'ti-jö'ri*), *n.* [*< party*² + *jury*]. A jury consisting half of natives and half of foreigners; a half-tongue jury.

party-list (*pär'ti-list*), *n.* A list of the candidates for public positions proposed by a party to be voted for. Such a list may be printed or otherwise inscribed on a ballot, or it may be merely published or posted up for the information of the public, etc. [Eng.]

This voting, however, carried on by *party-lists* on differently coloured cards, is practically open.

Encyc. Brit., III. 291.

party-man (*pär'ti-man*), *n.* One of a party; one who is thoroughly or earnestly attached to the principles of his party; a partizan.

party-spirited (*pär'ti-spir'i-ted*), *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partizans.

party-verdict (*pär'ti-vér'dikt*), *n.* A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,

Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 234.

party-wall (*pär'ti-wäl*), *n.* [*< party*¹, division, + *wall*]. A wall upon the line between the premises of adjoining owners, which each has the right to use as a support for his structure, and usually also to some extent for chimneys, water-pipes, etc. It may belong to one owner or party

to each, but what characterises it as a *party-wall* is the easement which both owners have in what belongs out and out to neither.

Parula (*par'ü-lä*), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *Parus*, *q. v.*] A genus of diminutive American creeping warblers of highly variegated coloration, belonging to the family *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*; the blue yellow-backed warblers. *P. americana* is a beautiful little bird of eastern North America, migratory and insectivorous, inhabiting woodland, above blue with golden-brown interscapulars, below yellow and white with a golden-brown spot on the breast, the lores dusky, the eyelids touched with white, the wings crossed with two white bars, the tail-feathers extensively blotched with white; the length is 4½ inches, the extent of wings 7½. A related species of Texas and southward is *P. nigricolor*, and there are others, as *P. pitayumi*. Also called *Compothlypis*.

parulis (*pa-rö'lis*), *n.* [= *F. parulis* = *Sp. parulis* = *Pg. parula*, *parulida*, *< NL. parulis*, *< Gr. παρῳλῖς*, a gum-boil, *< παρῳ*, near, + *ὄλῳ*, ὄλῳν, gum]. A gum-boil.

parumbilical (*par-um-bil'i-käl*), *a.* [*< Gr. παρῳ*, beside, + *L. umbilicus*, the navel see *umbilical*]. In the neighborhood of the umbilicus.—**Parumbilical veins**, branches from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver, anastomosing with the epigastric veins.

parura (*pa-rö'rä*), *n.*; pl. *paruræ* (*-rö*). [ML.: see *parure*]. An apparel attached to the dalmatic: it is broader than is usual on the alb.

parure (*pa-rör*; *F. pron. pa-rür'*), *n.* [*< ME. parure*, *parour*, *< OF. (and F.) parure*, *< ML. paratura*, attire, dress, finery, ornament, *< L. parare*, prepare: see *pare*]. Cf. *parade*.] 1. A set of corresponding articles of decorative character; also, the total amount of decoration produced in any one case by similar means, as a set of embroideries or lace trimmings for a dress; hence, a set of ornaments intended to be worn together, or matching with one another: as, a *parure* of jewels.—2+. Ornament; adornment.

I bequeetho to the said churche ane hole sute of vestmytes of russet velvet. One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and *parures*.

Test. Vetust., p. 267. (*Halliwell*.)

paruria (*pa-rö'ri-ä*), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρῳ*, beside, + *ὄρῳ*, urino]. Disordered micturition.

Parus (*pä'rus*), *n.* [NL., *< L. parus*, a titmouse.] The typical genus of *Paridae* and *Parinae*. The name was formerly applied with little discrimination to all the birds of this family and some others, but is now



Greater Titmouse (*Parus major*).

restricted to titmice congeneric with the marsh-tit of Europe, *P. palustris*, and the black-capped chickadee of North America, *P. atricapillus*. The species are numerous; among them is the European *P. major*. See also *cut* under *chickadee*.

parusia (*pa-rö'si-ä*), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παρῳσία*, presence, *< παρῳ*, ppr. of *παρῳναι*, be present, *< παρῳ*, near, + *εἶναι*, be]. In *rhet.*, the use of the present tense instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.

parva logicalia (*pär'vä loj-i-kä'li-ä*). [ML.: *L. parva*, neut. pl. of *parvus*, small, little; ML. *logicalis*, pertaining to logic: see *logical*]. The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various supplements added from time to time to the Summulae of Petrus Hispanus. These subjects were the doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, appellation, exponible, syncategoremata, obligations, insolubilia, consequences, etc.

parvanimity (*pär'vä-nim'i-ti*), *n.*; pl. *parvanimities* (*-tiz*). [*< L. parvus*, small, + *animus*, mind. Cf. *magnanimity*]. 1. The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness: the opposite of *magnanimity*.

When once it is noted that the apprehension of being derided for retracting is the sole obstacle that stands between your reason and so important a change as your conversion, they will justly esteem your *parvanimity* so great that you deserve derision for so poorly fearing it.

Boyle, Works, V. 215.

2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

I trust that very few persons indeed, not of the class of hopeless parvanities of the true insular stamp, would be otherwise than heartily ashamed of so feeling.

F. Hall, Modern English, p. 33.

Parvati (pär'vā-tē), *n.* [Skt., 'of the mountain,' or 'daughter of the mountain (Himalaya),' < *parvata*, mountain.] A Hindu divinity: same as *Durga*.

parvenket, *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*.

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* and *a.* [F. *parvenu*, a *parvenu*, < *parvenu*, successful, pp. of *parvenir* = It. *pervenire*, arrive, succeed, thrive, < L. *pervenire*, arrive, < *per*, through, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] *I. n.* One newly risen into notice, especially by an accident of fortune and beyond his birth or apparent deserts, whether as a claimant for a place in society or as occupying a position of authority; an upstart.

This Pontiff (Plus IV.), a genial, politic man of the world, hot-tempered but placable, a *parvenu* as compared with the noble birth of his predecessors, had the qualities which belong to the position of a *parvenu*.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 203.

I. . . have always observed through life . . . that it is your parvenu who sticks most for what he calls the genteel, and has the most squeamish abhorrence for what is frank and natural.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

II. a. Like or characteristic of a *parvenu* or upstart.

Making the sanctities of Christianity look *parvenu* and popular.

Emerson.

parvipsoas (pär-vip'sō-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *parvus*, small, + NL. *psaos*.] The small psosatic muscle; and the psos parvus. See *psos*.

parvipsoatic (pär-vip-sō-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the parvipsoas.

parvirostrate (pär-vi-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *parvus*, small, + *rostratus*, having a bill, < *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, having a small bill.

Parvirostris (pär-vi-ros'trēs), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *parvirostrate*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Cypseloides*, consisting of the two families *Podargida* and *Caprimulgidae*, in which the bill is very small. [Not used.]

parvis, parvisse (pär'vis), *n.* [< ME. *parvis*, *parveys*, *parryce*, < OF. *parvis*, *parveys*, *paris*, *parais*, F. *parvis*, < ML. *paravissus*, *parvisius*, a corruption (after Rom.) of *paradisus*, a church close, < LL. *paradisus*: see *paradise*. In representations of the mystery plays in the open place before a church, the porch represented paradise.] *1.* A vacant inclosed space of greater or less extent before a church (often slightly raised), and under the jurisdiction of the church authorities; also, the outer court of a palace or great house.

It (Villa Mondragone) stands perched on a terrace as vast as the *parvis* of St. Peter's, looking straight away over black cypress-tops into the shining vastness of the Campagna.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 179.

2. A room over a church porch employed as a school-room or a storage-room, or as a lodging for some ecclesiastic.

Over each porch in the nave is a *parvis*, or priest's chamber.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 203.

3. A church porch, where lawyers were in the habit of meeting for consultation; specifically, the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

A serjeant of the law, war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the *parvis*,
Ther was also

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 310.

Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers.

Longfellow, Divina Commedia, Sonnets, II.

parvitude (pär'vi-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **parvitudō*, < *parvus*, small.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

parvity (pär'vi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *parvite* = Sp. *parvidad*, *parvedad* = Pg. *parvidade* = It. *parvità*, < L. *parvita*(t)-s, smallness, < *parvus*, small.] Smallness; parvitude. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

parvule (pär'vūl), *n.* [< L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus*, small: see *parvity*.] A minute pill.

parymphodrome (pa-rif'ō-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *hyphodrome*.] See *nercation*.

pas¹ (pā), *n.* An obsolete form of *pass* and *pace*.

pas² (pā), *n.* [F., a step, pace: see *pace*.] *1.* A step, as in dancing or marching.—*2.* A dance: as, *pas seul*, a dance performed by one person; *pas de deux*, a dance by two persons.—*3.* *Pas redoublé*, a quickstep, or quick-march.—*To take or have the pas* of one (tr. F. *avoir le pas sur quelqu'un*), to take precedence; precede; hence, to go beyond any one or anything else.

But my aunt and her paramour took the *pas*, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II. 199.

Pasagian (pa-sā'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. *Pasagii* or *Pasagini*; according to Neander, perhaps ML. *passagium*, passage.] A member of a religious body of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which arose in Lombardy and existed chiefly in Italy. They denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and restored the rites of the Old Testament, excepting the sacrifices.

pasan (pā'zan), *n.* [A native African name.] An antelope, the oryx.

pasch (pask), *n.* [Also *pask*, and *pasque* (< OF.); early mod. E. and dial. also *pace*, *pasr*, *pasce*; ME. *pask*, *paske*, *pasche*, *paas*, < AS. *pascha* = OS. OFries. *pascha* = D. *paasch*, *paas* = MLG. *pasche*, *pāsche*, *paschen*, *pāschen* = Icel. *páskar* = Sw. *påsk*, *påska* = Dan. *påske* = OF. *paske*, *pasche*, *pasque*, F. *pâque* = Sp. *páscoa* = Pg. *pascoa* = It. *pasqua* = LL. *pascha*, < Gr. *πάσχα*, passover, < Heb. *pesach*, a passing over, the Passover, < *pāsach*, pass over.] The Jewish feast of the Passover; hence, the Christian feast of Easter. [Obsolete or archaic, except in composition.]

That he be there the thirde day after *Pasche* with-out any fall.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 178.

O heal this deed on me, Meggy : . . .

The silks that war shapen for me gen *Pasche*,

They sall be sewed for thee.

Young Robin (Child's Ballads, III. 14).

I will compare circumcision with baptism, and the *pasce* lamb with Christ's supper.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

paschal (pas'kal), *a.* [< OF. *paschal*, *paschal*, F. *paschal* = Sp. *paschal* = Pg. *paschal*, *pascoal* = It. *pascale*, *pasquale*, < LL. *paschalis*, < Jew. *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*.] Pertaining to the Pass-over or to Easter.

The whole nation of the Jews, who were then assembled to celebrate the *paschal* solemnity.

Sp. Auberbury, Sermons, II. v.

Paschal candle, or **paschal taper**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a candle blessed by the priest in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar, thence to remain from Easter eve until Ascension day.

To provide lights for the burial of the poor, in some churches the *Paschal candle* was broken, after Trinity Sunday, and made up again into small tapers exclusively for the funeral service of the poor people. . . . In old wills bequests were made for the same purpose under the name of "the poor light."

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 472, note.

Paschal controversy, a controversy in the early church regarding the proper time for the celebration of Easter. Such controversies occurred especially in Asia Minor in the latter half of the second and in the third and fourth centuries.—**Paschal cycle**. See *cycle*.

Paschal lamb.

(a) Among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten of the Pass-over (Ex. xii.). (b) In *her.*, a white lamb passant, carrying a banner argent with a cross gules (the banner of St. George), or simply an emblem of the crucifixion. This was an emblem of the Knights Templars, and occurs sometimes in heraldry as a bearing of persons not of the order.—**Paschal letters**, in the early church, letters written by the Patriarch of Alexandria to the Bishop of Rome, and probably to other patriarchs, and by patriarchs and archbishops to the bishops under their authority, announcing the date of the next Easter festival.—**Paschal rents**, a yearly tribute paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitation.—**Paschal solemnity**, the week preceding and the week following Easter.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Pass-over*.—**Paschal taper**. See *paschal candle*.

paschalist (pas'kal-ist), *n.* [< *paschal* + -ist.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

Tradition hath had very seldom or never the gift of persuasion, as that which church histories report of those east and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pasch-egg (pask'eg), *n.* [Also dial. *pace-egg*, q. v.; = D. *paaschei* = Sw. *påskägg* = Dan. *paaskeæg*; as *pasch* + *egg*.] An Easter egg.

(a) An egg prepared for Easter by being dyed or decorated. (b) An imitation egg, or a box or other vessel of the figure of an egg, though sometimes much larger: a common Easter adornment or gift.

pasch-flower, *n.* See *pasque-flower*.

paschite (pas'kit), *n.* See *quartodecimani*.

pascuage (pas'ku-aj), *n.* [< ML. *pascuagium*, < L. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascuus*, grazing: see *pascuus*.] In law, the grazing or pasturing of cattle. *Wharton*.

pascual (pas'ku-ál), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of a pasture, + -al.] Same as *pascuus*.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between *Pascual* and *Pratal* plants.

Alfred Fryer, Jour. of Bot., British and Foreign (1883), p. 375.

pascuant (pas'ku-ant), *a.* [< ML. *pascuant*(t)-s, ppr. of *pascuare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pascuum*, pasture: see *pascuus*.] In *her.*, feeding: said of a ruminant creature used as a bearing.

pascuous (pas'ku-us), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of or for pasture, neut. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] In bot., growing in pastures.

pas d'âne (pā dān). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *âne*, ass: see *ass*.] One of the side rings of the guard of the rapier of the sixteenth century. See *hilt*, *guard*, and *sword*.

pas d'armes (pā dārm). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *armes*, pl. of *arme*, arm: see *arm*.] A just, tilt, or tourney. See *passage of arms*, under *passage*.

pasel, *n.* An obsolete form of *pace*¹ and of *pasch*.

pasgarde, *n.* See *passegarde*.

push¹ (push), *v. t.* [< ME. *passhen*, *paschen*, strike, < Sw. dial. *paska*, paddle in water, = Norw. *paska*, dabble in water, tumble, work hard. Cf. *boz*.] To strike violently; dash; smash.

So Kynde thogh corrupcion culde ful menyne,
Deth cam drynyng after and al to dounste *paschte*
Kynges and knyghtes, cayners and popes.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 100.

If I go to him, with my armed fist

I'll *push* him o'er the face.

Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 213.

The violent thunder is adored by those

Are *pasht* in pieces by it.

Webster, White Devil, I. 1.

push¹ (push), *n.* [< *push¹*, v.] A violent smashing blow.

push² (push), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The head; the face; the brains.

Thou want'st a rough *push* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me.

Shak., W. T., I. 2. 128.

pasha (push'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *pashaw*, *pacha*, also *basha*, *bashaw*; = F. *pacha*, etc., < Turk. *pāsha*, < Pers. *pāshā*, *pādshāh*, also corruptly *bāshā*, *bādshāh*, a sovereign, prince, great lord: see *padishah*.] A title of rank in Turkey, placed after the name. (a) Formerly, an honorary title of a prince of the blood. (b) A title of the higher civil and military officials. The military *pashas* were long distinguished by the horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war (abolished under Mahmoud II.); a *pasha* of "three tails" corresponds to a commanding general, a *pasha* of "two tails" to a general of division, a *pasha* of "one tail" to a general of brigade. The title exists in Egypt, and has been conferred on various foreigners in the service, as Gordon *Pasha*, Emin *Pasha*.

pashalic (push'ā-lik), *n.* [< Turk. *pāshalik*, < *pāsha*, a *pasha*: see *pasha*.] The territory governed by a *pasha*. Also *puchalic*.

It [Saphet] is a considerable town, having been formerly the place of residence of the *pasha* of this country, on which account it was called the *pashalic* of Saphet.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 70.

pashaw, *n.* See *pasha*.

pashm (pushm), *n.* [Pers. *pashm*.] A kind of wool produced in Tibet.

The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Tibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas.

A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, p. 304.

pashmina (push-mē'nī), *n.* Same as *pushmina*.

Pashto, *n.* Same as *Pushto*.

pasigraphic (pas-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pasigraphique*; as *pasigraphy* + -ic.] Same as *pasigraphical*.

pasigraphical (pas-i-graf'ik-ūl), *a.* [< *pasigraphic* + -al.] Of or pertaining to *pasigraphy*: as, a *pasigraphical* dictionary.

pasigraphy (pas-i-graf'ī), *n.* [= F. *pasigraphie* = Pg. *pasigraphia* = It. *pasigrafia*, < Gr. *πάς*, all (dat. pl. *πάσι*, for all), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] A system of language-signs adapted to universal use; a kind of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.

pasilaly (pas'i-lal-i), *n.* [< Gr. *πάσι*, all (dat. pl. *πάσι*, for all), + *-λαλία*, < *λάλο*, talk.] A language adapted for universal use; universal speech. See *Volapük*. [Rare.]

Pasimachus (pā-sim'ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr. *πάσι*, all, + *μάχη*, fight.] A genus of ground-beetles or carabids, having the mandibles rounded at the end and the paraglossæ adherent to the lateral lobes of the mentum. They are large and handsome, bluish-black or violet and occur only in North America. They are carnivorous, both as larvae and as imagoes, and the former either dig tunnels like tiger-beetles or live under the bark of trees.

Among nearly 20 species is *P. elongatus*, which preys on the Colorado potato-beetle, the Rocky Mountain locust, and the army-worm, and is hence most beneficial.



Elongate Ground-beetle (*Pasimachus elongatus*)

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē'le-an), *a.* [*Pasiteles* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing an important school of Greek sculpture which was founded by Pasiteles in Rome toward the close of the republic, and continued to flourish under the early empire. The school was archaistic, seeking inspiration in the works of the powerful Hellenic artists who preceded the bloom of art in the fifth century;



Orestes and Electra, Museo Nazionale, Naples. Specimen of the Pasitelean School of Sculpture.

but with its studied archaism in proportions, attitudes, and types it combined careful work from the living model. Surviving works of the followers of Pasiteles exhibit real merit and charm, and rise above the feeble imitations of the later Hellenistic sculptors.

paschi, *n.* See *pasch*.

pasma (pas'mā), *n.* [*Gr. πάσμα*, a sprinkling, < *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling; a powder made into a paste-like mass with glycerin or similar substances.

pasnaget, *n.* Same as *pannage*.

paspaloid (pas'pal-oid), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Paspalum*.

Paspalum (pas'pal-um), *n.* [*NL*. (Linnaeus, 1767), < *Gr. πάσπαλος*, a kind of millet, said to be *Holcus Sorghum*, < *πάσ*, all, + *πάλη*, meal.] A large genus of grasses of the tribe *Panicæ*, having commonly three glumes, and spikelets jointed singly upon undivided branches of the inflorescence, forming narrow one-sided spikes. The species are variously estimated as from 100 to 800 in number, and are mainly natives of tropical America; a few are in Africa and Asia, with some naturalized in southern Europe. They are usually low grasses with roundish coriaceous seed-like spikelets. Many species, especially those in the southern United States, are hardy and valuable pasture-grasses, as *P. distichum*, known as *joint-grass*, and in Australia as *silt grass*, and *P. dilatatum*, also used as a fodder-grass in South America and Australia. *P. exile* is called *fundi* (which see) and *hungry rice*. *P. filiforme* is the wire-grass of Jamaica, and *P. conjugatum* the West Indian sour-grass or hillo-grass. See *harrek*, and *millet* (under *millet*).

paspy (pas'pi), *n.* [= *Sp. paspié* = *Pg. passapé*, < *F. passerpié*, < *passer*, pass, + *pied*, < *L. pes* (ped-), foot: see *pass* and *foot*.] Same as *passerpié*.

pasque, *n.* See *pasch*.

pasque-flower (pas'k'flou'ér), *n.* A plant, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, wild throughout Europe and

in Siberia, also a garden-flower. It is a low herb with a woody rootstock, three deeply cut sessile leaves, with six dull violet-purple sepals very silky on the outside. Also called *campana*, *dane-flower*, and *daneblood*.—**American pasque-flower**, *Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, found from Illinois northwestward. The species is also found in the Old World.—**Japanese pasque-flower**, *A. Japonica*, a garden-flower in and from Japan, with rose-colored or white blossoms.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *n.* and *a.* [*It. pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*, a lampoon: see *pasquin*.] *I. n.* A lampoon or pasquinade; a squib.

Those things which that railing Germane hath heaped vp in his leud *pasquill*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 585.

Witty *pasquils* are thrown about, and the mountebanks have their stages at every corner. *Evelyn, Diary*, Jan., 1646.

II. a. Relating to or of the nature of a lampoon or pasquinade: as, *pasquil literature*.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *v. t.* [*pasquil*, *n.*] Same as *pasquinade*.

pasquillant, **pasquillant** (pas'kwil-ant), *n.* [*pasquil* + *-ant*.] A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeler. *Coleridge*.

pasquiller, **pasquiller** (pas'kwil-ér), *n.* [*pasquil* + *-er*.] Same as *pasquillant*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 149.

pasquin (pas'kwin), *n.* [*F. pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), < *It. pasquino*, a lampoon, orig. a statue so called, "an old statue in Rome on whom all satires, pasquins, rayling rimes, or libels are fastened and fathered" (Florio); so named from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber, who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and was noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons.) A lampoon; a satire. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people *Marforio*; and gibes and jeers posted upon *Pasquin* were answered by similar effusions on the part of *Marforio*. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. (*J. W. Israel*.) Also *pasquinade*.

Julianus the emperor, in his book entitled "Cæsares," being as a *pasquin* or satire to decide all his predecessors, feigned that they were all invited to a banquet of the gods. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 79.

pasquin (pas'kwin), *v. t.* [*pasquin*, *n.*] To pasquinade; lampoon.

It is not, my Lord, that any man delights to see himself *pasquined* and affronted by their inveterate scribblers. *Dryden, Dev. of Duke of Guise*.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād'), *n.* [*F. pasquinade*, < *It. pasquinata*, a pasquinade, < *Pasquino*, the statue so called: see *pasquin*.] Same as *pasquin*.—*Syn.* *Invective*, *Satire*, etc. See *lampoon*.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasquinaded*, ppr. *pasquinading*. [*pasquinade*, *n.*] To satirize; lampoon; libel in pasquinades. Also *pasquil*. *Smart*.

pasquinader (pas-kwi-nā'dér), *n.* A writer of lampoons or pasquinades; the author of a pasquil.

Now the roses on Leo XI.'s tomb really occupy a very subordinate position at its base; but *pasquinaders* often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 611.

pass (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *passed* or *past*, ppr. *passing*. [*ME. passen*, *pacen*, < *OF. passer*, *F. passer* = *Sp. pasar* = *Pg. passar* = *It. passare*, < *ML. passare*, step, walk, pass, < *L. passus*, step: see *pace*.] In earlier use *pace* and *pass* are merged. *I. intrans.* 1. To come or go; move onward; proceed (from one place to another); make one's way; generally followed by an adverb or a preposition indicating the manner or direction of motion or way by which one moves: as, to *pass* on (without stopping); to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, etc. When used without a qualifying expression, *pass* often signifies to go past a certain person or place: as, I saw him to-day when he *passed* (that is, *passed* me, or the place where I was).

Whoso took a mirour polished bryghte And sette it in a comune market-place, Than shoulde he se ful many a figure *pace* by his mirour. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 340.

And many *passed* to Venice.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

Sir Griffith Markham, after some time, was set at liberty, and *passed* beyond Sea, where he liv'd long after in mean account. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 404.

Now master Gascoigne, shooting very often, could neuer hitte any deare, yea and often times he let the heard *passes* by as though he had not seen them.

Chron. of Gascoigne's Life (ed. Arber).

From Assouan I rid to Philæ, *passing* near the quarries. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 119.

Claudius, *passed* in his general's dress of purple with ivory sceptre and oak-leaf crown.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.

Tennyson, Come not when I am dead.

2. To undergo transition; alter or change, either at once or by degrees, from one state or condition to another: with *into* or to before the word denoting the new state: as, during the operation the blue *passes into* green.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;

Its loveliness increases; it will never

Pass into nothingness. *Keats, Endymion*, I.

The still affection of the heart

Became an outward breathing type,

That *into* stillness *pass* again,

And left a want unknown before.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When *Ælfred* gave laws to Wessex . . . the conquerors had assimilated the conquered; the British inhabitants of Wessex had *passed into* Englishmen.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation, purpose, or action; vanish; disappear; hence, to depart from life; die: usually followed by *away*.

Why! that I have a leysar and a space,

Myn harm I wol confessen, er I *pace*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 480.

So *passeth*, in the passing of a day,

Of mortal life the leafe, the bud, the flowre.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 75.

Vex not his ghost; O let him *pass*! he hates him much That would upon the rack of this tough world Stretch him out longer.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 314.

He *past*; a soul of nobler tone:

My spirit loved and loves him yet.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

Reverence for the house of worship is *passing away*.

J. P. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 252.

All *passes*, naught that has been is,

Things good and evil have one end.

A. C. Swinburne, Felice.

4. To elapse; be spent.

No Age, ever since Gregory the Great, hath *passed*, where-in some or other hath not repined and murmured at the Pontifical Pomp of that Court.

Howell, Letters, II. 5.

I love any discourse of rivers, and fish, and fishing; the time spent in such discourse *passes* away very pleasantly.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 194.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some known and fixed period of duration and the being of that thing.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. § 8.

5. To receive approval or sanction; undergo investigation or discussion successfully; be accepted or approved. (a) To be enacted, as by a legislative or other similar body; become law: as, the bill *passed*.

But I have heard it was this bill that *past*,

And fear of chaung at home, that drove him hence.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mall.

The bill [for the repeal of the Corn Laws] *passed*, but the resentment of his own party soon drove him [Sir Robert Peel] from office. *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng.*, p. 800.

(b) To gain or have acceptance; be generally received or current: as, bank-notes *pass* as money.

This false beauty will not *pass* upon men of honest minds and true taste.

Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood.

Felton.

Were the premises good, the deduction might *pass*; but the premises are more than questionable.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 168.

(c) To go successfully through an examination or inspection; specifically, in universities, to go successfully through an ordinary examination for a degree: as, he *passed* in mathematics, but failed in chemistry. (d) To be regarded or considered; be received in estimation or opinion (as): usually with *for*: as, he *passed* for a man of means.

Let thy apparell not exceede, to *pass* for sumptuous cost, Nor altogether be too base, for so thy credit's lost.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass* for a man.

Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 61.

And wou'd have his Noise and Laughter *pass* for Wit, as 'tother his Huffing and Blustering for Courage.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Let me tell you, a woman labours under many disadvantages who tries to *pass* for a girl at six and thirty.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

6. To go on; take place; occur; happen: as, to bring a thing to *pass*; to come to *pass*.

In my next you shall hear how Matters *pass* here.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 22.

Heaven is for thee too high

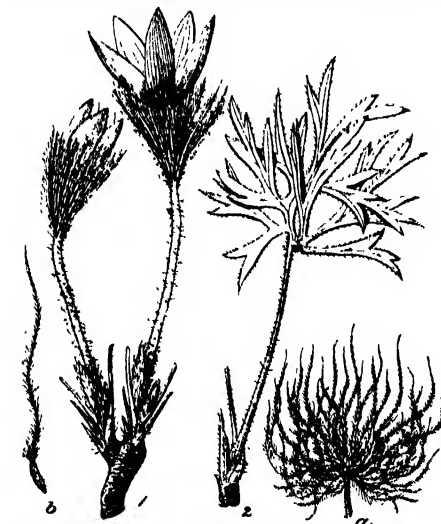
To know what *passes* there; be lowly wise.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 178.

They are so far from regarding what *passes* that their imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have in reserve.

Swift, On Conversation.

7. To express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, or sentence: as, to *pass* upon the merits of a picture or a book.



1. Flowering Plant of American Pasque flower (*Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*); 2. a leaf; 3. the fruit; 4. one of the nutlets with the long plumose style.

Though well we might not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak., Lear*, iii. 7. 24.
Let your justice and speedy sentence *pass* against this
great malefactor Prelaty.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. Con.

8. To thrust or lunge, as in fencing.
I pray you, *pass* with your best violence.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 309.

9. To go unheeded or neglected; go by with-
out notice or challenge.
I hope you will be more vigilante hereafter, that nothing
may *pass* in such a manner.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 180.

True, we have lost an empire—let it *pass*.
Cowper, Task, ii. 236.

10. To go through a duct or opening; be voided.
Such [substances] whose tenacity exceeds the powers of
digestion will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i. 6.

11. To be interchanged; be reciprocally com-
municated or conveyed; as, no one knows what
passed between them.
After Salutations and divers Embraces which *passed* in
the first interview, they parted late.
Howell, Letters, i. iii. 15.

Many endearments and private whispers *passed* between
them.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.
She wondered if he remembered the kiss that had *passed*
between them on New Year's Eve.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

12. To be transferred as from one to another;
as, the land *passed* to other owners.—13†. To go
beyond bounds; exceed toleration or belief.
Why, this *passes*! Master Ford, you are not to go loose
any longer.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 127.

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sports and passetyme the
gods themselves have at such folle of these selie mortal
men.
Chaloner, tr. of Moris Encomium, K 2. (*Nares*.)

14. To circulate; keep moving.
Fill up your glass, let the jug *pass*,
How d'ye know but your neighbour's dry?
Lever, Song.
Let the toast *pass*;
Drink to the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

15†. To care; have regard; usually with a
negative.
Wee neede not much *pass* if the degree do differ sum
what from their opinion, for asmuche as the difference
can not be greater.
It. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America),
[ed. Arbor], p. 110).

The poet Iruenall reproched the couctous Merchant,
who for Ineres sake *passed* on no perill either by land or
sea.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 175.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 136.

If, when I should choose,
Beauty and virtue were the foe proposed,
I should not *pass* for parentage.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

16†. To win in the old game of passago. See
passage, 14.—17. In card-playing: (a) To de-
cline to avail one's self of an opportunity—as,
in euchre, by refusing to order up, assist, or
make the trump. (b) In poker and certain other
games, to throw up one's hand; retire from the
game.
Full piteous seems young Alma's Case:
As in a luckless Gamester's Place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*.
Prior, Alma, i.

18. To throw a ball from one to another; play
"catch." [New Eng.]
In New England the ordinary term used to express the
throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is
pass. "Let's go out and *pass*." In New Jersey and Penn-
sylvania the verb is catch.
Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, ii. 155.

19. To toll the passing-bell for a death. [Prov.
Eng.].—To bring to pass. See *bring*.—To come to
pass. See *come*.—To *pass* current. See *current*.—
To *pass* off, to be carried through or conducted, in the
sense of a succession of incidents and impressions taken
collectively, or of a general impression: as, the anniver-
sary celebration *passed* off brilliantly.—To *pass* off for
or as, to be generally received or regarded as; be taken
for.—To *pass* over, to overlook; disregard.

If I counsel of women wolde blame,
Pass over, for I sayde it in my game.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 142.

To *pass* upon, to pass judgment or adjudicate upon (a
question): as, the court dismissed the case without *pass-
ing* upon the merits.—Well to *pass*, well off; well to
do; in comfortable circumstances.
His mothers husband, who reputed was
His father, being rich and well to *pass*,
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,
On forraigne shores did travell now and then.
Scott's Philomathie (1616). (*Hallivell*.)

II. *trans*. 1. To go by; go past without stop-
ping.

Some we vnysted and some we *passed* by [by reason of
lacke of tyme, whiche I set not in ordre as they lye and
stonde.
Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrimage, p. 46.

There are so many things which make that [St. Augus-
tine] a difficult Cape to *pass* that hardly any Man would
try to do it, but at a distance. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. iii. 9.
Time, as he *passes* us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoild, and swift, and of a silken sound.
Cowper, Task, iv. 211.

2. To go over; cross: as, to *pass* a stream; to
pass the threshold.
But in seeking to *pass* the River Euphrates was drowned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

To *pass* the seas was their intent.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).
The Northern Men said, It was their Baryn to have all
the Spoil in every Place, after they had *passed* Trent.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 198.

3. To issue or proceed from or through, as in
utterance.
Howe'er harsh language,
Call'd on by your rough usage, *pass'd* my lips,
In my heart I ever lov'd you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it *pass*
your lips.
But nevermore did either *pass* the gate
Save under pull with boursers.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To undergo; go through; experience, as
perils or hardships.
She loved me for the dangers I had *pass'd*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 167.

5. To undergo successfully, as an examination,
inspection, or the like: as, to *pass* muster.
All things among men of sense and condition should *pass*
the censure, and have the protection, of the eye of reason.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The analysis is necessary for the due estimate of his
value as a historian; the writer who can *pass* such an or-
deal where it is possible to apply it may be trusted where
it is not possible to apply it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 80.

6. To live or exist through; spend: used of
time: as, to *pass* one's time in idleness.
O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 2.

I had a message from Malin Salliman, that I must come
to his house and *pass* the whole day with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 80.

The hours we *pass* with happy prospects in view are
more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the
winter at London with her husband, entered the congrega-
tion.
Addison, Spectator.

7. To let go by without action or notice; take
no notice of: as, to *pass* an affront.
His tears, his oaths, his perjuries, I *pass* o'er:
To think of them is a disease.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could *pass* that
great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of oracles.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden*.

8. To omit; leave out; skip; fail to pay: as,
to *pass* a dividend. [U. S.]—9†. To regard;
consider; heed; care: usually with a negative:
as, I *pass* not what they say.

Nor the Utopians *pass* not how many of them they bring
to destruction.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Whoe'er it be, I do not *pass* a pin;
Alphonsus means his soldier for to be.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

If a writer will seeme to observe no decorum at all,
nor *pass* how he fashion his tale to his matter, who doubt-
eth but he may in the lightest cause speake like a Pope,
& in the grauest matters prate like a parrot?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

10. To do or finish doing; make an end of; ac-
complish; finish.
This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well.
Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 4. 57.

This ceremony being *pass'd*, my Lord fell to Business.
Howell, Letters, i. vi. 5.

11. To surpass; exceed; transcend; excel: as,
it *passes* belief or comprehension.
He syngeth, dancoth, *passage* any man
That is or was, sith that the world began.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 201.

Hee dooth not onely farre *pass* the Historian, but for
instructing is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

A quiet life doth *pass* an empery. *Greene, Alphonsus*, i.
The peace of God, which *passeth* all understanding, shall
keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.
Phil. iv. 7.

War *passes* the power of all chemical solvents, breaking
up the old adhesions and allowing the atoms of society
to take a new order. *Emerson, Harvard Commemoration*.

12. To gain the acceptance or approval of;
obtain the official or authoritative sanction of:

as, the bill has *passed* the Senate.—13. To
sanction; approve; enact; ratify; give legal
effect to; allow or cause to become law: as, the
Senate has *passed* the bill; a resolution has
been *passed*; they *passed* a dividend of seven
per cent. (that is, authorized the payment of
such a dividend).

The greatest matter *passed* was a proclamation against
the spoils of Calhoun.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 140.

It was in Requital that his Majesty *passed* the Petition
of Right.
Howell, Letters, i. v. 6.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the bill
I mention'd half an hour ago?
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Revival.

14. To give expression to; utter; pronounce:
as, to *pass* judgment on a person or an opinion.
Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have *pass'd* upon her.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 86.

To *pass* a judgment upon Cures, and the good and evil
practice of Physick, without doubt is one of the nicest
things, even to Men of the Faculty.
Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 240.

The Archbishop of York not only votes for Lord Gren-
ville, but has *passed* upon him and his ecclesiastical propen-
sities a warm panegyric.
Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey.

15. To transfer or transmit from one person,
place, or condition to another; deliver; com-
municate; circulate; hand over: as, to *pass*
title to property; to *pass* the bottle.
What mean you by this, to call him King who hath
passed his Kingdom over to his Son?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 54.

He brought an accounte which to them all amounted
not to above 400^l. for which he had *passed* bonds.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

Over blowing seas,
Over seas at rest,
Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

16. To put into circulation; use as current
money by paying or otherwise transferring to
another: as, to *pass* a light coin; to *pass* coun-
terfeit notes.—17. To discharge from the in-
testinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc.: as, to
pass a tapeworm.—18. To cause to percolate
or filter through: as, to *pass* a liquid through
muslin or charcoal; to *pass* gas through water.
—19†. To pierce; penetrate.

From strong Patroclus hand the jav'lin fled,
And *pass'd* the groin of valiant Thrasymed.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 567.

20†. In fencing, to perform; execute.
To see thee *pass* thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy
distance, thy montant. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 3. 26.

21. Naut., to fasten or secure or to use in fas-
tening by taking a few turns, as of rope or small
line around something: as, to *pass* a gasket,
seizing, caring, etc.—22. To go beyond; ex-
ceed; transgress.

Trewely to take and trewelliche to fyge.
Ys the profession and the pure ordre that apendeth to
knygtes;
Who-so *passeth* that poynt ys apostata of knyghthod.
Piers Plowman (C), ll. 98.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not *pass*,
And blunts his pointed fury. *Cowper, Task*, vi. 102.

To be *passed* ont, to be considered, regarded, or heeded.
It is made a matter of sport, a matter of nothing, a
laughing matter, and a trifle not to be *passed* ont, nor to be
reformed.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

To *pass* away. (a) To spend; while away; waste.
Lest she *pass* away the flower of her age. *Eccles. xlii. 9*.

Their design was to *pass* away the heat of the summer
among the fresh breezes that rise from the river, and the
agreeable mixture of shades and fountains in which the
whole country naturally abounds.
Addison, Ancient Medals, l.

(b) To transfer, hand over into the possession of another;
alienate.
When she [the cow] came to be *past* away in parte of
payments, after y^e agreemente, she would be accepted but
at 4^l. 15^s.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 379.

To *pass* by. (a) To go past without visiting or making a
halt.
Cofin, the first Island of note that we *past* by, lyeth in
the Ionian sea.
Sandys, Traveller, p. 3.

About six miles from Jerusalem we *passed* by the tents
of the Arabs who were our conductors. Here we ascended
a hill to the south, from which we had a prospect of Sion.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 34.

(b) To overlook; take no notice of; excuse.
However God may *pass* by single sinners in this world,
yet, when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall
not go unpunished.
Tillotson.

Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But *pass* my imperfections by.
D. Everett, Lines written for a School Declaration.

(c) To neglect; disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To pass in. (a) To permit to enter: as, the doorkeeper *passed us in*. (b) To hand in or hand over: as, the committee *passed in* their report. — **To pass in one's checks or chips**, to hand over one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the end of the game, as in gambling; hence, to come to one's last account; die. See *chip*, *n.*, & [*slang*, U. S.]. — **To pass muster.** See *muster*. — **To pass off**, to palm off; put into circulation: as, *to pass off* a bad dollar. — **To pass** (anything or any one) *off as or for*, to pretend that anything, etc., is what it is given out for; reflexively, to pretend to be; assume the character or rôle of as, he *passed himself off as* a bachelor.

Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed himself off as* a bishop. *Macaulay.*

To pass on or upon, to impose fraudulently; put upon, as a trick.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,

And *passed it on* her husband for a boy.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ix. 57.

To pass one's word, to make a formal promise or engagement.

Father, *thy word is pass'd*; man shall find grace.

Milton, P. L., iii. 227.

To pass over. (a) To spend; exhaust.

We will, with going up & down, and wrangling & expostulating, *pass over* yr summer before we will go.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

(b) To disregard; omit to notice.

There are two exceptional churches in Normandy which should not be *passed over* in silence.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

To pass publication. See *publication*. — **To pass round the hat.** See *hat*. — **To pass the hail.** See *hail*. — **To pass the seals**, to receive authentication by the affixing of the seal of state, as in the case of a patent for lands. — **To pass the time of day**, to salute or greet by some remark suitable to the time of day, the weather, etc.; exchange greetings. [*Colloq.*]

The police never try to turn me away; they're very friendly; they'll *pass the time of day* with me, or that, from knowing me so long in Oxford-street.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

pass (pās), *n.* [*< ML. pas, pass, pace* (see *pace*); = *F. passe*, condition, = *Sp. paso*, pace, passage, etc., = *Pg. It. passo* (= *MD. D. pas* = *MLGt. pas* = *G. pass* = *Sw. pass* = *Dan. pas*), a passage; partly from the verb *pass*, and partly identical with the orig. noun *pace*, *< L. passus*, a step, pace, footstep, track, in *ML.* and *Rom.* also a passage, *pass* (narrow entrance or passage), toll for passage, place, etc.: see *pace*, *n.*, and *pass*, *v.*] 1. A passage or way through which one may pass; especially, a narrow way; a defile in a mountain. Specifically—(a) In *phys. geog.*, a depression in a mountain range through which communication may be had from one slope of the range to the other, or through which a road may be made or a path opened. The height of the *passes* in any chain of mountains usually bears a certain relation to the crest-height of that chain. The *pass*-height of a range is, as compared with the crest-height, rarely as low as one to two, and is more often as three to four, or as five to six. *Noght warre of the wegies, that waitid his harne, [Ægistrus]*

Past furth thurgh the pase with his proude knightes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 18013.

The syxte, hit is a path of peas; 39, throw the *pas* of Al-toun

Pouerte myghte passe with-onte peril of robbery.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 139.

I perceived that the whole *pass* was guarded, and, wherever the road was a little wider or turned a corner round a rock or a clump of trees, there were other long guns peeping out from among the bushes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 234.

(b) A channel connecting a body of water with the sea; also, one of the channels in the delta of a river: as, the *passes* of the Mississippi. [*Southern U. S.*]

Chief Mentor, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of *passes* between the lakes and the open Gulf.

G. W. Cable, The Grandfathers, p. 355.

(c) In *mining*, an opening from the stopes through the strata down to the level below, through which the ore is allowed to descend into the cars or wheelbarrows for transportation to the shaft, to be raised to the surface. Also called *mill*.

2. State or condition; especially, a critical or embarrassing state or condition; conjuncture of affairs; crisis.

We are glad to hear the Business is brought to so good a *pass*, and that the Capitulations are so honourable.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

Nothing were the Clergy, but at the same *pass*, or rather worse, then when the Saxons came first in.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

But now the World is come to another *Pass*, and we all love to live at Ease, and shun Mistaking.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 194.

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a *pass* That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

3. In a rolling-mill: (a) The aperture formed by corresponding grooves in the rolls. This aperture has the form which is to be given to the bar in section, whether it be that of a rail, a tire, an angle-iron, a T- or I-beam, a half-round, etc. (b) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls. *E. H. Knight.*

—4. Permission or license to pass; a permit or written authority to come or go; a ticket or writing giving one free admission or transit: as, a *pass* to the theater; a railway *pass*; also often, by abbreviation, a passport.

Who would not send each year blank *passes* o'er,

Rather than keep such strangers from our shore?

Hughes, Tofts and Margaretta.

The next step was to get a free *pass* to Washington, for I'd no desire to waste my substance on railroad companies.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 7.

5. In fencing, a thrust; a lunge.

In a dozen *passes* between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 173.

6†. A sally of wit; a jest.

"Steal by line and level" is an excellent *pass* of pate.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 244.

7. A passing of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.

Z's *passes* or personal contact may very probably have no effect whatever.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 252.

8. Successful or satisfactory issue from an examination, inspection, or other test; particularly, in a university, a degree or certificate obtained without honors.

The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts.

Collegian's Guide, p. 254. (College Words and Customs.)

9†. Stretch; extent.

All the *pass* of Lancasshyre

He went both ferr and nere.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

10†. A kind of raisin-wine.

Nowe *pass* is made, that Affrike useth make,

Afore vyndage.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

11†. Branch; division.

The spaces of this *pass* shullen be moore largely in hir chapitres folwyng declared.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

12. A simple sort of fishway, consisting of a sloping trough, chiefly used on low dams.—13. A frame on which the stones or voussoirs rest in the construction of an arch; a centering. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Pass examination.** See *examination*.

Pass of arms, a passage of arms. = *Syn. I. Passage*, etc. See *pass*.

pass. An abbreviation of *passive* and *passus*. **passable** (pās'ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. passable* = *Sp. pasable* = *Pg. passavel* = *It. passabile*, *< ML. passabilis*, that may be passed (found in sense 'that must be passed or accepted'), *< passare*, *pass*; see *pass*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like: as, the roads are not *passable*; the stream is *passable* in boats.

What, all wide open? 'Tis the way to sin,

Doubtless; but I must on; the gates of hell

Are not more *passable* than these.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more *passable* into yr Strand.

Keelyn, Diary, May 14, 1662.

2. That may be passed from hand to hand as a thing of value; current; receivable: as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.

Go back: the virtue of your name

Is not here *passable*.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 13.

I've seen folks that had to rub the silver off a thrip to tell whether it was *passable* or not.

The Century, XXXVIII. 912.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass; allowable; admissible; tolerable; reaching or just rising above mediocrity.

Many a man of *passable* information, at the present day, reads scarcely anything but reviews; and before long a man of erudition will be little better than a mere walking catalogue.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

There are many pages of *passable* rhyme, with here and there a quaintness, a fragrance, and here and there a thought.

The Academy, June 29, 1880, p. 445.

passableness (pās'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being passable, in any of the senses of that word.

passably (pās'ā-bli), *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Other Towns are *passably* rich, and stored with shipping; but not one very poor.

Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

passacaglia (pas-ā-kal'yā), *n.* 1. An old dance of Italian or Spanish origin, resembling the chaconne.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. A *passacaglia* is regularly constructed upon a perpetually recurring theme, usually in the form of a ground-bass. It is a frequent component of the old suite, and a favorite form of organ music. Compare *chaconne*. Also *passacaglio*.

passade (pa-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *passado* (after *Sp.*), *passato* (after *It.*); *< F. passade* = *Sp. pasada* = *Pg. passada* = *It. passata*, a pass or thrust in fencing, *< ML. passata*, a pass, passage, *< passare*, *pass*; see *pass*, *v.*] 1†. In fen-

cing, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

Come, sir, your *passado*.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 88.

The best practised gallants of the time name it the *passado*; a most desperate thrust, believe it.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of the horse backward or forward on the same ground.

passador (pa-sā'dō), *n.* [A var. of *passade*, as if *Sp.*; see *passade*.] Same as *passade*.

passage (pas'āj), *n.* [*< MF. passage*, *< OF. passage*, *F. passage* = *Sp. pasaje* = *Pg. passagem* = *It. passaggio*, *< ML. passaticum*, right of passage, also, after *Rom.*, *passagium*, passage, right of passage, toll for passage, a pass, way, road, canal, etc., *< passare*, *pass*; see *pass*, *v.*] 1. A passing or moving from one place or state to another; movement, transit, or transference from point to point, place to place, state to state, hand to hand, etc.; a moving or going by, over, along, or through: as, the *passage* of a ship or of a bird; the *passage* of something through a tube or a sieve; the *passage* of the sunlight through the clouds.

He mourns that day so soon has glided by:

E'en like the *passage* of an angel's tear

That falls through the clear ether silently.

Keats, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A journey in some conveyance, especially a ship; a voyage.

God send you a good *Passage* to Holland.

Howell, Letters, ii. 14.

We had a very good *Passage* also about the Cape of Good Hope, where we had fair clear Weather.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

3. A way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; a path or way by which transit may be effected; means of entrance, exit, or transit; an avenue, channel, or path leading from one place to another, such as a narrow street or lane, an alley, a pass over a mountain or a ford over a river, a channel, a strait connecting two bodies of water, a ferry, etc.: as, the *passages* of Jordan (Judges xii. 6); the *Gilolo passage* in the Malay archipelago; the air-*passages* of the body.

The first Citee that these kynges stuffed was Nauntes in breteyne, that was towarde Cornewale, for it was a *passage* ther the Saxons repired moste.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

The kyng had so stopped the *passages* that nether vyt-syll nor succour could by any way be conueighed to them.

Hall, Hen. IV., quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book,

iv. 452.

There are in Venice thirteen forries or *passages*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 210.

From hence a *passage* broad,

Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.

Milton, P. L., x. 304.

Specifically—4. (a) An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building; a gallery or corridor; a hall.

At the West end of this glorious Council hall . . . there is a *passage* into another most stately room.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 257.

Rich windows that exclude the light,

And *passages* that lead to nothing.

Gray, A Long Story.

The servant led me through a *passage* into a room with a fire, where she left me alone.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

(b) In some European cities, a section of a public street, or a short independent street, roofed in with glass, having shops on both sides, and usually or always closed to vehicles: as, the *Passage du Havre* in Paris.—5. Passage-money; fare; ferrage; toll; price paid for passing or for being carried between two points or places.

This seven yere and more he hath used this waye,

Yet was he never so curtyseye a potter

As one peny *passage* to paye.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of *passage*, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.

S. Dorell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

6. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit.—7†. Currency; reception.

Go, little boy, god sende the good *passage*;

Chese wele th' way, he symple of manere;

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles.

Sir E. Digby.

8. That which passes or takes place, or has passed or taken place; incident; occurrence; happening; episode; event; doing; matter; affair; transaction.

Ourself and our own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious passages.
L. Machin, Dumb Knight, v. (Nares.)

Thou dost in life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my misreadings.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 8.

[Powell] set sail for the Summer Isles: where safely
arriving, he declared the whole passage to the Gouverneur,
lest some other in telling might make it worse.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 139.*

One pleasant passage happened, which was acted by the
Indians.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 166.

There must be now no passages of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Truth is our only armor in all passages of life and death.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

9. A part of a writing or speech concerning a
particular occurrence, matter, or point; a para-
graph or clause. (a) A verse, chapter, section, or other
division or part of a book or text: as, a passage of Scrip-
ture; select passages from the poets.

Every particular Master in this Art has his favorite Pas-
sages in an Author. *Addison, Spectator, No. 262.*

Hard at it, with concordance and examination of paral-
lel passages, he goes early next morning.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 340.

(b) A part of a conversation; a speech; a remark; a state-
ment; an expression.

I would not be partial to either, but deliver ye truth in
all, and, as near as I can, in their own words and passages.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 307.

One of the assistants using some pathetic passages of
the loss of such a governor in a time of such danger as
did hang over us from the Indians and French, the gov-
ernour brake forth into tears.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 247.

(c) In music: (1) A phrase or other definite division of a
piece. (2) A figure. (3) A scale-like or arpeggiated group
or series of tones introduced as an embellishment; a run,
roulade, or flourish intended for display. (4) A modula-
tion.

A little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain passage of few notes.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. A pass or encounter: as, a passage at arms.

Never Fortune
Did play a subtler game; the conquer'd triumphs,
The victor has the loss: yet in the passage
The gods have been most equal.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

11. The act of passing, enacting, or rendering
valid; approval, sanction, or enactment; au-
thoritative adoption and enactment, as of a
parliamentary motion, measure, or bill: as, the
passage of the bill through the House was ac-
complished with difficulty.—12†. A passing
away; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes.

Milton, P. L., xl. 306.

13. In *falconry*, the line taken by herons in the
breeding season over any region on their way
to and from the heronry. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.*
—14†. An old game played by two persons with
three dice. "The caster throws continually till he has
thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses,
or doublets above ten and then he passes and wins." *Com-
plete Gamester, p. 67. (Halliwell.)*

Learn to play at primero and passage.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Alveolar passages. See *alveolar*.—**Beds of passage,**
in *geol.*, beds which lie between other groups of strata, and
exhibit conditions, either of lithological structure or of
fossil contents, indicating a gradual transition from the
character of the underlying to that of the overlying group.
—**Bird of passage.** See *bird* and *migration*.—**In pas-
sage,** in passing; currently; transitively.

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but
in passage. *Bacon.*

**Intercellular, middle, neurenteric, northeast,
northwest passage.** See the adjectives.—**Passage
hawk,** in *falconry*. See *hawk*. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.*—
Passage of arms. (a) Originally, a feat of arms at the
passage of a ford, gorge, or bridge; especially, the defend-
ing of the passage by a champion or the forcing of it by
an assailant. Hence—(b) Any feat of arms, especially one
deliberately brought about as a feat of prowess. (c) Any
quarrel, especially one of words; as, there was a grand
passage of arms between them. [Colloq.]—**Pedal pas-
sage.** See *pedal*.—**To make a passage.** (a) To mi-
grate, as whales, from one feeding-ground to another.
(b) To make an outward or a home trip, as a vessel, as dis-
tinguished from cruising about. = *Syn. 3. Path, Pass, etc.*
See *way*.

passage (pas'aj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *passed*,
ppr. *passing*. [*< F. passer, from the noun.*] 1. To pass or cross.

Beauregard . . . passed to Lady Davenant.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

2. To walk sidewise: said of a saddle-horse.
See the quotation.

Instruction in *passing*, i. e. walking sideways on a
pressure by the rider's leg on the side opposite to that to-
wards which the horse is required to move.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

passage-board (pas'aj-börd), *n.* In *organ-
building*, a board placed between the parts of an
organ so as to make them accessible for tuning,
repairs, etc.

passage-money (pas'aj-mun'i), *n.* The charge
made for the conveyance of a passenger in a
ship or other vessel; fare.

passager¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *passenger*.

passager² (pas'aj-jér), *n.* Same as *passagère*.

passagère (pa-sa-zhär'), *n.* [*< F. passagère*,
fem. of *passager*, passenger: see *passenger*.]

A cluster of curls or loose locks of hair on the
temple: a style of dressing women's hair in the
early part of the eighteenth century.

passageway (pas'aj-wä), *n.* 1. A passage; a
road, avenue, path, or way affording means of
communication; avenue of entrance or exit;
street, alley, gallery, or corridor.

The line of guards and constables kept the *passageways*
open, so that carriages were free to move out at a rapid
pace than when they actually reached some of the regular
thoroughfares of the city.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 44.

2. A hall. [*U. S.*]

Meanwhile, there was a step in the *passageway*, above
stairs.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

passaging (pas'aj-ing), *n.* [*< passage, n., +*
-ing]. 1. A pass; an encounter; a passage.

They answer and provoke each other's song
With skilful and capricious *passagings*,
And murmurs musical.

Coleridge, The Nightingale.

2. In the *manège*, a side-to-side forward movement.

Passalidae (pa-sal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Passalus*
+ -idae]. A family of *Coloptera* named from
the genus *Passalus* by MacLeay in 1819. By most
modern entomologists they are consolidated with the *Lu-
canidae*. Also *Passalida* (Leach, 1815).

Passalorhynchite (pas'aj-rhō-ring'kīt), *n.* [*< Gr.*
πάσσαλος, a peg, a gag, + *ῥιγχος*, snout, muzzle.]
A member of a sect in the early church, said to
have been Montanists, who observed a perpet-
ual silence, in literal obedience to Ps. cxli. 3.
Also *Pattalorhynchite*.

Passalus (pas'aj-lus), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius,*
1793), *< Gr. πάσσαλος*, a peg, gag.]. 1. A genus
of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidae*,
with a large corneous ligula contained in an
emargination of the mentum. About 100 species
are known, mainly tropical. The only one in the United
States is *P. cornutus*, a large shining flat beetle, having
the elytra striate and the head armed with a short hook.
It is commonly found about the roots of decayed stumps,
and is known as the *horned passalus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. See *cut*
under *horn-bug*.

passa-measure, *n.* [Also *accorn. passing-meas-
ure*; *accorn. forms of passamezzo*, *q. v.*] Same
as *passamezzo*.

I can dance nothing but ill-favourably,
A strain or two of *passa-measures* galliard!
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

passament, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of
passement.

passamezzo (pas-sa-med'zo), *n.* [*It., < passare*,
pass, + *mezzo*, middle. According to Riemann,
the term refers to the alla breve stroke through
the musical time-signature, ♩, called *passa a*
mezzo, and hence denoting simply a dance in
quick time.] An old Italian dance, or the music
for such a dance: probably the same as *parin*,
but often confused with *passepied*. It is known
in English as *passa-measure*, *passy-measure*,
passing-measure, etc. Also spelled *passmezzo*.

passancet, *n.* [*< OF. passance, < passant*, *pass-
ing*: see *passant*.] A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the
weird way with these pleasant discourses and prettily
posies.

Saunders, Narbonne (1589), I. 131. (Halliwell.)

passant (pas'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. passant*, *<*
OF. passant, *F. passant* = *Sp. pasante* = *Pg. It.*
passante, *< ML. passant(-t)s*, ppr. of *passare*,
pass: see *pass, r.*] 1. *a.* 1. Walking; walk-
ing leisurely: in heraldry, said of a beast used
as a bearing. The beast is always understood
to hold the head straight and to look forward.
See *cut* under *counterchanged*.

He them espying can him self prepare,
And on his arm address his goodly shield,
That bore a lion *passant* in a golden field.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

Put the case she should be *passant* when you enter, as
thus; you are to frame you gait thereafter.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

2†. Current. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.*

—3†. Passing; transitory.

The memory of these should quickly fade

(For pleasure's stream

Is like a dream,

Passant and fleet, as is a shade).

Webster, Odes (Works, ed. Hazlitt, III. 267).

4†. *Cursory*; careless; without deliberation or
reflection.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *pas-
sant* words and our secret thoughts) must hereafter un-
dergo!

Barnes, Sermons, II. xvi.

5†. Surpassing; excelling.

A *passant* name. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1249.*

Passant gardant, in *her.*, walking, but with the head
turned and looking out from the eschecheon: said of a
beast used as a bearing. See *cut* under *gardant*. **Pas-
sant rampant**, in *her.*, walking, with the dexter paw
raised into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position.—
Passant regardant, in *her.*, walking, but with the head
turned and looking behind him: said of a beast used as a
bearing. See *cut* under *regardant*.—**Passant repassant**,
in *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

II. *n.* 1. One who passes or passes through
or over. [Rare.]

A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through
the town [Dover, England]. Amongst the *passants* ap-
pears the name of "Severin Dufry," probably a relative of
the celebrated wit and song-writer Tom D'Urfey.

Athenaeum, No. 3247, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 89.

2. An open hem furnishing a sort of tube,
through which a cord or ribbon can be passed.

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *n.* [Origin not ascertain-
ed.] *Naut.*, a tackle to spread the clues of a
foresail when sailing large or before the wind.
Admiral Smyth.

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *r. l.* [*< passaree, n.*] To
extend (the foot of the foresail of a square-
rigged vessel) by hauling its clue out to an eye
on the lower studdingsail-boom.

With stunsails both sides, *passaree* the foresail, by
means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the
foresail, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom.
Lucie, Seemannship, p. 435.

passata (pa-sa'tā), *n.* [*It.: see passade*.] Same
as *passade*, 1.

You may with much sodainnesse make a *passata* with
your left foot. *Practice of the Duello (1505), K. 2. (Nares.)*

pass-bank (pas'bank), *n.* The bank or fund
in the old game of passage. *Halliwell.*

pass-book (pas'buk), *n.* 1. A book in which a
merchant or trader makes an entry of goods
sold on credit to a customer, for the informa-
tion of the customer.—2. A bank-book.

pass-box (pas'boks), *n.* A wooden box used to
convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest
or magazine to a gun, when they are too heavy
to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

pass-by (pas'bi), *n.* 1. The act of passing by.
[Rare.]

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's,
when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*.

Glancie, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. In *coal-mining*, a siding on which the tubs
pass each other underground. [Eng.]

pass-check (pas'chek), *n.* A ticket of admis-
sion to a place of entertainment; specifically,
a ticket given to a person leaving during an
entertainment, entitling to readmission.

passet, *n.* A variant of *pasch*.

passé (pa-sā'), *n.* [*F., passe*, music., *passer*, fem.
pp. of *passer*, *pass*: see *pass, r.*] In *embroidery*,
same as *tambour-work*.

passé, passée (pa-sā'), *a.* [*F., pp., m. and f.*
respectively, of *passer*: see *pass, r.*] Past; out
of use; faded; specifically, as said of persons,
past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one in-
tends to stop for the next ten years, but even a French-
man would not have called her *passée*—that is, for a
widow. For a spinster, it would have been different.

Bulwer, My Novel, v. 8.

passed (past, pas'ed), *p. a.* 1†. Past.

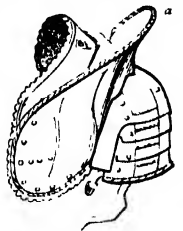
Give ear unto me, & I will relate

A true sad story of my *passed* fate.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 138.

2. Having passed an examination for promo-
tion, and awaiting a vacancy in the senior grade:
as, a *passed* assistant surgeon in the United
States navy; a *passed* assis-
tant engineer. **Passed mas-
ter.** See *master*.

passée, a. See *passé*.
passegarde (pas'gärd), *n.*
[*F., < passer*, *pass*, + *garde*,
guard.] In *medieval armor*,
a ridge or projecting piece
on the pauldrons or shoul-
derpieces, to ward off the
blow of the lance. They
first appear in the time of
Henry VI. Also *pasgarde*,
pass-guard.



Pauldron, with Passegarde

passel (pas'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form
of *parcel*.

As soon as that may ples yow to send me *passels* of costes
and expences ge here and pay for the said causez, I will
truly content yow hit of the same. *Past Letters, II. 332.*

passement (pas'sment), *n.* [Formerly *passamen* and *passament*; < ME. *passment* = D. *passament* = MLG. *pasement* = G. *posament*, < OF. (and F.) *passement*, lace, a lacing; appar. for "*passeman*" = Pr. *passamen* = It. *passamano*, < Sp. *passamano*, now *pasamano* (= Pg. *passamano*), a railing, balustrade, gangway, edging for clothes, dim. *passamanillo*, narrow lace, small twist; appar. < *passar*, now *pasar*, pass, + *mano*, hand (see *pass*, *v.*, and *main*).] ("por que pasamos por el la mano," because we pass the hand along the railing). In another view the F. *passement*, lace, is identical with *pasement*, a passing, <

Cabin passenger. See *cabin*.—**Passenger cases**, two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1848, holding State laws imposing taxes upon immigration to be void. — **Passenger falcon**, the peregrine.—**Steerage passenger.** See *steerage*.

passenger-car (pas'en-jér-kär), *n.* A car for carrying passengers on a railroad; specifically, an ordinary car for day travel, as distinguished from a *sleeping-car* or *drawing-room car*, etc. [U. S.]

passenger-elevator (pas'en-jér-el'ä-vä-tör), *n.* An elevator or lift for persons. [U. S.]

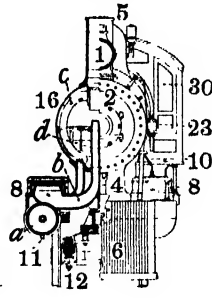
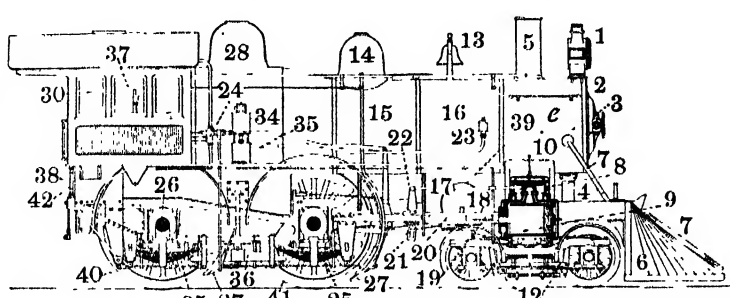
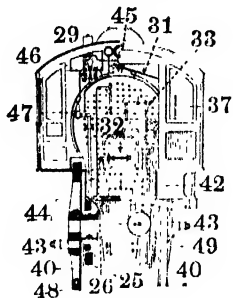
passenger-engine (pas'en-jér-en'jin), *n.* A locomotive engine constructed specially for pas-

the same source.] 1. A dance said to have originated in Brittany, resembling the minuet, but much quicker. It was introduced into Paris by street dancers in 1587, and into the ballet during the reign of Louis XIV., and was often brought into the suite by the great composers of that time, both French and German. It was a favorite dance at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in vogue until the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which was triple and quick.

Also *paspy*.

passer¹ (päs'ér), *n.* [*pass* + *-er*.] 1. One who passes, in any sense of that word.—2. A



1, headlight; 2, front end; 3, signal lamp; 4, spark-pipe; 5, smoke-stack; 6, pilot; 7, pilot draw-bar; 8, steam-chest; 9, cylinder; 10, oil-pipe; 11, cylinder-cock; 12, engine-truck; 13, bell; 14, sand-box; 15, sand-pipe; 16, jacket; 17, valve-stem; 18, guide-rod; 19, cross-head; 20, guides; 21, link; 22, rocker-arm; 23, injector-check; 24,

injector; 25, driver-spring; 26, back driving-axle; 27, driving-wheel brake; 28, steam-dome; 29, whistle; 30, cab; 31, throttle-lever; 32, boiler-head; 33, gauge-cocks; 34, donkey-pump; 35, reach-rod; 36, equalizer; 37, reverse-lever; 38, auxiliary reservoir; 39, main air-reservoir; 40, back driving-wheel; 41, front driving-wheel;

42, cab bracket; 43, crank-pin; 44, fire-door; 45, steam-gage; 46, sight feed-lubricator; 47, steam heat-reducing valve; 48, driving-wheel tire; 49, auxiliary air-reservoir; a, cylinder (same as No. 9); b, exhaust-passage; c, steam-pipe; d, exhaust-pipe; e, smoke-arch.

passer, *pass*: see *pass*, *v.* 1. Lace.—2. A decorative edging or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passements of gold upon the stuffs of a Princely garment. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 116.

passement (pas'sment), *v. t.* [*passement*, *n.*] To deck with passement or lace; hence, to ornament the exterior of.

Ashamed to be seen among these who are *passemanted* with gold. Boyd, *Last Battell*, p. 620.

passementerie (pas-men-té-ré), *n.* [F., < *pasement*, lace: see *pasement*.] Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like: often made with jet or metal beads: as, jet *passementerie*; plain *passementerie* (that is, without beading). See *pasement*.

passemazzo, *n.* See *passamezzo*.
passenger (pas'en-jér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *passinger*, earlier *passager* (the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *porringer*, etc.); < OF. *passagier*, F. *passager* (Sp. *pasajero* = Pg. *passageiro* = It. *passaggio*, *passaggiere*), < *passage*, passage: see *passage*.] 1. One who passes or is on his way; a passer-by; a wayfarer; a traveler.

A noble but unfortunate gentleman,
Cropt by her hand, as some rude *passenger*
Doth plucke the tender roses in the budde!

Milton, *Inuatiat Countesse*, v.

It is a River apt to swell much upon suddain Rains, in which case, precipitating it's self from the Mountains with great rapidity, it has been fatal to many a *Passenger*.

Masandrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 43.

Rshopkeepers may sit and ask, "What do you lack?" when the *passengers* may very well reply, "What do you lack yourselves?" *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 80).

2. One who travels in a public conveyance; especially, one who travels in such a conveyance by virtue of a contract express or implied with the carrier, as the payment of fare, or something accepted as an equivalent therefor.

There are . . . ferries or passages, . . . where *passengers* may be transported in a Gondola. Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 210.

In this year, 1667, in the month of November, Mr. Garrett set sail on a voyage for England, from Boston; in whose ship, amongst many considerable *passengers*, there went Mr. Thomas Mayhew.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 274.

All the *passengers*, except a very fat lady on the back seat, had alighted. Hawthorne, *Sketches from Memory*.

3. A bird of passage; a casual visitor.

Sometimes are also scene Falcons and Iar-falcons, Osprides, a bird like a Holby, but because they come seldom, they are held but as *passengers*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 116.

4. A passage-bout.

In Pocchorrona, he is assigned to leave fyfthe men with the lightest shipp which myce bee a *passinger* between them; that, lyke as we vae poste horses by lande, so may they, by this currant shippe, in short space, certifie the Lieutenannt and th[e] inhabitors of Dariena of suche thynges as shall chauce.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 163).

He . . . took the sea in a *passager*, and arrived at Calais. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 69.

senger traffic. While capable of higher speed, its tractive power is less than that of a freight-engine. See *locomotive*.

passenger-locomotive (pas'en-jér-lō-kō-mō-tiv), *n.* Same as *passenger-engine*.

passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jér-pij'on), *n.* The common wild pigeon of the United States,



Passenger-pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

Ectopistes migratorius: so called from its very extensive wanderings in search of food. See *Ectopistes*.

passenger-ship (pas'en-jér-ship), *n.* A ship which carries passengers.

passenger-train (pas'en-jér-trän), *n.* A railway-train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight- or goods-train, oil-train, coal-train, etc.

passee-partout (pas-pär-tö'), *n.* [F., a master-key, also a passe-partout in engraving, etc., formerly also a resolute fellow; < *passer*, pass, go (see *pass*, *v.*), + *partout*, everywhere, < *par* (< L. *per*, through) + *tout*, < L. *totus*, all: see *total*.]

1. That by means of which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; a latch-key.—2. In engraving, an engraved plate or block forming an ornamental border around an aperture into which the engraved portrait or picture may be inserted; also, a typographical frame or ornamental border about a page, etc.: a French use.—3. A picture-frame consisting usually of a pasteboard back and a piece of glass, between which a drawing or engraving is placed, often with a plain or ornamented mat between it and the glass, the whole being held in position by means of strips of paper pasted over the edges.

There were engravings and photographs in *passee-partout* frames, that journeyed with her safely in the bottoms of her trunks.

Mrs. Whitney, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, vi.

passepied (pas'pyä), *n.* [F., < *passer*, pass, + *ped*, < L. *pes* (*ped*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *paspy*, from

drill used in cutlery to make holes to receive little ornamental studs of gold or silver. It has a stop to prevent the point of the drill from penetrating the handle beyond the required depth.—3. A gimlet. [Prov. Eng.]

Passer² (päs'ér), *n.* [L., a sparrow.] A genus of fringilliform or conirostral oscine passerine birds, founded by Brisson in 1760, typically representing the family *Fringillidae*, and a repre-



European House-sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

sentative example of the *Oscines* or normal *Passeres*. The name lapsed, or was used with little discrimination, for a century, but is now in nearly universal use for that genus of finches which contains the common European or so-called English sparrow (*P. domesticus*), the European tree-sparrow (*P. montanus*), and several other closely related species. The two species named are both naturalized in the United States. See *sparrow* and *house-sparrow*.

passer-by (päs'er-bi'), *n.* One who passes by or near. Also *by-passer*.

In an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him. *Diareti*, Sybil, iv. 1.

Passerculus (pa-sér'kü-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < L. *passerculus*, a little sparrow, dim. of *passer*, a sparrow: see *Passer*².] A genus of American fringilline birds, embracing many of the commonest sparrows of the United States, of fully streaked coloration, with yellow on the bend of the wings, slender bill, short and narrow unmarked tail, and pointed wings with elongated inner secondaries. The common savanna-sparrow is *P. savanna*, and there are several others. They are ground-sparrows, and especially abound in low moist localities.

Passerella (pas'e-rel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), dim. of L. *passer*, a sparrow: see *Passer*².] A genus of large handsome fox-colored fringilline birds of North America, having enlarged feet; the fox-sparrows. *P. iliaca* abounds in shrubbery in most parts of eastern North America, and several other species or varieties are found in the west. See *fox-sparrow*.

Passerellinae (pas'e-re-li'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < *Passerella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Passerella*, having no definable characters.

Passeres (pas'e-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*².] An order of the

class *Aves*, typified by the genus *Passer*, comprehending more than half of all birds. It has about the taxonomic or classificatory value of groups called families in departments of zoology other than ornithology. It corresponds exactly to *Insectes* in some of the uses of this word, and exactly to the Cuvierian *Passerinae* as emended by Blyth; also to the *Agthognathes* of Huxley. It consists of the *Oscines* (Müller) and *Climacteres* of Cabanis. With some exceptions, these birds (numbering upward of 5,000 species) have the following characters. They are anomalognathous, having no ambiens muscle nor accessory femorocaudal. The femorocaudal and semitendinosus muscles are present, as is usually also the accessory semitendinosus. The flexor longus hallucis, the muscle which bends the hind toe, is separated from the flexor longus digitorum, which bends the other toes collectively; and the hind toe is inserted low down, or is perfectly incumbent. The result of this is that the feet are perfectly fitted for grasping slender supports, and the birds are thus typically insectivorous. Furthermore, the toes are always 4, 3 in front and 1 behind (except in *Chalcophaps*); none are versatile from their normal position, and the ratio of their phalanges is always 2, 3, 4, 5, counting from the first to the fourth digit. As to the means of flight, of which no *Passeres* are deprived, the sternum has with few exceptions a particular conformation, being notched on each side behind, manubriated, and provided with prominent costal processes; the tensor patagii brevis has a special mode of insertion; the primaries are either 10 or 9 in number, the secondaries are more than 6, and the greater coverts are not more than half as long as the secondaries. The tail has 12 rectrices (with few exceptions). The palate is agthognathous; the covering of the bill is hard, with a core or other soft membrane, and the nostrils do not openly communicate; the oil-gland is nude; the ceca are 2 in number; and the carotid is single and sinistral. *Passeres* are altricial and pallopedic, the young being born helpless and naked. In most birds of this order the lower larynx, or syrinx, is highly developed as a musical organ, and according to this character *Passeres* are divisible into 2 primary groups—*Oscines* or *Acromyodactyls*, and *Climacteres* or *Mezomysodactyls*. The division of *Passeres*, however, has severely exercised alike the erudition and the ingenuity of the systematists, and no proposed method is fully accepted. The prime division by Garrod and Forbes, into *Eurotheropodactyls* and *Dendroactyls*, is superfluous, since those alleged *Passeres* which are dendroactylous are not *Passeres*. Elimination of these obtrusive terms leaves the prime division as before, into *Acromyodactyls* and *Mezomysodactyls*. In 1874 Wallace divided *Passeres* upon external characters into 4 series: (1) *turdoid*, with 21 families; (2) *tanagroid*, with 10 families; (3) *sturnoid*, with 4 families; (4) *formicarioid*, with 10 families: 45 in all—an arrangement requiring some modification upon anatomical grounds. The mezomysodactyl *Passeres* are either (1) heteromeres, as the families *Cotingidae* and *Pipridae*, or they are (2) homomeres. The latter are either (1) haplophomous, as the *Tyrannidae*, *Pittidae*, *Phalacroptidae*, and *Xenidae*, or they are (2) tracheophomous, as the *Falconidae*, *Pteroclididae*, *Dendrocolaptidae*, and *Formicariidae*. With few exceptions, mezomysodactyl *Passeres* are American, and nearly all of these (all but a few *Tyrannidae*) are Central and South American. As to the acromyodactyl *Passeres*, they are either abnormal or normal. The abnormal *Passeres* are only two Australian families, *Menuridae* and *Atrichidae*, together called *Pseudoscines*. The rest are *Oscines* proper, some 4,700 species in all, so closely related that they scarcely represent a group of higher rank than the average "family" recognized by ornithologists. They are three of Wallace's four series (*turdoid*, *tanagroid*, and *sturnoid*), and are separated by Sclater into *Cichlomorphae*, *Corvirostrae*, *Colionomorphae*, *Certhiomorphae*, *Cinnyrimorphae*, and *Chelidonomorphae*. Sclater has six similar divisions, though in different order and under other names: *Dentirostres*, *Latirostres*, *Curvirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, *Controrestes*, and *Cultrirostres*. These groups may be thus explained or illustrated: (1) *Cichlomorphae* or *Dentirostres*, thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, shrikes, etc.; (2) *Colionomorphae* or *Cultrirostres*, crows, jays, tits, etc.; (3) *Corvirostrae*, finches, buntings, sparrows, tanagers, etc.; (4) *Cinnyrimorphae* or *Tenuirostres*, honey-suckers; (5) *Certhiomorphae* or *Curvirostres*, creepers; (6) *Chelidonomorphae* or *Latirostres*, swallows. All these birds agree in being laminiplanar; and among them or near them must be found or made a place for the larks, *Alaudidae*, which are scutelliplantar, and which, when not placed with *Controrestes*, form a seventh superfamily known as *Corydomorphae*.

passeriform (pas'e-ri-fôr-m), *a.* [*NL. passeriformis*, < *L. passer*, sparrow, + *forma*, form.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; pertaining to oscine *Passeres* or *Passeriformes*, or having their characters; passerine in a strict sense.

Passeriformes (pas'e-ri-fôr-mêz), *n. pl.* [*NL. see passeriform.*] In Forbes's classification, an order of anomalognathous birds composed of *Turdiformes*, *Fringilliformes*, and *Sturniformes*, or the *turdoid*, *tanagroid*, and *sturnoid* *Passeres* of Wallace, and thus equivalent to oscine *Passeres*, or *Oscines*.

Passerina (pas'e-ri-nâ), *n.* [*NL., fem. of L. passerinus*, of or for a sparrow: see *passerine*.] 1. A beautiful genus of American *Fringillidae*; the painted finches. The plumage is of bright or variegated colors, or both, as in the indigo-bird, *P. cyanea*, which is rich blue, the lazuli-finch, *P. amena*, which is blue, white, and brown, and the painted finch, or nonpareil, *P. ciria*, which is blue, red, and yellow. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also *Cyanocitta*. See cut in next column, and cut under *indigo-bird*.

2. A genus of heath-like shrubs, of the apetalous order *Thymelaeaceae* and the tribe *Euthymelaeae*, known by its four-lobed unappendaged urn-shaped calyx, eight exserted stamens, and globose stigma. There are 4 species, all South African, sometimes cultivated for their flowers. They bear little



Painted Finch (*Passerina ciria*).

decussate opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes with broad bracts. *Linnaeus*, 1737.

Passerinae (pas'e-rî-nô), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Passerina.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of birds, approximately equivalent to the *Insectes* or perchers; primarily divided into two groups, the ordinary *Passerinae* and the *Syndactyli*, and, secondarily, the former into four groups, *Dentirostres*, *Fissirostres*, *Controrestes*, and *Tenuirostres*. As thus constituted, it was a thoroughly unnatural group, subdivided in an equally artificial manner. But removing from it certain heterogeneous elements, as *Cypselus*, *Cypripetulus*, *Podiceps*, *Colinus*, *Coracias*, *Upupa*, *Merops*, *Trochilus*, etc. (as was done by Blyth, Cuvier's editor in 1849), it represents the *Passeres* of modern naturalists.

2. In Nitzsch's classification, the expurgated *Passerinae* of Cuvier, or *Passeres* proper.

passerine (pas'e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. passerinus*, of a sparrow. < *passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*.] 1. *a.* 1. Resembling or related to a sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Passerina*, in any sense, or the *Passeres*; passeriform.—2. About as large as a sparrow: as, the *passerine* parrot, *Psittacula passerina*; the *passerine* ground-dove, *Chamaepelia passerina*; the *passerine* owl, *Glaucidium passerinum*.

Also *passeroid*.

II. n. A member of the *Passerina*, *Passeres*, or *Passeriformes*.

Passerita (pa-ser'i-tî), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray).*] A genus of whipsnakes of the family *Colubridae* and subfamily *Dryophidinae*, having an



Passerita nycterizans.

elongated nasal appendage and the pupil of the eye horizontal. *P. nycterizans* is an example.

passeroid (pas'e-roid), *a.* [*< Passer² + -oid.*] Same as *passerine*.

pass-guard, *n.* See *passaguard*.

pass-holder (pas'hôl'dêr), *n.* One who holds a free pass or a season ticket, as to a theater, on a railway, etc.

passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. passibilité = Sp. posibilidad = Pg. possibilidade = It. passibilità, < L.L. passibilitas(t)-s, < passibilis, capable of feeling: see passible.*] The quality of being passible; the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

passible (pas'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. passible = Sp. pasible = Pg. passível = It. passibile, < L.L. passibilis, capable of feeling, < L. pati, pp. passus, suffer, feel: see passion, patient.*] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

and as he [God] is the Head of that body, he is *passible*, so he may suffer; and, as he is the first-born of the dead, he did suffer; so that he was defective in nothing; not in power, as God, not in passibility, as man.

Donne, Sermons, I.

passibleness (pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Passibility.

This heresy of Eutyches and Dioscorus . . . drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the Deity, because the Deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible.

E. Breverwood, Diversity of Languages and Religions (ed. 1685), xxv.

Passiflora (pas-i-flô'râ), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), irreg. < L. passio, passion, + flos (flor-), flower.* Early missionaries to South America, and Spanish writers from 1593, regarded the flower as an emblem of the crucifixion, finding in the five anthers the five wounds, in the three button-like stigmas the three nails, in the corona the crown of thorns, in the five petals and five sepals the ten apostles then present, in the digitate leaves the persecutors' hands, and in the tendrils their scourges.] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, type of the order *Passifloraceae* and the tribe *Passifloreae*, characterized by the short calyx-tube, three styles, and the calyx-lobes, petals, and stamens each four or five; the passion-flowers. There are about 175 species, mainly American; a few are Asiatic and Australian. They bear lateral unbranched tendrils, and alternate leaves, undivided or lobed, often with a gland-bearing petiole. Their large and showy flowers are solitary or racemed in the axils, followed by dry or pulpy many-seeded berries, which in some species are edible. (See *granadilla*, *curuba*, *may pop*, *indigo-berry*, 2, *water-limon*, and *sweet calabash* (under *calabash*), also cut under *cirrus*.) Some species are narcotic or expectorant, as *P. foetida*, the West Indian love-in-a-mist, and the bitter leaves of *P. laurifolia*, the Jamaican honeysuckle, are used as an astringent. *P. macrocarpa*, the pumpkin passion-flower of Brazil and Peru, produces a fruit sometimes weighing 8 pounds. Many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, as *P. cerulea*, *P. kermesina*, etc. See also *bulbhoof* and *Dutchman's-laudanum*.

Passifloraceae (pas'i-flô'râ-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Passiflora + -aceae.*] An order of plants of the cohort *Passiflorales*; the passion-flower family. It is characterized by the undivided or three- to five-parted style, four to many stamens, similar petals and sepals, and especially by the corona, of one, two, or many rows of filamentous bodies, or a tubular membrane, seated on the calyx-tube or between the petals. It includes about 235 species, mainly tropical, especially of South America, classed in 5 tribes and 27 genera, of which *Passiflora* (the type), *Carica*, *Jacaranda*, and *Tournefortia* are the chief. They are shrubs, trees, or herbs, with a watery juice, round or angled branches, and erect climbing or twining stems. They often bear axillary tendrils and showy three-bracted flowers.

Passiflorales (pas'i-flô'râ-lêz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Passiflora + -ales.*] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the dicotyledonous series *Calyciflorae*, characterized by the compound one-celled ovary, with styles distinct or slightly united. It includes the passion-flower, gourd, and loasa families, mainly vines; the begonia family; and the samyda, turnera, and datiscia families, mainly tropical trees and shrubs.

Passifloreae (pas-i-flô'rê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1805), < Passiflora + -eae.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Passifloraceae*, distinguished by the perfect flowers, conspicuous single or double corona, and flattish seeds. It includes 13 genera, chiefly of the African and American tropics, of which about 13 species are shrubs or small trees, and 160 are tendrilled climbers.

passim (pas'im), *adv.* [*L., hither and thither, everywhere, < passus, pp. of pandere, extend: see pass.*] Here and there; in many different places; everywhere.

passimeter (pa-sim'e-têr), *n.* [*< L. passus, step, pace, + (ir. mētrōn, measure.*] A form of pocket-odometer resembling a watch in external appearance. A vibrating lever operates a registering device, which indicates the number of steps taken, the lever moving synchronously with the upward and downward movement of the body in walking or running.

passing (pâs'ing), *n.* [*< ME. passyng; verbal n. of pass, v.*] 1. The act of moving on or by; also, the act of departing; dying.

Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Passage; ratification; enactment.

If a Lay Lord was attained, the Bishop assented to his condemning, and were always present at the passing of the Bill of Attainder. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 25.

3. A gold or silver thread or fine cord produced by twisting a flat and very small ribbon of the metal spirally around a silk thread. Passing is used in embroidery, in couched work, and the like, laid on the foundation and sewed to it with fine silk thread.

passing (pâs'ing), *a.* [*ME. passing, passyng; ppr. of pass, v.*] 1. That is or are now happen-

ing; current: as, *passing* events; the *passing* hour.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of *passing* thought, the wealth
Of words and wit.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. *Curatory*; such as is done, given, etc., while one passes: as, a *passing* glance.

Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the *passing* tribute of a sigh. Gray, Elegy.

3. *Fleeting*; fading away.

Trust not in man with *passing* breath.

Whittier, Chapel of the Hermita.

4. *Exceeding*; surpassing; transcendent; egregious; eminent; extraordinary.

He is a man of *hey* discretion,

I warne you wel, he is a *passing* man.

Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 61.

For the *passing* Love that he hadde to hire, when he
saughe hire ded, he felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt,
a gret while. Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

O *passing* traitor; perjured and unjust!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 106.

passing (pās'ing), *adv.* [*< passing, a.*] Surpassingly; wonderfully: exceedingly; very.

This Ewein was a *passing* feire child, and bolde and hardy; but after that he hadde herde speke of kynge Arthur he wolde not suffre that noon made hym knight.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 238.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 20.

For she was *passing* weary of his love.

M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

passing (pās'ing), *prep.* [*< passing, a.*] Exceeding; beyond; over. [Rare.]

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months. Foote.

passing-bell (pās'ing-bel), *n.* A church bell tolled at the time of a person's death or immediately after. It was a means of summoning Christians to pray for the soul of the one just departed; and it is still common as a mark of respect to the dead and an announcement to the public that a death has just occurred. The age of the person is commonly indicated by the number of strokes. This custom is supposed to have originated from the ancient belief that the sound of the church bell drove away any demon that might seek to take possession of the departing soul. In the Church of England it is enjoined by canon that the *passing-bell* be tolled during the dying and at the burial of any parishioner. Formerly called *forth-fare*.

All my spirits,

As if they heard my *passing-bell* go for me,

Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, III. 1.

When the *passing-bell* doth tole,

And the furies in a shole

Come to fight a parting soule,

Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

Herriek, Litanie to the Holy Spirit.

passing-braid (pās'ing-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made of *passing*, twisted or braided, as in making gullion.

passing-by (pās'ing-bī'), *n.* The *passover*.

Christ's disciples said to the man, Where is this guest-chamber, where I might eat the *passing-by* with my disciples?

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 251.

passing-discord (pās'ing-dis'kōrd), *n.* Same as *passing-note*.

passingly (pās'ing-li), *adv.* [*< ME. passyngly; < passing + -ly*]. In a surpassing degree; specially; exceedingly.

He schal dispise deeth, he schal drede no perells, and *passyngly* he schal be mad hardy.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Cris. Do you love singing, lady?

Chloe. O, *passingly*. B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

passing-measure (pās'ing-mezh'ūr), *n.* [See *passa-measurr*.] A corruption of *passamezzo*.

Prythee sit still; you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*.

A. Brewer (?), Lingua, III. 7.

passing-note (pās'ing-nōt), *n.* In music, an unessential or discordant tone melodically combined with harmonically essential tones, either between them or next above or below them. Such accessory tones are usually unaccented.

passing-place (pās'ing-plās), *n.* A railway siding where trains may pass one another.

passing-tone (pās'ing-tōn), *n.* In music, same as *passing-note*.

passion (pash'on), *n.* [*< ME. passion, passiuu, passion, < OF. passion, F. passion = Sp. pasión, passio = Pg. paixão = It. passione, < L. passio(n-), suffering, enduring (LL., specifically, a suffering, a disease), also an event, occurrence, < L. pati, pp. passus, suffer, endure, undergo: see patient.*] 1. The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive as opposed to an active state.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare *passion*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 4.

2. *Susceptibility of impression from external agents*; receptivity to impressions.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, . . . and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. Bacon.

3. *Suffering*; especially, the sufferings of Christ on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes distinguished from those of the crucifixion: as, "by thy Cross and *Passion*," *Book of Common Prayer*.

Our sauour Ihesu cryste was put vnto deth by *passion* of the crosse. Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

All the *passion* of all the martyrs that ever were.

Latimer, Sermons, p. 232.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i. 3.

Wherefore suffered he so great and bitter *passions*? did he it not to take away your sins? J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 123.

The term *Passion* belongs more properly to that which He underwent during the fifteen or more hours that elapsed between the night of the Last Supper and three o'clock on the following afternoon, beginning with His agony in the garden of Gethsemane and ending with His death upon the Cross. Blunt, Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theology, p. 547.

4. *Physical disorder*, or suffering resulting from it; disease.

He then said that he was called the sonne of Jupiter; but yet he felt in himselfe the *passions* of a diseased body.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

If much you note him,

You shall offend him and extend his *passion*.

Feed, and regard him not. Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 57.

5. *Emotion*; specifically, intense or vehement emotion, occupying the mind in great part for a considerable period, and commanding the most serious action of the intelligence; an abounding or controlling emotion, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, etc.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to sir,

As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,

And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy!

Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 108.

Held in holy *passion* still,

Forget thyself to marble.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 41.

As if the civil wars had blotted out the expression of character and *passion* from the human lip and brow.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

She ended with such *passion* that the tear

She sang of shook and fell an erring pearl.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(a) *Zeal*; ardor; vehement or ruling desire.

Pan . . . has no *passion*, unless it be for discourse.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

In those good days of simplicity and sunshine, a *passion* for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic economy.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

(b) *Love*; ardent affection; amorous desire.

I should have been more strange, I must confess, But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware, My true love's *passion*. Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 104.

For health and idleness to *passion*'s flame

Are old and gunpowder. Byron, Don Juan, II. 169.

(c) *Grief*; sorrow.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed,

A mother's tears in *passion* for her son.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 106.

Oh, that I could as gently shake off *passion* For the loss of that great brave man as I can shake off Remembrance of what once I was reputed!

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, III.

(d) *Vehement anger*; rage: sometimes used absolutely: as, in a *passion*.

Monsieur le Nostre spoke much of the good Humour of his Master; he affirmed to me he was never seen in *Passion*. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 37.

I must be in a *passion*, Sir Lucius — I must be in a rage. Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 4.

6. An object of great admiration or desire; something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated with extreme and serious ardor: as, poetry became a *passion* with him.

He [General Hawley] is called Lord Chief Justice; frequent and sudden executions are his *passion*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 1.

They know not, cannot guess

How much their welfare is a *passion* to us.

Tennyson, Princess, III.

7. A *passionate display*; an exhibition of deep feeling.

Sometimes he maketh invocations with broken sentences by starts and strange *passions*.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 139.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I.

8. Same as *passion-music*.—*Cardiac passion*. See *cardiac*.—*Ileac or iliac passion*. Same as *ileus*, I.—*Passion Sunday*, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent: so called because the special commemoration of Christ's *passion* then begins.—*Pas-*

sion Week, the fifth week in Lent, from *Passion Sunday* to Palm Sunday, and immediately preceding Holy Week. The name *Passion Week* was given to it from very early times because with it begins the special commemoration of Christ's *passion*. In non-Catholic circles *Passion Week* is often incorrectly identified with Holy Week.—*Syn. & Pass. Affection*: wrath, fury; fervor; rapture, transport. As compared with *affection*, the distinctive mark of *passion* is that it masters the mind, so that the person becomes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument, while an *affection*, though moving, affecting, or influencing one, still leaves him his self-control. The secondary meanings of the two words keep this difference.

passion (pash'on), *v.* [*< OF. passioner, passionner = It. passionare, < ML. passionare, be affected with passion, < L. passio(n-), passion: see passion, n.*] I. *intrans.* To be affected with *passion*; be extremely agitated, especially with grief; sorrow. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*

For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 172.

How now, Queen! what art thou doing? *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes, I am sure; for I know thou lovest him.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A sloping green of mossy tread,

By a clear pool, wherein she *passioned*

To see herself escaped from so sore ills.

Keats, Lamia, I.

II. *trans.* To give a *passionate* character to; imbue with *passion*; impassionate. [Rare.]

By lively actions he gan bewray

Some argument of matter *passioned*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xli. 4.

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet turtles

Passion their voices coolingly 'mong myrtles.

Keats, Endymion, I.

passional (pash'on-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. passional, passionnel = It. passionale = Pg. passionale, n., < ML. passionalis, passionale, n., book containing sufferings of the martyrs, < LL. passionalis, susceptible of passion or suffering, < L. passio(n-), suffering, passion: see passion.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *passion* or the *passions*; influenced by *passion*; *passionate*.

It [phonology] divides, for example, all our powers into mental, moral, and *passional*—intellect, morals, and affections.

J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 101.

Nowhere in literature is the process of culture by means of study and *passional* experience so graphically depicted.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *passionary*.

The Legends contained the lessons read at matins and at other times, and may be taken as a generic term to include the Homiliarium, Martyrology, *Passional*, and other volumes.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 710.

2. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. O. Shipley.

passionary (pash'on-ā-rī), *n.*; pl. *passionaries* (-rīz). [= F. *passionaire* = Sp. *passionario* = Pg. It. *passionario*, < ML. *passionarius, passionarium*, a *passional*, < LL. *passio(n-), suffering, passion: see passion.*] A book containing descriptions of the sufferings of the saints and martyrs, read in the ancient Christian Church on their respective festivals.

Higden's "Polychronicon," and the *passionaries* of the female saint Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir.

Warton, Eng. Poetry, III. 142.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. passionatus, pp. of passionare, be affected with passion: see passion, v., and cf. passionate, a.*] 1. To affect with *passion*; move to anger, hate, love, etc.

Neither did I think any so malicious as now I see a great many: yet it shal not so *passionate* me but I will do my best for my most malignant.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 229.

2. To portray with natural emotion or *passion*; personate.

There have they their play-house, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally *passionated*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 192.

Great pleasure, mixt with pittifull regard,

That godly King and Queene did *passionate*,

Whyles they his pittifull adventures heard.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xli. 16.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief.

Shak., Tit. And., III. 2. 6.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *a.* [= F. *passionné* = It. *passionato*, < ML. *passionatus, passionate, impassioned: see the verb.*] Characterized by *passion*; exhibiting or expressing *passion*. (a) Easily moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger; easily excited or agitated; also, exhibiting or feeling vehement emotion.

Their scornful vsage made the Capitaine so *passionate*, to appease his anger and choler their intent made many faire excuses for satisfaction.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 233.

Though *passionate* and often wrongheaded, he [Jeremy Collier] was a singularly clear controversialist.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

We are *passionate* advocates of our wrong opinion because it is ours. W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 211.

(b) Showing or exciting strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm.

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse, This peroration with such circumstance?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 104.

One in whom persuasion and belief Had ripened into faith, and faith become A *passionate* intuition. Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

Strangers have wept to hear his *passionate* notes. Shelley, Alastor.

(c) Swayed by love; consumed with passion.

Judge, madam, what the condition of a *passionate* man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for, when her heart is inaccessible. Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

(d) Emotional; susceptible.

Thou art *Passionate*;
Hast thou been brought up with girls?

Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

(e) Changeful; capricious; of many moods.

You, sweet, have the power
To make me *passionate* as an April day.

Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(f) Compassionate.

This *passionate* humour of mine.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 121 (ed. Knight).

(g) Sorrowful; pitiful.

Amphialus, . . . in his noble heart melting with compassion at so *passionate* a sight, desired him to withhold his hands. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She [Lady Constance] is sad and *passionate* at your highness' tent. Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 544.

=Syn. (a) Irritable, etc. (see irascible), hot-headed, hot, fiery, violent, choleric. (b) Impassioned, ardent, fervent, glowing, burning, impetuous.

passionately (pash'ōn-āt-ly), *adv.* In a *passionate* manner, in any sense of that word.

passionateness (pash'ōn-āt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *passionate* or subject to passion.

passionato (pas-i-ō-nū'tō), *a.* [It.: see *passionate*.] *Passionato*, in music, noting a passage to be rendered with emotional intensity.

passioned (pash'ōnd), *p. a.* [*passion* + *-ed*.] Cf. *impassioned*. 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Diversely *passioned* is the lover's hart,
Now pleasant hope, now dread and grievous fere.

Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. lxvii.

As they read, . . . [Mary's] colour changed, she seemed deeply *passioned*. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2. Expressing passion.

Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

passion-flower (pash'ōn-flou'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The common blue passion-



Flowering Branch of Passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*).
a, the fruit (may-pop).

flower is *P. caerulea*, from Brazil. *P. incarnata* is the passion-flower of the southern United States, the fruits of which are known as *may-pops*. Also called *passion-vine*.

passioning (pash'ōn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *passion*, *v.*] The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a *passionate* utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Passionist (pash'ōn-ist), *n.* [= *F. passionniste* = *Sp. passionista*; as *passion* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order, called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ." The order was founded by Paolo della Croce in 1720 in Italy, and has since spread on the Continent and into Great Britain, the United States, etc. In addition to the three ordinary vows, they pledge the utmost zeal in keeping fresh the memory of the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash'ōn-les), *a.* [*passion* + *-less*.] Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

The Queen . . . glanced at him, thought him cold,
High, self-contain'd, and *passionless*.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

passion-music (pash'ōn-mū'zīk), *n.* The music of a *passion-play*; a form of cantata or oratorio treating of the sufferings and death of Christ. The idea of such works appeared in very early Christian times, having a strictly liturgical origin. Its later development has tended somewhat toward concert-music. The personages usually introduced are the Evangelist or Narrator, the Saviour, the Disciples, the People, etc.; allegorical or idealized characters also occur. Recitatives, solos, duets, choruses, and even instrumental numbers, are employed as in other oratorios, but, at least in the German passions, the liturgical style controls every element; hence chorals are often introduced for the use of the congregation or audience. The most noted example is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. Also called *passion-oratorio*, or simply *passion*.

passion-oratorio (pash'ōn-or-ā-tō'ri-ō), *n.* Same as *passion-music*.

passion-play (pash'ōn-plā), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The *passion-play* is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day.

Passion-tide (pash'ōn-tīd), *n.* In the Rom. Cath. calendar, the last two weeks of Lent, comprising *Passion Week* and *Holy Week*.

passion-vine (pash'ōn-vīn), *n.* Same as *passion-flower*.

passive (pās'iv), *a.* [*F. passif* = *Sp. pasivo* = *Pg. It. passivo* (= *D. passiv* = *G. Sw. Dan. passiv*, in gram.), < *L. passivus*, serving to express the suffering of an action (*passivum verbum*, a passive verb); in *L.L.* lit. capable of suffering or feeling; < *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer: see *passion*, *patient*.] 1. Suffering; not acting; inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

In the reception of simple ideas, the understanding is for the most part *passive*.

Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 1. § 25.

I hid my head within a convent, there
Lay *passive* as a dormouse in midwinter.

Wordsworth, The Borderers, iv.

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance: as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Half the duty of a Christian in this life consists in the exercise of *passive* graces.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 752.

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the *passive* drugs of it
Freely command. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 254.

Passive to his holy will,

Trust I in my Master still,

Even though he slay me.

Whittier, Barclay of Ury.

3. In gram., expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action; applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or "active" form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action: thus, *Lydia a me amatur*, 'Lydia is loved by me,' is corresponding *passive* to *ego Lydiam amo*, 'I love Lydia.' A nearly complete *passive* conjugation is formed especially in Latin, and the name *passive* is given also to the equivalent verb-phrases in other languages, as English, French, and German. Abbreviated *pass.* — **Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active*. — **Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. — **Passive congestion.** Same as *passive hyperemia* (which see, under *hyperemia*). — **Passive debt,** a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active debt* — that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. Wharton. — **Passive fund.** See *fund*, 2. — **Passive hyperemia.** See *hyperemia*. — **Passive insufficiency of a muscle,** insufficient length of a muscle when it is entirely relaxed to allow, in certain postures of the joints concerned, complete contraction of the antagonists: thus, the extensors of the fingers are too short to allow complete flexion of the fingers when there is much flexion at the wrist. — **Passive intellect.** See *intellect*, 1. — **Passive motion.** See *motion*. — **Passive obedience.** See *obedience*. — **Passive operations** (*milit.*), operations undertaken solely to repel an enemy's attack. — **Passive power** (*potentia passiva*, in Aquinas, perhaps in early trans. from Aristotle's "Metaphysics," cap. 12), a faculty of receiving some impression from without, or of undergoing some change. — **Passive prayer,** among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **Passive righteousness.** See *righteousness*. — **Passive title,** in Scots law, a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. Paterson. — **Passive trust.** See *trust*. — **Syn.** 1. Inert, quiescent, inactive. 2. Submissive, patient, long-suffering, stoical.

passively (pās'iv-ly), *adv.* 1. In a *passive* manner; without action; unresistingly. — 2. As a

passive verb; in the passive voice: opposed to *actively*.

passiveness (pās'iv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being *passive*, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes: as, the *passiveness* of matter. — 2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,

Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 187.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.

Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission; lack of power to act, or omission to act.

That we can feed this mind of ours

In a wise *passiveness*.

Wordsworth, Expostulation and Reply.

passivity (pa-siv'i-ti), *r.* [= *F. passivité*, *passivité* = *It. passività*, < *L.L.* as if **passivita(t)-s*, < *L. passivus*, passive: see *passive*.] Same as *passiveness*.

pass-key (pās'kē), *n.* 1. A key for opening several locks; a master-key; a skeleton key. — 2. A latch-key.

pass-lamb (pās'lam), *n.* The paschal or Pass-over lamb.

Ther's not a House but hath som body slain,

Sauce th' Israelites, whose doors were markt before

With sacred *Pass-Lamb's* sacramental gore.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Lawe.

passless (pās'les), *a.* [*pass* + *-less*.] Having no pass or passage. Cowley, Plagues of Egypt.

passman (pās'man), *n.*; pl. *passmen* (-men). [*pass* + *man*.] In the British universities, a student who passes for his degree without honors.

passmaster (pās'māst'ēr), *n.* The officer of a parish or poor-law district who passes or transfers paupers from the parish in which they are found to their own parish or union. [Eng.]

The *Pass-Master* for the City of London.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 241.

Passover (pās'ō-vēr), *n.* and *a.* [*pass* + *over*; tr. Heb. *pesach* (*L. pascha*, etc.), a passing over: see *pasch*.] 1. An annual feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Abib or Nisan, the first month of the sacred year. The name is also used, by extension, to include the seven days that followed from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan, during which the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread; and hence the Passover is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread." Every household with its family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest (Ex. xii.), which was served up without breaking the bones.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. . . . And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's *passover*, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. Ex. xii. 24, 26, 27.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind . . . by their yearly *Passover* what farewell they took of the land of Egypt? Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

2. [*L. c.*] The sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb.

Then they killed the *passover* on the fourteenth day of the second month. 2 Chron. xxx. 15.

The Kingdom of God . . . was remarkably taken from them [the Jews] within so many years after Christ the true *Passover* was slain by them as had passed from their first *Passover* after their going out of Egypt to their entrance into Canaan. Stillington, sermons, i. viii.

3. [*L. c.*] That which is passed over. [Rare.]

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was more worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Passover: as, *Passover* cake or bread (the cake of unleavened bread eaten at the Passover).

pass-parole (pās'pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit.*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

passport (pās'pōrt), *n.* [Formerly also *pasport*, *passaport*; = *Sp. pasaporte* = *Pg. passaporte* = *It. passaporto* = *G. passport*, < *F. passeport*, a passport, a safe-conduct, sea-letter, etc., < *passer*, pass, + *port*, port, harbor: see *port*.] 1. A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, or authenticating his right to protection. In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have varied much, and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation

of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports must give a description of the person. Those of the United States (1887) "request all whom it may concern to permit — safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give (him) all lawful Aid and Protection," and are given under the seal of the Secretary of State. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character.

Let him depart: his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 36.

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Bur-rill.*

Many desired leave to departe to the towne of Concep-tion, where they had granages and exercised tyllage. He gaue them theyr *passportes* with allowance of vytyles, soo that only thyrte remayned with hym.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 92].)

3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties.
—4. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty; a certificate; a voucher.

Neither Philosopher nor Historiographer coule at the first have entred into the gates of popular iudgements if they had not taken a great *passport* of Poetry.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.
His *passport* is his innocence and grace.
Dryden, Death of Amynas, l. 76.

This Ring shall be the *passport* of Intelligence.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

For ten long years I roved about, living first in one capital, then another. . . . Provided with plenty of money, and the *passport* of an old name, I could choose my own society.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only *passport* to employment.
Brougham.

passport (pás'pört), *v. t.* [*< passport, n.*] To supply or provide with a passport.

Their ships must be *passported*.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 81.

pass-shooting (pás'shō'ting), *n.* The shooting of birds, as wild ducks, as they fly over a station where the hunter lies in wait for them. It is practised on a windy day in the late fall, when the birds, on their way to and from the feeding-grounds, often fly low. [*U. S.*]

Pass-shooting is practised in the East in the pursuit of the black duck.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 202.

pass-ticket (pás'tík'et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; especially, a free ticket or pass.

passus (pás'us), *n.*; pl. *passus*. [*L. passus* (pl. *passus*), a step, pace: see *pace* and *pass, n.*] A section or division of a story, poem, etc.; a canto. Abbreviated *pass*.

Passus signifies a portion or "fytte" of a poem. In an entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, a minstrel, after singing a portion of a song, was instructed to make "a *pass* and a cortezo, for primus *passus*," i. e. to signify that the first part was over.
Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman, p. 1.

password (pás'wérd), *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

passwort (pás'wért), *n.* A contraction of *palsy-wort*.

passy-measure (pas'i-mezh'ür), *n.* Same as *passamezzo*.
Then he's a rogue, and a *passy measure* panyin; I hate a drunken rogue.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 206.

past (pást), *p. a.* and *n.* [*< ME. past, passed; pp. of pass, v.*] *I. p. a.* 1. Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future: as, *past time*; one's *past life*.

When to the seasons of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things *past*,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

The thought of our *past* years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction. *Wordsworth, Immortality, ix.*

Hence — 2. In the predicate, ago.
And he so conveyeth to know hym such a kynde hym fol-weth,
As he tolde the with tonge a lytel tyme *passed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 308.

Never — O fault! — reveal'd myself unto him
Until some half-hour *past*. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 103.*

3. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more; over and done with.

The harvest is *past*, the summer is ended. *Jer. viii. 20.*
Past indiscretion is a venial crime.
Cooper, Truth, l. 491.

4. That has completed a full term and is now retired: as, a *past* (or *passed*) master in free-masonry. See *master*. — 5. That indicates or notes past time: as, a *past* participle; the *past* tense. — *Last past*, that has just passed; immediately preceding the present.

Hit was presented that, by the space of foure or fyve yerres or more *last past*, or there-aboutes . . .
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

II. n. The time that has preceded the present; a former or bygone time, or the events of that time; that part of the history, life, or experiences of a person or thing that is passed: as, to forget the *past*; an unfortunate *past*.

No, Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change; . . .
Thy registers and thee I both defy,
Not wondering at the present nor the *past*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Clear from marge to marge shall bloom
The eternal landscape of the *past*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlii.

If George could have taken a look into Kate's *past*, he would perhaps have been less surprised at the absence of the bread-and-butter element in her.

R. Broughton, Not Wisely but Too Well, xix.

past (pást), *prep.* and *adv.* [Formerly *passed*; orig. *pp.*, used elliptically, and extended to purely prepositional and adverbial uses: see *past, p. a.*] *I. prep.* Beyond. (a) Beyond in time; after: as, *past noon*; *past dinner-time*.

And it was *passed* .xij. or the sayde processyon myght come ones aboute, passynge by as faste as they myght goo but one tyme. *Sir R. Gylesforde, Fylgrymage, p. 9.*

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was *past* age. *Hob. xl. 11.*

(b) Beyond in position; further than; also, by and beyond: as, the house stands a little *past* the junction.

My lord, the enemy is *past* the marsh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 345.

Lights creep in
Past the gauze curtains half drawn-to.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

(c) Beyond the reach of; at a point that precludes or makes (something) impossible or improbable; out of the reach, scope, or influence of: as, *past redemption*; *past* all sense of shame; *past* comprehension.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 82.*
He's *past* all cure;
That only touch is death.
Beau. and Fl., Thelery and Theodoret, iv. 2.

How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways *past* finding out!
Rom. xi. 33.

Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink and wax thin *past* belief.
Milton, Apology for Smeectynnuus.

(d) Beyond in number or amount; above; more than; exceeding.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Boats hauing not *past* three yron nallies in them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 10.

He has not *past* three or four hairs on his chin.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 121.

He set store on her *past* every thing; for all, nobody but him thought her so very handsome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvi.

(e) Beyond the enjoyment of; over and done with.

As to those of the highest state in the monastic life, called by them the monks of the Megalokoma, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were *past* the world, had taken this vow on them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 147.

II. adv. By; so as to pass and go beyond.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarm of drums swept *past*.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

pastancel, *n.* [*ME., also pastance, pastans; < OF. passetans, passetens, passetemps, F. passe-temps = Sp. pasatiempo = Pg. It. passatempo, a pastime, < L. passare, pass, + tempus, time: see pass, v., and temporal. Cf. pastime.*] A pastime.

Sir Peter Shyrborne, and all other knyghtes that had lusted those four dayes with the knyghtes, thanked them greatly of their *pastance*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Though I sumtyme be in England for my *pastance*,
Yet was I nyether borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 8. (Halliwell.)

paste¹ (pást), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also paast; < ME. paste, < OF. paste, F. pâte = Sp. Pg. It. pasta, < L. L. pasta, paste, < Gr. πάστυ, f., also παστá, neut. pl., a barley porridge, appar. orig. a salted mess, mess of food, < παστός (fem. παστή, neut. pl. παστá), besprinkled, salted, < παστίω, Attic párrreiv, strew, sprinkle. Cf. pasta, from the same source.*] *I. n.* 1. A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften the mass without liquifying it: as, flour *paste*, polishing-*paste*, etc. Specifically — (a) Dough: more particularly, flour and water with addition of butter or lard, used in cookery for making pies, pastry, etc.

Also, thath the Wardenes of the said crafte haffe fulle powere to make serche, with one of the officers of the cite, as well vpon thoo that byeth mele contrary to the custome of the cite, as vpon gode *paste* to be made accordyng to the sise, as vpon all oder defautys.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

[For] raising of *paste* few coulde her excel.
Catelin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 175).

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, raise *paste*, write a good hand, keep an account, give a reasonable answer, and do as she is bid.
Steele, Spectator, No. 308.

(b) A mixture of flour and water boiled and sometimes strengthened by the addition of starch, and often preserved from moulding by some added substance, used as a cement in various trades, as in bookbinding, leather-manufacture, shoemaking, etc. (c) In *calico-printing*, a composition of flour, water, starch, and other ingredients, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, etc. (d) In *ceram.*, clay kneaded up with water, and with the addition, in some cases, of other ingredients, of which mixture the body of a vessel or other object of earthenware is made. The paste of common pottery is either hard or soft. The hard is that which, after firing, cannot be scratched by knife or file. In porcelain the difference is more radical, the paste of soft-paste porcelain not being strictly a ceramic production. (See *soft-paste porcelain*, under *porcelain*.) The epithets *hard* and *soft* have reference to the power of resisting heat. Hard-paste porcelain supporting and requiring a much higher temperature than the other. The paste of stoneware is mingled with a vitrifiable substance, so that after being fired it is no longer porous, whereas the paste of common pottery absorbs water freely. (e) In *plastering*, a mixture of gypsum and water. (f) In *soap-manuf.*, a preliminary or crude combination of fat and lye.

For the *paste* operation, no leys should be used containing foreign salts. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 377.*

2†. Figuratively, material.

The inhabitants of that Town (Geneva), methinks, are made of another *Paste*, differing from the affable Nature of those People I had convers'd withal formerly.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 44.

3. Heavy glass made by fusing silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand), potash, borax, and white oxide of lead, etc., to imitate gems; hence, a facitious gem of this material. To this glass addition may be made of antimony glass, or of oxides of manganese, cobalt, copper, or chromium, the lead often being largely in excess of a normal silicate. Also called *strass*.

A Louis XVI. clock, the pendulum formed as a circle of fine old *paste*.
Hamilton Collection Catalogue.

4. In *mineral*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded. — 5. The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added. — *Anchovy paste*. See *anchovy*. — *Artificial soft paste*, some variety of soft-paste porcelain. — *Canquoin's paste*, a mixture of chlorid of zinc, flour, and water. — *Chlorid-of-zinc paste*, a mixture of zinc chlorid, zinc oxid, flour, and water. — *Cochineal paste*. See *cochineal*. — *Coster's paste*, a solution of iodine in oil of tar. — *Dupuytren's paste*, arsenious acid and camolene, made into a paste with a solution of gum. — *Felix's caustic paste*, starch, wheat-flour, mercuric bichlorid, zinc chlorid, iodol, croton chloral, bromide of camphor, and carbolic acid, made into a paste with water. — *German paste*. See *German*. — *Guarana paste*, a dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Pavilina sorbida*. — *Hard paste*, the material prepared for making hard or vitreous porcelain. Hard paste is composed, strictly, of purified kaolin, unmixed, and is characteristic of Oriental porcelain. — *Italian paste*. See *macaroni*, i. — *Jujube paste*. See *jujube*, 3. — *London paste*, a caustic composed of sodium hydrate and unslaked lime in equal parts. — *Lucas paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste or vehicle containing acetate of copper and hydrochlorate of aniline, but no sal ammoniac. When used, it is mixed with several times its volume of starch paste. — *Marshmallow paste*, a paste made of gum arabic, sugar, and white of eggs, flavored with orange-flower water. Also called *gum paste*. — *Michel's paste*, a caustic made of strong sulphuric acid three parts, and finely powdered asbestos one part. — *Mild paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste which is not acid. — *Orange paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing an orange color. The chief ingredient is lead sulphate. — *Paraf's paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing a fine black dye. It is composed essentially of hydrochlorate of aniline, potassium chlorate, and hydrofluosilicic acid, and must be applied with copper or brass rollers which supply the element of copper necessary to develop the color. — *Phosphorus paste*. See *phosphorus*. — *Service paste*, in *porcelain-manuf.*, a paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work. — *Soft paste*. See *porcelain*. — *Vienna paste*. Same as *Venna caustic* (which see, under *caustic*).

II. a. Made of paste, as an artificial jewel (see *I.*, 3); hence, artificial; sham; counterfeit; not genuine: as, *paste diamonds*.

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in *paste* gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsickler
I've found her still. *Burns, On Life.*

Paste blue. See *blue*.

paste¹ (pást), *v. t.*; and *pp. pasted*, *ppr. pasting*. [*< paste, n.*] 1. To unite or cement with paste; fasten with paste. — 2. To apply paste to, in any of its technical compositions or uses; incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing.

Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called *pastes*, and color so preserved is said to be *pasted*.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 394.

paste^{2†} (pást), *n.* [*Also past; a corrupt form of OF. passe, pase, border, edging, a particular use of passe, a pass, etc., with ref. to passemment, lace, etc.: see passemment.*] 1. A ruff. — 2. A circlet or wreath of jewels or flowers formerly worn as a bridal wreath.

Items for making and mending these *pastes* and *diadems* are found in old churchwardens' accounts: thus —

paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a serolett to marry maydens in. *III. A. D. 1540.*
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 174.

3. Passemont or gimp.

pasteboard (pást' bôrd), *n.* and *a.* [*< paste + board.*] *I. n.* 1. A kind of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc.—2. Playing-cards. [*Slang.*]

Did you play with him? He's fond of *pasteboard* and bones.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxvi.

3. A visiting-card. [*Slang.*]

In the plate for the cards which she has established in the drawing-room, you know, Lady Kew's *pasteboard* always will come up to the top, though I poke it down whenever I go into the room.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds.* [Properly *puste-board.*]

II. a. Made of *pasteboard*: as, a *pasteboard* box; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial.

A *past-board* House built of Court-Cards.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

King, looking at it more broadly, found this *pasteboard* city by the sea one of the most interesting developments of American life. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 189.*

paste-down (pást'doun), *n.* One of the outer blank leaves of a book that are pasted down on the cover.

paste-eel (pást'él), *n.* A minute nematoid worm, *Anguillula glutinosa*, of the family *Anguillulidae*, related to the common vinegar-eel, and found in sour paste.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* [*< F. pastel = Sp. Pg. pastel,* a colored crayon, *pastel*, also the plant woad, = *lt. pastello*, a pastel, *< L. pastillus*, a little loaf or roll, a lozenge, dim. of *panis*, a loaf, bread: see *pain*². Cf. *pastille*.] 1. The plant woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

The *pastel* vat is set with a variety of woad.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282.

2. In *art*: (*a*) A colored crayon made of pigments ground with chalk, and compounded with gum-water into a sort of paste. (*b*) A drawing made with colored chalks or crayons; also, the art of drawing with colored crayons.

The principle of *pastel* is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. . . . The plain truth is that it is simply dry painting.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xviii.

pastelert, *n.* See *pastler*.

pastellist (pas'tel-ist), *n.* [*< pastel + -ist.*] An artist who uses pastels or colored crayons. *The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 294.*

paste-maker (pást'má'kér), *n.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of paste. It consists of a vertical geared shaft with stirring-dashers revolving in a vat. The lower end of the shaft is tubular, and is coupled to a steam-pipe by means of a screw-threaded step-block. The contents of the vat are warmed by admission of steam to the tubular shaft.

paste-point (pást'point), *n.* In *printing*, one of the short and sharp spur-points pasted on the tympan of a hand-press, to perforate the white sheet as it is printed on the first side, and to aid the pressman in getting exact register when printing on the back or in two colors.

paste-pot (pást'pot), *n.* A pot or vessel for holding paste.

paster (pás'tér), *n.* 1. One who pastes.—2. A narrow slip of paper bearing the printed name of a candidate (or the names of several candidates), and gummed on the back, so that it may readily be affixed to an election-ticket to cover and replace the name of a candidate not acceptable to the voter. [*U. S.*]

pasterer (pás'tér-ér), *n.* [*A var. of pasteler.*] A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene, Farewell to Folly.*

pastern (pas'térn), *n.* [*Early mod. E. pastron; < OF. pasturon, F. pduron, pastern, < pastur, a shackle for a horse at pasturo, < pasture, feeding, pasture: see pasture. Cf. pester.*] 1. The part of a horse's foot which corresponds to the extent of the pastern-bones, more particularly of the great pastern-bone, which occupies most of the extent between the fetlock-joint and the coronet of the hoof. This corresponds anatomically to the first phalanx of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See *pastern bone*, and cuts under *hoof*, *fetter-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, and *solidungulate*.

I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four *pasterns*. Ca, ha! he bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 7. 13.

So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 52.

In mosses mixt with violet
 Her cream-white mule his *pastern* set.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2. A shackle placed on a horse's pastern while pasturing; a hobble or hobbles; a clog; a tether.

She had better have worn *pasterns*.

Fletcher, The Chances, l. 8.

pastern-bone (pas'térn-bôn), *n.* Either one of the two proximal phalanges of a horse's foot, the first phalanx being the *great pastern*, articulated above with the cannon-bone at the pastern-joint, and the second phalanx the *small pastern*, articulated below with the third phalanx, or coffin-bone, inclosed in the hoof. These bones, great and small, correspond respectively to the first and second phalanges of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cuts under *hoof*, *solidungulate*, and *Perissodactyla*.

pastern-joint (pas'térn-joint), *n.* The joint or articulation of a horse's foot between the great pastern-bone and the cannon-bone. Anatomically it is the metacarpal or metatarsal-phalangeal articulation, and corresponds to the joint or knuckle at the base of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cut under *hoof*.

paste-rock (pást'rok), *n.* See *Tarranon shale*, under *shale*.

pasteth, *n.* [*ME. var. of "pastic, pasty: see pasty*².] Same as *pasty*².

Pasteurian (pas-tér'i-an), *a.* [*< Pasteur (see Pasteurism) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Pasteur and his methods; discovered by Pasteur. *Lancet, No. 3468, p. 360.* See *Pasteurism*.

Pasteuring (pas-tér'ing), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see Pasteurism) + -ing*¹.] The process of aging wines artificially according to Pasteur's method.

Pasteurism (pas-tér'izm), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see def.) + -ism*¹.] 1. The protective or prophylactic inoculation of the attenuated virus of certain diseases, especially of hydrophobia, as devised by the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). Pasteur's method in hydrophobia consists, essentially, in progressive inoculation with less and less attenuated virus until the use of that of a high degree of intensity is attained. The virus, in its different degrees of virulency, is obtained from the spinal cord of rabid rabbits which have acquired the maximum intensity of the disease after a repeated transference of the virus from one animal to another. Sections of the cord free from foreign germs are allowed to remain, for different periods of time, in a sterilized and dry atmosphere, whereby the virulency of the virus becomes progressively diminished, until it is finally completely lost.

2. Same as *Pasteurization*.

Pasteurization (pas-tér-i-zá'shon), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see def. of Pasteurism) + -ize + -ation*¹.] The preserving of wines or other fermented liquids from deterioration, by destroying the fungi and their spores that would be productive of further and deleterious changes. This is effected by heating the liquid to at least 140° F. Also spelled *Pasteurisation*.

Pasteurize (pas-tér'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Pasteurized*, ppr. *Pasteurizing*. [*< Pasteur (see def. of Pasteurism) + -ize*¹.] *I. intrans.* To perform Pasteurization; sterilize fermented liquors, as beer or wine, by heat.

II. trans. 1. To subject to the process of Pasteurism.—2. To subject to the process of Pasteurization.

Also spelled *Pasteurise*.

Pasteur's septicemia. See *septicemia*.

paste-wash (pást'wash), *n.* In *bookbinding*, paste much diluted with water.

pasticcio (pas-tich'io), *n.* [= *F. pastiche*, *< It. pasticcio*, an imitation, a medley, *< pasta*, paste: see *paste*.] 1. A medley; a hotchpotch; a farrago; specifically, in *music*, an opera, cantata, or similar work made up of detached numbers from various works, even by different authors, but arranged as if intended to form a continuous dramatic work, a special libretto being usually written for the music; a medley, olio, ballad-opera, etc.

An Italian opera entitled *Lucio Papirio Dittatore* was represented four several times. Whether this was a *pasticcio*, or by whom the music was composed, does not appear.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

He shall see what frippery a woman is made up with, what a *pasticcio* of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dressed woman.
Cumberland, Natural Son, l. 1.

2. In *painting*, a picture painted in direct imitation of the style and manner of some other than the artist; also, such an imitation of style.

His style is a *pasticcio* of the steel-grey and sombre green colouring of M. Pointelin. *The Academy, No. 494, p. 438.*

3. In *decorative art*, a copy of any design modified by the material or the purpose of the copy.

The surface of this [dish] is covered with a *pasticcio*, or partial copy, after Raffaello.

Soultages Catalogue, No. xl, 1856.

pastiche (pas-tësh'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *pasticcio*.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tél'), *n.* [*< F. pastille, < L. pastillus*, a small loaf or roll: see *pastel*.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandalwood, spices, charcoal-powder, etc., designed to be burned as a fumigator, disinfectant, etc.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, II.

2. A kind of sugared confection, usually of strong flavor, of a round flat shape, like peppermint-drops.

Rows of glass jars, containing *pastilles* and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour in the world.

F. Anstey, A Sugar Prince.

3. In *art*: (*a*) A thin round cake of water-color, of French origin, in consistency between the old hard cake and the tube-color. (*b*) The method of painting with colors prepared as *pastils*, or a drawing produced by means of them.—4. In *pyrotechny*, a paper case filled with a burning composition, intended to cause the rotation of a wheel or similar object to the periphery of which it is attached, on the principle of the pin-wheel or catharine-wheel.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tél'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pastiled* or *pastilled*, ppr. *pastiling* or *pastilling*. [*< pastil, pastille, n.*] To burn pastils; fumigate. *Quarterly Rev.*

pastillage (pas'til-āj), *n.* [*< F. pastillage*, imitation in sugar-work, etc., *< pastille*, a pastil: see *pastil*.] In *ceram.*, ornamentation by means of a surface-application of scrolls, flowers, and the like, modeled separately in clay.

pastille, n. and v. See *pastil*.

pastil-paper (pas'til-pā'pér), *n.* Paper coated with an odoriferous composition for burning, used in the same way as pastils.

pastime (pás'tim), *n.* [*< pass, v., + obj. time*, in imitation of *F. passe-temps*, a pastime: see *pastance*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

Ill . . . make a *pastime* of each weary step,
 Till the last step have brought me to my love.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 85.

They all three would a walking go,

The *pastime* for to see.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 212).

Brave *pastime*, readers, to consume that day
 Which, without *pastime*, flies too swift away!

Quarles, Emblems, l. 10.

The General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the company with that *pastime*.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 342.

=*Syn.* *Pastime, Amusement, Recreation, Diversion, Entertainment, play.* The italicized words keep near to their meaning by derivation. The central idea of a *pastime* is that it is so positively agreeable that it lets time slip by unnoticed; as, to turn work into *pastime*. *Amusement* has the double meaning of being kept from enqui and of finding occasion of mirth (see *amuse*). *Recreation* is that sort of play or agreeable occupation which refreshes the tired person, making him as good as new. *Diversion* is a stronger word than *recreation*, representing that which turns one aside from ordinary serious work or thought, and amuses him greatly. *Entertainment* has come to have great breadth, ranging from *amusement* in its narrower sense to *diversion* and to the idea of a set exercise, as a concert, or to the articles of food furnished to guests; generally, however, *entertainment* stands for that which is social and refined.

pastimet (pás'tim), *v. i.* [*< pastime, n.*] To pass the time agreeably; sport; use diversion. [*Rare.*]

They hawk, they hunt, they card, they dice, they *pastime* in their preludes with gallant gentlemen.

Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Pastinaca (pas-ti-ná'kij), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. pastinaca*, a parsnip or carrot, *< pastinare*, dig or trench the ground: see *pastine*. Hence ult. *parsnip*, *q. v.*] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, including the parsnip, of the tribe *Peucedaneae*, now classed as a section of the genus *Peucedanum*, distinguished by the absence of calyx-teeth, involucre, and involucrels. See *Peucedanum* and *parsnip*.

pastinater, *a.* [*ME. pastynate; < L. pastinatus*, pp. of *pastinare*, dig or prepare the ground: see *pasture*.] Dug over; prepared, as ground, for planting.

Nowe melon seeds two foote atwene is lsette

In places well ywrought or *pastynate*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

pastinated, *a.* [*ME. pastinated; < pastinate + -ed*².] Same as *pastinate*. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pastinet, *v. t.* [*ME. pastinen; < L. pastinare*, dig and trench the ground (for the planting of vines), *< pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble for digging, loosening, and preparing the ground

and for setting plants with, the act of so preparing ground, the ground so prepared.] To dig; plow; prepare (ground).

Yf thi lande be leys clene of weodes,
With diche or forowe to *pastyne* it noo drede is.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

pasting (pās'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *paste*¹, *v.*]
1. The operation of treating with paste, or of applying paste.—2. The operation or process of reducing to the form of a paste.

Well-prepared soft soda ought to be free from common salt; it is employed to produce the *pasting* in the first operation.
Wall, Soap-Making, p. 42.

pastith, *n.* Same as *pasty*².

pastier (pās'ti-er), *n.* [ME. *pasteler*, < OF. *pasteier*, *F.* *pasteur*, < LL. *pastillarius*, a maker of small loaves, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf: see *paste*.] A pastry-cook; a baker.

She daily sent him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and marchpains, and, besides the meat itself, the *pastiers* and cooks to make them, which were excellent workmen.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 569.

past-master (pās't-mās'ter), *n.* See *passed master*, under *master*¹.

pastophor (pās'tō-fōr), *n.* [(< Gr. *παστοφόρος* (see def.), < *πάστος*, a shrine, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*¹.] In *archeol.*, one of the bearers or minor priests, who carried the image of a god in a shrine in processions, etc. Frequent representations of the practice appear in Egyptian art.

pastophorion (pās'tō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pastophoria* (-i). [(< Gr. *παστοφόριον* (see def.), < *πάστος*, a shrine-bearer.] In the early church, one of the two apartments at the sides of the bema or sanctuary in the arrangement as still retained in the Greek Church. See *parabema*.

pastor (pās'tor), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, < OF. *pastor*, *pastour*, *pastre*, *F.* *pâtre*, a herdsman, shepherd, also *F.* *pasteur*, a pastor, = Sp. Pg. *pastor* = It. *pastore*, a shepherd, = D. *pastoor* = G. Sw. Dan. *pastor*, a minister of a church, < L. *pastor*, a herdsman or shepherd, a keeper, in ML. the pastor or minister of a church (the shepherd of the flock), < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, feed, pasture: see *pasture*.] 1. One who has the care of a flock or herd; a herdsman; especially, a shepherd.

Gaffray is become a mouke for all hys lore,
Nouer trowed man for to se that houre
A wolfe to become an herdy *pastour*!

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5117.

The hopeless shepherd strephon . . . called his friendly rival the *pastor* (Iadus) unto him.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

2. A minister or clergyman installed according to the usages of some Christian denomination in charge of a specific church or body of churches. The word is often used to denote a clergyman considered with reference to his care of his people, as in visiting the sick, etc., rather than with reference to his office as preacher. The term *shepherd* (Latin *pastor*) is applied in the New Testament to Christ (John x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 25); thence it was transferred to the bishops and other clergy generally of the Christian church; in later usage it is ordinarily confined to a minister ordained over a local church.

The sentence was denounced by the *pastor*, matter of manners belonging properly to his place.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 810.

The fact is that the man who loomed to such gigantic spiritual stature in the pulpit was not a great *pastor*.

Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 309.

The minister is a *pastor* as well as a preacher. . . . As a preacher he speaks to the people collectively; but as a *pastor* he watches over them individually.

Bp. Simpson, Lectures on Preaching, viii.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds having the head crested and the plumage in part rose-colored, as *P. roseus* of Europe; the rose-starlings: so named from association with cattle, like cow-bird, etc. Also called *Thremmaphilus*, *Gracula*, and by other names.—4. A bird of this genus.

The *pastors* revel, drinking, fighting, and chattering from early dawn to blazing noon.

P. Robinson, Under the

[Sun, p. 57.

=Syn. 2. Clergyman, Di-

vine, etc. See *minister*.

pastorale, *a.* An erroneous form of *pasturabile*. *Lithgow*.

pastorage (pās'tor-āj), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-age*.] 1. Same as *pastorate*. [Inelegant.]—2. Pasturage. [Rare.]

Those [animals] fed by *pastorage*.

Arbuthnot, Alimenta, vi. 8. § 23.



Rose starling (*Pastor roseus*).

pastoral (pās'tor-al), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pastorel*, *n.*, a shepherd; < OF. *pastorel*, *F.* *pastoral* = Sp. Pg. *pastoral* = It. *pastorale*, < L. *pastoralis*, pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, in ML. also pertaining to the pastor of a church, or to a bishop (as a noun, *pastoralis*, *m.*, *pastorale*, *neut.*, a pasture), < *pastor*, a herdsman, shepherd: see *pastor*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, or to flocks or herds; rustic; rural: as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors.

Sir P. Sidney.

The grace of forest charms decayed,
And *pastoral* melancholy.

Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life: as, a *pastoral* poem.—3. Of or pertaining to a pastor or his office, dignity, duties, etc.; relating to the cure of souls: as, the *pastoral* care of a church; a *pastoral* visit; *pastoral* work.—**Pastoral charge.** (*a*) The church and congregation committed to the charge of a pastor. (*b*) In churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, the address of counsel made by a clergyman to a pastor on his ordination or installation.—**Pastoral epistles.** See *epistle*.—**Pastoral flute**, a shepherd's pipe.—**Pastoral letter**, a letter addressed, in a pastoral capacity, by a bishop to the clergy or to the laity, or to both, or by an ecclesiastical body, as a synod or a House of Bishops.—**Pastoral staff.** See *staff*.—**Pastoral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the personal and official duties of pastors, in distinction from *systematic theology*, which treats of religious doctrines.—**Pastoral work**, the work of a pastor in personal intercourse with his parishioners. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Rustic*, *bucolic*, etc. See *rural*.

II. *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the characters are shepherds or shepherdesses; in general, any poem the subject of which is the country or a country life; a *bucolic*.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life.

Johnson.

2. Any work of art of which the subject is rural.

Thou, silent form! dost tease us out of thought
As doth eternity: cold *Pastoral*!

Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn, v.

3. In music, same as *pastorale*.

The pretty little personages of the *pastoral* . . . dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.
Thackeray, English Humorists, Prior, Gay, and Pope.

4. A pastoral letter or address.—5. A shepherd; also, a swineherd.

Poveralle and *pastorelles* passed one aftyre
With porkes to pasture at the price gates.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

pastorale (pās'tō-rī-āle), *n.* [It., = E. *pastoral*: see *pastoral*.] In music: (*a*) A variety of opera or cantata in which idyllic or rustic scenes predominate, the dramatic interest usually being slight. The name is sometimes extended to an instrumental work of similar character. (*b*) A vocal or instrumental piece in triple rhythm, often with a drone-bass, in which a studied simplicity or an actual imitation of rustic sounds suggests pastoral life and its emotions. (*c*) Same as *pastourelle*.

pastoralism (pās'tor-al-izm), *n.* [(< *pastoral* + *-ism*.] Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral or rural character.

Still it [a close-set wooden paling] is significative of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms*.

Ruskin.

pastoralize (pās'tor-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pastoralized*, ppr. *pastoralizing*. [(< *pastoral* + *-ize*.] To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; celebrate in a pastoral poem. *Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, iii.

pastorally (pās'tor-al-i), *adv.* [(< *pastoral* + *-ly*.] 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

pastorate (pās'tor-āt), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ate*.] 1. The status or office of a pastor, or the people under his spiritual care. Hence.—2. The time during which a pastor remains in charge of a parish: as, a *pastorate* of twenty years.—3. The body of pastors in a given community.

pastorist (pās'tor-ist), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ist*.] A pastoral poet or actor.

Comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, *pastorists*, imitators,
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

pastorita (pās'tō-rē-tā), *n.* [(< It. *pastore*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] A shepherd's pipe, or an organ-stop imitating such an instrument.

pastorless (pās'tor-less), *a.* [(< *pastor* + *-less*.] Without a pastor.

pastorling (pās'tor-ling), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ling*.] An insignificant or inferior pastor. *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

pastorly (pās'tor-li), *a.* [(< *pastor* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a pastor; befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

Let him advise how he can reject the *Pastorly* Rod, and Sheep-hooks of Christ.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pastorship (pās'tor-ship), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pastor.

Foxe.

pastourelle (pas-tō-rēl'), *n.* [(< F. *pastourelle*, a dance (see def.), a shepherd girl, fem. of *pastoureau*, OF. *pastorel*, *pastoreau* = It. *pastorello*, a shepherd boy, dim. of L. *pastor*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] One of the figures of a quadrille.

past-perfect (pās't-pēr-fekt), *a.* and *n.* Pluperfect.

The *past-perfect* is to describe an action as completed at a past moment.

The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 343.

pastront, *n.* An obsolete form of *pastern*. *Palsgrave*.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* [(< *paste*¹ + *-ry*.] 1. A place where pies, tarts, etc., are made.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and angle of the kitchens, larders, and *pastries*.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,

In *pastry* built.

Milton, P. R., ii. 343.

The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry*.

Dickens, *Martha Chuzzlewit*, xli.

Vermicelli, . . . and other kinds of *pastry*, denoted the influence of Persian art on the kitchen.

Palgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, xiii.

pastry-cook (pās'tri-kūk), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of pastry.—2. In England, one who keeps a restaurant.

pastry-man (pās'tri-mān), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison*.

pastry-school (pās'tri-skül), *n.* A school of cookery.

To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School* in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery, Dutch hollow works, and Butter Works, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Afternoon.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 24.]

pasturability (pās'tūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [(< *pasturable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of affording pasture; productiveness or power of production of such vegetation as supplies food to grazing cattle and flocks.

A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archaeologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or *pasturability* of the land.

Nation, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

pasturable (pās'tūr-a-bl), *a.* [(< *pasture* + *-able*.] Fit for pasture. *Rees*.

pasturage (pās'tūr-āj), *n.* [(< OF. *pasturage*, *F.* *pdurage*, pasture, < *pasturer*, pasture: see *pasture*, *v.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle; pastoral occupation.—2. Grazing-ground; land appropriated to grazing.

Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a State be not gathered into few hands. . . . This is done chiefly by suppressing, or, at the least, keeping a strait hand upon, the devouring trades of usury, engrossing great *pasturages*, and the like.

Bacon, *Seditious and Troubles*.

3. Grass on which cattle or flocks feed.

The soil apt for vines, and not destitute of corn, affording *pasturage* for goats, whereof they have plenty.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.—**Common pasturage.** See *common*.

pasture (pās'tūr), *n.* [(< ME. *pasture*, < OF. *pasture*, *F.* *pdture* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastura*, < L. *pastura*, a feeding, pasture, < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, cause to feed or graze, feed, nourish, maintain, support, in middle use feed, graze, browse; akin to *pabulum*, food, < √ *pa*, feed. From the same source are *pastor*, *pastern*, *pastil*, *pastille*, *pastel*, *repast*, *impester*, *pester*, etc.] 1. Food; nourishment; fare.

He preach'd

How sweet the air of a contented conscience
Smelt in his nose now; ask'd 'em all forgiveness
For their hard *pasture* since they liv'd with him.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, v. 1.

The first *pastures* of our infant age.

Dryden.

2. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

Anon a careless herd,

Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays to greet him.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 1. 53.

They will fall again
Unto their pastures, growing fresh and fat.
Beau. and Fl., I. Philaster, III. 1.

8. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the grazing of cattle or other animals.

But, certes, for noight there abide should he,
Full well myght he lete hys hors to pasture;
For neuer his maister again should se.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5840.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 193.

4. In the fisheries, one of the compartments of a deep-water weir, which corresponds to what is termed the *big pond* in the shoal-water weir; that part of the weir which the fish first enter, being directed by the leader. See *deep-water weir*, under *weir*.—Common of *pasture*, in England, the right of feeding cattle, etc., on another's ground.

pasture (pās'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pastured*, ppr. *pasturing*. [*< OF. pasturer, F. pāturer = It. pasturare, < ML. pasturare, feed, pasture, < L. pastura, pasture: see pasture.*] 1. *trans.* To feed by grazing; supply or afford pasture or nourishment to: as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen; the cattle were *pastured* on the hillside or in the meadow.

As who unhooks an almond to the white
And *pastures* curiously the purer taste.
Swinburne, *At Eleusis*.

II. *intrans.* To graze; take food by eating growing herbage from the ground.

For the Plasmeyres wole suffer Bestes to gon and *pasture* amonges hem; but no man in no wyse.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 302.

The calm pleasures of the *pasturing* herd.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, II.

pasture-land (pās'tūr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. *Congreve*.

pastureless (pās'tūr-less), *a.* [*< pasture + -less.*] Destitute of pasture.

pasturer (pās'tūr-ēr), *n.* A feeder or keeper of flocks and herds.

The people have no use of money, and are all men of warre, and *pasturers* of cattle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 327.

pasty¹ (pās'ti), *a.* [*< paste¹ + -y¹.*] Like paste; of the consistence of paste; of the appearance or color of paste.

But the Seville women have usually sallow, *pasty*, dead complexions.
The Century, XXVII. 5.

pasty² (pās'ti), *n.*; pl. *pasties* (-tiz). [*< ME. pastye, pastay, < OF. paste (F. pâte, < E. patty), a pasty, pie, < paste, paste: see paste¹.*] A pie covered with a paste or pie-crust: said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a crust or paste.

Thys knight swolowed, in throte noight pering
More then doth a *pastay* in ouen truly!

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5845.

With botelles of wyne trussed at their saddelles, and *pastyes* of samonde, troutes, and eys, wrapped in towels.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlii.

Come, we have a hot venison *pasty* to dinner.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1. 202.

Cornish pasty, a common dish among the miners of Cornwall, consisting of an envelop of paste containing principally potatoes, turnips, and onions, with a little fat pork or mutton.

pat¹ (pat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pattd*, ppr. *patting*. [*< ME. *paten* (not found), prob., with loss of medial *l*, from early ME. *platten*, *pletten*, *< AS. plættan*, strike, slap, = MD. *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub, = Sw. dial. *plätta*, tap, var. *plätta*, tap; see *plat*². Cf. *MIT* and *G. dial.* (Bav.) *patzen*, pat. Hence freq. *patter*¹, *patlle*¹, and *paddle*¹. A similar loss of *l* appears in *platch* for *platch*, and *pate*¹ for *plate*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.
Pope, *Epistle to Miss Blount*.

And why does she *pat* the shaggy bloodhound,
As he rouses him up from his lair?

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, II. 26.

To *pat juba*, to pat the knee or thigh as an accompaniment of the juba-dance. See *juba*².

pat² (pat), *n.* [*< pat¹, v.*] 1. A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or the fingers.—

2. *Patter*.

The *pat* of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xvi.

pat³ (pat), *adv.* [An elliptical use, with adverbial effect, of *pat¹, v.* Cf. *bang*¹, *slap*, in like adverbial use.] Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly; readily; fluently.

You shall see, it will fall *pat* as I told you.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 189.

This falls out *pat*.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 2.
Hitting so *pat* on this subject, his curiosity led him to pry farther; and therefore, while the Gunner was busy, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 372.

They could tell you in the schools, *pat* off by heart, all that it [the universe] was, and what it had been, and what it would be.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 298.

pat² (pat), *a.* [*< pat², adv.*; appar. first in predicate, where it is prop. the adv.] 1. Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable as to either time or place; ready; fluent.

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist.
Bp. Atterbury.

And Cousin Ruth! You are very *pat* with my granddaughter's name, young man.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, lvii.

2. Pert; brisk; lively. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]
—**Pat hand**. See *hand*.

pat³ (pat), *n.* [*< Ir. Gael. pait, a lump, lump, Ir. paitéog, Gael. paitcag, a small lump of butter.*] A lump, as of butter, molded or pressed into some regular shape.

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter.

It was raining, not in drops, but in torrents, with great *pats* of water coming over, almost like stones.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 776.

pat⁴ (pat), *n.* A Scotch form of *pot*.

He *pat* his meikle *pat* upon the fyre.
Wif of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

pat⁵ (pat). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *put*¹.

Pat⁶ (pat), *n.* [Abbr. of *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraic*, a common Irish name, *< ML. Patricius*, a person's name, *< L. patricius*, a patrician: see *patrician*. Cf. *Paddy*¹.] A common name for an Irishman. Compare *Biddy*².

pat⁷ (pāt), [*Hind. pāt*]. 1. In India, indigo-plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories.—2. An East Indian name for jute-fiber.

Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pat*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 798.

pataca (pa-tā'kā), *n.* [*Pg. and Sp. (= It. patacca, patacco, base coin, > F. pataque), also aug. Sp. patacon (= E. patacon = It. pataccone), a coin so called.*] A Portuguese silver coin formerly struck for currency in Brazil; a dollar, or piece of eight.

Also *patacoon*.

pat-a-cake, *n.* See *patty-cake*.

patache (pa-tash'), *n.* [= *G. D. patas, patasche, < F. patache = Sp. patache = Pg. patacho = It. patarchia, patazzo, patascia, patachio, patassa, a small vessel.*] A tender or small vessel employed to convey men or orders from one ship or place to another.

This name was given especially in charge not to suffer any ships to come out of the Hauen, nor to permit any *pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleet . . . to enter thereto.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 600.

patacoon (pat-a-kōn'), *n.* [*< Sp. patacon, aug. of pataca, a coin so called: see pataca.*] Same as *pataca*.

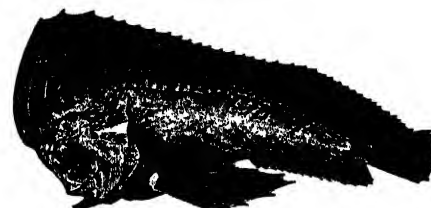
This makes Spain to purchase Peace of her [England] with his Italian *Patacoon*.

Patæcidæ (pa-tā'si-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Patæcus + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Patæcus*. They have an oblong body, naked skin, lateral line high up on the sides, head short and with a square or projecting forehead, a long dorsal fin, pectorals narrow and very low, and no ventrals. The species are inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

patæcoid (pa-tē'koid), *a.* [*< NL. Patæcus + Gr. eidoc, form.*] Of or relating to *Patæcus* or the *Patæcidæ*.

Patæcus (pa-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson), *< Gr. Πατακος*, in pl. Πατακοι, Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figureheads of Phœnician ships.] A genus of Australian fishes, typical of the family *Patæcidæ*, and remarkable for their strange form, resulting from the protrusion of the forehead.

See cut in next column.



Patæcus fronto.

patagia, *n.* Plural of *patagium*.

patagial (pā-tā'ji-āl), *a.* [*< patagium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a patagium: as, the *patagial* expansion of the integument.

The *patagial* muscles of a woodpecker. *Science*, X. 71.

patagiate (pā-tā'ji-āt), *a.* [*< patagium + -ate¹.*] 1. Formed into a patagium, as a fold of skin; patagial.—2. Having a patagium, as a flying-squirrel.

patagium (pat-ā'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *patagia* (-jā). [NL., *< L. patagium, < Gr. παταγιον, a golden stripe, border, or facing on a woman's gown; said to be < παταγέειν, clatter, clash, < παταγος, any sharp, loud noise; but the connection is not obvious.*] In *zool.*: (a) The extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile; the expansion of the integument of the trunk and limbs or tail, or both of these, by which bats, flying-lemurs, flying-squirrels, flying-opossums, and flying-lizards support themselves in the air. Except in the bats, the patagium does not form a wing, and the progress of the animal through the air is not a true flight, but only a greatly protracted leap. In bats the membranous expansion is stretched chiefly between the enormously lengthened digits of the hand; in the case of the other mammals named, the patagium is for the most part a fold of the common integument of the body, stretched from the fore to the hind limb. The patagia of the pterodactyls or extinct flying reptiles were wings, constructed upon lengthened digits, much like those of bats. The case is different with the flying-lizards of the present day, in which the patagium is stretched upon extended ribs. See cut at *dragon*. Also called *parachute*. (b) The fold of integument which occupies the reentrant angle between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird, bringing the fore border of the wing to a smooth straightish free edge when the wing is closed. The tensor patagii is a muscle which puts this patagium upon the stretch. (c) In *entom.*, one of a pair of chitinous scales affixed to the sides of the pronotum of lepidopterous insects, just behind the head, usually covered with long scales or hairs; a shoulder-tippet. Compare *tegula*.—**Dermotensor patagii**. See *dermotensor*.—**Extensor patagii**, the proper extensor muscle of the patagium in birds.

Patagonian (pat-a-gō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Patagonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia, a region at the southern extremity of South America, divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—**Patagonian cavy**, penguin, sea-lion, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* One of a race of Indians dwelling in Patagonia. The race has been said to be the tallest in the world, but statements on this point differ.

patah (pat'it), *n.* [Marathi.] The sword of the Mahratta cavalry, which has a gauntlet-guard with two transverse bars by way of grip. Compare *kuttar*.

Patala (pi-tā'li), *n.* [Skt. *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation.] In *Hind. myth.*, the subterranean or infernal region, in several subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *nāgas* or serpents.

patamar (pat'a-mār), *n.* [Also *pattemar*; E. Ind.; = *F. patamar*.] A vessel employed in the coasting-trade of Bombay and Ceylon. Its keel

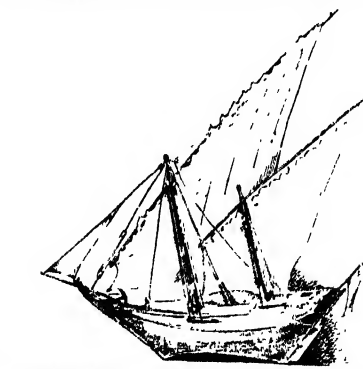


Obverse.



Reverse.

Pataca of John V., 1740, in British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Patamar, Bombay. (From model in South Kensington Museum.)

has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel; the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draft of water is much greater at the head than at the stern. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. *Imp. Diet.*

patandí, *n.* Same as *patten*², 1 (c).

Patarelli (pat-á-ré'l'i), *n.* pl. [ML., dim. of *Patarini*.] Same as *Patarini*.

Patarine (pat-á-rin), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ML. *Patarini*.] 1. *n.* One of the Patarini.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Patarini.

Patarini, *Paterini* (pat-á-rí-ni, pat-é-rí-ni), *n.* pl. [ML.; said to be *<* *Pataria* or *Patara*, a ragmen's quarter in medieval Milan, and place of assembly of the early Patarini. Cf. It. *patirino*, a porter or day-laborer.] 1. A sect which arose in Milan in the middle of the eleventh century, and opposed especially the marriage of priests.—2. A name given in the twelfth century and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others. Also *Patarelli* in both senses.

patas, *n.* [African (?).] The red monkey of western Africa, *Ceropithecus patas* or *C. ruber*.

patavinity (pat-á-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*<* L. *Patavinus* (ta), the mode of speech of the Patavians (ascribed to Livy by Pollio), *<* *Patavinus*, Patavian, *<* *Patavium*, the city now called *Padua*, in Italy, the birthplace of Livy.] The manner, style, character, etc., of *Padua*; specifically, the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was born at Patavium, now *Padua*; hence, in general, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking.

Patawa palm. See *palm*².

patch (pach), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *pacche*, prob., with loss of medial *l* (as also prob. in *pat*¹ and *patch*), for *platch*: see *platch*.] In this view the G. dial. (Swiss) *batschen*, *patschen*, *patsch*, *batsch*, a patch, is not related. It. *pezza*, a patch, piece, is a diff. word: see *piecer*.] 1. *n.* 1. Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric or construction, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is torn or worn, a bit of masonry, mosaic, tiling, or the like, used to repair a defect in old work, or a sod or sods employed to make good an injured spot in a lawn.

We, that mocke enerie Nation for keeping one fashion, yet steale patches from enerie one of them, to peece out our pride. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sinns, p. 37.

2. A piece of cloth cut into some regular shape, to be sewed with others into patchwork.—3. A small piece of silk or court-plaster used on the face, with the apparent purpose of heightening the complexion by contrast. In the seventeenth century patches were used cut not merely in squares and triangles, but in various extraordinary forms and of considerable size; they were even cut into groups of figures several inches long and elaborate in outline. In the eighteenth century, and especially at the court of France, the fashion of wearing patches came again into vogue, and it has been deemed an essential accompaniment to powdered hair, reappearing fitfully whenever the use of powder has been reintroduced. Patches received special names according to the place where they were applied, as the *coquette* when on the lips, the *effrontée* or *bald* when on the nose, etc.



Patches as worn on the face about 1740.

'Tis not a face I only am in love with: . . . Nor your black patches you wear variously, Some cut like stars, some in half-moons, some lozenges; All which but show you still a younger brother.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, III. 5.

My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to wear a black patch. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 120.

3. A small piece of leather, greased canvas, pasteboard, or the like, used as the wadding for a rifle-ball.—4. A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion.—5. A block fixed on the muzzle of a gun to make the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore.—6. A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece; a plot; a comparatively small piece or expanse of anything, as of snow, grass, etc.

We go to gain a little patch of ground.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 4. 18.

A patch of April snow, Upon a bed of herbage green. *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, IV.

A broad, beautiful valley, . . . with gardens, orchards, patches of corn and potatoes, green meadows, and soft clumps of pine woods. *Hocells*, Three Villages, Shirley.

7†. A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. The professional fool was formerly so called. *Halliwell*.

Capon, cockcomb, idiot, patch! *Shak.*, C. of E., III. 1. 82.

I do deserve it; call me patch and puppy,

And beat me, if you please.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, IV. 2.

8. A harlequin. *Planché*.—9. In 2001., a small, well-defined part of a surface characterized by peculiar color or appearance.—10. An overlay put on the impression-surface of a printing-press, to get stronger impression on the type covered by the patch, and make a clearer print.—Not a patch on, not fit to be compared with; far inferior to: as, he is not a patch on you in the matter of lying. [Colloq.]

Soldier, you are too late. He is not a patch on you for looks; but then—he has loved me so long.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvii. (*Davies*.)

Peyer's patches. Same as *agminate glands* or *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

II. *a.* Arranged in patches, or separate squares, or the like.

These dots [impressed upon prehistoric pottery] are so arranged as to form simply patch ornaments.

Jewitt, Ceramic Art, I. 27.

patch (pach), *v.* [*<* patch, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mend by adding a patch: often with *up*.

In the town there are not above two or three hundred inhabitants, who dwell here and there in the patcht up ruins. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 160.

With bits of wreck I patch the boat shall bear

Me to that unexhausted Otherwhere.

Lowell, to G. W. Curtis (P. S.).

Especially—(a) To sew a piece of cloth upon (a garment) where it is torn or worn out. (b) To repair (masonry) by filling interstices and fractures with new mortar or the like. (c) To substitute new work for, as for defaced or partly destroyed work in mosaic or inlaying.

2. To serve as a patch on.

That that earth which kept the world in awe

Should patch a wall.

Shak., Hamlet, V. 1. 239.

3. To adorn by putting a patch or patches on the face; also, to adorn with patches, as the face.

But that which I did see, and wonder at with reason, was to find Pegg-Pen in a new coach, with only her husband's pretty sister with her, both patcht and very fine.

Pepys, Diary, III. 120.

Madam, who patch'd you to day?—Let me see—It is the hardest thing in dress—I may say without vanity—I know a little of it—That so low on the cheek pulps the flesh too much.

Sterle, Lying Lover, III. 1.

4. To form of odd pieces or shreds; construct of ill-assorted parts or elements; hence, to make or mend hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up*: as, to patch up a peace; to patch up a quarrel.

If you'll patch a quarrel.

As matter whole you have not to muddle it with,

It must not be with this.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 52.

It is many years since I learned it [a song]; and, having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to patch it up by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 176.

They hate one another, but I will try to patch it up.

Surf, Journal to Stella, IV.

Thus Uncle Venner was a miscellaneous old gentleman, partly himself, but, in good measure, somebody else: patcht together, too, of different epochs: an epitome of times and fashions.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, IV.

5. To fit or adjust with a patch or wad of leather, etc.: said of a rifle-ball.

If the bullet is the right size and properly patcht.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 545.

Patching up plates, in printing, affixing overlays in proper places to remedy the defects of uneven plates.

II. *intrans.* To form patches, as snow on a mountain-side, vegetation on a ruin, etc.

The patching houseleek's head of blossom.

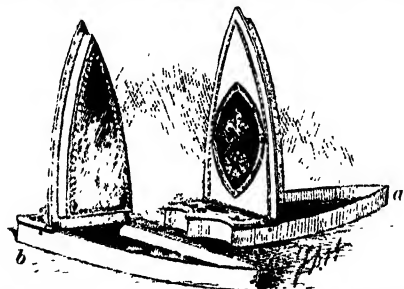
Browning, Love among the Ruins.

patchable (pach'á-bl), *a.* [*<* patch + -able.] Capable of being patched.

Not patched or patchable any longer.

Carlyle, in Froude.

patch-box (pach'boks), *n.* A small box used, especially in the eighteenth century, to con-



Patch-box of Ivory (a showing outside of cover, and b inside with mirror); 18th century.

tain the black patches which were to be applied to the skin. These boxes were made of ivory, tortoise-shell, silver, etc., sometimes very costly, and had usually a mirror inside of the lid.

patched (pacht), *p. a.* 1. Mended or repaired with patches; adorned with patches.—2. Party-colored; habited or dressed in party-colored clothes, as was formerly the custom with domestic fools or jesters.

Methought I had—but man is but a patched fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had.

Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1. 215.

3. Irregularly variegated in color, as an animal.—4. Made of patches: as, a patched quilt.

patchedly (pach'ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *J. Udall*.

patcher (pach'er), *n.* [*<* patch + -er¹.] One who patches or mends.

patchery (pach'er-i), *n.*; pl. *patcheries* (-iz). [*<* patch + -ery.] Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy.

Here is such patchery, such juggling and such knavery!

Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 77.

Vile human inventions, and will-worship, and hell-bred superstitions, and patcheries stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass-book . . . and the Ordination of Priests . . . are fully fraught withal.

C. Chauncery, quoted in C. Mather's Magnalia, I. 467.

patchhead (pach'hed), *n.* The surf-scooter, a duck, *Eidemia perspicillata*: so called from the white patches on the head. Also called *patch-pollt coot*. [Maine.]

patchiness (pach'i-nes), *n.* The condition of being patchy; the appearance of being patched or of being made up of patches.

The movement, therefore, gives the impression of patchiness, despite the beauty of the melodies.

Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 743.

patching (pach'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *patch*, *v.*] 1. The act of mending by the addition of a patch or patches.—2. A patch, or patches collectively; a patched place.

Leant the ill favoured sight of the patching be hidden.

J. Udall, On Luke v.

3. Wadding for a rifle-ball.

Bob poured a large charge of powder into his gun, and, taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the patching.

R. Eggleston, The Graysons, xlii.

4†. Patchery; hypocrisy.

Blackston, being reproved for his false patching, fell in a quaking and shaking.

Foote, Martyrs, p. 1863, an. 1657.

patchingly (pach'ing-li), *adv.* In a patching, or bungling or hypocritical, manner.

Others, though not so willingly admitting them, did yet dissemblingly and patchingly use some part of them.

Foote, Martyrs, p. 1184, an. 1648.

patchock (pach'ók), *n.* [*<* patch + -ock.] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

Some in Leinster and Ulster are degenerate, and grown to be as very patchocks as the wild Irish.

Spencer, State of Ireland.

patchouli, **patchouly** (pa-chö'li), *n.* [*<* F. *patchouli*, *<* E. Ind.] 1. An East Indian odoriferous plant, *Pogostemon Patchouli*, of the mint family. It grows 2 or 3 feet high, bears spikes of densely whorled small flowers, and ovate leaves 2 or 3 inches long. It yields a perfume long favorite in the East, and now common elsewhere. It gives their peculiar odor to India ink and India shawls. The dried leaves are much used in sachets, to scent clothing, etc. The essential oil in which the odor resides is distilled for toilet use. Also called *puocha pat*.

2. The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as patchouli could make him.

Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxxiv.

patch-panel (pach'pan'el), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Shabby; worn out.

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but patch-panel stuff, old gallinawrices, and cotten candle eloquence.

Wily Beguiled, Prolog. (*Davies*.)

II. *n.* A shabby fellow.

Hang thee, patch-panel! *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

patch-pollt (pach'pöld), *a.* Having a patch (of white color) on the poll: specifically used in the phrase *patch-pollt coot*, the patchhead.

patchwork (pach'wörk), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various colors or figures sewed together, especially a combination of many small pieces of stuff, sewed together edge to edge, to form a curtain, bedspread, or the like.

His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the tattered garments of Antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by patchwork.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

Patchwork was patchwork in those days. . . . Scraps of costly India chintzes and palimpsests were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.

A manifest incoherent piece of patchwork. *Swift.*

A method of preaching which was a patchwork of all the languages the preacher understood.

Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

patchy (pach'i), *a.* [*< patch + -y¹*]. 1. Full of patches; occurring in patches.—2. Cross; peevish. Compare *cross-patch*. *Trollope*.—3. Inharmonious; composed of incongruous parts; lacking unity of design in execution: said especially of a work of art or a piece of decoration.

pate¹ (pāt), *n.* [*< ME. pate, the crown of the head, < OF. pate, a plate, with loss of l (as also in pat¹, patch), for plate, a plate, < G. platte, a plate, also a bald head, hence in vulgar use a head, MIG. plate, a plate, a shaven pate, ML. platia, a shaven pate, the tonsure of a monk: see plate, of which pate¹ is thus a var. form.*] 1. The crown or top of the head, whether of a person or of an animal; in general, the head; the poll; the noddle: usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense, like *noddle*, etc.

He venture one more broken pate.

Catkin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII, 183).

She gave my pate a sound knock, that it rings yet.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III, 4.

The thin grey locks of his falling hair

Have left his little bald pate all bare.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 54.

2. The skin of a calf's head. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Wit; cleverness; "brains"; "head."

For, quick dispatching (hourly) Post on Post,
To all the Coverts of the Able-most,
For Pate, Prowes, Purse: commands, prayers, presses them
To come with speed unto Jerusalem.

Sylvestre, Bethullans Rescue (trans.), 1.

4. In the fur trade, the fur from a black patch on the head of the wild rabbit. *Ure, Dict., IV, 381.*

pate² (pāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A badger. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

pate³ (pāt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Weak and sickly. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

pâte (pât), *n.* [*< F. see paste*].—**Pâte sur pâte**, in *ceram.*, decoration by means of fine enamel or porcelain-paste applied upon a previously prepared surface so as to produce a very low relief. It differs from *sopra bianco* or *biancoghiato* decoration in that it is treated as sculpturing, the relief itself being the object aimed at. In the finest work the applied paste is always pure-white, and, as it comes upon a darker ground, the different degrees of thickness of the paste give different degrees of translucency and of whiteness. In inferior work the modeling is done without the same care for graded thicknesses, and shade is produced by a gray tint. See *Solon porcelain*, under *porcelain*.—**Pâte tendre**, soft paste in porcelain: the French name, often used in English.

pâté (pâ-tâ'), *n.* [*< F. see pasty², paty¹*]. 1. A small pasty.—2. In *fort.*, a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.—**Pâté de foie gras**, or **Strasbourg pâté**, a pasty made of fat geese-livers, imported principally from Strasbourg in little stone pots. Properly the contents should be taken out and served in a crust of pastry, but the name is usually given to the original importation.

pated (pâ-ted), *a.* [*< pate¹ + -ed²*]. Having a pate or head (of this or that kind): used in composition: as, *long-pated*, *long-headed*, *cunning*; *shallow-pated*, *ignorant*, *poorly informed*, *lacking in sense*.

Do you surmise, O shallow-pated men,
That this excuse is all sufficient
To satisfy for such a foule intent?

Times Whistle (W. E. T. S.), p. 18.

pâtée (pâ-tâ'), *a.* See *pâté*.

patefaction (pat-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. patefactio(n)-, a laying open, a making known, < pate-facere, throw open: see patefy¹*]. The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

For our sight of God in heaven, our place, our sphere is heaven itself, our medium is the patefaction, the manifestation, the revelation of God himself, and our light is the light of glory. *Donne, Sermons, xxi.*

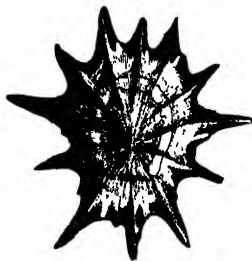
patefy¹ (pat-ē-fi), *v. t.* [*< L. patefacere, throw open, reveal, < pate-re, lie open, + facere, make, do: see patent¹*]. To reveal; show; declare.

Thus do I wade in predestination, in such sort as God hath patefied and opened it.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 134.

patella (pā-tel'ā), *n.*; pl. *patellas, patellæ* (-āz, -ē). [= *F. patelle* = *It. patella*, < *L. patella*, a small pan or dish, a plate, the kneecap, patella, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten¹*, *patina*, *pan¹*.] 1. A small pan, vase, or dish.—2. In *anat.*, a small movable bone situated in front of the knee-joint, which it helps to form. Also called *kneecap*, *kneecap*, *rotula*, or *great sesamoid*. See cuts under *knee-joint*, *Catarrhina*, and *Elephantine*.—3. In *zool.*: (a) A corolla; and a cup-like forma-

tion. (b) A limpet of the genus *Patella*. (c) In entomology, the first joint of the coxa.—4. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, a Linnean genus of gastropods, type of the family *Patellidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) As originally constituted and retained by Linnaeus it was a very heterogeneous assemblage of all forms having a patelliform shell, and embraced (besides all the *Ducoglossa*) *Fissurellidae*, *Aneptidae*, *Capitellidae*, and related forms. (b) It was subsequently gradually restricted and limited to ducoglossate shells. (c) By later writers it has been confined within narrow bounds, and to such species as have an oblong conic shell entirely open below like an inverted basin, and with no aperture at the apex—the true limpets, as those so named on the English coasts. See also cut under *patelliform*.



Rock-limpet (*Patella longicosta*).

5. In *bot.*, an orbicular apothecium with a marginal rim.—**Ligamentum patellæ**. See *Ligamentum*.

Patellacea (pat-e-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Patellidae*.

patellar (pat'e-lār), *a.* [*< patella + -ar³*]. Of or pertaining to the patella or kneecap: as, the *patellar tendon* or *ligament*.—**Patellar fossa**, the anterior intercondyloid fossa, or trochlea, of the femur.—**Patellar nerve**, a branch of the long saphenous nerve, distributed to the skin in front of the knee.—**Patellar plexus**, a plexus on the front of the knee, formed by the internal and middle cutaneous and internal saphenous nerves.—**Patellar tendon** or *ligament*. See *Ligamentum patellæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Patellar tendon reflex**. Same as *knee-jerk*.

patellate (pat'e-lat'), *a.* [*< NL. *patellatus*, < *L. patella*, patella: see *patella*]. 1. In *entom.*, made patelliform; provided with a patella-like formation. Also *patellulate*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *patelliform*, 1.—**Patellate tarsus**, a tarsus in which the joints are expanded and closely pressed together, forming a patella.

Patellidae (pā-tel'ī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-idae*]. A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Patella*; the limpets. (a) Including such limpets as are otherwise separated as *Acmæidae* (false limpets) and *Lepetidae*. (b) Restricted to the true limpets. The animal has gills forming a row of leaflets around the foot, and the lingual ribbon has one or two lateral teeth and three marginal on each side. The shell is a flattened cone, open below, and has a horseshoe-shaped impression on the inside, open in front. These limpets are numerous in species and widely distributed. They live in general on rocky coasts, excavate a place for themselves on some rock where for the most part they rest, but whence they make excursions for food, chiefly at night. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*. Also *Patellacea*.

patelliform (pā-tel'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *forma*, form.]. 1. Having the shape of a patella or kneecap. Also *patellate*.—2. Having the form of a depressed and generally oblong cone or disk, hollow or unpartitioned within.

Patellimani (pat-e-lim'ā-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *patellimanus*: see *patellimanous*]. In Latreille's classification, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Simpliciman* and *Quadriman* by the difference in the dilatation of the tarsi, the two anterior tarsi being patellate in the males.

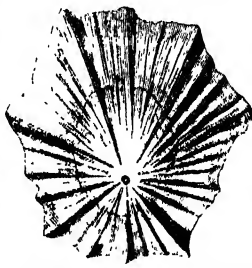
patellimanous (pat-e-lim'ā-nus), *a.* [*< NL. patellimanus*, < *L. patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *manus*, hand.]. In *entom.*, having the tarsi patellate; having patelliform tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Patellimani*.

patelline (pat'e-lin), *a.* [*< Patella + -in¹*]. Of, or having the characters of, the *Patellidae*; resembling or related to a limpet; patelliform.

patellite (pat'e-lit), *n.* [*< NL. Patellites*, < *Patella* + *-ites*]. A member of a genus *Patellites*; a fossil limpet, as a species of *Patella* or some similar shell.

patelloid (pat'e-loid), *a. and n.* [*< Patella + -oid¹*]. 1. A. Related to or resembling a patella or limpet; of or pertaining to the *Patelloidea*. II. *n.* A patelliform shell.

Patelloidea (pat-e-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *Gr. eidos*, form.]. 1. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of the four families of his monopleurobranchiate



Patelliform Shell of a Limpet (*Patella scutellaris*).

Paracephelophora monoica, containing the genera *Umbrella*, *Siphonaria*, and *Tylosina*, having a shell as in *Patella*, but not including the *Patellidae*.—2. In Risso's classification, a family typified by the genus *Patella*.

patellula (pā-tel'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *patellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *L. patella*, a pan, dish, patella: see *patella*.] In *entom.*, one of the sucking-disks or cups on the lower surface of the tarsus of a male beetle of the genus *Ilytiscus*, or other water-beetle.

patellulate (pā-tel'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *patellate*.

paten¹ (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *patten*, *patin*, *patine*; < ME. *paten*, *patyn*, *paten*, a paten (ecl.), < *L. patina*, *patena* (Sicilian *Gr. παρῶν*), a broad shallow dish, a pan, a kind of cake, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent¹*. Cf. *pan¹*, ult. < *L. patina*, and dim. *patella*.] 1. A broad shallow dish; a bowl.

They [the articles found in mounds, etc.] consist of jugs, pipkins, patens or bowls, water-hug-pots: all articles made for the poor. *Solon, Old Eng. Pottery, p. 17.*

2. *Eccles.*, a plate or flat dish; in the communion service of certain liturgical churches, the plate on which the consecrated bread is placed. In the primitive church the paten was an ordinary plate; but when wafers expressly prepared took the place of bread, the paten became an ecclesiastical vessel. It is wide and shallow, and is generally made of silver, but sometimes of glass, gold, alabaster, agate, or other hard material. In the Roman Catholic Church the paten must be of the same material as the accompanying chalice, of some hard metal, the inside of which is heavily gilded, and like the chalice, it must be consecrated by the bishop.

3. A plate, as of metal.

Look how the floor of heaven

Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 59.

paten², *n.* An obsolete form of *patten²*.

patency (pat'en-si or pā'ten-si), *n.* [*< ML. *patentia*, < *L. paten(t)-s*, open: see *patent¹*]. 1. The state of being patent or evident.—2. The state of being spread open or enlarged. *Dunglison*.

patener (pat'en-ēr), *n.* [*< paten¹ + -er²*]. *Eccles.*, in the Western Church, in medieval times, the acolyte who held the empty paten raised as high as his face, with hands muffled in the offertory veil, from the lesser oblation till the pater-noster. This is now done by the subdeacon. See *offertory*, *n.*, 2 (a, 3).

patent¹ (pat'ent or pā'tent), *a. and n.* [*< ME. patente*, a patent; < OF. (and F.) *patent*, *a.*, *patente*, *n.*, = Sp. *pat.* *It. patente*, *a.* and *n.*, = D. *G. Dau.* *Sw. patent*, *n.*, < *L. paten(t)-s*, lying open, open, public (litteræ *patentes*, an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern, a patent), pp. of *patere*, lie open; cf. *Gr. παρῶν*, spread out. From the *L. √ pat* are also ult. *E. pace¹*, *pass*, *passage*, etc., and prob. *expand*, *expansive*, etc.]. I. *a.* 1. Lying open; open; expanded.

They may at times supply the room which, being empty, would be patent to pernicious idleness.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 17.

It [contraction of the external passage of the ear] is readily relieved by the patient wearing a piece of silver tube, to keep the passage patent. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 417.*

2. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, spreading; open; either widely spreading or diverging widely from an axis. (b) In *zool.*, patulous; open, as by the size of an aperture, the shallowness of a cavity, etc.—3. Manifest to all; unconcealed; evident; obvious; conspicuous.

In this country, the contract [of the king with the people] is not tacit, implied, and vague: it is explicit, patent, and precise. *By Thoreau, Works, III, xlv.*

My object here is to assume as little as possible as regards facts, and to dwell only on what is patent and notorious. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 418.*

4. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters patent. See *letter³*.

In witness of which things the letters we have done be made patentes.

Charter of London, in *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 34.

5. Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege; restrained from general use; patented.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time . . . was made a patent commodity. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Oil of flattery, the best patent antifriction known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, viii.

Patent alum. Same as *concentrated alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**Patent ambiguity**, in law, an ambiguity that is apparent on the face of a document, as distinguished from a doubt cast on the meaning of a document apparently clear by evidence of some extrinsic fact. See *latent*.—**Patent barley**. See *barley*.—**Patent drier**, a paste composed of sugar of lead, barytes, and linseed-oil, which is added in small quantities to house-paints to hasten their drying.—**Patent hammer**. See *hammer*.—**Patent inside**, a newspaper printed on the inside only, and thus sold to publishers, who fill the unprinted side with matter

of their own selection. [Colloq.]—**Patent leather**, metal, etc. See the nouns.—**Patent medicine**, a drug which is patented, or the name of which is patented; but usually, and less properly, any drug the manufacture and sale of which are restricted in any way, whether by patent of substance, name, label, or the like, or by secrecy as to the nature and method of preparation.—**Patent outside**, a newspaper printed on the outside only, sold to publishers and filled up by them like a patent inside. [Colloq.]—**Patent yellow**. See *yellow*.—**Syn.** 3. Plain, obvious, palpable, unmistakable, glaring, notorious.

II. n. 1. An official document, sometimes called *letters patent* (which see, under *letter*), conferring or granting a privilege; also, the privilege so granted: as, a *patent* of nobility; a *patent* conferring the right to engage in a particular trade or pursuit, maintain a place of amusement, or the like, usually to the exclusion of others.

The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
And so my *patent* back again is sworthing.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvii.

Thou hast a *patent* to abuse thy friends.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, l. 2.

Though their *patents* are not made out, and the new peers are no more peers than I am, he [William IV.] desired them to appear as such in Westminster Abbey and do homage.

Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 8, 1831.

2. Specifically—(1) A letter of indulgence; an indulgence; a pardon.

Thanne plokke he forth a *patent*, a pece of an harde roche,
Wher-on were writen two wordes on this wyse y-glosed,
Dilige deum et proximum tuum.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 10.

Our lige lordes seel on my *patente*
That shewe I flat, my body to warente.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 51.

(b) The grant by a government to the author of a new and useful invention, or to his assigns, of the exclusive right of exploiting that invention for a specified term of years; also, the instrument or letters by which a grant of land is made by a government to a person or corporation. By the United States Revised Statutes, sec. 4884, etc., any person, whether a citizen or an alien, may obtain patent protection for the term of seventeen years "who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned." The fact that the invention has been first patented in a foreign country will not deprive the inventor from obtaining a valid patent in the United States, unless the same has been here "introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application." But the patent will expire with that foreign patent having the shortest term. In the application of the several clauses of this statute, distinctions arise of difficult and delicate character, which are the constant subject of controversy. For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, patents are granted (under 40 and 47 Vict., c. 57, 1885) to any person, whether British subject or not. The general principles as to what constitutes an invention or improvement are substantially the same as above stated. For each of the principal British colonies there is a separate statute.

If the affairs committed to such officers and commissioners be of general concernment, we conceive the free-men, according to *patent*, are to choose them.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

3. An invention; a thing invented: as, the machine is a new *patent*. [Colloq.]—**4.** A region or tract of land granted by letters patent; a concession. [Instances of this use are still retained, as in *Holland Patent*, a village in Oneida county, New York, situated in a tract acquired about 1789, under a grant from the State of New York, by a company of Hollanders.]

He was, at a court, 3 October, 1632, "required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our *patent*, unless it be to those he brought with him."

Quoted in *Winthrop's Hist.* New England, I. 93.

The woman dwelt now in *Wilmington patent*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 101.

Infringement of patent. See *infringement*.—**Patent office**, an office for the granting of patents for inventions; the bureau or department of government charged with the granting of patents for inventions. In the United States the Patent Office, created in its present form in 1836, is now a branch of the Department of the Interior; its head is called the Commissioner of Patents.

patent¹ (pat'ent or pat'ent), *v. t.* [*patent*¹, *n.*] 1. To grant by patent; make the subject of a patent; grant an exclusive right to by letters patent.—2. To obtain a patent upon; obtain an exclusive right in by securing letters patent. [A colloquial inversion of the preceding sense, now established.]

patent², *n.* A Middle English form of *paten*¹.
patentability (pat'ent- or pat'ent-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*patentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being patented: as, the *patentability* of an invention, or of a tract of public land.

patentable (pat'ent- or pat'ent-ti-bl), *a.* [*patent*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

patentee (pat'ent-ee' or pat'ent-tee'), *n.* [*patent*¹ + *-ee*.] One who holds a patent; one to whom a patent is granted.

Notwithstanding the fishing ships made such good returns, at last it was ingrossed by twenty *Patentees*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 263.

Michell, one of the grasping *patentees* who had purchased of the favourite the power of robbing the nation, was fined and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, *Nugent's Hampden*.

patenter (pat'ent-ter or pat'ent-ter), *n.* [*patent*¹ + *-er*.] Same as *patentee*.

patently (pat'ent-li or pat'ent-li), *adv.* In a patent manner; openly; plainly; unmistakably: as, *patently* fallacious.

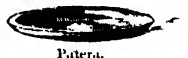
patentor (pat'ent-tor or pat'ent-tor), *n.* [*patent*¹ + *-or*.] 1. One who grants a patent.—2. One who secures a patent; a patentee.

patent-right (pat'ent-rit), *n.* The exclusive right secured by letters patent; specifically, the exclusive privilege granted to an inventor of practising or exploiting his invention.

patent-rolls (pat'ent-rōlz), *n. pl.* The record or register of letters patent issued in Great Britain; letters patent collected together on parchment rolls. Every roll represents or contains the patents of a year, but is sometimes divided into two or more parts. Every sheet is numbered and is called a *membrane*. Usually abbreviated *pat.* when cited: thus, *Pat. 10 Hen. III. m. 8*, means eighth membrane or sheet of the patent-roll of the tenth year of Henry III. When the document is on the back of the roll, the letter *d* (dorso) is added to the citation. *Brewer*.

The *patent rolls* of the ninth year of the reign contain several commissions issued by the king's authority for the suppression of heresy. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 404.

patera (pat'e-rā), *n.*; *pl.* *pateræ* (-rē). [*L.*, a broad flat dish or saucer, *pateræ*, lie open: see *paten*¹. Cf. *paten*¹, *patina*.] 1. A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations in sacrificial rites. It corresponds to the Greek *phiale*.—2. In *arch.*, the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc. Rosettes and other flat ornaments of various shapes, which bear no resemblance to dishes, are now often called by this name. The name is also inappropriately given to the flat ornaments of diverse forms frequently occurring in the Perpendicular medieval style.



Patera.



Architectural Pateræ.

The capital [of the shaft] consists of four plain circles something like *pateræ*, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 89.

Druidical patera. See *druidic*.
Patera process. See *process*.

pater-covei (pat'er-kōv), *n.* Same as *patrico*. [*Ant.*]

paterero (pat-e-rā-rō), *n.*; *pl.* *patereroes* (-rōz). A corruption of *pederero*.

His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw-bridge, and planted his courtyard with *patereroes* continually used with shot.

Smollett, *Peregrine Pickle*, II. (Davies.)

I can see the brass *patereroes* glittering on her poop.
Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, xix. (Davies.)

pateressa (pat'e-res-sā), *n.*; *pl.* *pateressæ* (-sē). [*ML.*; *NGr.* *πατερissa*, a bishop's staff.] The pastoral staff of a Greek bishop. It has a crescent-shaped head, variously curved and ornamented, and is in fact a form of the tau.

paterfamilias (pā'ter-fā-mil'i-as), *n.* [*L.*, prop. two words, *pater familias*: *pater*, father; *familias*, archaic gen. of *familia*, a family, household: see *family*.] The father of a family; the head of a household; hence, sometimes, the head man of a community; the chief of a tribe.

In the early days of ancient Rome the archaic family, ruled over by the *paterfamilias*, and called a corporation by Sir H. S. Maine, must have formed a strong and efficient form of local government at a time when central government was comparatively feeble.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 359.

pateriform (pat'e-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *patera*, a flat dish, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a patera or saucer.—**Pateriform joints** of the antennæ or palpi, in *entom.*, joints which are round, very short, and dilated so as to form a nearly flat or concave apical surface, but a rounded basal one partly hidden in the preceding joint.

Paterini, *n. pl.* See *Patarini*.
paternal (pā'ter-nal), *a.* [*F.* *paternel* = *Sp.* *paternal* = *It.* *paternale*, < *ML.* *paternalis*, < *L.* *paternus*, pertaining to a father, < *pater* =

E. father: see *father*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a father; proper to or characteristic of a father; fatherly: as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

Here I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee, from this, for ever.

Shak., *Lear*, I. i. 115.

Mr. Gladstone conceives that the duties of governments are *paternal*; a doctrine which we shall not believe till he can show us some government which loves its subjects as a father loves a child.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

2. Derived from the father; hereditary: as, a *paternal* estate.

The omphic Word . . . on the wings of cherubim
Uplifted, in *paternal* glory rode
Far into Chaos and the world unborn.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 219.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few *paternal* acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

Pope, *Solitude*.

Paternal government. Same as *paternalism*. = *Syn.* 1. *Paternal*, etc. See *fatherly*.

paternalism (pā'ter-nal-izm), *n.* [*paternal* + *-ism*.] Paternal care or government; specifically, excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people; undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests, and interference therewith.

The fallacy that social co-operation in the form of State activity is an emasculating *paternalism*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 711.

paternalistic (pā'ter-nal-ist'ik), *a.* [*paternal* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paternalism.
paternally (pā'ter-nal-i), *adv.* In a paternal manner; in the manner of a father.

paternet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pattern*.

Paternian (pā'ter-ni-an), *n.* [*ML.* *Paterniani*.] A member of a sect referred to by Augustine, who are said to have held that God made the upper parts of the human body and Satan the lower. They led impure lives. Also called *Venustian*.

paternity (pā'ter-ni-ti), *n.* [*F.* *paternité* = *Sp.* *paternidad* = *It.* *paternidade* = *It.* *paternità*, < *L.L.* *paternitas* (-t-), fatherly feeling or care, fatherhood, < *L.* *paternus*, pertaining to a father: see *paternal*.] 1. Fathership; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident, we need look no further for spiritual government, because in the paternal rule all power is founded. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, III. iv.

2. Derivation from a father: as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—**3.** Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed. *Scott*.

paternoster (pā'ter-nos'ter), *n.* [*ME.* *pater-noster* = *F.* *pater noster* (also *pater*) = *Pr.* *pater-noster*, *patrenoster* = *Sp.* *padrenuestro* = *Pg.* *padre nosso* = *It.* *padre nostro*, < *ML.* *paternoster*, < *L.* *pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin: *pater*, father (see *father*); *noster*, our: see *nostrum*.] 1. The Lord's Prayer: so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

And lewede leele laborers and land-tyllynge people
Persen with a *pater-noster* paradys other heuene,
Passinge purgatorie penaunces for here part by-leyue.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 295.

So Luther thought the *Pater-noster* long,
When doomed to say his beads and even-song.
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, II. 105.

2. One of the large beads in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, at which, in telling their beads, they repeat the Lord's Prayer. Every eleventh bead is a *pater-noster*.—**3.** Hence, the rosary itself.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, bequeaths, A.D. 1361, to his nephew, "a pair of gold *paternosters* of fifty pieces, with ornaments, together with a cross of gold, in which is a piece of the true cross." (Test. Vet. i. 67.)
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 330, note.

4. An object composed of beads or of bead-like objects strung together like a rosary; specifically, a fishing-line to which hooks are attached at regular intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it; also, in *arch.*, a kind of ornament in the shape of beads, used in baguets, astragals, etc.

This fish [bleak] may be caught with a *Pater-noster* line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 172.

He . . . saw through the oaters the hoary old profligate with his *paternoster* pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lxi.*

5†. Profane expletives; profanity. [Humorous.]—*Devil's paternoster!* See the quotation.

For as much as they dar nat openly withaye the commandments of hir sovereyns, yet wol they seyn harm, and grucche and murmure prively, for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the *devoles paternoster*, though so be that the devel ne hadde never paternoster, but that lewed folk geven it swich a name. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Penny or paternoster. See *penny*.—To say an ape's *paternoster!* See *ape*.

paternoster-pump (pā'tēr-nos'tēr-pump), *n.* A chain-pump: so called from the resemblance of the buttons on the chain to rosary-beads.

paternoster-wheel (pā'tēr-nos'tēr-hwēl), *n.* A chain-bucket apparatus for raising water; a chain-pump.

Patersonia (pat-ēr-sō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), after Col. W. Paterson, an English traveler.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Iridae*, characterized by twin terminal spathe, slender perianth-tube, the three outer lobes being broad and spreading, and the three inner small and erect. There are 19 species, all Australian. They produce two-ranked grass-like leaves from a short rootstock, and several or many flowers, two, or sometimes many, in every spathe, blue or purple and of much beauty, but very quickly perishing. They are known in Australia as the *wild flag* or *purple lily*, and many are now cultivated in gardens.

patetic (pā-tē'ti-kō), *a.* [It., = *E. pathetic*.] Pathetic: in music, noting a passage to be rendered in a pathetic manner.

path (pāth), *n.* [ML. *path*, *path*, < AS. *path* (pl. *pathas*), OS. **path* (not recorded) = OFries. *pad*, *pad* = D. *pad* = MLG. *pat*, LG. *pad* = OHG. *pad*, *phad*, *phath*, *fad*, *pfat*, MHG. *phat*, *pfat*, G. *pfad*, a path, way; not in Scand. or Goth.; cf. L. *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge (of any kind), prob. orig. a 'path', 'footway'; Gr. *πάτος*, a path, way (*παρὶν*, walk); = Skt. *pañthan* (stem in some cases *pañth*, *path*) = Zend *path*, *pathan*, a path, way. Cf. Russ. *put'*, way, road. The Teut. word cannot be cognate with the Gr., Skt., etc. (Gr. *πάτος* would require a Teut. **path*); if connected at all, it must have been borrowed at a very early period, mediately from the Gr. or immediately from a "Seythian" source. (Cf. *hemp*, supposed to have been borrowed in early times under similar conditions.) 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage or traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; hence, in a more general sense, any road, way, or route.

The sexte is a *path* of pees; 30, thorw the pas of Altoun Pouerte mygte passe with-outte peril of robyngne. *Piers Plouman (B), xiv. 300.*

Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the church-way *paths* to glide. *Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 389.*

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green *path* that shew'd the rarer foot. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

2. The way, course, or track which an animal or any other thing follows in the air, in water, or in space: as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.

There is a *path* which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen. *Job xxvii. 7.*

The stream adown its hazely *path*
Was rushing by the ruin'd wa's. *Burns, A Vision.*

3. Figuratively, course in life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. *Ps. xxv. 10.*

I'll trust my God, and him alone pursue;
His law shall be my *path*; his heavenly light, my clue. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.*

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray, Elegy.*

In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the *path* of Marlborough. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.*

Aggregate path, in *mech.* See *aggregate*.—**Beaten path**, a path frequently traveled over; hence, a well-known, plain, or customary path or course.

The learned Dr. Pococke, as far as I know, is the first European traveller that ventured to go out of the beaten *path*, and look for Memphis at Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, i. 55.*

Free path, the distance which a molecule of a gas traverses without encountering other molecules. The *mean free path* of the molecules of hydrogen under normal conditions of pressure and temperature has been estimated as 0.000001 millimeter (*Massey*). See *gas*.—**Irreconcilable path**. See *irreconcilable*.—**Path of integration**. See *integration*.—To break a *path*, cross one's *path*, etc. See the verbs. = *Syn. 1* and *2. Track, Trail*, etc. See *way*.

path (pāth), *v.* [*< path*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To tread; walk or go in; follow.

And that the world might read them as I ment,
I left this valne, to *path* the vertuous wales.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne (ed. Arber).
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage Wey doth *path*. *Drayton, Polyolbion, li. 55.*

2. To mark out a path for; guide.—3. To pave.
And alle the Stretes also ben *pathed* of the same Stones. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.*

II. intrans. To go as in a path; walk abroad.
For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dimme enough
To hide thee from prevention. *Shak., J. C. (folio 1623), li. 1. 83.*

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadt*, *march*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (pu-than'), *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or one of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

During the next three reigns the valley rendered an unwilling allegiance to the central authority, and in the reign of Aurangzeb the *Pathans* succeeded in freeing themselves from Mogul supremacy. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 684.*

pathematic (path-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παθηματικός*, liable to suffering or misfortune, *< πάθημα*, suffering, any passive experience, *< παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered. [Rare.]

pathetic (pā-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. pathétique*, F. *pathétique* = Sp. *patético* = Pg. *patético* = It. *patetico*, < L. *patheticus*, < Gr. *παθητικός*, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, also sensuous, impassioned, < *παθής*, subject to suffering, *< παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] **I. a.** 1†. Expressing or showing passion; passionate.

Yet by the way renews at every station
Her cordial Thanks and her *pathetic* vows. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, li. 190.*

2. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting: as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

'Tis pitiful . . .
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation. *Cooper, Task, li. 469.*

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action. *Macaulay.*

3. In *anat.*, trochlear: in designation of or reference to the fourth cranial nerve.

II. n. A trochlear or pathetic nerve; a patheticus. —**Pathetic nerves**, in *anat.*, the trochlear nerves. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*.

pathetical (pā-thet'ik-āl), *a.* [*< pathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathetic*.

Sweet invocation of a child, most pretty and *pathetical*. *Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 103.*

This very word "good" implies a description in itself more pithy, more *pathetical*, than by any familiar exemplification can be made manifest. *Ford, Line of Life.*

pathetically (pā-thet'ik-āl-i), *adv.* 1†. Passionately.—2. In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.

patheticalness (pā-thet'ik-āl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pathetic; pathos.

patheticus (pā-thet'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *pathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *pathetic*.] In *anat.*, one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; a trochlear or pathetic nerve. See *trochlear*.

pathetism (path'e-tizm), *n.* [*< pathet-ic* + *-ism*.] Animal magnetism, or the practice of magnetizing; mesmerism.

The term *pathetism* has also of late been proposed. *De Leuze, Anim. Mag. (trans.), 1848, p. 379.*

pathetist (path'e-tist), *n.* [*< pathet-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises pathetism; a mesmerizer.

pathfinder (pāth'fin'dēr), *n.* One who discovers a path or way; an explorer; a pioneer.

By the Frenchers, and the red-skins on the other side of the Big Lakes, I am called la *Longue Carabine*; by the Mohicans, a just-minded and upright tribe, what is left of them, *hawk-eye*; while the troops and rangers along this side of the water call me *Pathfinder*, inasmuch as I have never been known to miss one end of the trail, when there was a Mingo, or a friend who stood in need of me, at the other. *Cooper, Pathfinder, i.*

pathic (pāth'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παθικός*, taken in sense of 'pertaining to disease,' *< πάθος*, disease: see *pathos*.] Of or pertaining to disease.

pathic (pāth'ik), *n.* [*< L. pathicus*, < Gr. *παθικός* (see *def.*), lit. remaining passive, *< παθῆναι*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *R. Jonson.*

pathless (pāth'les), *a.* [*< path* + *-less*.] Having no beaten way; untrudden: as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* wilderness.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore. *Byron, Child Harold, iv. 178.*

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that *pathless* coast,
The desert and illimitable air. *Bryant, To a Waterfowl.*

pathoanatomical (path-ō-an-ā-tom'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *anatōph*, anatomy: see *anatomy*, *anatomical*.] Pertaining to morbid anatomy.

pathobiological (path-ō-bi-ō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* Same as *pathological*. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 113.*

pathobiologist (path-ō-bi-ō-lōj'ī-jist), *n.* Same as *pathologist*. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 117.*

pathogene (path'ō-jēn), *n.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A disease-producing micrococcus. See *Micrococcus*.

pathogenesis (path-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The mode of production or development of a disease.

pathogenetic (path'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< pathogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< pathogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Producing disease.

pathogenous (pā-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous* and non-pathogenous. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 354.*

pathogeny (pā-thoj'e-ni), *n.* [Also *pathogeny*; < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, any passive state, + *-γενία*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

pathognomonic (pā-thog-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παθognomonικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, < *πάθος*, suffering, disease, + *γνώμων*, a judge, one who knows or discerns, any passive state, + *-γενία*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathognosis*. In *med.*, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; hence, belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in it and in no other; characteristic: as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one is asleep, snoring, gritting his teeth, or talking in his dreams. This is *pathognomonic*; it tells of Arctic winter and its companion scurvy. *Kane, Sec. Grimm. Exp., I. 431.*

pathognomy (pā-thog'nō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, suffering, feeling, + *γνώμη*, a means of knowing, a token or sign: see *gnom*.] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pathogony (pā-thog'ō-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *-γονία*, < *γεννέω*, produce: see *-gony*.] Same as *pathogeny*.

pathographical (path-ō-graf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< pathograph-ia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pathography.

pathography (pā-thog'grā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] A description of disease.

pathol. An abbreviation of *pathology*.

pathologic (path-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *pathologique* = Sp. *patológico* = Pg. *patológico* = It. *patologico*, < Gr. *παθολογικός*, that treats of suffering or disease, < *παθολογία*, treat of suffering or disease: see *pathology*.] Of or pertaining to pathology or disease.

pathological (path-ō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< pathologic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathologic*.—**Pathological anatomy**. See *anatomy*.

pathologically (path-ō-loj'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a pathologic manner; as regards pathology.

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< pathologic* + *-ist*.] One who treats of pathology; one who is versed in the nature and diagnosis of diseases.

pathology (pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *pathologie* = Sp. *patología* = Pg. *patologia* = It. *patologia*, < Gr. as if **παθολογία* (< *παθολογία*, treat of disease), for which was used *παθολογική* (see *τίχνη*, art), < *πάθος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of diseases; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning disease, its origin, its various physiological and anatomical features, and its causative relations. (*General pathology* concerns the nature of certain morbid conditions and processes that present themselves in various diseases, as pyrexia, edema, and inflammation. *Special pathology* deals with morbid processes as united in individual diseases: as, the *special pathology* of typhoid fever or epilepsy.)

The great value of mental *pathology* to the psychologist is that it presents to him the phenomena of mind (e. g. feeling, imagination) in unusual intensity. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 683.*

2. The totality of the morbid conditions and processes in a disease.

The quantity and quality of the blood play a weighty part in the *pathology* of insanity.

Maudsley, in Reynolds's System of Med., II. 50.

3. A discourse on disease.—**Humoral pathology.** See *humoral*.—**Vegetable pathology**, that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

pathomania (path-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *μανία*, madness.] Moral insanity.

pathometry (pā-thom'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *μετρία*, *μέτρον*, measure.] Literally, the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing . . . who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life!

Dr. Moxon, in Lancet.

pathophobia (path-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *φοβία*, *< φόβος*, fear.] 1. Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.—2. Morbid dread of any kind, including agoraphobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathophorous (pā-thof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. πάθος*, disease, + *φορος*, *< φέρω* = *F. bear*.] Pathogenic: applied to bacteria.

pathopoeia (path-ō-pō'ē-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. παθοποιία*, excitement of the passions (cf. *παθοποιός*, causing disease), < *πάθος*, suffering, passion, disease, + *ποιέω*, make, do.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart*.

pathos (pā'thos), *n.* [= *F. pathos* = *Sp. patos* = *Pg. pathos*, pathos, < NL. *pathos*, pathos, < Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, disease, misery; of the soul, any passive emotion, violent feeling, a passive condition, etc., also sensibility, feeling; < *πάθω*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω* (perf. *πέπονθα*), suffer, endure, undergo, receive or feel an impression, feel, be liable, yearn; < *√ παθ*, also in *πάθος*, longing, yearning, desire, etc.; related to *L. pati*, suffer: see *patient*, *passion*. Hence *pathetic*, etc., and the second element in *apathy*, *antipathy*, *sympathy*, etc., *homeopathy*, etc.] 1. That quality or character, as of a speech, an expression of the countenance, a work of art, etc., which awakens the emotion of pity, compassion, or sympathy; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling.

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing *pathos* as in the Lamentations of Jeremy?

South, Sermons, IV. i

Our hearts are touched with something of the same vague *pathos* that dims the eye in some deserted graveyard.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling or æsthetic desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny.

J. Caird.

Specifically—2. In art, the quality of the personal, ephemeral, emotional, or sensual, as opposed to that of the ideal, or *ethos*.—3. Suffering. [Rare.]

Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us, knowing all

Life needs for life is possible to will!

Tennyson, Love and Duty.

pathway (pāth'wā), *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot; also, a way or a course of life.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death.

Prov. xii. 28.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughtered,

Thou showest the naked *pathway* to thy life.

Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 2. 31.

And a deer came down the *pathway*,

Flecked with lenty light and shadow.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, iii.

patible (pat'i-bl), *a.* [*< L. patibilis*, endurable, < *pati*, support, endure: see *patient*.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Bailey*.

patibulary (pā-tib'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= *F. patibulaire* = *Pg. patibular* = *It. patibolare*, < *L. patibulum*, a fork-shaped yoke, a gibbet, < *patere*, lie open: see *patient*.] Of or pertaining to a fork-shaped gibbet; resembling a gallows.

Another was crucified with the *patibulary* aspect of Turnip.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

patibulated (pa-tib'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< L. patibulatus*, yoked, gibbeted, < *patibulum*, a yoke, a gibbet: see *patibulary*.] Hanged on a gallows. *Coles*, 1717.

patience (pā'shens), *n.* [*< ME. pacience*, *paciens*, < OF. *pacience*, *patience*, *F. patience* = *Sp. Pg. paciencia* = *It. pazienza*, *pazienza*, < *L. patientia*, the quality of suffering or enduring, *patience*, forbearance, indulgence, submissive-

ness, < *patien(t)-s*, suffering, enduring, patient: see *patient*.] 1. The quality of being patient. (a) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, *patience* of heat or of toil.

If M. More look so much on the pleasure that is in marriage, why setteth he not his eyes on the thanksgiving for that pleasure and on the *patience* of other displeasures?

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 166. (b) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Whanne oure hawte schal aslake,

God send us *paciens* in oure olde age.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. K. T. S.), p. 80.

She pined in thought,

And with a green and yellow melancholy

She sat like *patience* on a monument,

Smiling at grief. Shak., T. N., II. 4. 117.

Many are the sayings of the wise, . . .

Extolling *patience* as the truest fortitude.

Milton, S. A., I. 654.

(c) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent.

He had not the *patience* to expect a present, but demanded one.

Sandys, Travels, p. 119.

Sad *patience*, too near neighbour to despair.

M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

(d) Forbearance; leniency; indulgence; long-suffering. Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all.

Mak. xviii. 26.

Hark'ee, Jack—I have heard you for some time with *patience*—I have been cool—quite cool; but take care!

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

(e) Constancy in labor or exertion; perseverance.

The same night, with grett Difficulty and moche *pacience*, we war Delivered a bardo into ower Shippe.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught.

W. Harle, Eulogius; or, the Charitable Mason.

2†. Sufferance; permission.

By your *patience*,

I needs must rest me. Shak., Tempest, III. 3. 3.

3. A plant, the patience dock. See *dock*¹, 1.—4. A card-game: same as *solitaire*.—**Patience muscle**, the levator scapulae.—To take in *patience*, to receive with resignation.

Tak al in *patience*

Oure prison, for it may non other be.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 226.

=**Syn.** 1. *Patience*, *Fortitude*, *Endurance*, *Resignation*. *Patience* is by derivation a virtue of suffering, but it is also equally an active virtue, as *patience* in industry, application, teaching. Passively, it is gentle, serene, self-possessed, without yielding its ground or repining; actively, it adds to so much of this spirit as may be applicable to the situation a steady, watchful, untiring industry and faithfulness. *Fortitude* is the passive kind of patience, joined with notable courage. In *endurance* *patience* is directed to the fact of bearing labor, pain, continuity, etc., without direct implication as to the moral qualities required or shown. *Resignation* implies the voluntary submission of the will to a personal cause of affliction or loss; it is a high word, generally looking up to God as the controller of human life. *Resignation* is thus generally a submission or meekness, giving up or resigning personal desires to the will of God.

patient (pā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. patient*, < OF. *pacient*, *F. patient* = *Sp. Pg. paciente* = *It. paziente*, < *L. patient(-s)*, *ppr.* of *pati*, suffer, endure; akin to *Gr. πάσχω*, *πάθω*, suffer: see *pathos*.] 1. *a.* 1†. Enduring; physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure or to be proof against: followed by *of* before the thing endured: as, *patient of* labor or pain; *patient of* heat or cold.

They [the Brazilians] are *patient of* hunger and thirst. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847. 2. Having or manifesting that temper or cast of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission; full of composure or equanimity; submissive; unrepining; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper; *patient* under afflictions.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 Thes. v. 14.

Signior Antonio, many a time and oft

In the Rialto you have rated me

About my moneys and my usances;

Still have I borne it with a *patient* shrug.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 110.

Their wanted fodder; not like hungry man,

Fretful if unsupplied; but silent, meek,

And *patient* of the slow-paced swain's delay.

Cowper, Task, v. 32.

I am impatient to be taught; yet I am *patient* to be ignorant till I am found worthy to learn.

E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 100.

3. Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous.

With patient heart

To sit alone, and hope and wait,

Nor strive in any wise with fate.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 53.

4. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.

Newton.

5. Capable of bearing; susceptible.

Perhaps the name "Britisher" does not sound very elegant, perhaps it does not exactly belong to the high-polite style; but never mind that, if it is at least *patient* of the better sense which I wish to put upon it.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 62.

Patience intellect. See *intellect*, 1.—**Syn.** 2. Uncomplaining, unrepining, long-suffering, brave.—4. Assiduous, indefatigable.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected: opposed to *agent*.

Mr. Dudley spake to this effect: that for his part he came thither a mere *patient*, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 212.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.

Government of the Tongue.

When we transfer the term "cause," then, from a relation between one thing and another within the determined world to the relation between that world and the agent implied in its existence, we must understand that there is no separate particularity in the agent, on the one side, and the determined world as a whole, on the other, such as characterizes any agent and *patient*, any cause and effect, within the determined world.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 76.

2†. A sufferer.

So that poure *patient* is paritest lif of alle,

And alle pariste preestes to pouerte sholde drawe.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 99.

Specifically—3. A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

Some old Doctor or other said quietly that *patients* were very apt to be fools and cowards.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

Agent and patient. See *agent*. **patient** (pā'shent), *v. t.* [*< patient*, *a.*] Reflexively, to compose (one's self); be patient.

Patience yourself, madame, and pardon me.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 121.

patiently (pā'shent-li), *adv.* [*< ME. patientliche*; < *patient* + *-ly*.] In a patient manner. (a) With calmness or composure. (b) Without discontent, murmuring, or repining; meekly; submissively. (c) Without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness. (d) With calm and constant diligence: as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

patin¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*¹.

patin², *n.* See *paten*², 1 (c).

patina (pat'i-nā), *n.* [*< L. patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*¹, *pan*¹.] 1. A bowl; a patella.—2. (a) An incrustation which forms on bronze after a certain amount of exposure to the weather, or after burial beneath the ground. It is, when perfectly developed, of a dark-green color, and has nearly the composition of the mineral malachite (hydrated carbonate of copper). Such an incrustation, although very thin, is considered to add greatly to the beauty of an antique object, especially of a bust or statue, and is of importance as protecting it from further oxidation. Artificial and evanescent patinas are produced by forgers of antiques by the application of heat or of acids, and in various other ways. Some modern bronzes acquire a dark-colored patina, which is a disfigurement rather than an ornament. Elaborate investigation on the part of various chemists has failed to explain this ill-colored patina very satisfactorily. It is believed, however, that coal-smoke in large cities may be a cause of its formation, as under such circumstances it contains particles of carbonaceous matter; and, also, that the present almost universal practice of putting considerable zinc into the bronze, to facilitate its casting, is one of the causes of this defect. The dark color of the patina of Japanese bronze has been shown, in a considerable number of cases at least, to be in all probability due to the presence of lead in the alloy. Also *patine*. (b) By extension, the surface-texture or -color which other works of decorative art, as a wooden cabinet or the like, gain through the action of time. (c) The surface, produced partly by accretion, partly by discoloration and the effects of acid in the soil, given to marble by long inhumation.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In conch., a genus of gastropods. J. E. Gray, 1840.

patinated (pat'i-nā-ted), *a.* [*< patina* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*.] Covered with patina: as, a finely *patinated* coin.

patination (pat-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< patina* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming or the state of being covered with patina.

A virtuoso, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened *patination*, and adoring its rust.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 364.

Time had lent the superadded beauties of *patination*.

Soulaiges Catalogue, Pref. to Bronzes, p. 106.

patine (pat'in), *n.* [*< F. patine, < L. patina, a dish: see patina, paten¹.*] 1. An obsolete form of *paten¹*.—2. Same as *patina*, 2 (a).
patio (pat'i-ō), *n.* [*Sp. = Cat. pati = Pg. patio, patio, a court, plaza; variously referred to L. patere, lie open, patulus, lying open, spreading (see patent¹, patulous); to L. spatium, a walk, public square, etc., also distance, space (> Sp. espacio, space) (see space); and to other sources.*] In Spain and Spanish-American



Patio, or Court, with Stairway, of a Mexican House.

countries, a court or inclosure connected with a house, and open to the sky.

A trim Andalusian hand-maid . . . led the way across a little patio or court, in the centre of the edifice.

Irring, Voyages of Companions of Columbus, p. 335.

We lay down on our rugs in the patio, and endeavoured to sleep, as we knew we should require all our strength for the expedition before us.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

Patio process. See *process*.

patish, patiset, v. [*< OF. patiser, make a stipulation, < patis, patiz, an agreement, stipulation, pact, < L. pactum, a pact: see pact.*] **I. intrans.** To make a stipulation or agreement; stipulate.
Palsgrave.

II. trans. To stipulate for; agree upon.

The money which the pirates *patished* for his ransom.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, II.

patitur (pat'i-tēr), *n.* [*L. 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of pati, suffer, endure: see patient.*] *Eccl.*, the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue. *Imp. Dict.*

patlett (pat'let), *n.* Same as *arming-doulet*.
Fairholt.

patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner; fitly; conveniently. *Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.*

patness (pat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pat; fitness; suitableness; convenience.

The description with equal *patness* may suit both.

Barrow, Works, I. xvii.

patois (pa-two'), *n.* [*F., a dialect, < OF. patois, pathois, patois, a native or local speech, also a village, < ML. as if *patensis for patiensis, native, a native, < L. patria, native country: see patrial.*] A dialect peculiar to a district or locality, in use especially among the peasantry or uneducated classes; hence, a rustic, provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

An Italian Jew ralls at the boatmen ahead, in the Neapolitan *patois*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

A *patois*, which is not properly a dialect, but rather certain archaisms, proverbial phrases, and modes of pronunciation which maintain themselves among the uneducated side by side with the finished and universally accepted language.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

patrel, patrellet, n. Middle English forms of *patrell*.

patres conscripti (pā'trēz kōn-skrip'tī), [*L.: patres, pl. of pater, father; conscripti, pl. of conscriptus, pp. of conscribere, enroll, enlist: see conscript.*] Conscript fathers; fathers [and] elect: a usual title of address of the senate of ancient Rome. See *conscrip*, *a*.

patria (pā'tri-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. patria, one's native land or country; lit. fatherland, prop. adj. (see terra, land), fem. of patrius, pertaining to a father, < pater, father: see paternal, father.*] In *zool.*, habitat; the place or region inhabited by any animal, and to which it is indigenous.
patrial (pā'tri-āl), *n.* and *a.* [= *OF. patrial, patriel = It. patriale, adj. < NL. *patrialis, of or pertaining to one's native country, < L. patria, one's native country: see patria.*] **I. n.** In *gram.*, a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country: as, Latin *Teos*, a Trojan woman; Latin *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

II. a. In *gram.*, of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation: applied to a certain class of words.

Lists of names, personal, *patrial*, ethnic.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 509.

patria potestas (pā'tri-ā pō-tēs'tas), [*L.: patria, fem. of patrius, belonging to a father (see patria); potestas, power, < posse, have power, care.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a father's control and dominion over his children born in the complete Roman marriage, grandchildren, and other descendants, extending in early times to the power of life and death, and including the rights of sale into servitude, and of emancipation or discharge of the child from the privileges and charges of the family. The child had no standing before the law under the head of private rights; if he entered into a contract, the benefits were acquired not for himself, but for his father. The public rights of the child, however, remained intact, as that of voting and that of holding a magistracy.

The *patria potestas*, so long as it lasts, gives to the father the complete control of the son's actions.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 1.

patriarch (pā'tri-ārk), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also patriarch; < ME. patriarch, patriarche = OF. patriarche, F. patriarche = Sp. patriarca = Pg. patriarca, patriarcha = It. patriarca = D. G. patriarch = Sw. Dan. patriark, < LL. patriarcha, patriarches, < Gr. πατριάρχης, the chief of a tribe or race, < πατριά, lineage, a race (< πατήρ, father). + ἄρχων, rule.*] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; specifically, one of the progenitors of the Israelites—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob; also, one of those Biblical personages who were heads of families before the deluge; the latter are termed *antediluvian patriarchs*.

In that Toun dwelled Abraham the Patriark, a longe time.
Manderde, Travels, p. 63.

And the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him.
Acts vii. 9.

And thousand pairs of living things besides,
 Unclean and clean; for th' holy Patriark
 Had of all kinds inclosed in the Ark
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Ark.

Hence—2. In subsequent Jewish history, one of the heads of the Sanhedrim after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion, the patriarch of the Western Jews residing in Palestine, that of the Eastern in Babylon.—3. In the early church, and in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank; in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank next after the Pope. In the early church the highest dignity, which came in time to be designated as that of *patriarch*, belonged from time immemorial, and as was believed from apostolic days, to the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch—these three sees ranking as to dignity, precedence, and privileges in the order named. The Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) gave the bishop of that see prerogatives of rank next after Rome, and the Council of Chalcedon (451) confirmed this, decreeing that this canon conferred an equality of prerogatives with Rome, still leaving the latter see, however, a higher rank. Since that time Constantinople has always stood at the head of the orthodox Oriental sees, and since the sixth century its bishop has borne the title of *ecumenical patriarch*. The patriarchal dignity of Jerusalem was not recognized till the Council of Chalcedon. Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still remain the four great patriarchates of the orthodox Eastern Church. In 1582 Moscow was made a patriarchate, ranking next after these, but since 1721 the place of patriarch of Moscow has been represented by the Holy Governing Synod. Besides the orthodox Oriental patriarchs, there are others, representing the Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and other Oriental churches, and also Latin or Roman Catholic titular patriarchs of the same sees. In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope is regarded as having in his papal capacity a rank superior to his rank as patriarch, and the cardinals also take precedence of patriarchs. There are also three minor patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church of the Indies of Lisbon, and of Venice. The title of *patriarch* seems to have first come into use in the Christian church in imitation of a similar title given to the head of a Jewish *patria*, or group of communities. In general usage it was apparently first given, without definite limitation, to senior bishops or bishops of special eminence. The bishops of the great patriarchal sees were at first called *archbishops* (in the older sense of that title). From the fourth century the title of *patriarch* came to be

commonly applied to the bishops of the patriarchal sees, and is so used in imperial laws of the sixth century. It was not, however, till the ninth century that it became strictly limited to these. Exarchs, metropolitans, and archbishops rank next after patriarchs. See *catholicos*.

The Primate of all England was also *Patriarch* of all the British Islands. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 153.*

In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the *Patriarch* of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title—the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being Pope; of Constantinople and Jerusalem, Archbishop.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 126.

4. One of the highest dignitaries in the Mormon Church, who pronounces the blessing of the church. Also called *evangelist*.—5. A venerable old man; hence, figuratively, any object of patriarchal or venerable aspect.

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees.

Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Byrden, Pal. and Arc., III. 1058.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door, and was revered as one of the *patriarchs* of the village.
Irring, Sketch-book, p. 64.

Limbo of the patriarchs. See *limbo*.

patriarchal (pā'tri-ār-kāl), *a.* [= *F. patriarchal = Sp. patriarchal = Pg. patriarchal = It. patriarchale, < NL. *patriarchalis, < LL. patriarcha, patriarch: see patriarch.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch: as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.

As Rome was the mother city of the world, so, by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be ranged under *patriarchal* authority, as being the most famous in the West.
Sp. Hall, Apol. against the Brownists, xxiii.

2. Subject to a patriarch: as, a *patriarchal* church.

Mosul is in some for Cloth of Gold, and Silke, for fertile, and for the *Patriarchal* See of the Nestorian Christians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

3. Pertaining to or of the nature of a patriarchy.

The *Patriarchal* theory of society is, as I have said, the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 196.

4. Resembling or characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

The sire turns o'er w' *patriarchal* grace

The big h-bible, once his father's pride.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Also *patriarchic*.

Patriarchal cross. See *cross*.—**Patriarchal dispensation**, the period preceding the Mosiac dispensation, during which each patriarchal head of a family was the priest of his own household.

patriarchalism (pā'tri-ār-kāl-izm), *n.* [*< patriarchal + -ism.*] That political condition or organization in which the chief authority of each tribe or family resides in a patriarch; patriarchy.

There are unquestionably many resemblances of savage men so devoid of some of the characteristic features of *Patriarchalism* that it seems a gratuitous hypothesis to assume that they had passed through it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 204.

patriarchally (pā'tri-ār-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a patriarch; in accordance with patriarchalism.

patriarchate (pā'tri-ār-kāt), *n.* [= *F. patriarchat = Sp. patriarchado = Pg. patriarchado = It. patriarchato, < ML. patriarchatus, the condition of a patriarch, < LL. patriarcha, patriarch: see patriarch.*] 1. The office, dignity, or status of a patriarch; also, the period of office of a patriarch.

Is not the Chief of them accused out of his own Book and his late Canons to affect a certain unquestionable *Patriarchat*, independent and unsubordinate to the Crown?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

Proclus, bishop of Cyzicum, perhaps an unsuccessful rival of Nestorius for the *patriarchate*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 137.

2. The residence of a patriarch.—3. The community or province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

In its earliest times, the Eastern Communion contained but two *Patriarchates*, Alexandria and Antioch.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 21.

4. A patriarchy or patriarchal community.

They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 705.

patriarchdom (pā'tri-ār-kāl-dm), *n.* [*< patriarch + -dom.*] The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

patriarchic (pā'tri-ār'kik), *a.* [*< LL. patriarchicus, < Gr. πατριάρχης, pertaining to a patriarch, < πατριά, lineage, a patriarch: see patriarch.*] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchical (pā'tri-ār'ki-kāl), *a.* [*< patriarchic + -al.*] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchism (pā'tri-ār-kizm), *n.* [*< patriarch + -ism.*] Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who is both ruler and priest.

patriarchship (pā'tri-ār-k-ship), *n.* [*< patriarch + -ship.*] The office of a patriarch.

patriarchy (pā'tri-ār-ki), *n.* [= *F. patriarchie* = *It. patriarchia*, *< Gr. πατριρχία*, a patriarchate, *< πατρις*, a patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. A community or aggregation of related families under the authority and rule of a patriarch or the oldest valid male ascendant.—2. A system of government by patriarchs.—3. The community or ecclesiastical province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patriarch, *n.* A Middle English form of *partridge*.
patriarchal (pā'tri-ār-k'al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *patriarchal*; *< F. patriarchal*, *< ML. as if "patriarchus"*, *< L. patricius* (*> It. Sp. Pg. patricio*), rarely also *patriarchus*, of the rank or dignity of the *pater*, *< pater*, father, pl. *pateres*, the senators or nobles, 'the fathers': see *pateres conscripti* and *father*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to or composed of the *pateres* or fathers (the title of the senators of ancient Rome); hence, of noble birth; noble; senatorial; not plebeian: as, *patriarchal families*; *patriarchal influence*.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a descendant or reputed descendant of one of the original citizen families; hence, in general, a person of noble birth.

There hath been in Rome strange insurrections; the people against the senators, *patriarchians*, and nobles.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 15.

The plebs, like the English commons, contained families differing widely in rank and social position, among them those families which, as soon as an artificial barrier broke down, joined with the *patriarchians* to form the new nobility.
Kneyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

2. Under the later Roman empire, a title or dignity conferred by the emperor, often upon persons of plebeian blood, or even upon foreigners. It was frequently given to propitiate the good will of a powerful chief. The title was conferred by Pope Stephen on Pepin the Short, and was assumed by certain rulers, as Charlemagne.

Some worthy Duke or *Patriarch* of Venice . . . had been some benefactor to the Towne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.

No kings of Angles or Saxons ruled by an Imperial commission; none bore the title of Consul or *Patriarch* of the ancient Commonwealth.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 229.

3. A member of an influential class in certain German and Swiss cities in the middle ages.—4. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the Christian church. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Patriarchian (pā'tri-ār-ki-ān), *n.* [*< Patriarch* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Christian body, probably of the fifth century, followers of one Patriarch, who held dualistic doctrines.

patriarchianhood (pā'tri-ār-ki-ān-hūd), *n.* [*< patriarchian* + *-hood*.] 1. The quality or character of a patriarchian; nobility of birth.

In Virginia, with its headquarters at Richmond, there was a good deal of ancestral *patriarchianhood*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 142.

2. Patriarchians collectively; the nobility; the body of those claiming honor from their descent. [Rare in both uses.]

patriarchianism (pā'tri-ār-ki-ān-izm), *n.* [*< patriarchian* + *-ism*.] Claim to honor and preference on the score of noble descent; the doctrine of inequality of birth.

Simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against Fortune with honest dice, uncogged by those three honny sharpers, Prerogative, *Patriarchianism*, and Priestcraft
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

patriarchate (pā'tri-ār-ki-āt), *n.* [*< L. patriarchatus*, the rank or dignity of a patriarch, *< patriarchus*, a patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. The dignity or position of a patriarch, in any sense of that word.

The nobility of office and what I may perhaps call the nobility of elder settlement, such as that of the Roman *patriarchate*, are only two ways out of many in which certain families have risen to hereditary preeminence over their fellows.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 309.

2. Patriarchates collectively; the patriarchal order; the aristocracy.

While the privileges of the old *patriarchate* rested on law, or perhaps rather on immemorial custom, the privileges of the new nobility rested wholly on a sentiment of which men could remember the beginning.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

3. The period during which the holder enjoyed the dignity of patriarch.

We hold that this was the villa near Salena where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the *patriarchate* of Odoacer.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 145.

patriarchal (pā'tri-ār-k'al), *a.* [*< patriarch + -al*.] Relating to patriarch; patriarchal. *Imp. Dict.*

patriarchal (pā'tri-ār-k'al), *a.* [*< patriarch + -al*.] Relating to patriarch; patriarchal. *Imp. Dict.*

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patriotism (pā'tri- or pat'ri-ōt-izm), *n.* [*< F. patriotisme* = *Sp. Pg. patriotismo* = *It. patriottismo* = *D. G. patriotismus* = *Sw. patriotism* = *Dan. patriotisme*; as *patriot* + *-ism*.] 1. Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of patriotism. . . . Where the heart is right, there is true patriotism.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, Nos. 2 and 32.

All civic virtues, all the heroism and self-sacrifice of patriotism, spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

2. Love of country embodied or personified; patriots collectively.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while Patriotism cannot trail its cannon.
Carlyle.

Patripassian (pā'tri-pas'i-an), *n.* [*< LL. patripassianus* (see def.), *< L. pater* (*pater*), father, + *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure: see *patient*, *passion*.] A Monarchian who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, and held that there is only one divine Person, who in his eternal nature was termed the Father, but in his incarnation the Son, and who suffered in the passion as the Son. The term is said to occur first in literature in a treatise of Tertullian, about A. D. 200. Compare *Sabellian*.

Patripassianism (pā'tri-pas'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Patripassian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines peculiar to the Patripassians.

patriot (pā'tri-ōt), *n.* [*< L. pater* (*pater*), father, + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

patriotic (pā'tri-ōt'ik), *a.* [*< F. patriotique*; as *patriot* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church: as, *patriotic theology*; *patriotic writings*.

patriotically (pā'tri-ōt'ik-ē), *adv.* [*< patriotic* + *-ly*.] Same as *patriotic*.

patriotically (pā'tri-ōt'ik-ē), *adv.* In a patriotic manner; after the manner of the Christian fathers.

patrioticism (pā'tri-ōt'is-izm), *n.* [*< patriotic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or mode of thought of the fathers of the church; patriotic thought or literature.

Patrioticism, or the science of the fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man.
J. W. Draper, Hist. Intellectual Development of Europe, x.

patriotics (pā'tri-ōt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *patriotic*: see *-ics*.] That department of study which is occupied with the doctrines and writings of the fathers of the Christian church. Also called *patriology*.

patriotize, *v. i.* [*< LL. patriatus*, pp. of *patriare*, *patriare*, imitate one's father, *< L. pater*, father: see *father*.] To imitate one's father.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in his living son, this gentleman (Waterhouse) is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle, and presented it to the young Earl (Essex), conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule to *patriotize*.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire, II. 45.

patriotize (pā'tri-ōt'iz), *v. t.* [*< L. patriotatus*, pp. of *patriotari* (*> It. patriocinare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. patriocinar* = *F. patriociner*), protect, defend, support, *< patriocinium*, protection, defense, patronage: see *patriociny*.] To patronize; countenance.

Unless faith be kept within its own latitude, and not called out to *patriotize* every less necessary opinion, . . . there is no way in the world to satisfy unlearned persons in the choice of their religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

patriotize (pā'tri-ōt'iz), *v. t.* [*< L. as if "patriotatio" (n.), < patriocinari*, protect: see *patriocinate*.] Countenance; support; patronage.

Those shameless libels, those *patriotizations* of treason.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, I.

patriotize (pā'tri-ōt'iz), *v. t.* [*< Sp. Pg. It. patriocino*, *< L. patriocinium*, protection, patronage, *< patronus*, a protector, a patron: see *patron*.] Patriotization.

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patriotize* to wickedness.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 240.

patrol (pā-trōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *patrolled*, prp. *patrolling*. [= *D. patrouilleren* = *G. patroulleren* = *Sw. patrullera* = *Dan. patrøllere*, *< F. patrouiller* = *Sp. patrullar* = *Pg. patrulhar* = *It. pattugliare*, patrol; the same word

as *F. patrouiller*, paddle or dabble in the water, paw, paw about, *OF. patrouiller*, also without the unorig. medial *r*, *patouiller*, *patouiller*, *F. dial. patouiller*, *patrouiller* (also with diff. term., *patouquer*, *patrouquer*, *patriquer*, *patouger*), paddle or dabble in water, begrime, besmear, = *Sp. patullar*, paddle or wade through mud (whence appar. in camp use the extension of the word to 'patrol' in general); with a dim. term. *F. -ouiller*, etc., of freq. force, < *OF. pate*, *patte*, *F. patte* (= *Sp. Pg. pata*), the paw or foot of a beast or bird, in vulgar use also the hand of a person, etc. Cf. *G. patsche*, an instrument for striking, the hand, also a puddle, mire, *patsch-fuss*, a webfoot, web-footed bird, *patschen*, strike, tap, dabble, waddle, splash, dial. *patzen*, strike, pat (but prob. not related to *E. pat*: see *patl*). The *D. poot* = *MLG. LG. pote* = *G. pfote* = *Dan. pote*, paw, belongs with *E. paw*: see *paw*. It is uncertain whether the verb or the noun precedes in *E. use*: see the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard.

These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling boat the neighbouring road.
Sir R. Blackmore, *Creation*, vi.

2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police.

II. trans. To perambulate or traverse in all directions, as a patrol in a camp, garrison, town, harbor, etc., for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; go over or through in all directions as a patrolman.

The chief part of the stories, however, turned upon the favorite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman, who had been heard several times of late patrolling the country.
Iroquois Sketch-Book, p. 443.

This intervening country was patrolled by squadrons of cavalry for the purpose of intercepting their progress.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 3.

patrol (pā-trōl'), *n.* [Formerly also *patrole*; = *D. patroelje* = *G. patrole* = *Sw. patrull* = *Dan. patrol*, < *OF. patrouille*, *patouille*, *F. patrouille* = *Sp. patrulla* = *Pg. patrulha* = *It. pattuglia*, a patrol: see *patrol*, *v.*] 1. A walking or marching round, as in a camp, garrison, town, or other place, in order to watch and protect it.

And the sheriffs, mounted "alla caparisonée," with their blue coat attendance, rode the *patrouille* (read *atrouille*) about the city almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonfire.
North, *Examen*, p. 580.

2. The guard or persons who thus go the rounds; specifically, a police constable whose duty it is to perambulate a "beat" or district for a certain number of hours, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the peace; also, such constables collectively.

—**Flank patrols.** See *flank*. —**Horse-patrol.** Same as *mounted patrol*. —**Mounted patrol.** An armed man or a body of armed men performing patrol duty on horseback.

patrolotism (pā-trōl'ōt-izm), *n.* [*F. patrouillotisme*, < *patrouille*, patrol, + dim. *-ot* + *-isme*, *E. -ism*.] A system of military police or patrol. [Rare.]

The caricaturist promulgates his emblematic tablature: Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme, Patriotisme driven out by Patrouillotisme. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, i. vii. 1.

patrolman (pā-trōl'mān), *n.*; pl. *patrolmen* (-men). 1. A member of the police force of a town or city who patrols a certain "beat"; one of the patrol; a policeman; specifically, in some large cities of the United States, a member of the principal body of the police force ranking below a roundsman.

The patrolman expressed a preference for a promenade with us.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 627.

Hence—2. One who goes over a certain course examining something, as the condition of an electric circuit.

The chief lineman should have under his care all pole lines and outside construction of all kinds. . . . He should also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-patrolmen.
Electric Rev. (Amer.), XVI. 10.

patrology (pā-trōl'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *patristics*.

patron (pā'trɒn or pā'trɒn), *n.* and *a.* [*MF. patron*, *patroun*, a patron, defender, also a pattern (see *pattern*), < *OF. patron*, *F. patron*, a patron, protector, master, captain, skipper, etc., also a pattern, model, = *Sp. patrono*, *patron*, a patron, also a pattern, = *Pg. patrono* = *It. patrono*, *padrone*, a patron, master, etc. (see *padrone*), = *D. patroon* = *G. patrone* = *Sw. Dan. patron*, a patron, < *L. patronus*, a protector, patron (of individuals, or of cities or provinces), also a defender in a court of law, an advocate, pleader, etc., in *ML.* an example, also a pattern, model, < *pater* (*patr-*), father: see *father*. Cf.

patroon, *padrone*, and *pattern*, doublets of *patron*.] **I. n.** 1. One who holds a relation of superiority and service analogous to that of a father; hence, a protector.

I shall be brief and plain. All what my father,
This country's patron, hath discours'd is true.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, i. 2.

Specifically—(a) Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, or a father who had emancipated his child, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation—those who succeeded to the master or father, as the case might be, usually becoming the patrons in his place. (b) A Roman of distinction under whose protection another, called the *client*, placed himself.

It is the client's duty
To wait upon his patron.
Fletcher (and *Messinger*?), *Lovers' Progress*, v. 1.

(c) In *Gr. antiqu.*, an advocate or pleader; a guardian; an official or legal intermediary.

At Athens . . . domiciled strangers—metoeci—were subject to a small stranger's tax, had heavier pecuniary burdens than the native citizen, were required to serve in the army and navy, and needed a *patron* for the transaction of legal business. *Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 63.

2. One who protects, countenances, supports, or encourages a person or a work; an encourager, protector, or favorer: as, a *patron* of the fine arts.

He is the pyes *patroun* and putteth it in hire ere.
That there the thorne is thickest to buyden and brede.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 227.

Books such as are worthy the name of books ought to have no *patrons* but truth and reason.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 36.
Hugh was a *patron* of learned men, and a founder of monasteries. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 180.

3. A special guardian or protector; a saint whose special care is invoked, and who is regarded as a special guardian: as, St. Crispin, the *patron* (or *patron saint*) of shoemakers.

St. Nicholas was deemed the *patron* of children in general, but much more particularly of all schoolboys, amongst whom the 6th of December (the saint's festival) used to be a very great holy day, for more than one reason.
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. ii. 216.

4. *Eccles.*, one who has the right to present a clergyman to an ecclesiastical living, or to other preferment; the person who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

In 1253, however, he [Innocent IV.] recognised in the fullest way the rights of *patrons*, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 384.

5. A master; a host or landlord.

Half-a-dozen little boys carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.

Lady Brasser, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, i. x.
6†. The master or captain of a galley or other vessel; the officer in command of a ship.

A good new shippe whiche maad never Jorney a fore of viij C tunne. The name of the *Patrone* was callid Thomas Dodo.
Turkington, *Marie of Eng. Travell*, p. 15.

The . . . great master sent one of his galliasses, whose *patron* was called messire Boniface.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

7†. A cartridge-case, a small cylinder of leather, wood, or metal: same as *bandoleer*, 3; by extension, a larger case for holding several cartridges. *Cat. Spec. Ex. S. K.*, 1862, No. 4732.

—8†. A pattern; a model; an example. See *pattern*.

Trevely she
Was her cheef *patron* of beaute.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 910.

Ther wasse dewly proved iij quarters of brod clothe conveyed in peeces, as hit apereth by *patrons* of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Patrons of Husbandry, an association of American agriculturists, commonly known as *Grangers*. See *grange*, 4.

II. a. Chosen as *patron*; supposed to act as *patron*; tutelary: as, a *patron saint*.

patron (pā'trɒn or pā'trɒn), *v. t.* [*patron*, *n.*] To treat, conduct, or manage as a *patron*; patronize.

A good cause needs not to be *patron'd* by passion.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 5.

Skinner, . . . an undistinguished person of Oxford, patroned by Dorset. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

patronage (pā'trɒn-āj or pā'trɒn-āj), *n.* [*MF. patronage* = *Pg. patronage* = *It. patronaggio*, *patronage*, < *ML. patronaticum*, homage or service due to a *patron*, < *L. patronus*, a *patron*: see *patron*.] 1. The position of or the aid afforded by a *patron*; the countenance or support of a *patron* or of *patrons*: often used in the sense of countenance or favor shown in a patronizing or superciliously condescending way.

If there was a little savor of *patronage* in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.

Jonah Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 61.

When Addison began his reign . . . his palace was Button's, opposite Will's. Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who under the *patronage* of Addison kept a coffee house on the south side of Russell-Street. *Thackeray*, *English Humourists*, p. 190.

2. Guardianship, as of a saint.

Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint.

Addison.

3. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Ecclesiastical *patronage* is restricted to endowed and established churches. It was abolished in the Church of Scotland in 1874, but still prevails almost universally in the Church of England.

Let me add, the contiguity of five or six Mannors, the *patronage* of the livings about it, and, what is none of the least advantages, a good neighborhood.

Evelyn, *Diary* (1623), p. 7.

4. The control of appointments to positions in the public service; also, the offices so controlled.

He [the President of the United States] has . . . the exclusive control of the administration of the government, with the vast *patronage* and influence appertaining to the distribution of its honors and emoluments: a *patronage* so great as to make the election of the President the rallying point of the two great parties that divide the country.
John C. Calhoun, *Works*, i. 220.

The senators of each State divided their *patronage* to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 577.

Arms of patronage, in *her.*, arms added by governors of provinces, lords of the manor, patrons of benefices, etc., to their family arms, as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction.

patronage (pā'trɒn-āj or pā'trɒn-āj), *v. t.* [*patronage*, *n.*] To patronize or support; maintain; make good.

Win. And am not I a prelate of the church?

Glen. Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps

And useth it to *patronage* his theft.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 48.

patronal (pā'trɒn-əl or pā'trɒn-əl), *a.* [*LL. patronalis*, pertaining to a *patron*, < *L. patronus*, a *patron*: see *patron*.] Acting the part of a *patron*; protecting; favoring. [Rare.]

Their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

patronate (pā'trɒn-āt or pā'trɒn-āt), *n.* [= *F. patronat* = *Sp. patronato*, *patronazgo* = *Pg. patronado*, *patronato*, *patronato* = *It. patronato* = *D. patronaat* = *G. Sw. Dan. patronat*, < *LL. patronatus*, the quality or condition of a *patron*, patronship, < *L. patronus*, a *patron*, a protector: see *patron*.] The right or duty of a *patron*. [Rare.]

patroness (pā'trɒn-ess or pā'trɒn-ess), *n.* [*MF. patronesse*, *patronyse*, < *OF. patronesse*, *F. patronesse*, < *ML. patronissa*, a female *patron*, fem. of *L. patronus*, *patron*: see *patron*.] A female *patron*.

Mistress Wilkinson was "a godly matron and . . . singular *patroness* to the good saints of God and learned bishops."

Foxe, quoted in *J. Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), III. 39.

She . . . was ever their sure refuge and support, their kind and merciful *patroness* and friend.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, i. vi.

patronization (pā'trɒn-iz or pā'trɒn-iz), *n.* [*patronize* + *-ation*.] The act of patronizing; patronage. Also spelled *patronisation*. [Rare.]

patronize (pā'trɒn-iz or pā'trɒn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patronized*, ppr. *patronizing*. [*MF. patroniser*, be a *patron*: as *patron* + *-ize*.] 1. To act as *patron* toward; give support or countenance to; favor; assist: as, to *patronize* an undertaking; to *patronize* an opinion.

The great Addison began to *patronize* the notion.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, i. 21.

Patronizing a ready-made clothing establishment, he had exchanged his velvet doublet and sable cloak, with the richly-worked band under his chin, for a white collar and cravat, coat, vest, and pantaloons.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

2. To assume the air of a *patron* toward; notice in a superciliously condescending way.

Spruce . . . had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity.

Dickens, *Sybil*, i. 2.

And *patronizes* the learned author in a book notice.

The Century, XXVI. 285.

3. To ascribe to a person as *patron* or the responsible party. [Rare.]

For all the king's royal bounty amongst them, mentioned in my former, they *patronized* upon the queen debts to the amount of above £19,000.

Court and Times of Charles I., i. 138.

Also spelled *patronise*.

patronizer (pā'trɒn-iz or pā'trɒn-iz), *n.* One who *patronizes*; one who supports, countenances, or favors; a *patron*. Also spelled *patroniser*.

Phyodorus, that vain-glorious *patroniser* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.

P. Skelton, *Delam Revealed*, viii.

patronizing (pā'trōn- or pat'rōn-i-zing), *p. a.* Betokening the condescension of a patron; condescendingly or superciliously favorable: as, a *patronizing* smile. Also spelled *patronising*.

patronizingly (pā'trōn- or pat'rōn-i-zing-li), *adv.* With the condescension or air of a patron; condescendingly. Also spelled *patronisingly*.

patronless (pā'trōn- or pat'rōn-less), *a.* [*< patron + -less.*] Destitute of a patron.

The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*.
Shaftesbury, *Advice to an Author*, li. § 1.

patronomatology (pat-rō-nom-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. πατήρ (patr-), father, + ὄνομα (-ōn), name, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology. Cf. onomatology.*] The branch of study which is concerned with personal names and their origins.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. patronymique* = *Sp. patronímico* = *Fr. It. patronímico*, *< LL. patronymicus*, *< Gr. πατρωνικός*, pertaining to one's father's name, *< πατήρ (patr-), father, + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, a name. Cf. metronymic.*] *I. a.* Derived from or constituting the name of a father or ancestor.

II. n. A name derived from that of parents or ancestors: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelidēs*, the son of Pelens; *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William; *Williamson*, the son of William; *Pavlovitch*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; in general use, a family name; a surname. The usual Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing* (see *-ing*³).

We miss the austere republican simplicity which thought the ordinary citizen sufficiently commemorated after death by the bare record of his name, *patronymic*, and demed on his tombstone. C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 204.

patronymical (pat-rō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [*< patronymic + -al.*] Same as *patronymic*.

patron (pā'trōn), *n.* [*< D. patronus*, a protector, patron; see *patron*.] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The privileges of the patrons were finally extinguished about 1850, as a result of the efforts of the Antirent party.

He that within four years would plant a colony of fifty souls became lord of the manor, or *patron*.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 281.

Patrons were originally members of the West India Company, and, on certain conditions as to colonization, enjoyed semi-federal rights over their purchased territory. *The Nation*, Jan. 8, 1886.

patroonship (pā'trōn'ship), *n.* [*< patroon + -ship.*] The privileges or position of a patroon.

The good Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great *patroonships* in the wilderness. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 143.

Pattalorhynchian, *n.* Same as *Passalorhynchite*.

pattē (pat), *n.* [*F.*, a paw, foot, flap; see *patrol*.] 1. In costume, a narrow band of stuff applied to a garment, whether for utility, as when it retains in place a belt or sash, or for mere decoration. Pattes are sometimes used to set off a rich application of any sort, as a jewel.—2. A small strap or band used in tailoring and dressmaking for holding together two parts of a garment which just meet and do not overlap. The *pattē* may have a button at each end, or a button and a buttonhole, etc.

pattē, pattēe (pa-tā'), *a.* [Also *pattēe*, *patty*; *< OF. pattē*, broad-pawed, broad-footed, in her, *pattēe*, *< pattē*, paw; see *pattē*.] In her, spreading toward the extremity; in the case of a cross, having each of its arms spreading or dovetail-shaped. Also *formé*, *formy*. See also *cut under cross*.



Cross pattē fitché.



Cross pattē or formé.

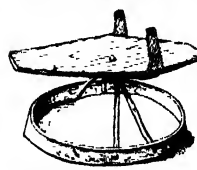
A cross *pattē* is a cross small at the centre and widening towards the extremities.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 118.

pattemar (pat'e-mär), *n.* See *patamar*.

patten¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *pateen*.

patten² (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *pattin*, *pattine*; *patten*: early mod. *F. patee*, *< ME. paten*, *< OF. patin*, a clog, footstall of a pillar (*F. patin*, a clog, a skate), *< pate*, *F. patte*, a paw, foot; see *pattē*, *paw*¹.] 1. In building: (a) The base of

a column or pillar. (b) The sole for the foundation of a wall.



Form of Patten, used about 1830.

patten has been used in England until a recent time, but has been little known in the United States.

Se, so she goth on *patens* faire and fete.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

She up with her *pattens*, and beat out their brains.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

You make no more haste now than a beggar upon *pattens*.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

The *Patten* now supports each frugal Dame,
Which from the blue ey'd *Patty* takes the name.
Gay, *Trivia*, l. 281.

Women went clicking along the pavement in *pattens*.
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, ix.

3. A stilt. [Prov. Eng.]

Artach are certeyne longe *pattentes* of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fete with lathelletes, and therwith performe theyr journeyes with great celerite.
H. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberius (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 325).

To run on *pattens*¹, to clatter: said of the tongue.
Still hir tounge on *pattens* ran.
Though many blowes she caught.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).

patten² (pat'en), *v. i.* [*< patten*², *n.*] To go on *pattens*. *Dickens*, *Bleak House*, xxvii. [Rare.]

pattened (pat'end), *a.* [*< patten*², *n.*, + *-ed*².] Wearing *pattens* or clogs.

Wherever they went, some *pattened* girl stopped to courtsey.
Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, xxiii.

patter¹ (pat'er), *v.* [Freq. of *pat*¹. Cf. *pattlet*, *paddlet*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a quick succession of small sounds by striking against the ground or any object: as, the *pattering* of rain-drops on a roof.

Then all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones *pattered* round
Wordworth, *Poems of the Fancy*, iii.
Only thro' the faded leaf
The chestnut *pattering* to the ground.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xi.

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds; hence, to make a succession of small sounds resembling those of short quick steps or of falling rain or hailstones.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you.
Tennyson, *The Grandmother*.

Only the *pattering* aspen
Made a sound of growing rain.
Lowell, *Singing Leaves*.

II. trans. To cause to strike or beat in drops; *spatter*. [Rare.]

And *patter* the water about the boat.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, st. 19.

patter¹ (pat'er), *n.* [*< patten*¹, *v.*] A quick succession of small sounds: as, the *patter* of rain or hail; the *patter* of little feet.

patter² (pat'er), *v.* [*< late ME. pateren*, *< *pater*, *< OF. pater*, short for *ML. paternoster*, *F. paternôte*, the Lord's Prayer; in allusion to the low indistinct repetition of this prayer in churches: see *paternoster*. But prob. in part a particular use of *patter*¹ (cf. *patter-song*).] *I. intrans.* 1. To repeat the Lord's Prayer; hence, generally, to pray.

But when men are wealthy, & wel at their ease, while our tung *pattereth* vpon our pralers a pace: good God, how many mad waies our minde wandereth the while!
Sir T. More, *Confort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 44.

2. To talk; especially, to talk glibly or rapidly, as a cheap John in disposing of his wares. [Slang.]

Your characters . . . make too much use of the gob-box; they *patter* too much: . . . there is nothing in whole pages but mere chat and dialogue.

Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, i.

O, yes! I gives 'em a good history of what I has to sell; *patters*, as you call it; a man that can't isn't fit for the streets. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 15.

The fishermen had gathered about a third, who sold cheap and tawdry ornaments, but who could *patter*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

3. To repeat something again and again in a rapid or mumbling way; mumble; mutter.

Ever he *pattered* on their names faste,
That he had them in ordre at the laste.
How the Plowman lerned his *Paternoster* (Hazlitt's Early Pop. Poetry, I. 215).

II. trans. To repeat rapidly or often, especially in a hurried, mumbling way; repeat hurriedly and monotonously; mumble; mutter: as, to *patter* prayers.

Thousands, while the priest *pattereth* St. John's gospel in Latin over their heads, cross themselves with I trow, a legion of crosses.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1870), p. 61.

Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May bid your beads, and *patter* prayer—
I gallop to the host. Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 27.

To *patter* (slang), to talk slang; speak the language of thieves. [Slang.]

patter² (pat'er), *n.* [*< patten*², *v.*] 1. Talk, especially glib or fluent talk; the oratory of a cheap John in disposing of his wares.

Two, who dealt in china, as if to make up for their poor *patter*, threw cups and saucers recklessly into the air, breaking them with great clatter.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

2. Gossip; chatter.

She rather looked forward to meeting some of them, to have a good *patter* with them, and see if she had that extraordinary comical patois for which she was once famous—the Romany of Australia.
H. Kingsley, *Hillyars and Burtons*, lix.

3. The dialect or patois of a class; slang; cant: as, gipsies' *patter*; thieves' *patter*. [Colloq. or slang.]

patter³ (pat'er), *v. t.* [Australian.] To eat.

The aboriginal adding however the question "You *patter* potehuni?" "Yohi," said John, rather doubtful, for he is not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.
A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 236.

patteran (pat'er-an), *n.* In Gipsies' cant, a trail marked by handfuls of grass dropped at intervals.

patterer (pat'er-er), *n.* One who *patters*; specifically, one who endeavors to sell his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares. [Slang.]

I have no doubt that there are always at least 20 standing *patterers*—sometimes they are called "boardmen"—at work in London.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 235.
Running *patterer*, a professional hawk of "last dying speeches," "confessions," "extras," "second editions" of newspapers, etc., who describes the contents of his papers as he goes rapidly along. [Thieves' slang, London.]

pattern (pat'ern), *n.* [Early mod. *E. paterne*, *patten*; a later form of *patron* (cf. *apron*, pron. as if spelled *aperu*): see *patron*.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated: as, the *pattern* of a machine. See *pattern-maker*.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience; I will say nothing.
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 2. 37.

I think you are a truly worthy gentleman,
A *pattern* and a pride to the age you live in.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, iii. 1.

I have not only been a Mold but a *Pattern* for you, and a Model for you.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 4.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an example to deter.
Junius, *Letters*, xlii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Hence—2. A sufficient quantity to make a complete article from: as, a *pattern* of dress-material.—3. Something resembling something else; hence, a precedent.

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame.
Shak., *K. John*, iii. 4. 16.

4. Something made after a model; a copy.

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and there rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils, and their captain the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness.
Book of Homilies (1573).

5. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain.

6. An instance; an example; emphatically, a model example.

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 2. 54.

7. A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions; in *molding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal, from which the mold in the sand is made.—8. In *numis.*, a specimen struck in metal by the mint as a model or sample for a proposed coin, but not ultimately adopted for the currency. Thus, the Gothic crown of Queen Victoria, struck as a model for a crown piece, but never adopted for currency, is a *pattern*. A *proof*, on the other hand, is an early impression struck

from dies used for the production of coins actually current. See *proof*.

9. A decorative design intended to be carried out in any manufacture; hence, such a design when executed: as, a sprig *pattern*; a heraldic *pattern*; silk or damask of a beautiful *pattern*.

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do for copying them.

J. S. Mill.

Every individual stone in the tower has a *pattern* carved upon it, not so as to break its outline, but sufficient to relieve any idea of monotony.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 421.

10. In *gun-making*, the distribution of shot in a target at which a shot-gun is fired. In a circle called the "killing-circle" by sportsmen and gun-makers (which at a range of 40 yards is from 26 to 30 inches in diameter), the shot should be evenly distributed, so that there can be no possibility of escape for game within the periphery of this circle. The more uniform the distribution of the shot the better is the pattern. The number of shot in the pattern varies widely, according to the size of the shot, which is selected in accordance with the kind of game sought. To secure the desired pattern it is sometimes necessary to re-bore the barrel of a gun several times.—*Dambrod, frill, hawthorn, onion, pomegranate, etc., pattern.* See the qualifying words.—*Declared pattern*, the number of pellets of a given size, which, with a given weight of the shot and a given weight of a specified kind of powder, a shot-gun is stated by the maker to be able to deliver and distribute in a "killing-circle" of a stated diameter at a prescribed range, and with a good degree of uniformity in the distribution. See def. 10.—*Syn. 1. Model, Ideal, etc.* See *example*.

pattern (pat'ern), *v. t.* [*pattern, n.*] 1. To make in imitation of some pattern or model; copy.

Let any reasonable man judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to *pattern* out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or precedent for.

For men, by their example, *pattern* out Their imitations.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His example will live in the memory of those who knew him as one to be *patterned* after. See *Amer.*, N. S., LX. 49.

3. To cover with a design or pattern.—4*t.* To match; parallel.

The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to *pattern* myself unto him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.
My past life
Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy: which is more
Than history can *pattern*. Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 37.

pattern-book (pat'ern-bûk), *n.* 1. A book containing designs of industrial work, especially of embroidery, lace, or the like, whether in manuscript or printed.—2. A kind of album or blank-book in which patterns, as of cloth, are pasted. Compare *pattern-card*, 1.

pattern-box (pat'ern-boks), *n.* In *weaving*: (a) A box at each side of a loom in which are placed a number of shuttles any of which may be thrown along the shed by an automatic device, according to the pattern of the fabric. See *pattern-chain* and *pattern-cylinder*. Also called *shuttle-box*. (b) The box perforated to accord with the harness-cards of a Jacquard loom. Also called *prism* or *cylinder*.

pattern-card (pat'ern-kârd), *n.* 1. (a) A piece of cardboard to which a sample or specimen of cloth, velvet, or the like is attached. Hence—(b) A number of such pieces of cardboard, forming a sort of book, or folding alternately so as to open out in a long strip and exhibit, at one time, a number of patterns of stuff.—2. In *weaving*, one of the perforated pieces of cardboard used in the Jacquard attachment to a loom. The cards are joined together in a flexible endless chain, and pass over the pattern-box, each in turn controlling the harness-system. Whenever a hole in a card and one in the box coincide, the corresponding rod connected with a warp-thread enters the hole and its warp-thread is raised. See *loom*.

pattern-chain (pat'ern-chân), *n.* In *weaving*, a device for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker, according to the sequence required by the pattern. In one form, in the shuttle-boxes at the ends of the race, the links of the chain

vary in height, so as to raise the rod connected with the shuttle-boxes more or less, thus bringing one shuttle or another into position to be struck by the picker.

pattern-cylinder (pat'ern-sil'în-dêr), *n.* In *weaving*, a cylinder, or in some forms of loom a wheel, with projections so arranged on its periphery that its movement shall control the harness-system and the pattern-boxes, and thus fix the pattern of the woven fabric. Also called *pattern-wheel*.

pattern-drawer (pat'ern-drâ'êr), *n.* One who designs or prepares patterns for any kind of ornamental manufacture.

pattern-maker (pat'ern-mâ'kêr), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a workman who makes the patterns used by molders in foundry-work. These patterns are usually made, in the first instance, of pine or mahogany, the pattern-maker working from drawings. If the patterns are to be much used, they are frequently duplicated in metal, the pattern after casting being filed and scoured smooth, then warmed, and coated with wax. Metal patterns have the advantage of not warping like wood patterns. Patterns are also sometimes made of plaster of Paris swept by templates while in a plastic state. This method has been successfully applied in architectural ironwork in the production of cornices and analogous forms. Pattern-making is a distinct trade, requiring great skill in wood-working, combining as it does the finest joinery-work with the art of wood-carving and the ability to read and interpret the most complicated mechanical drawings.

pattern-molder (pat'ern-môl'dêr), *n.* One who makes molds for iron castings. *Simmonds.*

pattern-reader (pat'ern-rê'dêr), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. *Simmonds.*

pattern-shop (pat'ern-shop), *n.* In a foundry, factory, etc., the room, building, or department in which patterns are prepared.

pattern-wheel (pat'ern-hwêl), *n.* 1. In a clock-movement, the count-wheel, or locking-plate of the striking part. Its notches determine the number of blows to be struck in regular order.—2. In *weaving*, same as *pattern-cylinder*.

pattern-song (pat'ern-sông), *n.* In *music*, especially in comic operas, a song whose principal characteristic is a multitude of words rapidly sung or spoken to a simple melody.

I call the man a pedant who prefers a symphony to a *pattern song* or a good breakdown

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 20.

pattinsonize (pat'in-sôn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pattinsonized*, ppr. *pattinsonizing*. [So called from H. L. Pattinson, a metallurgist of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.] In *metal.*, to treat by the Pattinson process. See *process*.

pattle¹ (pat'l), *v. and n.* [Freq. of *pat*]; now usually *paddle*: see *paddle*¹. Same as *paddle*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

pattle² (pat'l), *n.* Same as *paddle*². [Scotch.]

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to in an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring pattle!

Burns, To a Mouse.

patty¹ (pat'i), *n.*; pl. *patties* (-iz). [F. *paté*, a pie, a pasty: see *pasty*².] A little pie; a pasty: as, a chicken *patty*; *oyster patties*.

patty² (pat'i), *a.* Same as *patté*.

patty-cake, pat-a-cake (pat'i-kâk, pat'a-kâk), *n.* [*pat* + *a* + *cake*.] A children's game played by patting the hands together to a nursery rhyme.

He played *patty-cake* steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 119.

pattyn, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*¹.

patty-pan (pat'i-pan), *n.* 1*t.* A small pan used for baking patties.—2. Any small pan in which to bake a cake.—3*t.* A patty. *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. [Rare.]

Patulipalla (pat'û-li-pal'û), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *patulus*, lying open, + *palla*, a mantle: see *patulous* and *palla*.] An order of *Conchifera* having an open mantle deficient in siphons: equivalent to the *Ostracea* of Cuvier. *Latreille*, 1825.

patulous (pat'û-lus), *a.* [*L. patulus*, lying open, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*¹. Cf. *petal*.] 1. Spreading.

The *patulous* teak, with its great leathern leaves.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 19.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, spreading slightly; expanded: as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed: as, a *patulous* peduncle. (b) In *entom.*, nothing wings which when at rest are longitudinal, or nearly so, but near the body, and partly overlapping each other, as in certain moths.

2. Gaping; patent; having a spreading aperture.

pau (pâ), *n.* Same as *pah*².

paughty, *a.* See *paughty*.

pauci-articulate (pâ'si-âr-tik'û-lât), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *articulatus*, articulate.]

1. In *bot.*, slightly or loosely articulate; few-jointed.—2. In *zool.*, having few joints: opposed to *multarticulate*.

paucidentate (pâ-si-den'tât), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *dentatus*, toothed, < *dens* = E. *tooth*.] Slightly dented; having few teeth, as a leaf.

pauciflorous (pâ-si-flô'rus), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *flor* (flor-), flower.] In *bot.*, few-flowered.

paucifolious (pâ-si-fô'li-us), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, few-leaved.

paucify (pâ'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paucified*, ppr. *paucifying*. [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *facere*, make (see -fy).] To make few.

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house . . . had been . . . to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you.

British Bellman, 1648 (Hart. Misc., VII. 626). (Davies.)

pauciloquent (pâ-sil'ô-kwent), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *loquens* (lo-), ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Uttering few words; saying little. [Rare.]

pauciloquy (pâ-sil'ô-kwi), *n.* [*L. pauciloquium*, a speaking but little, < *paucus*, few, little, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *pauciloquent*.] The utterance of few words. [Rare.]

paucinervate (pâ-si-nêr'vât), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *nervus*, nerve.] Having but few nerves, or slightly veined. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

pauciradiate (pâ-si-râ-di-ât), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*.] Having few rays, as a fish's fin.

paucispiral (pâ-si-spi'ral), *a.* [*L. paucus*, few, little, + *spira*, a fold, coil: see *spiral*.] Having few whorls or turns: as, the *paucispiral* operculum of a gastropod; a *paucispiral* shell. See cut under *operculum*.

paucity (pâ'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *paucité* = It. *paucità*, < L. *paucitas* (lo-), a small number, fewness, scarcity; < *paucus*, few, little, = E. *few*: see *few*.] 1. Smallness of number; fewness.

That God indgeth according to the pluralitie or *paucité* . . . of merits or demerits. *Peregrine, Pilgrimage*, p. 140.

There is no evidence that the Holy Office . . . was fully organized before the reign of Lambert. This is perhaps imputable to the *paucity* of heretics in that kingdom.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

This defect, or rather *paucity* of blood . . . is unagreeable . . . to many other animals: as may be observed in lizards, in frogs, and divers fishes.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

It is the abundance, not *paucity*, of the materials . . . [tradition] supplies . . . that makes the difficulty.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 125.

paughie (pâ'gê), *n.* Same as *porgie*.

paughty, pauchty (pâch'ti), *a.* [Cf. D. *pochen*, *pogehen*, boast, make a show.] Proud; haughty; petulant; saucy; malapert. [Scotch.]

Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 281).

pauk, *n.* See *park*¹.

paukie, pauky, *a.* See *parky*.

paul¹, *n.* See *pawl*.

paul² (pâl), *v. t.* [Perhaps same as *pall*².] To puzzle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

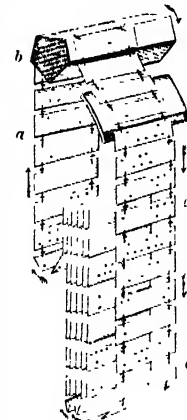
pauldron (pâl'dron), *n.* [Also *pauldron*, *pauldron*, *pauldron*, *pauldron*; < ME. **paleron*, *poltrigne*, *poltron*, < OF. *espalleron*, a shoulder-plate, *espauleron*, shoulder-bone (= Sp. *espaldaron*, a shoulder-plate), < *espalle*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *spaul*, and cf. *epaulet*.] The armor of the shoulder when it is a piece separate from that of the body and of the arm. Specifically, the elaborate defense introduced about 1400, consisting of splints, sliding one over the other, or of a single piece so formed and secured by pivots that, as the arm was raised, it moved toward the neck, falling again by its own weight as the arm was lowered. The pauldron of the right shoulder was usually smaller than that of the left, to allow of free movement of the sword-arm, and especially for pushing the lance under the armpit when couched. The pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century forms an inseparable part of the articulated and elaborated suit of plate-armor. See *epaulet*.

Paulian (pâ'li-an), *n.* [*L. Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < L. *Paulus*, *Paulus*, a proper name (see def.).] A member of a Unitarian body founded in the third century by Paul of Samosata in Syria. He denied that the Holy Spirit and the Logos were persons.

Paulianist (pâ'li-an-ist), *n.* [*L. Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < L. *Paulus*, *Paulus*, a proper name (see def.).] A member of a sect, proba-



J. Pauldron.



Endless Belt of Pattern-cards of Jacquard Loom. a, cards; b, revolving cylinder or prism which carries and shifts the cards.

bly founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the seventh century, which held the dualistic doctrine that all matter was evil, believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance, and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the thirteenth century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

paulin (pá'lin), *n.* [Abbr. from *tarpaulin*.] The plain, unsurfaced canvas used in the army for covering stores, etc. [U. S.]

Pauline (pá'lin), *a.* [*< L. Paulinus, Paulinus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, *< Paulus, Paulus, Paul*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, his doctrines, or his writings: as, *Pauline* theology; the *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinism (pá'lin-izm), *n.* [*< Pauline + -ism*.] The doctrines or teaching of St. Paul; the Pauline theology. According to the Tübingen school of theology, founded by Ferdinand C. Baur (1792-1860), a sharp conflict took place in the apostolic church between the followers of Paul and those of Peter. The former regarded Christianity as a universal religion, the latter as a phase or development of Judaism. The doctrines of these supposed apostolic schools are known respectively as *Paulinism* and *Petrinism*. *Paulinism* is also used to signify more specifically the teachings of the Pauline epistles, especially with reference to divine sovereignty, election, etc.

Paulinism cannot be identified with Gentile Christianity in the ordinary sense as it is known to us from the post-apostolic age. *Anderson Rev.*, VII. 218.

Paulinist (pá'lin-ist), *n.* [*< Pauline + -ist*.] One who favors or holds to the Pauline theology, especially with reference to the doctrine of election.

Two antagonistic parties of *Paulinists* and *Anti-Paulinists*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 482.

Paulist (pá'list), *n.* [*< L. Paulus, Paul*, + *-ist*.] One of a body of Roman Catholic monks who profess to follow the example of the apostle Paul, also called *Paulites* or *Hermits of St. Paul*. Specifically, in the United States, a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in the year 1858 for parochial, missionary, and educational work.

Paulinia (pá-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after C. F. *Paulini* (1643-1712), a German botanical writer.] A genus of shrubby twining plants of the order *Sapindaceae*, type of the tribe *Paullinieae*, characterized by irregular flowers and pyriform capsule. The 125 species are chiefly natives of eastern tropical America, with one in western Africa. They bear alternate compound leaves, often with winged petioles, and pulid flowers in axillary racemes, from which two tendrils are generally produced. The pear-shaped and rigid-stalked capsules are three-angled or three-winged, hairy within, and divided into from one to three cells, each containing one or rarely two arillate seeds, which, in *P. sorbilis* of Brazil, are the source of a beverage and medicinal paste. (See *guarana*.) The seeds of *P. cupana*, added to cassava-meal and water, form a drink of the Orinoco Indians. *P. polyphylla* of Brazil is called, from its use, the *fish-poison tree*. *P. curassavica* of South America and several West Indian species are known as *supple-jack*; their stems furnish walking-sticks.

Paullinieae (pá-li-ni'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), *< Paulinia + -ae*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceae* and the suborder *Sapindae*, typified by the genus *Paulinia*.

paulo-post-future (pá'lo-póst-fü'tür), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *paulo-post-futurum* (sc. *tempus*, tense): *L. paulo, paullo*, a little (abl. of *paulus, paulus*, little); *post*, after; *futurus*, future.] Noting a tense of Greek verbs, the future perfect.

Paulownia (pá'lo-ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), named after Anna *Paulowna*, daughter of the czar Paul I.] A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Scrophularineae* and the tribe *Cheloneae*, characterized by the absence of a sterile stamen and by a deeply cleft scurfy calyx with five broad and fleshy obtuse valvate lobes.

There is but one species, *P. imperialis*, native of Japan, a large tree, resembling the catalpa in appearance, bearing broadly heart-shaped opposite soft-hairy leaves, and large terminal panicles of showy pale-violet or blue and brown-spotted flowers in early spring. The many large and conspicuous pointed capsules are persistent one or two winters, containing loose in each of their two cells an almond-like thick-



Branch of *Paulownia imperialis*, with the inflorescence and young leaves: a, the fruit; b, the seed.

ened placenta, and numerous seeds each with a white delicate lace-like wing. The tree is a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more southern regions, but is injured by more northern winters.

paul-post (pál'póst), *n.* Same as *paul-bitt*.

Paul's betony. See *betony*.

Paul's mant. See *man*.

paulter, *v.* An obsolete form of *palter*.

paulterly, *a.* An obsolete form of *palterly*.

paultingt, *a.* A variant of *peltingt*. *G. Harvey*.

paumt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *palm*.

paume¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*.

paume² (pôm), *n.* [F., prop. *jeu de paume*, palm-play: see *palm*, *n.*, 7.] A French game, the same as *palm-play*. It was in the hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles that the famous revolutionary meeting of the Tiers Etat was held in 1789.

paunce¹, *n.* [ME.: see *paunch*, *pauncher*.] 1. An obsolete variant of *paunch*.—2. In armor: (a) Same as *cuirass*. (b) Body-armor of linked mail; also, the brigandine, in the sense of any coat of fence for the lower part of the body. Also *paunch*.

paunce² (pâns), *n.* Same as *paunce*, *pausy*.

paunch (pânch or pânch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *panch*, *panche* (dial. or naut. still also *panch*); *< ME. paunche, pawncche, panche, paunce*, *paunch*, belly. = D. *pance*, *pens* = MLG. *panse* = MHG. *panze*, G. *panzen*, *pansen*, *pantseh*; *< OF. panche, pance*, *paunch*, belly, a great-bellied doublet, F. *panse* = Walloon *panchie* = Fr. *panse*, *panga* = Sp. *panza*, *pancho* = It. *pancia*, *panza* = Wal-lachian *penicee*, *< L. pantic* (*pantic*), *paunch*, belly, bowels.] 1. The belly; the abdomen.

He shal have a penaunce in his *paunche* and puffed at ech a worde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 87.

The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat *paunch*. *Steele*, *Guardian*, No. 42.

2. Specifically, in *zool.*, the rumen. See *cut* under *ruminant*.—3. Naut. See *panch*, 2.—4. Same as *pauncer*, 2.

pauncht (pânch or pânch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *panche*; *< paunch*, *n.*] 1. To pierce or rip the belly of; stick or stab in the belly; eviscerate.

Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 2. 98.

But I, remorseless, *panch'd* him, cut his throat. *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, v. 3.

2. To fill the paunch of; stuff with food.

If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *panch* himselfe. *Benvenuto*, *Passengers' Dialogues*. (Naren.)

pauncher (pân'cher or pân'cher), *n.* [ME. *pancher*, *pancher*, *pancherde*, *pancherde*, *< OF. panchiere, panchiere* (f., also *pancier*, m.) (= It. *panciera*; cf. D. *panser*, *pancier* = MLG. *panzer*, *panser*, *panser*, *panser* = MHG. *panzier*, *panzer*, G. *panzer* = Sw. *pansar* = Dan. *panser*, *< OF. or It. (ML. *pancere*)*, a piece of armor covering the belly, a cuirass, *< panche, pance* (= It. *pancia*), belly, *paunch*: see *paunch*.] A girdle or belt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 38; *Caxton*.

paunchiness (pân'- or pân'chi-ness), *n.* A paunchy or big-bellied condition.

paunch-mat (pânch'mat), *n.* Same as *panch*, 2.

paunchy (pân'- or pân'chi), *a.* [*< paunch + -y*.] Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

The gay old boys are *paunchy* old men in the disguise of young ones. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, *Characters*, vii.

paune (pân), *n.* See *ponet*.

pauned, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned*.

paunsway, *n.* Same as *panchway*.

pauper (pá'pér), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. pauper*, poor: see *poor*.] 1. *n.* A very poor person; a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the public; also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis. See *in forma pauperis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to paupers: as, *pauper* labor.

pauperess (pá'pér-ess), *n.* [*< pauper + -ess*.] A female pauper. [Rare.]

Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wards-woman, an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess*. *Dickens*, *Uncommercial Traveller*, iii. (Davies.)

pauperisation, **pauperise**. See *pauperization*, *pauperize*.

pauperism (pá'pér-izm), *n.* [*< pauper + -ism*.] 1. A pauper condition; the condition of those who are destitute of the means of support and are a charge upon the community; dependence on the poor-rates or some similar fund for sup-

port, or the poverty which makes such dependence necessary.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It endangers *pauperism*. *Whately*, *Pol. Econ.*

Blind sympathy turns poverty into *pauperism* by inconsiderate gifts. It weakens instead of strengthening those it tries to help. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 148.

2. Paupers collectively.

In the autumn of the year 1628 the western counties were annoyed by an influx of Irish *pauperism*. *Ribton-Turner*, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 148.

=Syn. 1. *Indigence*, *Destitution*, etc. (see *poverty*), mendicancy, beggary.

pauperization (pá'pér-i-zá'shon), *n.* [*< pauperice + -ation*.] The act or process of making paupers of or reducing to pauperism. Also spelled *pauperisation*.

The chasm which threatens to engulf our social system is still further widened by the destruction of small capitalists in the battle of competition, and the growth of great monopolies, advancing pari passu with the *pauperization* of the laboring class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 102.

pauperize (pá'pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pauperized*, ppr. *pauperizing*. [*< pauper + -ize*.] To reduce to pauperism; make a pauper of. Also spelled *pauperise*.

All gifts have an inevitable tendency to *pauperize* the recipient. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, xvii.

pauperoust (pá'pér-us), *a.* [*< pauper + -ous*.] Poor. *S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 173.

Paupropia (pá-rop'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paupropoda*.

Paupropidae (pá-rop'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paupropodæ*.

Paupropoda (pá-rop'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Paupropus*.] An order of *Myriapoda*, represented by the family *Paupropodidae*, intermediate to some extent between *Chilognatha* and *Chilopoda*, and in some respects unlike either of these. The genera are *Paupropus* and *Euryptropus*, the former of cylindrical form, the latter expanded and depressed. There are no tracheae; the antennae are branched; there are six or eight segments behind the head; the young hatch with three pairs of legs, a number subsequently increased. These myriapods are of minute size, about one twentieth of an inch long, and are found in damp places. Also *Paupropida*.

Paupropodidae (pá-rô-pod'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Paupropus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of myriapods, typified by the genus *Paupropus*, and representing an order *Paupropoda*. Also *Paupropidæ*.

Paupropus (pá'rô-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. παῦρος*, little, small (= *L. paulus*, little), + *ποῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Paupropodidae* and the group *Paupropoda*, named for the reception of *Paupropus huxleyi*, a minute centipede discovered in Kent, England, by Sir John Lubbock in 1866. It has also been referred to the family *Polyxenidae*. Another species of *Paupropus* occurs in North America.

pausal (pá'zəl), *a.* [*< pause + -al*.] Relating to a pause or to pauses. *Smith's Dict. of the Bible*.

pausation (pá-zä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. pauacion*, *< OF. *pausation* = It. *pausazione*, *< LL. pausatio* (-n-), a halting, *< L. pausare*, halt, cease, *< pausa*, pause, cessation: see *pause*.] Stop; stay; rest; pause.

To faint and to freshen the *pausation*. *Ballade in Commendation of our Lady*, l. 61.

pause (páz), *n.* [*< ME. pause*, *puwe* = D. *poos* = MLG. *pose* = MHG. *púse*, G. *pause* = Sw. *paus* = Dan. *pause*, *< OF. pause*, *pose*, a pause, stop, moment, F. *pause* = Sp. Pg. It. *pausa*, *< L. pausa*, a pause, halt (used before and after, but not during, the classical period), *< Gr. παῖσις*, a halt, stop, cessation, *< παύω*, cause to cease or stop, *παύωμαι*, cease. Cf. *pause*, *v.*] 1. A temporary stop or rest; a cessation or intermission of action or motion, as of speaking, singing, or playing.

Give me some breath, some little *pause*, my lord, Before I positively speak herein. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 24.

In the *pauses* of the wind, Sometimes I heard you sing within. *Tennyson*, *Miller's Daughter*.

The Highlander made a *pause*, saying, "This place is much changed since I was here twenty years ago." *Shaw*, *Poetic Interpretation of Nature*, p. 118.

2. A cessation proceeding from doubt or uncertainty; hesitation; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 3. 42.

3. A break or rest in writing or speaking. He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe. *Locke*.

Some o' you nicely ken the laws,
To round the period an' pause,
An' wi' rhetoric clause on clause
To mak' harangues.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

4. In musical notation: (a) A rest, or sign for silence. See *rest*. (b) A fermata or hold, or ♯, indicating that a note is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer.—5†. Stopping-place; conclusion; ultimate point.

If any one book of Scripture did give testimony to all, yet still that Scripture which giveth credit to the rest would require another Scripture to give credit unto it, neither could we ever come unto any pause whereon to rest our assurance in this way.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 4.

6. In pros., an interval in a succession of metrical times, corresponding to a time or times in the rhythm, but not represented by any syllable or syllables in the text. In ancient prosody a pause was called an *empty time*, and was measured, like a time, as a monosemic, disemic, trisemic, etc., pause. A monosemic pause was called a *hemistich*, a disemic pause a *prothesis*. Pauses occur especially at the end of some rhetorical section, but are not admissible in the interior of a word.—Disemic pause. See *disemic*.—Syn. 1. Intermission, rest, etc. See *stop*.

pause (pāz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *paused*, ppr. *pausing*. [Early mod. E. also *pause* (= M.L.G. *posen*, also *posieren* = G. *posieren* = Sw. *pausera* = Dan. *pausere*), < OF. *pauser*, stop, ref. pause, F. *pauser* = Pr. Sp. *pausar* = It. *pausare*, *posare*, < L. *pausare*, halt, cease, rest, pause, in M.L. bring to rest, hence set in place, put, place (taking the senses of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, and appearing as OF. *poser*, put, whence E. *pose*, *pose*, and in comp. *pose*, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, etc., as well as in *repose*, where the sense 'rest' is still obvious).]

1. To make a temporary stop or intermission; cease to speak or act for a time.

Pausing awhile, thus to herself she mused.

For this dear child hath often heard me praise
Your feats of arms, and often when I *paused*
Hath ask'd again, and ever loved to hear.

Through the dark pillared precinct silently
She went now, *pausing* every now and then
To listen. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

2. To wait; tarry; forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 1.
If Business, constant as the wheels of time,
Can *pause* an hour to read a serious rhyme.
Cowper, Expostulation, I. 605.

3†. To stop for consideration or reflection; deliberate: sometimes with *upon* before the object of consideration or deliberation.

Other offenders we will *pause upon*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5. 15.

The Arrowes of Mosco at the first made them *pause upon* the matter, thinking, by his bruit and skipping, there were many Salvages.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 186.

4. To hesitate; hold back; be shy or reluctant.
Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old, . . .
Then mightst thou *pause*, for then I were not for thee.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 137.

5†. Reflexively, to repose one's self; hence, to stop; cease from action.

And *pause us*, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 9.

6. To dwell; linger: with *upon*.

One [syllable] must be more suddenly and quickly for-saken or longer *paused upon* than another.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 64.

pausefully (pāz'fūl-i), adv. [**pauseful* (< *pause* + *-ful*) + *-ly*]. So as to cause one to stop or pause. M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

pauseless (pāz'les), a. [*< pause* + *-less*]. Without pause; continuous; unceasing; ceaseless: as, the *pauseless* activity of life.

pauselessly (pāz'les-li), adv. In a *pauseless* manner; continuously; uninterruptedly.

A broad, cool wind streamed *pauselessly* down the valley, laden with perfume.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 35.

pauser (pā'zér), n. One who pauses; one who deliberates or reflects.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser* reason.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3. 117.

pausing (pā'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *pause*, v.] A pause; a temporary stoppage.

When we build now a piece and then another by fits, the work dries and sinks unequally, whereby the walls grow full of chinks and crevices; therefore the *pausings* are well reprov'd by Palladio.

Sir H. Wotton, Belliquia, p. 14.

pausingly (pā'zing-li), adv. After a pause; deliberately; by breaks.

With demure confidence
This *pausingly* ensued: Neither the king nor's heirs,
Tell you the duke, shall prosper.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 2. 168.

Paussidae (pā'si-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Paussus* + *-idae*]. A small family of beetles named from the genus *Paussus* by Westwood in 1839, composed entirely of exotic forms, occurring mainly in Africa, East India, and Australia. They are somber in color, and are found in the ground or under stones and logs. Fourteen genera and about 100 species are known. They are related to the *Pselaphidae*, and sometimes named or described as *nocturnal wood-beetles*, from their habits and resorts.

Paussus (pā'sus), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1775).] The typical genus of *Paussidae*, having no ocelli, and the antennae two-jointed. It is the largest genus of the family, comprising about 70 species.

paut, pawt (pāt), v. [A Sc. form of *pall*.] I. trans. To beat; kick.

II. intrans. 1. To kick.—2. To beat, paw, or claw the ground with the foot, as a restless horse.

"O where was ye, my gude grey steed, . . .
That ye didna waken your master?" . . .
"I *paut* wi' my foot, master,
Garr'd a' my bridles ring."

Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

3. To do anything in a listless, aimless, or shiftless way; dawdle; potter: as, what are ye *pauting* at there? [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

paut² (pāt), n. [E. Ind. *pāt*.] Same as *pat¹*.

pautener¹, n. [M.E. also *pautner*, *pautoner*; < OF. *pautonier*, *pautener*, *paltonier*, a servant, valet, rogue, knave, vagabond.] A vagabond; a rascal.

"Sir," said his men, "a full fell *pautner* is he that
twies this day thus hath yow smytten to grounde."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 268.

pautener², n. [Early mod. E., also *pautner*, *pauteneer*; < M.E. *pautenere*, *pautenere*, *pautener*, *pawtyner*, *powtenere*, a purse, OF. *pautoniere*, a purse, shepherd's scrip.] A purse; scrip. Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 39.

Pauxi (pāk'si), n. [NL., from S. Amer. name.] A genus of *Cracidæ* established by Temminck in



Galleated Curassow or Cushebird (*Pauxi mitu*).

1815, having a large galea or casque; the galleated curassows. There are 3 species, *P. galleata*, *P. tomentosa*, and *P. mitu*, the last being often separated under the generic name *Mitu*. Also called *Craz*, *Ouarar*, *Uraz*, *Uragin*, *Mitua*, and *Lophoceros*, and sometimes "emended" as *Paux*.

pavachet, n. Same as *pavise*.

pavadet, n. An erroneous reading for *panade²*. Chaucer (ed. Tyrwhitt).

pavage (pā'vāj), n. [Also *pariage*; < OF. (also F.) *pavage* (< M.L. *paragium*), pavement, paving, < *parer*, pave; see *pave*.] 1†. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. Halliwell.

"All thises thre yer, and mor, potter," he seyde,

"Thow hast hantyd this wey,

Yet wer tow never so cortys a man

One poney of *pavage* to pay."

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

2. Money paid toward paving streets or highways.

Also we haue grauntyd . . . to our citezens y^e they and their successors citezens of the same cite bequyt for euery of *pavage*, pontage, and murage by al our reame and all our pour.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 22.

pavaist, n. Same as *pavise*.

pavan, paven¹ (pā'vān, -en), n. [Also *parin*, *pavian*, *pavane*; < F. *pavane* = Sp. *pavana*, < It.

pavana, supposed to be a local form of *Padovana* or *Padovana*, fem. of *Padovano*, *Paduano*, *Paduan*, < *Padova*, *Padua*; see *Paduan*.] 1. A slow, stately dance, probably of Italian origin, but much practised in Spain.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *pavin*, he went toward Zellmane.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

The Spanish *pavin*? . . . I will dance after thy pipe.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, IV. 2.

The Scottish jig . . . required a more violent and rapid motion, and more rustic agility, than the stately *pavane*, lavoltas, and couantes.

Scott, Abbot, xxvii.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly duple and very slow.

Let's to the tavern;

I have some few crowns left yet; my whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *paven*!

Pletcher, Mad Lover, II. 2.

pavast, n. Same as *pavise*.

pave (pāv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *paved*, ppr. *paving*. [*< ME. paven*, < OF. *paver*, F. *paver*, < M.L. *pavare*, *paviare*, L. *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down, pave, = Gr. *παύω*, strike; cf. Skt. *pavi*, a thunderbolt.] To cover or lay with blocks of stone or wood, or with bricks, tiles, etc., regularly disposed, and set firmly in their places so as to make a hard level surface; in general, to cover with any kind of pavement: as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* the courtyard.

There are three or four goodly courts, fairly *paved* with stone, belonging to it.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 35, sig. E.

The streets [of Venice] are generally *paved* with brick or free stone, and always kept very neat.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

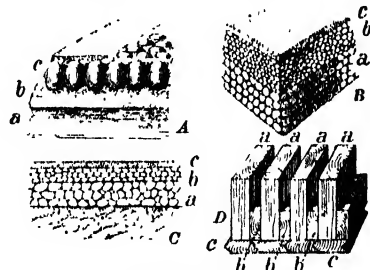
To *pave* the way, to prepare a way for something coming after; facilitate proceedings by preliminary preparation.

paved (pāvd), a. [*< pave* + *-ed*]. 1. Having a pavement.

He . . . found two other ladys sote and she
Withinne a *paved* parlour. Chaucer, Troilus, II. 82.

2. Resembling pavement; formed into a structure or combination like pavement: as, the *paved* teeth of some fishes.

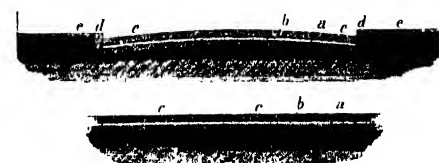
pavement (pāv'ment), n. [*< ME. *pavement*, *paviment*, also contr. *paviment*, *pavement*, *pament*, < OF. *pavement*, *paviment*, F. *pavement* = Sp. Pg. It. *pavimento*, < L. *pavimentum*, a floor rammed or beaten down, a pavement, < *pavire*, beat strike, ram down: see *pave*.] 1. A floor or surface-covering of flags, stones, tiles, or bricks



Concrete Pavement.

A, a, the ground; B, a bed of concrete; C, a layer of cobblestones, upon the top of which is laid a surface of asphalt, or composition in which coal-tar or similar material is an ingredient. B and C, a, a layer of stones; B, a second layer of smaller stones; C, a layer of asphalt, or analogous plastic composition. D, a, blocks of wood set on the end of their grain, b, blocks laid edgewise on the edge of their grain, or as nearly so as possible; c, a layer of matched boards or planks laid directly on the ground. The spaces between the upper ends of a are filled in with concrete or composition.

usually laid in cement, but sometimes merely on a foundation of earth, or, particularly in ancient examples, accurately fitted in masonry without artificial bond; also, such a covering



Granite Pavement.

a, concrete of cement grout; b, sand forming a bed for the granite blocks; c, granite blocks having interstices rammed tightly full of sand; d, d, curbs of stone; e, e, flagstone sidewalk.

made of concrete (see *concrete*, n., 3), and sometimes of wood. Pavements are often made in a mosaic of stone, more or less artistic in character, or of glazed or unglazed tiles, sometimes by their color or decoration forming elaborate designs. See also cut under *encaustic*.

Also the *Pavement* of Hales and Chabres ben alle square, on of Gold and another of Silver.

Manderly, Travels, p. 188.

He spronge in a-monge hem, and smote the firste that he mette that the heed fill on the *pavement*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 496.

They found in Ano-Caprea, some years ago, a statue and a rich pavement under ground, as they had occasion to turn up the earth that lay upon them.

Addition, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 445.

Here is a fine street pavement brought to light, here a fragment of a theater. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 67.

2. The material of which such a flooring is made: as, the pavement is tile.

At last he sold the pavements of his yard,

Which covered were with blocks of tin.

Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 309).

For ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent; admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy. Milton, P. L., I. 682.

3. The flagged or paved footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

All householders, or, if empty, the owners of house, to keep the pavement before said house in repair.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 157.

4. In anat. and zool., a paved structure; a formation like pavement.—5. In coal-mining, the seam of fire-clay which usually underlies a seam of coal. [Scotch.]—Pavement epithelium. See epithelium.

pavement (pāv'ment), *v. t.* [*< pavement, n.*] To pave; floor with stone, bricks, tiles, or the like.

How gorgeously arched, how richly paved.

Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts, I. § 7.

pavement-pipe (pāv'ment-pīp), *n.* A tube or pipe leading from a gas- or water-main to the surface of the ground, to afford access to a valve or to protect a small pipe rising to the street-level.

pavement-rammer (pāv'ment-ram'ér), *n.* A power-machine used to ram down the blocks in paving a roadway.

paven, *n.* See *pavan*.

paven² (pāv'n), *p. a.* [Irreg. pp. of *pave, v.* Cf. *proven*.] Paved. [Rare.]

Up and down the paven sand
I would tramp, while Day's great lamp
Rose or set, on sea and land.

R. H. Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

paver (pāv'vēr), *n.* [Formerly also *pavier*, *pavior*, *paviour*; *< ME. paver, < OF. paveur, paver, < paver, pavo*; see *pave*.] 1. One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave.—2. A slab or brick used for paving.

Had it been paved either with diamond pavier made of free stone, . . . or with other pavier . . . which we call Ashler, . . . it would have made the whole Piazza much more glorious. Coryat, Crudities, I. 219.

3. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

pavesadet, **pavisadet** (pāv'-e-sād', -i-sād'), *n.* [*< OF. pavesade, pavisade, F. pavesade = Sp. pavesadas = Pg. pavezada, < It. pavesata, a portable hurdle carried into the field for protection to an archer, < paves, a shield, cover*; see *parise*.] 1. Any extended or continuous defense of a temporary nature, as a screen, parapet, or the like, used in warfare.—2. A canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel when going into action, to prevent the enemy from observing operations on board.

pavesadot, *n.* Same as *pavesade*.

paveset, **paveset**, *n.* and *v.* See *pavise*.

Pavetta (pā-vet'it), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737); from a native name in Malabar, India.] A genus of shrubs of the order Rubiaceae, the madder family, and the tribe Leorea, distinguished by the very slender long-exserted style and the two-seeded drupe. There are about 60 species, found in the tropics of the Old World and in South Africa. They bear opposite leaves with stipules often united into a loose sheath, and white or greenish flowers in branching three-forked corymbs. *P. Borbonica* and several other species are cultivated under glass as ornamental evergreens. The bitter roots of *P. Indica* are used as a purgative, and are made into knife-handles by the Hindus.

paviaget, *n.* Same as *pavage*.

pavian, *n.* See *pavan*.

pavid (pāv'id), *a.* [= *Sp. pálido = Pg. It. pavid*, *< L. pavidus*, fearful, timorous, *< pavere*, be afraid.] Timid. [Rare.]

As eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the parid kid, I say there are men who . . . victual their nests by plunder.

Thackeray, On a Medal of George IV.

pavidity (pā-vid'i-ti), *n.* [*< pavid + -ity*.] Fearfulness; timidity. Coles, 1717.

pavier (pāv'i-ēr), *n.* An obsolete variant of *paver*.

pavilion (pā-vil'yōn), *n.* [Formerly also *parillon*; *< ME. parillon, parylloun, parylloun, parillon = MLG. paulun, paulune, paulerun, LG. baweln = G. parillon = OF. parillon, parillon, F. parillon, a tent, papillon, a butterfly, = Sp. pabellon = Pg. pavilhão = It. paviglione, padiglione, a tent or pavilion, = W. pabell, < L. papilio(n),*

a butterfly, a tent or pavilion: see *Papilio*.]

1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation; particularly, a large tent raised on posts.

And when they gon to Werre, thei leiden hire Houses
with hem upon Charlottes, as men don Tentos or Parylloun.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 248.

The Switzers . . . tore in pieces the most sumptuous
Pavilions . . . to make themselves coats and breeches.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

Pitch our pavilion here upon the sward.

Tennyson, Princess, III.

Hence—2. A canopy; a covering.

After the rain, when, with never a stain,
The pavilion of heaven is bare. Shelley, The Cloud.

3. In arch.: (a) A building of small or moderate size, isolated, but properly in a relation of more or less dependence on a larger or principal building. The term is also used arbitrarily, usually to designate a building, as a belvedere or other covered shelter, or even a large and fully appointed building in a park or at the seaside, appropriated to purposes of amusement. (b) A part of a building of considerable size projecting from the main body, particularly in the middle or at an angle of a front. It is usually carried up higher than the other parts of the building, and is often distinguished also by more elaborate decorative treatment.

4. In apiculture, the middle hive in a collateral system.—5. In her., a tent used as a bearing: rare and represented in various ways, as a wall-tent, bell-tent, etc., at the choice of the artist.

—6. A coif or wig.

Shal no serlanute for that sernyse were a selk houc,
Ne pelour lu hus pavyllon for pledyng at the barre.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 452.

7. In anat., the outer ear; the pinna or auricle of the ear.—8. In brilliant-cutting, the sloping surfaces between the girdle and culet, taken together; also, the whole lower or pyramidal part of the stone, taken from the girdle and including the culet or collet. See *brilliant*.—9. In music. See *parillon*.—10. A flag or ensign; specifically, the flag carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast or on the flagstaff at the stern of a ship to indicate her nationality.—11. A gold coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for circulation in France: it weighed from 67 to 83 grains. The pavilion d'or ('gold pavilion') was a French gold coin struck by Philip VI. of Valois in the fourteenth century: it weighed about 70 grains. Also called *ryal* or *royal*.—Chinese pavilion, a pole having crosspieces, and on the top a conical pavilion or hat on which are hung numerous little bells, to be jingled by shaking the pole up and down: a showy contrivance occasionally used in military bands. Pavillion facet, one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant. They are pentagonal in form, and surround the culet, their points reaching to the girdle. See cuts under *brilliant*.—Pavilion roof, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. Gullit—Pavilion system, in the construction of hospitals, a method of disposing the plan in such manner that the various wards and departments occupy separate blocks or pavilions, isolated from each other, and connected merely by open corridors.

pavilion (pā-vil'yōn), *v. t.* [*< pavilion, n.*] 1. To furnish with pavilions or tents; fill with tents.

Jacob in Malunaim, where he saw
The field pavilion'd with his guardians bright.

Milton, P. L., xi. 215.

2. To shelter with or as with a tent.

So with his battenning flocks the careful swain
Abides pavilioned on the grassy plain.

Fenton, In Pope's Odyssey, iv.

A wild rose-tree
Parlions him in bloom. Keats, Endymion, II.

pavillon (pā-vē-lyōn'), *n.* [F.: see *parillon*.] In musical instruments of the metal wind group, the bell or flaring mouth of the tube.—**Flute à pavillon**, an organ-stop the pipes of which are surrounded by a bell.

paviment, *n.* An obsolete form of *pavement*.

paviment (pāv'im), *n.* See *pavan*. Beau, and Fl.

paving (pāv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pave, v.*] 1. The laying of floors, streets, etc., with pavement.—2. Pavement.

The grass began to grow . . . in the crevices of the basement paving. Diction, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

paving-beetle (pāv'ing-bē'tl), *n.* A pavers' rammer.

paving-machine (pāv'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A steam-rammer or machine-paver; a pavement-rammer. The ram is usually suspended at the end of a pivoted arm that projects from the machine and can be moved at will to direct the blows.

2. A machine consisting of a hollow roller, sometimes carrying a furnace suspended to the axle within the roller, used to soften and compress the surface of an asphalt pavement. Also called *paving-roller*.

paving-stone (pāv'ing-stōn), *n.* A stone prepared for use in paving.

paving-tile (pāv'ing-tīl), *n.* A flat brick or tile for use in laying floors, etc.; a paver. These tiles are often covered with a hard glaze, and are sometimes decorated with patterns in color. Such decorated tiles were abundantly used in medieval architecture, particularly in France, and this use has recently been revived. See *encaustic*.

pavior, **paviour**, *n.* Same as *paver*.

pavisadet, *n.* See *pavesade*.

paviset (pāv'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pavis*, *parice*, *pavisae*, *pavissh*, *paleise*, *< ME. pavis, pavesce*, *pavesce*, *parys*, *< OF. pavis*, *pavois*, *pavesche* = *Sp. paves* = *Pg. pavez* = *It. pavesce*, *pavesce*, *< ML. pavenis*, a large shield; origin uncertain. The form suggests a local origin, perhaps, like *OF. Pavois*, *Parious*, *< Pavia*, a city in Italy.]

1. A shield of large size, four or five feet long and broad enough to cover the whole person, used especially in sieges. In the quotation the word is used of a broad-brimmed hat.

One he hontis a hode of scharlette fulle riche,
A pavois pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and preycous stones.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3461.

2. Same as *pavesade*.

Owre men had bynne in great daunger [from Indian arrows] if they had not lyn defended by the cages or pavisen of the shyppees and their targettes.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 158].)

paviset (pāv'is), *v. t.* [*< pavis, n.*] To provide with large shields.

They had moche alloo, suynge they were well pavesed, for they on the walles caste downe stones, and hurt many.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xc.

paviset (pāv'is-ēr), *n.* [ME., also *paryser*, *< OF. pavisier, pavesier, pavisier, pavoisier*, a soldier armed with a pavis, *< pavois*, a pavis; see *pavis*.] 1. A soldier who carried a pavis, or large shield.

Their prayes and theire pisoneres passas one aftyre,
With pylours, and parysers, and pryse mene of armes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3005.

2. According to some authors, a man who carried the pavis for the protection of another, as a crossbowman or archer.

Pavo (pāv'vō), *n.* [L., a peacock: see *pea*.] 1. In ornith., the typical genus of *Phasianidae*, having the upper tail-coverts in the male developed into a magnificent train capable of being erected and spread into a disk, the tarsi spurred, and the head erected; the peacocks. The common peacock is *P. cristatus*. *P. muticus* or *spiciferus* inhabits Java, and is very distinct from the former. A third supposed species, related to the first, is *P. nigripennis*. See *peafowl*.

2. A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

pavon (pāv'on), *n.* [*< OF. pavon*, a peacock, *< L. pavo(n)*, a peacock; see *Pavo*.] A small pennon fastened to the shaft of a medieval lance.

The Pavon was a peculiar shaped flag, somewhat like a gryon attached to a spear.

Prestie, Hist. Flag, p. 19.

Pavonaria (pāv-ō-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. pavo(n)*, a peacock, + *-aria*.] A notable genus of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, having non-retractile polypites on one side of the slender polypidom.

pavonazetto (pā-vō-nā-zet'tō), *n.* [*< It. pavonazetto*, dim. of *pavonazzo*, purple, *< pavone*, a peacock, *< L. pavo(n)*, a peacock; see *Pavo*.] See *marble*.

Pavoncella (pāv-on-sel'it), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), *< It. pavoncella*, the lapwing.] A genus of fighting sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidae*.



Pavis, 14th century.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Pavon.

more frequently called *Philomachus* and *Machetes*. *P. pugnax* is the common species, the male of which is called a *ruff*, and the female a *reeve*. See cut under *ruff*.

pavonet (pa-vōn'), *n.* [*< OF. pavon, < L. pavo(n)-, a peacock: see Pavo, pea². Cf. pavon³.*] A peacock.

More sondry colours then the proud *Pavone*.

Spenser, F. Q., III, xl. 47.

Pavonia (pā-vō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), named after Don José Pavon, a Spanish traveler (1779-88), author, with Ruiz, of a flora of Peru and Chili.] 1. A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Ureneæ*, having from five to eight leaf-like or bristle-like bractlets, and the carpels generally with from one to three awns. There are over 60 species, mainly in South America, with a few in Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. They are usually woolly or bristly-hairy, the leaves often angled or lobed, and the flowers of various colors, scattered, or seldom in dense heads. *P. coccinea* and several other West Indian species are known as *scarlet mallows*. *P. hastata*, the spear-leaved pavonia of Australia, and some others are cultivated for ornament. Several are in medicinal use in Brazil and India. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

pavonian (pā-vō'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. pavo(n)-, a peacock (see Pavo), + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling the peacock, as in its gaudiness and vanity; pavonine.

They who are versed in the doctrine of sympathies and the arcana of correspondences as revealed to the Swedish Emmanuel will doubtless admire the instinct or inspiration which directed my choice to the *pavonian* Pen.

Southey, The Doctor, Pref.

Pavonidæ (pā-von'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< aro(n)- + -idæ.*] A family of gallinaceous birds; synonymous with *Phasianidæ*. *Swinson, 1837.*

Pavonina (pav-ō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pavo(n)- + -ina.*] The peafowl as a subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Pavo*, of uncertain definition. The name was first used by G. R. Gray, in 1840, to include the genera *Pavo*, *Polyplectron*, and *Argus*. It is also called *Polyplectronina*.

pavonine (pav'ō-nin), *a. and n.* [*< L. paroninus, pertaining to a peacock, < pavo(n)-, a peacock: see Pavo.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a peacock; pavonian.

The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions, . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of pavonine or paronine forms.

Ruskin.

Scare one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream [of the peacock].

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. Resembling a peacock's tail in iridescence. [*Rare.*]

Through all things streamed this soft-colored light, and everything became a sort of pavonine transparency, and the good folks' faces glowed with magical lustre.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

II. n. Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent luster found on some ores and metallic products.

pavonious (pā-vō'ni-us), *a.* [*< L. pavo(n)-, a peacock (see Pavo), + -ious.*] Ocellated, like a peacock's tail.

pavonize (pav'ō-niz), *v. i.* [*< L. pavo(n)-, a peacock, + -ize.*] To comport one's self as a peacock; strut. *Florio.*

pavv (pav'i), *n.; pl. paries (-iz).* [*< OF. paric.*] The hard peach.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand 'till it is full ripe.

Sir W. Temple, Gardening, III. 231. (Nares.)

Pavy's disease. Cyclic or paroxysmal albuminuria.

paw¹ (pā), *n.* [*< ME. pawe, poe, a paw, < OF. por, pou, poe, pooc, also pote = Pr. paut = Cat. pota, a paw, < MLG. I. G. pote = D. poot = G. pfote = Dan. pote, a paw. Cf. W. pawen, a paw, claw, foot, = Corn. paw, foot, < E.; Bret. paw, paw, paw, < OF. Whether OF. pale, F. patte, a paw, is connected is not certain: see patten², patrol.*] 1. The hand or foot of an animal which has nails or claws: distinguished from hoof: as, a monkey's paw; the paws of a cat, dog, rat, etc. In many animals the fore feet, and in some the hind feet, are prehensile, and serviceable as hands.

Whatsoever goeth upon his paws, among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you.

Lev. xl. 27.

2. The human hand, especially when large or coarse, or when awkwardly used. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Be civil to the wretch imploring,

And lay your paws upon him without roaring.

Dryden.

paw¹ (pā), *v.* [*< paw, n.*] **I. intrans.** To draw the fore foot along the ground; scrape with the fore foot.

He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength. *Job xxxi. 21.*

Now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton, P. L., vii. 404.*

II. trans. 1. To scrape with the fore foot; strike with a drawing or scraping action of the fore foot.

The courser pawed the ground with restless feet. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.*

The restless courters pawed the ungenial soil. *Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.*

2. To handle roughly or clumsily, as with paws. *Johnson.*

Our great court-Galen poised his gilt-head cane,
And paw'd his beard, and mutter'd catalepsy. *Tennyson, Princess, i.*

3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel upon his master. **paw²** (pā), *n.* [Perhaps a reduced form of pawk¹, or else of pawt, pawt, < pawt, v.] A trick.

They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a paw then. *Battle of Killcreekie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).*

pawa (pā'wā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of ormer or sea-eur, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand.

pawed (pād), *a.* [*< paw¹ + -ed.*] 1. Having paws. *Johnson.*—2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood.*

pawk¹ (pāk), *n.* [Also pawk; origin obscure. Cf. Puck.] Art; a wile. [Scotch.]

Prattis are repnte policy and perrellus pawkies. *Garon Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 238, b.*

pawk² (pāk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small lobster.

pawkily (pā'ki-li), *adv.* In a pawky or arch manner; slyly. [Scotch.]

pawkiness (pā'ki-nes), *n.* Archness; good-humored shrewdness. [Scotch.]

There is also a refreshing tone of good Scottish pawkiness about the book. *Westminster Rev., CXXXV. 579.*

pawky (pā'ki), *a.* [Also pawkie, pawky, pawkie; < pawk¹ + -y¹.] Arch; humorously sly. [Scotch.]

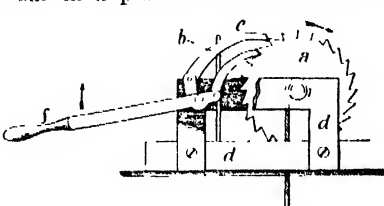
A thief sae pawkie is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen.

Burns, Oh this is no my ain Lassie.

pawl (pāl), *n.* [Also pall, paul; < W. pawl, a pole, stake, bar, = L. palus, a pole; see pale¹, pole¹.] 1. A short iron bar acting as a catch or brake to prevent a windlass or capstan from turning back. See cuts under capstan and paltarn-chain.

By the force of twenty strong arias, the windlass came slowly round, paul after paul. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.*

2. A bar pivoted to a movable or fixed support at one end, and having its opposite end adapted to fit the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, used either for holding the ratchet-wheel or -bar in a position to which it has been



Pawl in hoisting-apparatus.

a, ratchet-wheel; b and c, pawls, engaging teeth by gravitation; d, frame; f, handle. The wheel is moved in the direction of the arrow by the pawl when f is lifted, and by b when f is depressed.

moved by other mechanism (as in the case where the pawl is pivoted to a fixed support), or for moving it (as when the pawl is pivoted to a movable support). A pawl may be constructed and arranged to fall into engagement with ratchet-teeth by its own weight, or, as is very common, it may be made to act quickly and positively by the force of a spring.

A second crank, carrying also a pall, by means of which a feed or self-acting motion is given to the table for the machine. *F. Camplin, Mech. Engineering, p. 58.*

Cross pawl, in ship building. See cross-pawl.—**Gravity pawl**, a pawl which engages ratchet-teeth when actuated only by the force of gravity.—**Pawl and half pawl**, two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

Spring-pawl, a pawl actuated by a spring. **pawl** (pāl), *v. t.* [*< pawl, n.*] To secure or stop the motion of (a capstan, windlass, or ratchet-wheel) with a pawl.

He did not hesitate to give his advice, . . . ordering us when to heave and when to pawl.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 126.

pawl-bitt (pāl'bit), *n.* Naut., a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the

windlass for its security, and serving to support the pawls which are pinned into it.

pawl-post (pāl'pōst), *n.* Same as *pawl-bitt*. **pawl-press** (pāl'pres), *n.* In bookbinding, a form of screw-press in which the lever is operated with pawl and ratchet.

pawment, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*. *Prompt. Parv., p. 387.*

pawmpilyont, *n.* See *pampillion*.

pawn¹ (pān), *n.* [*< ME. pavne, < OF. pan, a pawn, gage, pledge; cf. OFries. pand = D. pand = MLG. pant = OHG. MHG. phant, pfant, G. pfand = Icel. pantr = Sw. Dan. pant, a pledge, pawn. The OF. term is usually identified with OF. pan, F. pan, a piece of a garment, a lappet, panel, pane (< L. pannus, a cloth: see panel, panel), on the supposition that it referred orig. to an article of clothing left as a pawn; but this connection seems to be forced, and is rendered still more doubtful by the relation of penny, AS. pending, etc., to the Teut. words above cited: see penny.*] 1. Something given or deposited as security, as for money borrowed; security; pledge.

Ar. Is your pawn good and sound, sir?

Sec. F. I'll pawn my life for that, sir.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

They will let them take their money upon pawns, but not deliver it themselves. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 205.*

We have no store of money at this time, but you shall have good pawns; look you, sir, this jewel, and that gentleman's silk stockings.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

2. A pledge or promise.

I violate no pawns of faiths, intrude not
On private loves. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II. 3.*

3. A gage; a challenge.

If guilty dread have left thee so much strength

As to take up mine honour's pawn, then stoop.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 1. 74.

4. The condition of being pledged or held as security, as for the payment of a debt or the fulfilment of a promise, etc.: as, to be in pawn or at pawn.—5. A pawnshop; a pawnbroker's establishment. [Colloq.]

Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the pawns won't take in, and what they wouldn't like to be seen selling to any of the men that goes about buying things in the street. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 121.*

At pawn, in pawn, pledged; hence, laid away; not available.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3. 7.

Gin I should lay my gloves in pawn,

I will dance wth the bride.

Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 97).

pawn¹ (pān), *v. t.* [*< ME. pavnen, < OF. paner, paner, take a pledge, seize, take, pawn; from the noun.*] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; pledge.

I'll pawn this jewel in my car, and you may pawn your silk stockings. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.*

2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

I'll pawn the little blood which I have left

To save the innocent. *Shak., W. T., II. 3. 166.*

He swore,

And pawn'd his truth, to marry each of us.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III. 4.

Profane jests of men who pawn their souls to be accounted witty. *Stillington, Sermons, I. iv.*

pawn² (pān), *n.* [*< ME. pavne, pavne, pawn, pawn, pawn, < OF. pavne, poon, prop. peon, a pawn, = Sp. peon, a foot-soldier, a pawn (> E. peon) = Pg. piao = It. pedone, a foot-soldier, pedona, a pawn, < ML. pedo(n)-, a foot-soldier, an athlete (cf. pedulus, a pawn), in L. one who has broad feet (in L. only as a surname), < L. pes (ped-) = E. foot: see foot. Cf. peon, pioneer.*] A piece of the lowest rank and value at chess. See chess¹.

A shame hath he that at the checker pleyeth, when that a pawn seyth to the kyng chokmate.

Lydgate, Pilgrimage of the Sowle, p. 27.

Little Ireland has always suffered the fate of those who have small offerings to make. A pawn on the chess-board, she is sacrificed at any moment in order to win a larger piece.

The Century, XXXVII. 685.

Marked pawn. See *marked*.

pawn³ (pān), *n.* [*< OF. pavon, paron, F. paon, < L. pavo(n)-, a peacock: see Pavo and pea².*] A peacock; in *her.*, a peacock used as a bearing.

And he as py'd and garish as the pavon.

Drayton, Moon-calf. (Nares.)

pawn⁴, *n.* Mast, or similar food for animals. Also spelled *pawne*.

Which is that Food that the swine feed on in the woods, as Mast of Beach, Acorns, etc., which some have called *Pawnes*.

Cowart, Diet. and Inter.

pawn⁵, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *panel*.] A gallery.

This house is five and fifty paces in length, and hath three *pawnes* or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand between the walks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

German's Exchange (London, 1837) was a quadrangular building, with a clock-tower of timber on the Cornhill side. It had an inner cloister, and a *pawn*, or gallery, above for the sale of fancy goods.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 35.

pawn⁶ (*pán*), *n.* Same as *pan*⁴.

pawnable (*pá'na-bl*), *a.* [*< pawn* + *-able*.] Capable of being pawned.

pawnbroker (*pán'brō'kér*), *n.* [*< pawn* + *broker*.] One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest.—**Pawnbroker's balls**, the three gold-colored balls which usually form the sign of a pawnshop. The characteristic feature of the coat of arms of the Medici family in Lombardy was a group of balls, or disks, variously characterized in different accounts (perhaps representing different branches of the family) as six red balls, three gold balls or blue balls, and three coins, and variously explained as representing pills, by way of play upon the family name, or as representing the money of bankers, the coins being indicated by spheres so as to present a circle in whichever direction looked at. It seems to have been from this armorial bearing that three golden balls hung in a cluster and three blue balls painted on a white ground were early adopted as the sign of money-lenders, corresponding to the existing emblem of pawnbrokers.

It is not generally known that the three Blue Balls at the *Pawn-brokers'* shops are the ancient arms of Lombardy. The Lombards were the first money-brokers in Europe.

Lamb, Elia, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

pawnbroking (*pán'brō'king*), *n.* [*< pawn* + *broking*, ppr. of **broke* in *broker*.] The business of a pawnbroker.

pawncrack (*pán'kok*), *n.* A scarecrow. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

pawnet, *n.* See *pawn*⁴.

pawnee¹ (*pá-né'*), *n.* [*< pawn* + *-ee*.] The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Pawnee² (*pá'né*), *n.* and *a.* [*< Amer. Ind. Pani*, native name, said to have been given to them by the Illinois Indians.] **I.** One of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt principally in Nebraska and also in Kansas and Texas. Harassed by their hereditary enemies the Sioux, they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory in 1876.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Pawnees.

pawner (*pá'nér*), *n.* [*< pawn* + *-er*.] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

The Pawnbroker's all in a blaze,
And the pledges are frying and singeing,
Oh! how the poor *pawners* will craze!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

pawnor (*pá'ngr*), *n.* [*< pawn* + *-or*.] Same as *pawner*.

pawnshop (*pán'shóp*), *n.* A pawnbroker's establishment; a place in which pawnbroking is carried on.

pawn-ticket (*pán'tik'et*), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, etc.

pawpaw, *n.* See *papaw*.

paw-paw (*pá'pá*), *a.* Naughty. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

pawt, *v.* See *paut*¹.

pawtener¹, *n.* See *pautener*¹.

paw-waw (*pá'wá*), *n.* Same as *pow-wow*. *Carlyle*.

For reasons which we cannot well understand, the red gives place to the white man. With their wigwags and canoes, their gods and their *pawwas*, . . . they have vanished forever.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 4.

pax (*paks*), *n.* [*< L. pax*, peace: see *peace*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet ornamented with a representation of some Christian scene or symbol. In former times, in the celebration of the mass, it was kissed by the celebrating priest, and was then presented by the acolyte to be kissed by all the officiating ecclesiastics, and by the members of the congregation; but it is now used, except in a few communities only during certain masses celebrated on special occasions or by high dignitaries. Its use was introduced into church worship during the thirteenth century, taking the place of the then customary form of the kiss of peace, which was abrogated on account of the confusion and inconvenience involved. Also called *occulatory*.



Pax.—Brass of 15th century.

The kissing of the *pax* was set up to signify that the peace of Christ should be ever among us.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 311.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.

Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., II. (Nares.)

2. The kiss of peace. See *kiss*.—**Pax vobiscum**, peace be to you: a salutation common among the early Christians. Its use is now confined to officiating clergymen in liturgical churches.

pax-board (*paks'bórd*), *n.* [ME. *paxborde*; *< pax* + *board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbordet, *n.* Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbrédet, *n.* [ME., *< pax* + *brede*, board: see *board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

The *pax-brede* used to stand on the altar all through mass.

Rock Church of our Fathers, III. II. 102.

paxilla¹ (*pak-sil'ä*), *n.*; pl. *paxillæ* (-æ). [NL., *< L. paxillus*, a small stake, a peg, *< pangere* (*< pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact*.] A bundle of movable knobbed or spicular processes attached to a common stalk in the integument of echinoderms. See cut under *Asteriidae*.

A handsome new form, of a peculiar leaden grey colour, and with *paxilla* arranged on the dorsal surface of the disk in the form of a rosette.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 121.

paxilla², *n.* Plural of *paxillum*.

paxillar (*pak'si-lär*), *a.* [*< paxilla* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to *paxilla*.

paxillate (*pak'si-lät*), *a.* [*< paxilla* + *-ate*.] Having *paxilla*.

paxillöse (*pak'si-lös*), *a.* [*< L. paxillus* = Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a small stake, a peg.] In *geol.*, resembling a little stake.

paxillum (*pak-sil'um*), *n.*; pl. *paxilla* (-ä). [ML.] A diminutive of *pax*.

paxwax (*paks'waks*), *n.* [*< ME. paxwax*, prop. **fuxwax*, *fuxwax*: see *farwax*.] A butchers' name of the ligamentum nuchæ or nuchal ligament of the back of the neck of cattle, etc. It is a stout strong cord composed of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, assisting in the support of the head without muscular effort. A similar structure, in various degrees of development, exists in most mammals, including man. Also called *parypary*, *packwax*, *farwax*, *foxwax*, and *whit-leather*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

pay¹ (*pā*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paid*, ppr. *paying*. [*< ME. payen*, *païen*, *< OF. payer*, *paier*, *paer*, *F. payer* = Sp. *Pg. pagar* = It. *pagare*, *< L. pacare*, quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe, ML. satisfy or settle (a debt), pay, *< pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *peace*, and cf. *pacate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To appease; satisfy; content; please.

Ther he harpede so wel, that he *payde* al the route.

Rob of Gloucester, p. 272.

Loke thou grueche not on god, thanz he zene laytel,
Boo *payed* with thi porcelon porore or richore.

Piers Plowman (A), x. 113.

Do'trowe penance, & y am *payed*,
From eendelees peine y wole make thee free.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

For hir to *paye* he was full glade.

Thomas of Erreseldone (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

2†. To make satisfaction or amends for.

And operis satisfactio that for synnes *payeth*.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 31.

3. To satisfy the claims of; compensate, as for goods, etc., supplied, or for services rendered; recompense; requite; remunerate; reward: as, to *pay* workmen or servants; to *pay* one's creditors.

For all my dangers and my wounds thou hast *paid* me
In my own metal. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, IV. 1.

For the carriage of such things as I send you by John
Hutton you must remember to *pay* him.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 404.

He [Pitt] attacked with great violence . . . the practice
of *paying* Hanoverian troops with English money.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

So *pays* the devil his liegeman, brass for gold.

Browning, Ring and Book, III. 1463.

4. To discharge, as a debt or an obligation, by giving or doing that which is due: as, to *pay* taxes; to *pay* vows.

Some, vnto thi god *pay* welle thi tythe,
And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 54.

Tables with fair service set;
Cups that had *paid* the Cæsar's debt
Could he have laid his hands on them.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 355.

5. To bear; defray: as, who will *pay* the cost? hence, to defray the expense of: as, to *pay* one's way in the world.

Take ye that, ye belted knight,
'Twill *pay* your way till ye come down.

Wilde Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

6. To give; deliver; hand over as in discharge of a debt: as, to *pay* money; to *pay* the price.

So many ounces he should *pay*
Of his own flesh, instead of gold.

Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

I have *paid* death one of my children for my ransom.

Dante, Letters, xcii.

Why, 'tis his own, and dear, for he did *pay*
Ten crowns for it, as I heard Roscius say.

Marston, Satires, II. 53.

Come, my hostess says there is seven shillings to *pay*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

You must not *pay* this great price for my happiness.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

7. To give or render, without any sense of obligation: as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* court to a woman; to *pay* a compliment.

"They're my attendants," brave Robin did say;
"They'll *pay* a visit to thee."

Robin Hood Rescuing the Widows Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 266).

The next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint to whom they here *pay* their devotions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 379.

He used to *pay* his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if admissible.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 64.

I'll take another opportunity of *paying* my respects to Mrs. Malaprop.

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

8. Figuratively, to requite with what is deserved; hence, to punish; chastise; castigate: still in colloquial use.

Truk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day. I have *paid* Percy, I have made him sure.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 48.

They patiently enduring and receiving all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the vnumercifull blowes, that *pay* them soundly.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

He *paid* part of us;

Yet I think we fought bravely.

Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

Pay (whip) Malldie as much as you like, and I'll not say one word; but touch lay, and I'll roar like a bull!

Dr. John Brown, Marjorie Fleming.

9. To be remunerative to; be advantageous or profitable to; repay.

A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history would not *pay* the trouble, at this day, of engraving it upon stone.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

God pays, God to pay. See *God*¹.—To *pay* a balance. See *balance*.—To *pay* down, to pay on the spot; pay in ready money.

We cheerfully *paid* down as the price of its [slavery's] abolition twenty millions in cash.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 17.

To pay home. See *home*, *adv.*—To *pay* off. (*a*) To recompense and discharge: as, to *pay* off servants or laborers.

When I arrived at this place [Hercules] I *paid* off my janizary, and the next day he came and said he was not satisfied.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 143.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to cause to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

In a few minutes there was sail enough to *pay* the brig's head off.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xiv.

To pay (off) old scores, to pay old debts; hence, figuratively, to "get even" with one's enemies.

I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to *pay* old scores, and will deal hereafter with ready money.

Sedley, Bellamire (1687). (Nares.)

To pay one in his own coin. See *coin*¹.—To *pay* one out, to punish one thoroughly or adequately.—To *pay* one's footing. See *footing*.—To *pay* out, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out: especially nautical: as, to *pay* out more line.

His men . . . sprang into a yawl and began *paying* out a heavy line, Captain Joe following with the shore end of it.

The Century, XXXIX. 226.

To pay the debt of nature, to pay one's last debt, to die. See *nature*.

The Sire of these two Babes (poor Creature)
Paid his last Debt to human Nature.

Prior, The Mice.

To pay the piper or the fiddler, to bear the expense or responsibility.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay* the piper.

Brougham.

Which of you two comes down, as you say, with the dust? Who *pays* the piper for this dance of yours, gentlemen?

J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xxxiv.

To pay the shot, to pay the cost; bear the expense.

In this at last we have the Advantage got.
We give the Treat, but they shall *pay* the shot.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

II. intrans. **1.** To make payment or requital; meet one's debts or obligations: as, he *pays* well or promptly.—**2.** To yield a suitable return or reward, as for outlay, expense, or trouble; be remunerative, profitable, or advantageous: as, litigation does not *pay*.

And all speculations as to what it will and what it will not *pay* to learn.

Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 191.

To pay for. (*a*) To make amends for: atone for: as, men often *pay* for their mistakes with suffering. (*b*) To give equal value for; bear the charge or cost of; give in exchange for.

Of all that we receive from God, what doe we pay for, more then prayers and prayes?

Milton, Elkonoklastos, viii.

'Tis not in France alone where People are made to pay for their Humour.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

To pay for a dead horse. See *horse*.—To pay off, to fall away to leeward, as the head of a ship.

The little vessel paid off from the wind, and ran on for some time directly before it, tearing through the water with everything flying.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 25.

To pay on, to beat with vigor; redouble blows. [Colloq.] To pay up, to pay fully or promptly.

pay¹ (pā), *n.* [*< ME. pay, paye, < OF. paye, F. paye = Pr. paga, pagua, paia = Sp. Pg. It. paga, pay; from the verb.*] 1†. Satisfaction; content; liking; pleasure.

A man may serve bet and more to pay

In half a yer, althow it were no more,

Than sum man doth that hath seroyd ful yore.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 474.

Mi lifft to ledé in word & dede

As is moost plesant to thi pay,

And to dele weel whanne it is my day.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

It was more for King Cornwall's pleasure

Then it was for King Arthurs pay.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 237).

2. Compensation given for services performed; salary or wages; stipend; recompense; hire; as, a soldier's pay and allowances; the men demanded higher pay.

Every common souldier discharged received more in money, victuals, apparell, and furniture then his pay did amount unto.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. il. 151.

This trial is interesting, as it furnishes us with evidence as to the pay of an editor, or rather author (for Tuchin wrote the whole paper), of that time.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 75.

3. Pay-day. [Obsolete or colloq.]

They haue euery pay, which is 4s. dayes, . . . 15 shillings sterling.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 108.

Deferred pay. See *defer*.—Full pay, the official allowance without deduction to officers of the army and navy, as for active service.—Good (or bad) pay, sure (or not to be trusted) to pay debts; said of persons. [Colloq.]—Half pay. See *half-pay*.—In the pay of, hired by; employed for pay by: as, he was in the pay of the company for many years.—Pay dirt, pay gravel, in gold-mining, gravel or sand containing a sufficient amount of gold to be profitably worked. See *dirt*.

O, why did papa strike pay gravel

In drifting on Poverty Flat?

Bret Harte, Her Letter.

Pay-streak. in gold-mining, that part of the gravel in which the gold is chiefly concentrated. [Place-mining of the Pacific States.] The term is sometimes, but rarely, used to denote the valuable or paying part of a lode or metalliferous deposit inclosed in the solid rock. = *Syn. 2. Wages, etc.* See *salary*.

pay² (pā), *v. t.* [*Prob. < OF. peier, poier, payer (also in comp. "empeier, empoier = Sp. empergar), pitch, < L. picare, pitch, cover with pitch, < pic (pic-), pitch: see pitch*², *n.*, and cf. *pitch*², *v.*] *Naut.*, to coat or cover with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like: as, to pay a scum or a rope.

In stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another paid the seams with this plaster.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 118.

Paying ladle. See *ladle*.—The devil to pay. See *devil*. **payable** (pā'g-bl), *a.* [*< F. payable = Sp. pagable = Pg. pagavel = It. pagabile, < ML. pagabilis, payable, < pacare, pay: see pay*¹.] 1. That can be paid, or is to be paid; capable of being paid.

Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

2. To be paid; due: as, bills payable; homage or allegiance payable to the sovereign. — Due and payable. See *due*.

payably (pā'g-bli), *adv.* To the extent of being profitable.

Their lower beds have been found to be payably auriferous.

Ure, Dict., IV. 427.

pay-bill (pā'bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

pay-car (pā'kär), *n.* In railroad service, a car in which a paymaster travels from point to point along the line, to pay the employees.

pay-clerk (pā'klärk), *n.* 1. A clerk who pays wages.—2. A clerk to a paymaster in the United States army or navy.

pay-corps (pā'kör), *n.* In the United States navy, the corps of paymasters.

payd, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

pay-day (pā'dā), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts are to be discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; in stock-jobbing, the day on which a transfer of stock must be completed and paid for.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next pay-day.

Locke.

pay-director (pā'di-rek'tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain.

payd, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

payee (pā-ē'), *n.* [*< pay*¹ + *-ee*.] A person to whom money is paid or is to be paid; specifically, in law, the party in whose favor the promise or direction to pay negotiable paper is expressed.

A bill of exchange is an order by one person, called the drawer, to another, termed the drawee, living in a different place, directing him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person, denominated the payee.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 470.

payent, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *pagan*.

Payena (pā-yē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), after A. Payen (1795–1871), a botanical writer.] A genus of gamopetalous trees of the order *Sapotaceae*, characterized by four sepals, eight petals, and sixteen stamens. There are 6 or 7 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are trees with milky juice, rigid leaves minutely clothed with reddish scurf or with silky hairs, and small clusters of pedicelled flowers in the axils, each cluster usually producing a single ovate-oblong berry. See *puta-puth*.

payer (pā'ēr), *n.* [*< pay*¹ + *-er*.] One who pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder. Also *payor*.

payetrellet, *n.* Same as *postrel*.

pay-inspector (pā'in-spek'tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander.

pay-list (pā'list), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically (*milit.*), the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

paymaster (pā'mās'tēr), *n.* 1. One who is to pay, or who regularly pays; one from whom wages or remuneration is received.—2. An officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.—3. An officer in the United States navy who has charge of money, provisions, clothing, and small stores, and is responsible for their safe-keeping and issue.—Fleet paymaster. See *fleet*. **Paymaster-general**, in the United States army, the chief officer of the pay-department of the United States war-office. He has general charge of the payment both of the army of the United States, and of volunteers and militia when in its service, and holds the rank of brigadier-general. In England there is an officer of the same name, exercising similar functions.—Paymaster-general of the navy, a principal official of the United States Navy department, chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, holding the rank of commodore. See *department*.

paymastership (pā'mās'tēr-ship), *n.* [*< paymaster + -ship*.] The office or status of paymaster.

Walpole once again assumed the paymastership of the forces.

Encyc. Brit., XLIV. 335.

payment (pā'mēt), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also payment; < OF. (and F.) payment = Pr. pagamen, paiement = Sp. Pg. It. pagamento, payment, < ML. "pacamentum, payment, < pacare, pay: see pay*¹.] 1. The act of paying; the delivery of money as payment, in the course of business.

The king had received various complaints of the Agows, who had abused his officers, and refused payment of tribute.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 323.

2. More specifically, in law, the discharge of a pecuniary obligation by money or what is accepted as the equivalent of a specific sum of money; "the satisfaction, by or in the name of the debtor, to the creditor, of what is due, with the object to put an end to the obligation" (*Goudsmith*). It is in the strictest sense distinguished on the one hand from a discharge by offset or compromise, and on the other from an advance of the money by a third person who divests the creditor's claim by taking to himself the right to enforce it in the place of the former.

3. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise; recompense; requital; reward.

Too little payment for so great a debt.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 154.

The Country is so fertile that, at what time soever corn be put into the ground, the payment is good with increase.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 400.

4. Hence, figuratively, chastisement; punishment.

If it fortune that a child, having been chastised by another man, went to complain thereof to his own father, it was a shame for the said father if he gave him not his payment again.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 302.

North Yield to our mercy, proud Plantagenet.

Cliff, Ay, to such mercy as his ruthless arm,

With downright payment, show'd unto my father.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 32.

Application of payments, appropriation of payments, the determining which of several obligations shall be extinguished or reduced, when a payment not sufficient to extinguish all is made. Thus, if a debtor owing to the same creditor an open account, a bond, and a note secured by mortgage on the debtor's property pays a sum sufficient to satisfy only one, it is for his interest that it be applied to the mortgage, so as to free his property from incumbrance; and it is for his creditor's interest that it be applied to the open account, which is unsecured, and will be outlawed before the bond. The right of application rests with the debtor at the time of paying. If he does not exercise it, it passes to the creditor. If neither debtor nor creditor exercises the right, the court, if controversy arises, makes the application on equitable principles.—Equation of payments. See *equation*.—Payment into court, the deposit in due form with an officer of the court of a sum sued for, or of so much as is admitted to be due, for the benefit of the plaintiff if he will accept it.

paymistress (pā'mis'tres), *n.* A woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered.

paynt, *n.* See *pain*².

payne¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pain*¹.

payne², *n.* A Middle English form of *pagan*.

paynim, **paynim** (pā'nim), *n. and a.* [*< ME. painime, painum, paynime, paynym, payneme, painem, < OF. painime, paicainime, paicainisme, painisme, etc., F. paganisme, paganisme: see paganisme*.] 1. *n.* Paganism; heathenism; heathendom; heathen lands collectively.

This word was some wide in paynime ybroot

So that princes in paynime wore of grette thoght.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 403.

Than Ector was one, as aunter befelle,

fro the parties of paynime present at home.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2162.

2. A pagan; a heathen.

So that thulke stude was for let mony a day,

That no cristene non ne paynim nuste where the Rode lay.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 35.

Other do accomodate it [*"Nosee telsum"*] to Apollo, whom the paynimes honoured for god of wysdomes.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 3.

The Emperours depntie, altho he were a paynim, yet did he abhorre the murdering of a man whom he iudged to be an innocent and guiltlesse person. *J. Udal, On Mark xv.*

Thus far even the paynims have approached: thus far they have seen into the doings of the angels of God.

Harker, Eccles. Polity, l. 4.

II. *a. Pagan; heathen.*

Cornelius Tacitus, a paynim writer, and enuimie to the Christians. *Gurvara, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1677), p. 305.*

Paynim sons of swarthy Spain

Had wrought his champion's fall

Scott, Rob Roy, II.

A people there among their crags,

Our race and blood, a remnant that were left

Paynim amid their chieles. *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

paynimry, **paynimry** (pā'nim-ri), *n.* [*ME. paynymery; < paynim + -ry*.] Paganism; heathendom.

paynize (pā'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paynized*, ppr. *paynizing*. [After one *Payne*, the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the material to be treated in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting a solution of sulphid of calcium or of barium, following this with a solution of sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium sulphid, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy-spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

pay-office (pā'of'is), *n.* A place or office where payments are made, particularly an office for the payment of interest on public debts.

payor (pā'or), *n.* [*< pay*¹ + *-or*.] See *payer*.

payret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pair*¹.

pay-roll (pā'rōl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

paysa (pā'sā), *n.* See *pice*.

paysage (pā'sā); *F. pron. pā-ē-zāzh'*, *n.* [*F., < pays, country: see pais*², *peasant*.] A landscape.

But the greatest part of this paysage and landscape is sky.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

Life seems too short, space too narrow, to warrant you in giving in an unqualified adhesion to a paysage which is two-thirds ocean.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 344.

paysagist (pā'sā-jist), *n.* [*< paysage + -ist*.] An artist or draftsman who works in landscape; a landscape-painter.

The lists are now open to some clever *payagist* to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all. *Art Age, IV. 42.*

payset, *v.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

paysyblet, *a.* A variant of *peaceable*. *Chaucer.*

Payta bark (pā'tā bärk), *a.* A pale cinchona-bark shipped from Payta in Peru.

paytamine (pá'tam-in), *n.* [*< Payta (bark) + amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from Payta bark.

paytine (pá'tin), *n.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2H_2O$) of Payta bark.

paytrellit, *n.* See *paytrell*.

pazaree, *n.* Same as *passaree*.

Pb. In *chem.*, the symbol for lead (Latin *plumbum*).

P. B. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopæia Britannica*, British Pharmacopæia.

P. Bor. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopæia Borussia*, Prussian Pharmacopæia.

P. C. An abbreviation (a) of *Privy Councilor*; (b) of *police constable*.

Pd., pd. A contraction of *paid*.

Pd. In *chem.*, the symbol for *palladium*.

P. D. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopæia Dublinensis*, Dublin Pharmacopæia.

P. E. An abbreviation (a) of *Pharmacopæia Edinensis*, Edinburgh Pharmacopæia; (b) of *Protector Episcopal*.

pea¹ (pē), *n.* [A mod. form, assumed as sing. of the supposed plural *pease*: see *pease*¹.] The plural of *pea* is *peas*, as 'as like as two *peas*,' 'a bushel of *peas*,' with ref. to the individual seeds, as in 'a bushel of beans'; but when used collectively the old singular *pease* is properly used, as 'a bushel of *pease*,' like 'a bushel of wheat or corn.' 1. The seed of an annual hardy leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum*; also, the vine itself. The pea is marked by its climbing habit and glaucous surface, its pinnate leaves ending in a branching tendril, its large stipules, and its large, commonly white, papilionaceous flowers, followed by pendulous pods containing sweet nutritious seeds. The original form, *P. sativum*, var. *arvense* (*P. arvense*), the common gray pea or field-pea, is thought by some to be native in Greece and the Levant, by others to have come from further north. Peas were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and their cultivation is now general. Usually only the seeds are edible, but the pods of the sugar-pea, skunk-pea, or string-pea are eaten, as in the case of "string-beans." The seeds are now mostly consumed when green, but are also split when ripe, and used in soups or ground into meal. (See *pease-meal*.) Before the spread of the potato, peas formed in England a principal food of the working classes. The varieties are very numerous, those of the marrow class being distinguished by seeds which are wrinkled and greenish even when ripe.

Yes, yes, Madam, I am as like the Due de Richelieu as two peas; but then they are two old withered grey peas. *Walpole*, Letters, Oct. 13, 1765.

The best Master I wot of is the Swabian who gave his scholars 101,000 cunings, with standing on *peas*, and wearing the fool's cap in proportion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Pea-spawn of a fish. See *spawn*.—**Angola pea**. See *Cajanus*.—**Beach-pea**. See *Lathyrus*.—**Butterfly-pea**. See *Clitorea*.—**Congo pea**. Same as *Angola pea*.—**Cow-pea**, a twining pulse-plant, *Vigna (Dolichos) Katanga* (*V. sinensis*), of tropical Asia and Africa, in cultivation extending into warm-temperate climates. The pods are sometimes 2 feet long, and are edible while green, as are their seeds when dry. This is an important crop in the southern United States. —**Earthnut-pea**, a plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, yielding edible tubers used like potatoes. —**Earth-pea**, a Syrian species, *Lathyrus amphicarpus*, bearing underground pods. —**Egyptian pea**, the chick-pea. —**Everlasting pea**. See *Lathyrus*. —**Flat pea**, one of three slender shrubs with very flat pods, of the Australian leguminous genus *Platyllobium*. —**French pea**. (a) The common pea or garden-pea. (b) Canned peas prepared in France, reputed to be superior to those canned in other countries. —**Glory-pea**. See *Clinanthus*. —**Heart-pea**. Same as *heartseed*. —**Hairy pea**. See *Tephrosia*, and *catgut*, 3 (b). —**Milk-pea**. See *Galactia*, 2. —**Partridge-pea**. (a) *Cassia Chamaecrista*, a plant a foot high with showy yellow flowers, four of the ten long anthers yellow, the rest purple. It is common especially southward in the eastern half of the United States. (b) *Heliotropium coccineum* (*H. pœa perfricta*). See *Heliotropium*. —**Pea iron ore**, a form of brown iron ore found in England in the "Cornwall beds" of the Middle Oolite, and especially at Westbury in Wiltshire. —**Pea of an anchor**, the bill of an anchor. —**Pigeon-pea**. Same as *Angola pea*. —**Poison-pea**. See *Sesamum*. —**Rosary peas**, seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. —**Sea-pea**, *seaside pea*, the beach-pea. —**Sensitive pea**, *Cassia nigricans*, a small species in the eastern United States, whose pinnate leaves fold when touched. Also called *wild sensitive-plant*. *C. Chamaecrista* (see *partridge-pea*, above) has been called *large-flowered sensitive-pea*. —**Soy-pea**. Same as *soy-bean*. See *soy*, and *Salsola beana* (under *bean*). —**Spurred butterfly-pea**, *Centrosema virginianum*, of the southern United States. The genus resembles *Clitorea*, but is distinguished by a spur projecting from near the base of the standard. —**Sturt's desert-pea**, the Australian *Clinanthus Dampieri*. —**Swainson pea**. See *Sesamum*. —**Sweet pea**, a favorite climbing annual, *Lathyrus odoratus*, with rather large sweet-scented flowers, a native of Sicily and southern Italy. There are numerous varieties, differing chiefly in the color, which runs from pure white to deep purple. See *painted-lady*, 2. —**Tangier pea**, *Lathyrus Tangianus*, a pretty garden species from Tangiers, producing abundant small dark red-purple flowers. —**Tuberous pea**. Same as *heath-pea*. See *Lathyrus* and *knappert*. —**Wood-pea**. Same as *tuberous pea*, or sometimes (by translation) *Lathyrus silvestris*. See *Lathyrus*. —**See also chick-pea**, *heath-pea*, *twice pea*, *meadow-pea*, *no-eye pea*.

pea² (pē), *n.* [= *Sc. pœ, pœ* (in *pajock*); < ME. *pe-* (in comp.), *pa, po, pœ*, < AS. *pāwa*, also *pœ* (once, in dat. *pœan*), *m., pāwe*, *f., = D.*

paww = MLG. *pawe*, *pawwe* = OHG. *phāwo, fāwo, phāho, fāho, phāo*, MHG. *phāwe, pfāwe, phā, pfā*, G. *pfawe, pfaw, pfowe, pfow, pfawu*, etc., now *pfawe, pfaw*, dial. *pfob, pfaub*, etc., = *leel. pā, pāi* (as a nickname; in mod. use only in comp. *pā-fugl* = Sw. *påfögel* = Dan. *paufugl* = E. *peafowl*, *q. v.*) = F. *paon* (> obs. E. *pawn*) = Sp. *pavon* = Pg. *pardo* = It. *pavone*, < L. *pavo* (n-), ML. also *pavus*, *m., pava*, *f.*, < Gr. **τῶν* (in gen. *τῶνος*, etc.), usually *τῶς* or *τῶς*, also written *τῶς*, where the aspirate represents the earlier digamma, orig. **τῶς* = Ar. Turk. *tāvūs* = Hind. *tāūs* (in Hind. also called *mor*), < Pers. *tāvūs, tāus*, a peacock; cf. Old Tamil *tōkei, tōgei*, a peacock.] A peafowl. The simple form *pea* is rare. It occurs chiefly in the compound names *peacock*, *peahen*, *peafowl*, *pea-chick*, *pea-pheasant*. In the second quotation *pea* is restricted to 'peahen'.

His herd was syde ay large span,
And glided als the fether of *pea*.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.

Porta, Natural Magic (trans.), ii. 14. (*Nares*.)

pea-bean (pē'bēn), *n.* See *bean*¹, 2.

pea-beetle (pē'bē'tl), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*.

peaberry (pō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *peaberries* (-iz). The so-called male coffee-berry. See *coffee*, 1.

Sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, *peaberry*.
Spons. Encyc. Manuf., I. 691.

pea-bird (pē'bērd), *n.* [*< "pea"*, a syllable imitative of its cry, + *bird*.] The wryneck, *Lynx torquilla*.

pea-bluff (pē'bluf), *n.* A pea-shooter. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Peabody bird (pē'bo-di bērd). [From the Peabody Glen, White Mountains.] The white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

pea-bone (pē'bōn), *n.* The pisiform bone of the wrist: so called from its size and shape.

pea-bug (pē'bug), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*. [*U. S.*]

pea-bush (pē'būsh), *n.* An evergreen heath-like shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, of eastern Australia. It has large purple papilionaceous flowers, single in the upper axils.

peace (pēs), *n.* [*< ME. pēce, pces, pes, peis, pais*, < OF. *paiz, paiz*, F. *paix* = Sp. *paiz* = It. *pace*, < L. *pax* (acc. *pacem*), *peace*, < *√ pac*, *pac*, as in *paciscere*, agree, make a bargain, *pacere*, fix: see *pac*. Cf. *pacate*, *payl*, *pacify*, etc., *appease*, etc.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness; repose. Specifically—(a) Freedom from war or hostile attacks; exemption from or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel.

The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and *peace*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

(b) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, or anxiety; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they which love thy law. Ps. cxix. 165.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A *peace* no other season knows.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

(c) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

"What tidings now," quod he, "I praye yow seie,"
"Be of good cheere," quod he, "dought yu no deie,"
Your *pece* is made, and all shall be right wile."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1806.

St Anselm and his *Peace* or composition with Henry the First.
J. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(d) Public tranquillity; that quiet order and security which are guaranteed by the laws: as, to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace*; a justice of the *peace*.

The king has, in fact, become the lord: . . . the public *peace*, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's *peace*, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord, and the breach of which is a personal offence against him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 203.

(e) A compact or agreement made by contending parties to abstain from further hostilities; a treaty of *peace*: as, the *peace* of Kyswick.

A *peace* differs not from a truce essentially in the length of its contemplated duration, for there may be very long armistices, and states of *peace* continuing only a definite number of years.
Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 150.

Armed peace. See *armed*.—**Articles of the peace**. See *article*.—**Bill of peace**, in law, a bill or suit in equity brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right of such a nature and under such circumstances that without the intervention of the court it may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right by a decree of the court.—**Bird of peace**, breach of the *peace*, clerk of the *peace*, commissioner of the *peace*. See *bird*, *breach*, etc.—**Conservators of the peace**. See *conservator*.—**Justice of the**

peace. See *justice*.—**Kiss of peace**. See *kiss*.—**Letters of peace**. Same as *pacifical letters* (which see, under *pacifical*).—**Peace Congress**. See *Congress*.—**Peace Convention or Conference**. Same as *Peace Congress*.—**Peace establishment**, the reduced quantity of military supplies and number of effective soldiers kept under arms in a standing army during time of *peace*.—**Peace money**, in early Eng. hist., a payment or fine for breach of the public *peace*.—**Peace of God and the church**, that cessation which the king's subjects formerly had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.—**Peace Preservation Acts** (Ireland), English statutes of 1870, etc., and especially the act of 1881. The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms.—**Peace resolves**, in U. S. hist., a series of resolutions reported to the Congress of the United States by the Peace Congress of February, 1861, embodying suggestions for the averting of civil war.—**The king's (or queen's) peace**, originally, the exemption or immunity secured by severe penalties to all within the king's house, in attendance on him, or employed on his business, and gradually accorded to all within the realm who are not outlaws; the public *peace*, for the maintenance of which the sovereign is responsible.—**The peace**. Same as *kiss of peace* (which see, under *kiss*).—**To hold one's peace**. See *hold*¹.

So hold thi *pees*; thow sleest me with thi speche.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 455.

To keep the *peace*, to abstain from violation of the public *peace*. See *breach of the peace*, under *breach*.—**To make (a person's) peace** (with another), to reconcile the other to him.

I will make your *peace* with him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 296.

Treaty of peace. See *treaty*.—**Syn.** Stillness; alliance. (a) Amity. (b) Quiet, Tranquillity, etc. See *rest*.

peace¹ (pēs), *v.* [*< ME. pēacen, pēasen, pēcen, pēcen*, < OF. *paicier*, *pacify*, bring to *peace*, make *peace*; from the noun: see *peace*, *n.* Cf. *appease*.] I. *intrans.* To hold one's *peace*; be or become silent; hold one's tongue.

Heruppon the people *peacyd* and stilled unto the tyme the shire was doon.
Paston Letters, I. 180.

I will not *peace*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Then since, dear life! you fain would have me *peace*,
And I, mad with delight, want wit to cease,
Stop you my month.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 548).

II. *trans.* To appease; to quiet; to allay.

Which only oblation to be sufficient sacrifice, to *peace* the father's wrath, and to purge all the sins of the world.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 265.

peaceability¹ (pē-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. pēsi-blete*, as *peaceable* + *-ity*.] Tranquillity; calm; *peace*.

He roos and blamed the wynd and the tempest of the water, and it ceesside, and *peniblete* was maad.
Wyclif, Luke viii. 24.

peaceable (pē'sa-bl), *a.* [*< ME. pēsaible, pēsi-ble, paisible*, etc.; < OF. *paissible, paisible*, *peaceable*, < *paiz*, *peace*: see *peace*.] 1. Accompanied with or characterized by *peace*, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful.

A blisful lyf, a *paissible* and a swete,
Ledden the peples in the former age.
Chaucer, Former Age, I. 1.

His *peaceable* reign and good government.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 108.

But the treachery, the contempt of law, the thirst for blood, which the King had now shown, left no hope of a *peaceable* adjustment.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

2. Disposed to *peace*; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous.

Thre of the barons apart [she] drew hastily
Off moste gretteste, saying in wyse *penible*
As woman full sage and ryght sensible.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 8653.

Men of mild, and sweet, and *peaceable* spirits, as indeed most Anglers are.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Peaceful*, etc. (see *pacifice*). amicable, mild, friendly. **peaceableness** (pē'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *peaceable*; quietness; disposition to *peace*.

peaceably (pē'sa-bli), *adv.* In a *peaceable* manner. (a) Without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance; without quarrel or feud: as, the kings of this dynasty ruled *peaceably* for two hundred years. (b) In or at *peace*; quietly; without interruption, annoyance, or alarm: as, to live and die *peaceably*.

Therefore thei sufferen, that folk of alle lawes may *peyably* duellen amonges hem.
Manderille, Travels, p. 252.

Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 25.

They were also very careful that every one that belonged to them answered their profession in their behaviour among men, upon all occasions; that they lived *peaceably*, and were in all things good examples.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

(c) Without anger or disposition to quarrel; amicably; as one disposed to *peace*.

And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not speak *peaceably* unto him.
Gen. xxxvii. 4.

To live *peaceably* is so to demean ourselves in all the offices and stations of life as to promote a friendly understanding and correspondence among those we converse with.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

peace-breaker (pēs'brā'kēr), *n.* One who violates or disturbs the public peace. *Latimer.*
peaceful (pēs'fūl), *a.* [*< peace + -ful.*] 1. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; not in a state of war, commotion, or disquiet; quiet; undisturbed: as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.

Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one *peaceful* hour!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 22.
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise.
Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 83.

That *peaceful* face wherein all past distress
Had melted into perfect loveliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 158.

2. Pacific; mild; calm: as, a *peaceful* temper.
And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon.
Milton, P. L., x. 940.

I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night;
I regret little, I would change still less.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto

= *syn.* *Peaceable*, etc. (see *pacifist*), tranquil, serene.
peacefully (pēs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a peaceful manner; without war or commotion; without agitation or disturbance of any kind; tranquilly; calmly; quietly.

peacefulness (pēs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being peaceful; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; peaceableness.

peace-gild (pēs'gild), *n.* In the middle ages, one of a number of associations disseminated through England and northern Europe, the object of which was the mutual defense of the members against injustice and the restriction of liberty. Also called *frith*.

peaceively (pēs'siv-i), *adv.* [*< "peaceive" (< OF. paisif, peaceable, < pais, peace: see peace and -ive) + -ly.*] In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without resistance.

You must with your three sons be guarded safe
Unto the Tower;
Then *peaceively* let us conduct you thither.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 26.

peaceless (pēs'les), *a.* [*< peace + -less.*] Without peace; disturbed.

Look upon a person angry, *peaceless*, and disturbed.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

peacelessness (pēs'les-nes), *n.* Lack or absence of peace: the opposite of *peacefulness*.

The small, restless black eyes which peered out from the pinched and wasted face betrayed the *peacelessness* of a harrowed mind.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 79.

peacemaker (pēs'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes peace, as by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*; for they shall be called the children of God.
Mat. v. 9.

peace-offering (pēs'of'er-ing), *n.* 1. An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.—2. Specifically, an offering prescribed under the Levitical law as an expression of thanksgiving. The directions for it are contained in Lev. iii.; vii. 11–21. Its characteristic feature was the eating of the flesh as a symbol of enjoyment of communion with God.

peace-officer (pēs'of'fī-sēr), *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, especially to prevent or quell riots and other breaches of the peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peace-parted (pēs'pār'ted), *a.* Departed from the world in peace.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to *peace-parted* souls.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 261.

peace-party (pēs'pār'ti), *n.* A party that favors peace or the making of peace.

peace-pipe (pēs'pip), *n.* The calumet or pipe of the American Indians, considered as the symbol of peace between tribes, etc., the smoking of it being the accompaniment of a treaty; the "pipe of peace."

peach¹ (pēch), *n.* [*< ME. peche, pesche, pesk, < OF. peche, f. peche, f. = Sp. pisco, pisco, pisco (and with Ar. art. alpersico), m. = Pg. pego (and with Ar. art. alperche), m. = It. pesca, also persica, f. = AS. persuc, persoc, peach (persoc-treow, peach-tree) = D. perzik = MLG. persik = OHG. *pfersich, MHG. pfirsich, pfersich, G. pfirsich, pfirsche, pfirsche, also pfirsching = Sw. persika = Dan. fersken (< G.), < L. persicum, neut. (sc. malum), a peach, persicus malus, or simply persicus, f., also persica arbor, a peach-tree, < Gr. περισκός, m., περισκόν, neut., a peach, also ὑπλάτα περισκός, the peach-tree, ὑπλάτα περισκόν, the peach, lit. the 'Persian apple' (malum, ὑπλάτα) or 'Persian apple-tree' (malus, ὑπλάτα): see Persic. Cf. quince, quince, lit. 'Cydonian*

apple.' So the orange or citron was called ὑπλάτα Μεδιόν, 'Medic apple,' and the apricot ὑπλάτα Ἀρμενιόν, 'Armenian apple.'] 1. The fleshy drupeaceous fruit of the tree *Prunus Persica*. See def. 2.—2. A garden and orchard tree, *Prunus (Amygdalus) Persica*. The peach is a rather weak irregular tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with shining lanceolate leaves, and pink flowers (see cut under *calyciflorate*) appearing before the leaves. The roundish or elliptical fruit is 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and covered with down; when ripe, the color is whitish or yellow, beautifully flushed with red; its flesh is subacid, luscious, and wholesome. The peach is closely allied to the almond, from which Darwin inclines to derive it. Its local origin has commonly been ascribed to Persia, but the investigations of De Candolle point to China. It is now widely cultivated in warm-temperate climates, most successfully in China and the United States, as in Delaware, on the shores of the Chesapeake and Lake Michigan, and in California. (See *curt*, 4, *peach-blight*, and *peach-yellow*.) The canning of peaches is now a large local industry; large quantities also are dried, and some are made into peach-brandy. The seeds often take the place of bitter almonds as a source of oil, etc. Peach-leaves and flowers are laxative and anthelmintic. The varieties of the peach are numberless, a general distinction lying between clingstones and free-stones (see these words), and again between the white- and the yellow-fleshed. (See *nectarine*.) The flat peach or peento is a fancy Chinese variety, having the fruit so compressed that only the skin covers the ends of the stone. Another Chinese variety, the crooked peach, has the fruit long and bent, and remarkably sweet. In ornamental use there is a weeping peach; and various dwarf and double-flowered varieties, called *flowering peaches*, have been produced with pure-white or variously, often very brilliantly, colored flowers.—*Guinea peach*, a climbing shrub, *Sarcocaulis esculenta*, of tropical western Africa, bearing heads of small pink flowers, and a pulpy collective fruit which is eaten by the natives. Also called *negro* and *Sierra Leone peach*.—*Native peach* of Australia. See *quandang*.—*Negro peach*, *Sierra Leone peach*. Same as *Guinea peach*.—*Peach myrtle*. See *myrtle*.—*Wild peach*. See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

peach² (pēch), *v.* [*By aphoresis from appeach, impeach.*] 1. *trans.* To impeach; also, to inform against, as an accomplice.

Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll *peach* 'em all.
Middleton, Phoenix, v. 1.

If I did not amidst all this *peach* my liberty, nor my virtue, with the rest who made shipwreck of both, it was more the infinite goodness and mercy of God than the least providence or discretion of my own.
Evelyn, Diary, 1641.

II. *intrans.* To betray one's accomplices; turn informer. [*Obsolete or colloq.*]

For thy as wights that are will thus walke we in were,
For *peaching* als pilgrymes that putte are to pease.
York Plays, p. 429.

Wilt thou *peach*, thou varlet?
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

Will you go *peach*, and cry yourself a fool
At grannam's cross! be laughed at and despised?
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

"Was Mashman here then?"
"Yes! and a dirty little snivelling, sneaking fellow he was too. He never dared join us, and used to toady the bullies by offering to tag for them, and *peaching* against the rest of us."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 8.

peach³ (pēch), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *peach*¹, *n.*] In *mining*, any greenish-colored soft or decomposed rock, usually chloritic schist. [Cornwall, Eng.]

peach⁴, *n.* [*< Russ. pechû, petsû, an oven, stove, furnace.*] A stove. [Russian.]

They [the Russians] heat their *Peaches*, which are made like the German bathstoves, and their Porch-like ovens, that so warm the house that a stranger at the first shall hardly like of it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 496.

pea-chaffer (pēch'chā'fēr), *n.* A pea-weevil.

peach-black (pēch'blak), *n.* [*< peach¹ + black.*] A black obtained from calcined peach-stones.

peach-blight (pēch'blit), *n.* A fungous disease of peach-trees (usually called *rot* or *brown rot*) when it affects the fruit, caused by *Monilia fructigena*. The full life-cycle of this fungus is not known, but it is probably the goudial stage of some ascomycete.

peach-blister (pēch'blis'tēr), *n.* Same as *curl*, 4.

peach-blossom (pēch'blōs'm), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The flower of the peach. See *peach*¹.—2. A collectors' name of a moth, *Thyatira batix*.—3. A canary-yellow color; also, a pink color more yellowish than rose-pink.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the blossom of a peach-tree.—*Peach-blossom marble*, a kind of Italian marble variegated in white and red, with a few yellow spots. *Marble Worker*, § 22.

peachblow (pēch'blō), *n.* 1. In *ceram.*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain of warm purple color or inclining to pink, like the blossom of the peach. The pieces bearing this name are sometimes mottled and clouded in different shades of the same color.—2. A variety of potato: so called from its color.

peach-borer (pēch'bōr'ēr), *n.* 1. A day-moth, *Egeria caustosa*, of the family *Egeriidae*, the

female of which lays eggs in June on the bark of peach-trees, near the ground. On hatching, the larvæ work their way into the bark and bore to the sapwood, causing an exudation of gum, which, mixed with the excrement of the insect, forms a thick mass at the



Peach-borer (*Egeria caustosa*). 1, female; 2, male.

foot of the tree. The cocoons are spun at or near the surface of the ground; they are brown, and made of silk mixed with gum and castings of the larvæ. This borer works into plum-trees as well as peach-trees. The best remedies are to mound the trees and protect them with vertical straw bands during the summer.

2. A buprestid beetle, *Dicercia divaricata*, whose larva bores through the bark and lives in the sapwood of the peach and cherry. Also *peach-tree borer*.

peach-brake (pēch'brāk), *n.* In Texas, a dense growth of the so-called wild peach, there covering extensive tracts. See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

peach-brandy (pēch'brān'di), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the peach.

peach-color (pēch'kul'ēr), *n.* The deep-pink color of the peach.

peach-colored (pēch'kul'ērd), *a.* Of the color of a peach.

peach-down (pēch'daun), *n.* The soft down of a peach-skin.

peacher (pēch'ēr), *n.* 1. *†*. An accuser or impeacher.

Accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.
Pope, Marjory, Wyclif.

2. One who peaches; an informer; a telltale. [*Colloq.*]

peachery (pēch'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *peacheries* (-iz). [*< peach¹ + -ery.*] A place where peaches are cultivated; a peach-grove; a garden where peach-trees are trained against walls; a house in which peach-trees are grown.

peach-house (pēch'hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a house in which peach-trees are grown, for the purpose either of forcing the fruit out of season, or of producing it in a climate unsuitable for its culture in the open air.

pea-chick (pēch'chik), *n.* The chick or young of the peafowl.

pea-chicken (pēch'chik'en), *n.* The lapwing. Also called *papechian*.

peach-oak (pēch'ōk), *n.* See *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*) and *willow-oak*.

peach-palm (pēch'pām), *n.* A tall pinnate-leaved palm of tropical South America, *Bactris Gasipaes* (*Gutierrezia speciosa*). The stems are sometimes clustered, and are armed with black thorns. It is cultivated along the Amazon, etc., for its egg-shaped fruit, which is borne in large clusters, bright-scarlet above, orange below. Its thick firm flesh, when cooked, is nicely and well flavored. It affords a meal which is made into cakes, and by fermentation a beverage.

peach-stone (pēch'stōn), *n.* The hard nut inclosing the seed or kernel within the fruit of the peach.

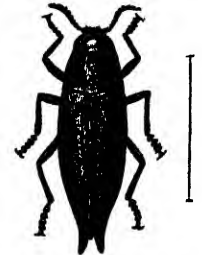
peach-tree (pēch'trē), *n.* The tree that produces the peach. *Peach-tree borer*. Same as *peach-borer*, 2.

peach-water (pēch'wā'tēr), *n.* A flavoring extract used in cooking, obtained from the fresh leaves of the peach by bruising, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling. It retains the flavor of bitter almonds possessed by the leaves.

peach-wood (pēch'wūd), *n.* A dyewood obtained from Nicaragua, similar to brazil-wood, and perhaps from the same tree. Also called *Nicaragua wood*. See *brazil*, 2.

peach-worm (pēch'wērm), *n.* One of the leaf-feeding caterpillars which infest the peach: as, the blue-spangled *peach-worm*, the larva of *Callimorpha fulvicosta*. See cut under *Callimorpha*.

peachwort (pēch'wērt), *n.* The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*: so named from its peach-like leaves. See *lady's-thumb* and *heart's-ease*.



Peach-borer (*Dicercia divaricata*). (Line shows natural size.)

peachy (pě'chi), *a.* [*< peach¹ + -y¹*] Resembling a peach, especially in color or texture; of the nature of the peach.

I don't believe that the color of her *peachy* cheeks was heightened a shadow of a shade.

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

peach-yellows (pěch'yel'ōz), *n.* A peculiar and very destructive disease affecting the cultivated peach-tree. It is entirely confined at present to the orchards of the eastern United States, where it annually causes the death of many thousands of trees. The leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and "scorched" in appearance, the twigs pale and dwarfed, and the fruit red-spotted and prematurely ripe. In the first year the disease usually causes only a more or less premature ripening of the fruit; in the second year it is more marked, the whole tree having a sickly languishing appearance, with the entire foliage dwarfed and rolled or curled up, and yellowish or brownish-red (whence the name) in color. The diseased tree rarely dies in the second year of attack, and rarely lives beyond the fourth or fifth year. Little or no valuable fruit is produced after the second year. The cause of the disease is at present unknown, but from the investigations that are now being carried on it seems very probable that it is a bacterium. See *yellow*.

pea-clam (pě'klam), *n.* A young round clam, *Venus mercenaria*, up to about 1½ inches in diameter, and running from 1,200 to 1,400 to the barrel; distinguished from *count clams*, running 800 or fewer to the barrel. See *little-neck*. [New Jersey.]

pea-coal (pě'kōl), *n.* Coal of a very small size, like peas. Also called *pease*.

pea-coat (pě'kōt), *n.* [See *pea-jacket*.] A short double-breasted coat of heavy woolen material, in form resembling a short top-coat.

peacock (pě'kok), *n.* [*< ME. pecok, pekok, pekokke, pakoe*, usually *pocok, pokok* (which remains in the surname *Pocock*, beside *Peacock*); *< pea²*, a peacock (see *pea²*), + *cock¹*.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*, specifically the male, of which the female is a *peahen* and the young a *pea-chick*. See *peafowl*.

The *pekok* with his augells federys bryghte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 356.

Men bryngon grete Tables of Gold, and there on ben *Pecokes* of Gold, and many other maner of dyverse foules, alle of Gold. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.*

A **peacock in his pride**, a peacock with his tail fully displayed.

And there they placed a *peacock* in his pride, Before the damsel. *Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

Peacock-eyes marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color, presenting in marking a fanciful resemblance to the eyes of peacocks' feathers.—**Peacock ore**. See *erubescella*.

peacock (pě'kok), *v.* [*< peacock, n.*] **I. trans.** To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications; hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty; make a display of.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts proceeds of a desire only to pleas, and as it were *peacock* themselves. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.*

Tut: he was tame and meek enow with me, Till *peacock*'d up with lancolot's noticing. *Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

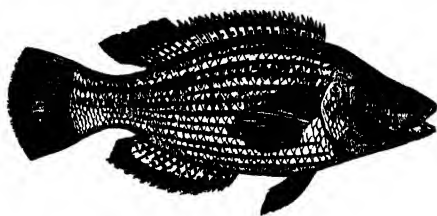
II. intrans. To strut about like a peacock, or in a manner indicating vanity: as, she *peacocked* up and down the terrace.

peacock-bittern (pě'kok-bit'ern), *n.* The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helius*; the pavão. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

peacock-blue (pě'kok-blü), *n.* A blue color of the peculiar hue of a peacock's breast.

peacock-butterfly (pě'kok-but'er-flī), *n.* The io butterfly, *Ianessa io*, a common European species: so called from the eye-spots of the wings.

peacock-fish (pě'kok-fish), *n.* A beautiful labroid fish, *Crenilabrus pavo*, variegated with



Peacock-fish (*Crenilabrus pavo*).

green, blue, red, and white. It is an inhabitant of the European seas.

peacock-flower (pě'kok-flou'er), *n.* 1. A tree of Madagascar, *Poinciana regia*, with twice-pinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-colored or yellowish flowers having long richly colored stamens.—2. Same as *flower-fence*.

peacock-hatter (pě'kok-hat'er), *n.* In the middle ages, a plumist or milliner.

peacock-iris (pě'kok-ī'ris), *n.* A bulbous plant from South Africa, *Moraea (Vieusseuxia) glaucopsis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*. The flowers are pure-white with a blue stain at the base of the three larger divisions of the perianth. The name extends more or less to the other species formerly classed as *Vieusseuxia*.

peacockize, *v. i.* [*< peacock + -ize*.] To act the peacock; strut.

Zazzeure, to play the simple self-conceited gull, to go letting or loytring vp and downe *peacockizing* and court- ing of himself. *Florio.*

peacock-pheasant (pě'kok-fēz'ant), *n.* A pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*, the males of which are doubly spurred. See cut under *Polyplectron*.

peacock's-tail (pě'koks-tāl), *n.* A beautiful seaweed, *Padina pavonia*, with broadly fan-shaped fronds which are marked with concentric lines every one of which is fringed at its upper margin. Also called *turkey-feather laver*.

pea-cod (pě'kod), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

"You may look at their cassocks close by," said Wamba, "and see whether they be thy children's coats or no—for they are as like thine own as one green *pea-cod* is to another." *Scott, Ivanhoe, xix.*

pea-comb (pě'kōm), *n.* A form of comb characteristic of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the Brahmas. In shape it resembles three low bluntly serrated combs pressed together into one, that in the middle being the highest. The name is derived from a fancied resemblance of the shape to that of a pea-blossom.

pea-crab (pě'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, inhabiting as a commensal the shells of various bivalve mollusks, as oysters. *P. pisum* is an example. See *Pinnotheridae*.



Pea-crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), enlarged.

pea-dove (pě'duv), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the zennid-dove, *Zenaidura macroura*. See *Zenaidura*.

pea-dropper (pě'drop'er), *n.* In *agri*, a hand-tool for planting peas. It is the same in principle as the corn-planter.

pea-finch (pě'finch), *n.* The pied finch, or chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*.

pea-flower (pě'fou'er), *n.* 1. The blossom of any pea.—2. One of several West Indian leguminous plants—*Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*. See *Clitoria*, *Vilmorinia*, and *butterfly-pea*, and *spurred butterfly-pea* (under *pea¹*).

peafowl (pě'fowl), *n.* [= Icel. *páfugl* = Sw. *påfugel* = Dan. *paafugl*, a peafowl; as *pea²* + *fowl¹*.] A peacock or peahen; a bird of the genus *Pavo*, of which there are two if not three species. The common peafowl, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, and now everywhere domesticated. The male, female, and young are respectively called *peacock*, *peahen*, and *pea-chick*. The peacock is one of the



Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*).

largest of the gallinaceous birds, and in full dress is the most magnificent of all birds. The gorgeous train which constitutes its chief ornament is often four feet long, and consists of an extraordinary mass of upper tail-coverts, not true tail-feathers, which latter the train overlies and far outreaches. These tail-coverts are elegantly formed of spray-like decomposed webs enlarged and recomposed at the end, and marked with glittering ocelli or "eyes." This whole mass of plumage is capable of being erected

and spread in a vertical disk completing a semicircle, or more, of the most brilliant iridescent colors, chiefly green and gold. The tail-feathers proper and the primaries are chestnut; the neck and breast are blue of a peculiarly rich tint called *peacock-blue*. The head is crested with a bunch of about twenty-four upright plumes. The length proper is about four feet, the train, when fully developed, measuring from two to four feet more. The peahen is much smaller and more plainly feathered, without the train. The peacock was sacred, among the Greeks and Romans, to Hera or Juno, but is now commonly regarded as the symbol of vainglory and as a bird of ill omen. The flesh is edible, like that of other gallinaceous birds. The cry is extremely loud and harsh. See *Pavo, japanned*; also cut under *ocellate*.

peag, peak⁴ (pěg, pēk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the North American Indians, in colonial days, a sort of money consisting of beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished and strung into belts or necklaces, which were valued according to their length and the perfection of their workmanship. Black or purple *peag* was worth twice as much as white, length for length.

Peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colors, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts; one is a dark purple cylinder, and the other a white; they are both made in size and figure alike, and commonly much resembling the English bugles, but not so transparent nor so brittle. *Beverly, Virginia, ill. ¶ 46.*

Kinding the swiftest pursuer close upon his heels, he threw off, first his blanket, then his silver-laced coat and belt of *peag*, by which his enemies knew him to be Canonchet, and redoubled the eagerness of pursuit. *Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 871.*

peaget, *n.* Same as *pedage*.

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolle whatsoever it be. *Foote, Martyrs, p. 548.*

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ill., an. 1070.*

peagle (pě'gl), *n.* Same as *pagle*.

pea-goose, *n.* Same as *peak-goose*.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*, That dar'st give me the lie thus? thou mak'st me wonder. *Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, il. 3.*

pea-green (pě'grēn), *n.* A shade of green such as that of green or fresh peas. It is luminous but not very chromatic, not markedly yellowish nor bluish.

She had hung it [the room] with some old-fashioned *pea green* damask, that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist. *Dorset, Henrietta Temple, l. 2.*

pea-grit (pě'grit), *n.* Pisolite.—**Pea-grit series**, the name in England of a division of the Inferior Oolite.

pea-gun (pě'gun), *n.* Same as *pea-shooter*.

peahen (pě'hen), *n.* [*< pea² + hen¹*.] The hen or female peafowl.

pea-jacket (pě'jak'et), *n.* [*< "pea, also "pie (in pie-gown), not used alone (< D. pij, pijs = LG. pijs, pigge, nyke = Fries. peij, a coarse woolen coat = Sw. dial. pajje, pijs, a coat; supposed to be connected with Sw. dial. päit, päde, a coat, which affords a transition to AS. pād = OS. pēda = OHG. phait, MHG. phait, pfait = Goth. pāida, a coat), + jacket*. The Dan. *pijækkert*, a pea-jacket, is from E.] A heavy coat, generally of pilot-cloth, worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather.

peak¹ (pēk), *n.* [*< ME. pec, < Ir. peac, any sharp-pointed thing; akin to pike¹, pike², pick¹, peck¹, etc.: see pike¹.] 1. A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point.*

How he has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off, And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty. *Pletcher, Double Marriage, ill. 2.*

Specifically—(a) A projecting part of a head-covering; the leather vizor projecting in front of a cap. (b) The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* (c) Same as *pee*.

2. A precipitous mountain; a mountain with steeply inclined sides, or one which is particularly conspicuous on account of its height above the adjacent region, or because more or less isolated. Those parts of the crest of a mountain-range which rise higher than other parts near them, especially if somewhat precipitous, are often called *peaks*.

Towards the north-west corner, a promontory of a good height, backed by a comb-like range of *peaks*, rises at once from the water. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 376.*

3. *Naut.*: (a) The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff; also, the extremity of the gaff. See cut under *gaff*. (b) The contracted part of a ship's hold at the extremities, forward or aft. The peak forward is called the *forepeak*; that aft, the *after-peak*. Also spelled *peek*.

The captain shut him down in the *fore peak*, and would not give him anything to eat. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 44.*

Peak-downhaul, a rope attached to the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—**Peak-halyards**. See

peak (**pēk**), *n.* [**peak** ¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To rise upward as a peak.
In these Cottian Alps which begin at the town Segusio there *peaketh* up a mighty high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 47.

peak (**pēk**), *v.* [**peak** ¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To rise upward as a peak.

In these Cottian Alps which begin at the town Segusio there *peaketh* up a mighty high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 47.

II. trans. *Naut.*, to raise (a gaff) more obliquely to the mast.—**To peak the oars.** See *oar*.

peak (**pēk**), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *peak* ¹, with ref. to the sharpened features of a sick person.] **1.** To look sickly; be or become emaciated.

Wearie se'nnights nine times nine

Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3. 23.

2t. To make a mean figure; sneak.

peak (**pēk**), *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *peak* ².

peak (**pēk**), *n.* See *peag*.

peak-arch (**pēk'ārch**), *n.* In *arch.*, a pointed arch. [Rare.]

peak-cleat (**pēk'klēt**), *n.* A cleat fastened to the side of a boat near the bottom, opposite each rowlock, with a hole in it large enough to receive the handle of an oar which is peaked. See *to peak the oars*, under *oar* ¹.

peak-crest (**pēk'krest**), *n.* A peaked or pointed crest: distinguished among pigeon-fanciers from *shell-crest*.

peaked (**pē'ked** or **pēkt**), *a.* [**peak** ¹ + *-ed* ².] Pointed; ending in a point: as, a *peaked beard*.

peaked (**pē'ked** or **pēkt**), *a.* [**peak** ² + *-ed* ².] Having a sickly, thin, or emaciated appearance; drawn: said of the face or the expression.

The old Widdah Elderkin, she was jest about the poorest, *peakedest* old body over to Sherburne, and went out to days' works.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldbourne Stories*, p. 130.

You're as pale and *peaked* as a charity-school girl.

Julian Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 373.

peak-goose, *n.* [Also reduced to *pea-goose*; appar. < *peak* ² + *goose*.] A silly fellow; a ninny.

If thou be thrall to none of these,

Away, good *peak-goose*, away, John Cheese!

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 43.

peaking (**pē'king**), *a.* [**peak** ² + *-ing* ².] **1.** Sickly; pining.—**2.** Sneaking; mean-spirited.

Hang handsomely, for shame! come, leave your praying,
You *peaking* knave, and die like a good courtier.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, iii. 2.

I stole but a dirty pudding, last day, out of an alms basket, . . . and the *peaking* chitty-face page hit me in the teeth with it.
Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 1.

peakish (**pē'kish**), *a.* [**peak** ¹ + *-ish* ¹.] Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills; having peaks; situated on a peak; belonging to the district known as "The Peak." [Rare.]

From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xi. 107.

Her skin as soft as Lemster wool,

As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,

Or swanne that swims in Trent.

Drayton, *Shepherd's Garland*. (*Nares*.)

peakish (**pē'kish**), *a.* [Early mod. E. *pekyshe*; < *peak* ² + *-ish* ¹.] **1.** Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness; peaked. [Colloq.].—**2t.** Simple; rude; mean.

The *pekyshe* parson's brayne

Could not reach nor attaine

What the sentence mente.

Skelton, *Ware the Hawke*.

Once hunted he vntill the chace,

Long fasting, and the heate

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge

Within a forrest great.

Warner, *Albion's England*, viii. 189.

Peakrel (**pēk'rel**), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Peakril*; < *Peak* (see def.) + *-er-el*, as in *cockerel*, *pickerel*, etc.] **I. n.** An inhabitant of the Peak in Derbyshire, England. [Local, Eng.]

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Peak: as, a *Peakrel* horse.

peaky (**pē'ki**), *a.* [**peak** ¹ + *-y* ¹.] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak; characterized by a peak or peaks.

Hills with *peaky* tops engrall'd.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

peaky (**pē'ki**), *a.* [Also *pecky*, *pecky*; appar. < *peak* ² + *-y* ¹.] Showing the first symptoms of decay: said of timber and trees. [U. S.]

peal (**pēl**), *n.* [**ME.** *pele*; prob. by aphoresis < *ME.* *apel*, a call in hunting-music (also *chimes* f), < *OF.* *apel*, *appel*, pl. *appeaux*, *chimes*, < *apeler*, *appeler*, call upon, *appeal*: see *appeal*. Cf. *peal* ².] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.

During which tyme there was shot a wonderfull *peale* of gunnes out of the toure.
Hall, *Hen. VII.*, an. 21.

What *peals* of laughter and impertinence shall we be exposed to!
Addison, *Fashions from France*.

2. A set of bells tuned to one another; a chime or carillon; a ring. The number of bells varies widely; they are usually arranged in diatonic order, so as to afford opportunity for playing melodies. See *carillon*, **1**.

If the Master for the time being shall neglect or forget to warn the Company, once within every fourteen days, for to ring a bisett sett (that is, an appointed) *peale*, he shall pay for his offence one shilling.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 290.

This caused an universal Joy,

Sweet *peals* of bells did ring.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

3. A musical phrase or figure played on a set of bells, properly a scale or part of a scale played up or down, but also applied to any melodic figure; a change.—**In peal**, in *bell-ringing*, in order, rhythmically and melodically: opposed to an indiscriminate clanging and jangling.

peal (**pēl**), *v.* [**peal** ¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To sound loudly; resound: as, the *pealing* organ.

Hosannas pealing down the long-drawn aisle.

Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, i.

A hundred bells began to *peal*.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

II. trans. 1. To assail with noise. [Rare.]

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*

With noises loud and ruinous.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 920.

2. To utter loudly and sonorously; cause to ring or sound; celebrate.

The warrior's name

Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame.

J. Barlow, *Columbiad*, viii. 140.

All that night I heard the watchman *peal*

The sliding season. *Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

3t. To stir or agitate.

peal (**pēl**), *v.* [**ME.** *pelen*; by aphoresis for *apelen*, *appeal*: see *appeal*, *v.*] **To appeal.**

Yf he dose hom no rygt lele,

To a baron of chekkr thay mun hit *peler*.

Barbarous Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

I *peler* to god, for he may here my mono,

of the duresse which greuythe me so sore,

and of pyte I pleyne me fothermore.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

peal (**pēl**), *n.* [**ME.** *peler*; by aphoresis for *apeler*: see *appeal*, *v.*] **Appeal**; plaint; accusation.

For there that party persueth the *peler* is so huge
That the kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde,
And eyther haue equite. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 302.

Which woman seyde to me that che *seyde* nenen the *peler*.
Paston Letters (1471), III. 19.

peal (**pēl**), *n.* See *peel ³.*

peal (**pēl**), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *pile* ⁵.

pealer, *n.* See *peeler* ¹.

pealip (**pē'lip**), *n.* A catostomine fish, the split-mouth or hare-lipped sucker, *Lagochila* or *Quasistallia lacera*, of the streams of the western United States.

pealite (**pē'lit**), *n.* [After A. C. *Peale*, of the U. S. Geological Survey.] A variety of geyserite from the geysers of the Yellowstone region, containing 6 per cent. of water.

peal-ringer (**pē'ring'ēr**), *n.* One who rings a peal or chime of bells; a bell-ringer or change-ringer.

peal-ringing (**pē'ring'ing**), *n.* The act, process, or result of ringing bells in a peal; bell-ringing; change-ringing.

pea-maggot (**pē'mag'ēt**), *n.* The grub or larva of a tortricid moth, *Scenaria nebricana*, which is destructive to pease, a common British species.

pea-measle (**pē'mē'zl**), *n.* The *Cysticercus pisiformis*, a measle or cysticercoid of some animals, as the rabbit, being the scolex or hydatid form of *Tænia serrata*, a tapeworm of the dog.

pea-moth (**pē'mōth**), *n.* A European tortricid moth, whose larva feeds on pea-pods and is known as *pea-maggot*.

pean (**pēn**), *n.* See *pean*.

pean (**pēn**), *n.* [**OF.** *pauue*, a skin, fur: see *pau* ².] In *her.*, one of the furs, having the ground sable, powdered with ermine spots or.

pean (**pēn**), *n.* and *v.* See *pean*.

peanut (**pē'nūt**), *n.* **1.** One of the edible fruits of *Arachis hypogæa*.—**2.** The plant that bears these fruits, better known in England as *groundnut*. See *Arachis*. Also called *ground-pea*, *earthnut*, *Manila nut*, *jur-nut*, *goober*, and *pindar*.

peanut-digger (**pē'nūt-dig'ēr**), *n.* A harvesting-plow for raising from the ground peanut-vines with the pods attached.

pea-ore (**pē'ōr**), *n.* The name given to a variety of brown hematite which occurs in nearly or quite spherical form, about the size of a pea.

pea-pheasant (**pē'fēz'ant**), *n.* [**pea** ² + *pheasant*.] A peacock of the genus *Polyplectron*; a peacock-pheasant. See cut under *Polyplectron*.

pea-pod (**pē'pod**), *n.* **1.** The pod or pericarp of the pea.—**2.** A "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine.—**Pea-pod argus**, a rare British butterfly, *Lampides betula*.

pear (**pār**), *n.* [**ME.** *pere*, < **AS.** *peru*, *pere* = **D.** *peer* = **MLG.** *I.G.* *bere* = **OHG.** *pira*, *bira*, **MIIG.** *bir*, **G.** *birne* = **Ícel.** *pera* = **Sw.** *pårön* = **Dan.** *pære* = **OF.** (and **F.**) *poire* = **Pr. Sp.** *Pg.* *It.* *pera*, *f.*, a pear, < **L.** *pirum*, neut., a pear, *pirus*, *f.*, a pear-tree. Cf. *pearl*.] **1.** The fruit of the pear-tree.

And thanne the Prelate zevethe him sum maner Frute, to the nombre of 9, in a Platore of Sylver, with *Peres* or Apples or other manere Frute. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 245.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis*. The wild tree is common over temperate Europe and Asia, often scrubby, but under favorable conditions becoming, as under culture, a handsome tree of good height, inclining to a pyramidal form. Though close to the apple botanically, it differs in its more upright habit, smooth shining leaves, pure-white flowers with purple stamens, the granular texture of the wild fruit, the juicy melting quality of the fine varieties, and the form of the pome, which tapers toward the base and has no depression around the stem. The tree is long-lived, specimens existing which are two or three hundred years old. The pear was known in a number of varieties in the days of Pliny, but its excellences of much later date. In recent times it has received great attention, its culture being pushed with special zeal in France. It is a highly successful fruit in the United States. The varieties of pear are numbered by thousands, but only a few are really important. The *Seckel* is an American variety—the fruit small, but unsurpassed in quality. The *Bartlett*, known in Europe, where it originated, as *Williams's bon Chretien*, is also universally popular. Pomologists place some others, as the *beurre d'Angou*, as high as these or higher. Dwarf pears (that is, those grafted or budded on quince-stocks) are more convenient for gardens; standard pears (that is, those grafted or budded on seedling-pear stocks) are commonly more profitable. In some regions, as England and northern France, a liquor is made from the juice of the fruit. (See *perry* ¹.) Pear-wood has a compact fine grain, and is highly prized for cabinet- and mill-work, etc., and second only to boxwood for wood-engraving and turnery.

Of good *pire* com gode perus,

Where tre wers fruyt berus.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

3. A pear-shaped pearl, as for the pendant of an ear-ring. *Evelyn*, *Mundus Muliebris*.—**Garnet pear**, a name of *Cratæga gynandra* and *C. Tappia*, small trees of tropical America. See *Cratæga*. [West Indies.]—**Grape-pear**, an unusual name of the June-berry.—**Pear-haw**. See *haw* ², **3**.—**Pear lemon**. See *lemon*.—**Pear-thorn**. Same as *pear-haw*.—**Frickly pear**. See *prickly pear*.—**Snow or snowy pear**, a form of the common pear, sometimes classed as *Pyrus nivalis*, found in middle and southern Europe. Its fruit becomes soft and edible under exposure to snow.—**Swallow-pear**, the wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, whose fruit, in contrast with the choke-pear, may be swallowed. [Local or obsolete.]—**Wild pear**, a timber tree or shrub, *Clatara tinifolia*, of tropical South America; probably so called from resemblance in leaves and habit. [West Indies.]—**Winter pear**, a name given to any pear that keeps well until winter, or that ripens very late.—**Wooden pear**, a tree or shrub of the Australian genus *Xylometum*, especially *X. pyriforme*. The fruit is 2 or 3 inches long, thick and woody, narrowed above the middle, at length splitting. (See also *alligator-pear*, *anchovy-pear*, *choke-pear*, *hanging-pear*.)

pear (**pār**), *v. i.* An obsolete form of *peer* ¹.

pea-rake (**pē'rāk**), *n.* An agricultural implement especially designed for harvesting the field-pea. It combines a rake for gathering the vines together and on the rake-head a toothed cutter which cuts them off.

pear-blight (**pār'blit**), *n.* A very destructive disease of the pear-tree. It destroys trees seemingly in the fullest vigor and health in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame. It is caused by a minute bacterium, which was discovered by Buntill in 1877 and named *Micronecrosis amyloborus*. See *Micronecrosis* and *blight*.—**Pear-blight beetle**, the pin-borer.

pearchi, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *perch* ¹ and *perch* ².

pear-encrinite (**pār'en'kri-nit**), *n.* An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Apicrinus*.

pearie (**pār'i**), *n.* [Dim. of *pear* ¹.] A peg-top: so called from its resemblance to a pear.

[North. Eng. and Scotch.]

pea-rifle (**pē'rīfl**), *n.* A rifle throwing a very small bullet, especially used by sharpshooters before the introduction of conical balls. The range not being very great, the light ball answered its purpose, and the smallness of the bore allowed the metal of the barrel to be extremely thick—a supposed merit.

peariform (**pār'i-fōrm**), *a.* [Improp. (acc. to *pear* ¹) for *piriform*, < **L.** *pirum*, pear, + *forma*, shape.] Pear-shaped.

pea-rise (**pē'ris**), *n.* In *her.*, a stalk of the pea-vine, leafed and blossomed and sometimes podded, used as a bearing.

pearl (**pērl**), *n.* [**ME.** *perle* (the alleged **AS.** **pearl*, **pearl*, a pearl, rests on a dubious gloss



Pear.

"enula, *peri*," where *enula* is uncertain); = D. *parel*, *paarl*, *perle* = MLG. *parle*, *perle*, *perlin* = OHG. *perula*, *perala*, *perla*, *berala*, *berla*, MHG. *berle*, G. *perle* = Icel. *perla* = Sw. *perla* = Dan. *perle*; = OF. *perle*, *pelle*, F. *perle* = Pr. Sp. *perla* = Pg. *perola*, *perla* = It. *perla*; < early ML. *perula*, *perulus*, *perla*, a pearl, prob. var. of *pirula*, a little pear, dim. of L. *pirum*, a pear: see *pearl*. Cf. Sp. *perilla*, a little pear, a pear-shaped ornament, Olt. *perolo*, a little button or tassel (Florio). Cf. *pur*¹².] 1. A nacreous concretion, or separate mass of nacre, of hard, smooth, lustrous texture, and a rounded, oval, pear-shaped, or irregular figure, secreted within the shells of various bivalve mollusks as a result of the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body, as a grain of sand, within the mantle-lobes. The formation of a pearl is an abnormal or morbid process, comparable to that by which any foreign body, as a bullet, may become encysted in animal tissues and so cease to cause further irritation. In the case of the mollusks which yield pearls, the deposition is of the same substance as the nacre which lines the shell, hence called *mother-of-pearl*, in successive layers upon the offending particle. Fine pearls have frequently been found in working the mother-of-pearl shell. Chemically, pearls consist of calcium carbonate interstratified with animal substance, and are hence easily dissolved by acids or destroyed by heat. The chief sources of the supply of pearls are the pearl-oysters and pearl-mussels, *Avicula* and *Unio*idae, and foremost among the former is the pearl-oyster of Indian seas, *Margarina margaritifera*. Pearls are generally of a satiny, silvery, or bluish-white color, but also pink, copper-colored, purple, yellow, gray, smoky-brown, and black. The finest white pearls are from Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, Thursday Island, and the western coast of Australia. The yellow are from Panama. The finest black and gray pearls are obtained in the Gulf of California, along the entire coast from Lower California to the lower part of Mexico. There are two distinct varieties of pink pearl: those from the common conch-shell, *Strombus gigas*, of the West Indies, and those from the union or fresh mussels found in Scotland, Germany, France, and the United States (the finest being obtained principally from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin), also from the small marine shell *Trigona pectenensis* of Australia. Purple, light-blue, and black pearls are found in the common clam, *Venus mercenaria*. The yellow color of Oriental pearls generally results from the decomposition of the mollusks in which they are found. The value of a pearl depends entirely on its perfection of form (which must be either round, pear-shaped, or a perfect oval), on its luster or "orient," and on the purity of its color, a tint of yellow or gray detracting very much from the value. Pearls are sold by the pearl-grain, four grains equaling one carat. (See *carat*, n., 4.) From 1880 to 1890 the demand for pearls and the rarity of their occurrence resulted in an advance in price of from 250 to 800 per cent., the larger pearls having advanced more, proportionally, than the smaller ones. Until about 1885, pearls were generally valued as multiples of a grain. The value of a pearl larger than one grain was estimated by squaring its weight and multiplying this by the value of a one-grain pearl: thus, a two-grain and a five-grain pearl were worth respectively 4 and 25 times the value of a one-grain pearl.

*Perles many,
A man should not flude nowhere more fine;
Precious rich were, of huge medicine.
Rom. of Partenay (R. E. T. S.), I. 4506.*

*Hir stearps were of crystalline cloro,
And all with perle over bygone.
Thomas of Ercelesdune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).*

*Infancy, pellucid as a pearl.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 126.*

2. Anything very valuable; the choicest or best part; a jewel; the finest of its kind.

*I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's pearl,
That speak my salutation in thy mirths.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 56.*

*Ah, benedictio! how he will mourn over the fall of such
a pearl of knightlyhood! Scott, Old Mortality, xxxv.*

3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; any small granule or globule resembling a pearl; specifically, in *phar.*, a small pill or pellet containing or consisting of some medicinal substance.

*Drinking super magnum, a devise of drinking . . .
which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup,
to drop it on his nail and make a pearl with that is left;
which if it slide and he cannot make stand on, by reason
theres too much, he must drink again for his penance.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.*

*But the fair blossom hangs the head, . . .
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be presaging tears.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, I. 43.*

*I have patients who carry pearls of the nitrite of amyli
constantly with them, which they use to ward off impediment
attacks. Medical News, L. 286.*

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract.

*A pearl in mine eye! I thank you for that; do you wish
me blind? Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.*

5. Mother-of-pearl; nacre: as, a pearl button.
—6. A size of printing-type, about 15 lines to the inch, intermediate between the larger size agate and the smaller size diamond: it is equal

to 5 points, and is so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

This line is printed in pearl.

7. In *her.*: (a) A small ball argent, not only as a bearing but as part of a coronet. (b) The color white.—8. One of the bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's antler, called collectively the *bar*.

You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets!

W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

9. In *entom.*, a name of many pyralid moths; any pearl-moth.—10. A fish, the prill or brill: perhaps so called from the light spots, otherwise probably a transposed form of *prill*. [Prov. Eng.]—11. *Ecclies.*, a name sometimes given to a particle of the consecrated wafer: still current in the Oriental Church.—12. A name given by gilders and manufacturers of jewelry to granules of metal produced by melting it to extreme fluidity, and then pouring it into cold water. The stream in pouring should be so small, and the crucible held at such a distance from the water, that the metal will break up into fine drops (pearls) before reaching the water, which instantly cools them. The cooled granules are usually pear-shaped. The epithet *granulated* is more commonly applied in the United States to metals prepared in this way, as granulated copper, silver, zinc, etc., used in the preparation of jewelers' alloys on account of their convenience in weighing, and for other purposes—pure granulated zinc being much employed by chemists for generating pure hydrogen gas, as in Marsh's test for arsenic, etc.

13. In *lace- and ribbon-making*, one of the loops which form the outer edge. Also *pur*.—14. In *decorative art*. See *pur*.—**Baroque pearl**. See *baroque*.—**Blind pearls**, irregular, lusterless, and valueless pearls, used for medicinal purposes in the East.—**Epithelial pearls**, small spheroidal masses of flattened epithelial scales, concentrically arranged, occurring in epitheliomata. Also called *bird's-nest bodies* and *epidermic spheres*.—**Half pearls**, pieces cut from pearls that are very irregular and have only one lustrous side or corner, which is left off. They are extensively used in jewelry, and are much less expensive than whole pearls, but are very liable to become discolored if wet, as the layers of the pearl, being cut across, absorb the water, and any impurities it may contain show through the layers.—**Imitation, artificial, or false pearls** are of two kinds, *solid* or *massive pearls* and *blown pearls*. (See *Lemaire pearl* and *Roman pearl*.) The first are known as *Venetian pearls*, and are manufactured chiefly on the island of Murano, near Venice. They are made from small white or colored glass tubes, the desired hues being produced by the use of oxid of tin and other metals. Blown pearls consist of small globules of thin glass, coated on the inside with the so-called oriental-pearl essence, or essence d'orient. Their manufacture is attributed to Janin or Jidquin, who lived in Paris about 1680, and who was the first to line hollow glass balls with this mixture, which he prepared with the scales of a small fish, the bleak, common in France and Germany, and mullage. The mixture was first suggested by his observing the pearly luster of the scales that were detached from the fish when they rubbed against one another in a trough. The scales of 18,000 fish are required to make one pound of oriental-pearl essence.—**Inner pearl**, in *lace-making*, ornamental loops worked around the edge of an opening in lace, as distinguished from *pearl*, which is a loop on the outer edge.—**Large pearl**, in *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, these may be separated to the greatest extent without breaking the connecting thread of syrup. In this condition the sugar forms a large drop, or "pearl," if suspended from a rod.—**Lemaire pearl**, an imitation pearl composed of a solid glass ball externally coated with a varnish composed of oriental-pearl essence, white wax, alabaster, and parchment glue. A. Castellani, *Gems*.—**Little pearl**, in *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, the finger and thumb may be separated to nearly the full extent without breaking the thread of syrup. Also called *small pearl*.—**Oriental-pearl essence**. See *essence*.—**Pearl millet**. Same as *cattail millet* (which see, under *millet*).—**Pearl onion**. See *onion*.—**Roman pearl**, an imitation pearl made of a ball of alabaster or similar mineral substance, upon which is spread pure white wax, which in its turn is coated with oriental-pearl essence.—**Seed pearls**, very small pearls or slightly imperfect pearls which are usually drilled and secured by means of a horse-hair to mother-of-pearl or other light-colored material to be worn as ornaments. Large quantities are used in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries supposed to possess stimulating and restorative qualities.—**Small pearl**. Same as *little pearl*.—**Smoked pearl**, mother-of-pearl having black or very dark veins or cloudings.—**Virgin pearls**, unpierced pearls of fine quality.

pearl (pèrl), v. [*< pearl*, n. Cf. *pur*¹², v.] I. *trans.* 1. To adorn, set, or stud with pearls.

*By his girdel hung a purs of lether,
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 65.*

2. To make into a form, or to cause to assume an appearance, resembling that of pearls: as, to *pearl* barley (by rubbing off the pulp and grinding the berries to a rounded shape); to *pearl* comfits (by causing melted sugar to harden around the kernels, thus forming small rounded pellets).

They [comfits] will be whiter and better if partly *pearl*-ed one day and finished the next.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 162.

The [rice-cleaning] machinery is shown at work, and includes the whole process of cleaning, brightening, and *pearling* the rice. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 212.

II. *intrans.* 1. To resemble pearls. [Rare.]

Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
Sprinkled with perle, and *pearling* flowers atweene.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 155.

2. To take a rounded form, as a drop of liquid: as, quicksilver *pearls* when dropped in small quantities.—3. To assume a resemblance to pearls, or the shape of pearls, as barley or comfits.

Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to *pearl* alike. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 162.

pearlaceous (pèr-lā'shius), a. [Also *perlaceous*; < *pearl* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; pearly; nacreous; margaritaceous.—2. Dotted or flecked with white, as if *pearled*, as a bird's plumage.

pearlash (pèrl'ash), n. Commercial carbonate of potash. See *potash*.

pearl-barley (pèrl'bār'li), n. [Appar. tr. of F. *orge perlé*, 'pearled barley,' which is appar. an accom. of *orge pelé*, 'pilled barley' (Cotgrave), i. e. peeled barley: see *peel*¹, *pill*².] See *barley*¹.

pearl-bearing (pèrl'bār'ing), a. Producing pearls, as a pearl-mussel or pearl-oyster; margaritiforous.

pearl-berry (pèrl'ber'i), n. See *Margyricarpus*.

pearl-bird (pèrl'bèrd), n. 1. The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*: so called from the pearly-aceous plumage. Also called *pearl-hen*. See cut under *Numida*.—2. An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*, as *T. margaritatus*, so called from the profusion of pearly-white spots.

pearl-blue (pèrl'blü), n. Pearly blue; clear pale blue, like the bloom on a plum.

pearl-bush (pèrl'bush), n. A fine flowering shrub, *Exochorda grandiflora*, making, when grown, a dense bush 10 feet high and equally broad.

pearl-disease (pèrl'di zēz'), n. [Tr. G. *perlsucht*.] Tuberculosis in cattle. Also *pearly disease*.

pearl-diver (pèrl'di'vèr), n. One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearled (pèrl'd), a. [*< ME. perled*; < *pearl* + *-ed*².] 1. Set or adorned with pearls, or with anything resembling pearls.

And many a *pearled* garment
Embroidured was wein the date
Gower, Conf. Amant, I.

Under the bowers
Where the Ocean Powers
Sit on their *pearled* thrones.
Shelley, Arethusa, iv.

2. Resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

3. Having a border of or trimmed with *pearl*-edge.—4. Blotched.

To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities, *pearled* faces, palsies, drosias, headaches, if not to drunkards? *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 150. (Davies.)

pearl-edge (pèrl'ej), n. A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon, formed by projecting loops of the threads of the weft. Compare *picot*.

pearl-eye (pèrl'i), n. Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye; cataract.

pearl-eyed (pèrl'id), a. Having a pearl-eye; afflicted with cataract.

pearl-fishery (pèrl'fish'èr-i), n. The occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; the place where or the means by which pearls are fished for.

pearl-fishing (pèrl'fish'ing), n. Pearl-fishery.

pearl-fruit (pèrl'früt), n. See *Margyricarpus*.

pearl-grain (pèrl'grān), n. A unit of measurement for pearls; a diamond-grain. See *pearl*, n., 1, and *carat*, n., 4.

pearl-grass (pèrl'grās), n. 1. An Old World grass, *Melica nutans*, affording some pasturage in woody places.—2. *Briza maxima*, and perhaps *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. [Prov. Eng.] **pearl-gray** (pèrl'grā), a. and n. I. a. Of a clear cool pale-gray color, resembling that of the pearl.

II. n. A clear pale bluish-gray color.

pearl-hen (pèrl'hèn), n. A pearl-bird.

pearlin, **pearling**² (pèrl'in, -ling), n. [Cf. Gael. *pearluinn*, Ir. *pearlín*, fine linen, cambric; origin uncertain.] Lace made of silk or other

thread. It also seems to have meant 'fine linen or cambric.' *J. Baillie*. [Scotch.]

"What will you leave to your mother dear?" . . .

"My velvet pall, and my pearlin gear."

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 261).

He's awa to buy pearlings,

Gin our lady lay in.

Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 102).

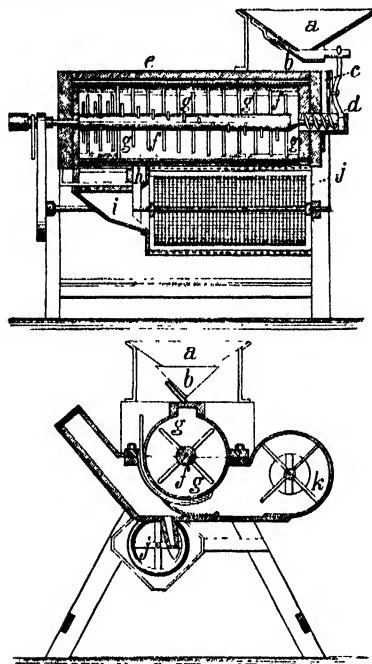
pearliness (pér'li-nes), *n.* The state of being pearly.

pearling¹ (pér'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pearl*, *v.*]

1. The operation of taking off the hull or pericarp of grain; the decortication of grain, as in preparing pearl-barley.—2. The act or industry of fishing for pearls; pearl-fishing.—3. In *intaglio-engraving*, *glass-cutting*, and the like, the producing of incised ornaments resembling half-balls or other rounded forms.

pearling², *n.* See *pearlin*.

pearling-mill (pér'ling-mil), *n.* A machine for pearling barley, preparing hominy, etc. The



Pearling-mill.

The two figures are vertical sections at right angles to each other. *a*, hopper; *b*, shoe; *c*, chute; *d*, saw-conveyor; *e*, cylinder; *f*, shaft, rotating in *i* and carrying the beaters or arms *g*; *h*, opening for discharge of grain from cylinder; *j*, chute; *k*, revolving screen; *l*, fan-blower which forces an air-blast through the chute *i* to remove dust.

operation consists essentially in beating and fanning to separate the particles of hulls from the product.

pearl-lashing (pér'lash'ing), *n.* Naut., the lashing which holds the jaws of the guff.

pearl-mica (pér'mi'kă), *n.* Same as *margarite*, 2.

pearl-moss (pér'môs), *n.* Same as *carrageen*.

pearl-moth (pér'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of pearly appearance, as species of *Botys* or *Margarita*.

pearl-mussel (pér'mus'l), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Unionidae*, as *Unio* or *Margaritana*. See cut under *Unio*.

pearl-nautilus (pér'nâ'ti-lus), *n.* The pearly nautilus (which see, under *nautilus*): distinguished from *paper-nautilus*.

pearl-opal (pér'ô'pal), *n.* Same as *cacholong*.

pear-louse (pâr'lous), *n.* The flea-louse or jumping plant-louse of the pear, *Psylla pyri*, an insect which infests the buds in Europe and America. See cut under *Psylla*.

pearl-oyster (pér'ois'tér), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Arviculidae*, as *Meleagrina margaritifera* of Indian seas, and other species. See cut under *Meleagrina*.

pearl-plant (pér'plant), *n.* The gromwell and corn-gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale* and *L. arvense*: so called on account of their hard shining nutlets.

pearl-powder (pér'pou'dér), *n.* 1. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a fair skin.

The simple young fellow, surveying the ballet from his stall at the Opera, mistook carmine for blushes, *pearl-powder* for native snow.

Thackeray, *Adventures of Philip*, iv.

2. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

pearl-purl (pér'pér'l), *n.* A cord used in embroidery, usually of gold or gold-covered, resembling a small string of beads. It is used like passing, sewed to the foundation.

pearl-sago (pér'sâ'gô), *n.* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble.

pearl-shell (pér'shel), *n.* A shell covered with a nacreous coating, or with mother-of-pearl.

pearl-side, pearl-sides (pér'sid, -sidz), *n.* A fish, the Shoppey argentine, *Muroliscus pennanti*, having pearly spots on the sides.

pearl-sinter (pér'sin'tér), *n.* Same as *florite*.

pearl-skipper (pér'skip'ér), *n.* A British hesperian butterfly, *Panphila comma*.

pearl-spar (pér'spîr), *n.* A variety of dolomite: so called because of its pearly luster.

pearl-stitch (pér'stich), *n.* Same as *pearl*, 13.

pearlstone (pér'stôn), *n.* Same as *perlite*.

pearl-tea (pér'té), *n.* Same as *gunpowder tea* (which see, under *gunpowder*).

pearl-tie (pér'ti), *n.* In lace-making, a bride or bar, more especially when decorated with picots.

pearl-tumor (pér'tū'môr), *n.* 1. A soft white spheroidal mass of flat epithelioid cells of silky luster sometimes developing in the pia mater, and more rarely within the brain.—2. A somewhat similar growth found in the middle ear. Also called *cholesteatoma*, *pearly tumor*, and *serbaceous tumor*.—3. A tuberculous nodule in cattle.

pearlweed (pér'lwêd), *n.* Same as *pearlwort*.

pearl-white (pér'lhwit), *n.* 1. A substance prepared from the scales of the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, used in making artificial pearls and for other purposes. See *imitation pearls*, under *pearl*, and *oriental-pearl essence*, under *essence*.—2. A cosmetic of various composition, usually a basic nitrate of bismuth.

pearl-winning (pér'win'ing), *n.* Pearl-fishing.

pearlwort (pér'wert), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sagina*, which consists of small matted or tufted herbs of both hemispheres, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and minute flowers. These plants were once regarded as a remedy for the eye-disease called pearl. Also *pearlweed*.

pearly (pér'li), *a.* [*< pearl + -ly*]. 1. Resembling a pearl in size, shape, texture, or color; pearly.

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with pearly dew. *Dryden*.

2. Resembling mother-of-pearl; nacreous; margariticous.—3. Producing, containing, or abounding in pearls; margaritiforous; pearl-bearing.—4. Dotted, flecked, or spangled as if with pearls; pearled.—5. Clear; pure; glittering; translucent or transparent, as a color: as, *pearly white*.—6. In the technique of the pianoforte, noting a touch that produces a clear, round, sweet tone, or noting a tone thus characterized.—**Pearly ark**, a bivalve of the family *Nuculidae*; a nutshell.—**Pearly bodies**. Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Pearly gaper**, a bivalve of the family *Pholadomyidae*.—**Pearly nautilus**. See *nautilus*.—**Pearly tubercle**, in *pathol.*, same as *gratum*.—**Pearly tumor**. Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

pearlman (pâr'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pearremaine* (simulating *pearl*); earlier *permain*, *< ME. permayn, perman*, also in comp. *perment*, *< OF. permain, pormain, permein, pormain*, a kind of pear; "*poire de permain*, the *permain pear*"; cf. "*poire à main*, a kind of great pear, which weighs almost a pound" (*Cotgrave*); appar. *< L. permagnus*, very large, neut. *permagnus*, a very large thing, *< per-*, very, + *magnus*, great, large: see *per-* and *main*.] A name of several excellent varieties of apple.

The *pearne-maine*, which to France long ere to us was known. *Dryden*, *Polyolion*, xviii. 675.

pearmonger (pâr'mung'gér), *n.* A dealer in pears.

Pert as a *pear monger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind.
Gay, *New Song of New Similes*.

pea-roe (pê'rô), *n.* Same as *pea-spawn*.

pearse¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

pearse², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parse*.

pearset, *n.* An obsolete form of *piercer*.

pearse-tree, *n.* An obsolete form of *pear-tree*. *Minshew*.

pear-shaped (pâr'shâpt), *a.* Shaped like a pear; pointed or peaked above and ovate beneath; specifically, in *bot.*, obovoid or obconical with more tapering base; pyriform.—**Pear-shaped helmet**, a form of mortar without a comb, and having the crown or body nearly conical but with a curved outline. See *comb-cap*, *morian*, and *cabasset*.

pear-shell (pâr'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Pyrula* or family *Pyrulidae*; a fig-shell.

pear-slug (pâr'slug), *n.* The slimy larva of *Selandria cerasi*, a saw-fly of the family *Tenthredinidae*, which lays its eggs in the leaves of the pear and cherry.

peart (pért), *a.* [A dial. form of *pert*.] Lively; smart; chipper; feeling well; in good spirits. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Godinette, a pretty *peart* lassie, a loving or lovely girl.

Give your phy-gull a stoole, and my lady her toole,
And her usher potatoes and marrow;

But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow.

Brit. Bibl., ii. 167. (*Hallivell*.)

Quick she had always been, and *peart* (as we say on Exmoor), and gifted with a leap of thought too swift for me to follow. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xlv.

peartly (pért'li), *adv.* In a *peart* manner.

Then, as a nimble squirrel from the wood,
Ranging the hedges for his filbert food,
Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, p. 135. (*Hallivell*.)

pear-tree (pâr'trê), *n.* [*< ME. peretree* (= Sw. *päröträd* = Dan. *peretree*); *< pear + tree*.] The tree that produces the pear.

The *peretree* plant is sette in places cold

Attie fevetyere, and there as is a warmer ayer

In November.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

pear-withe (pâr'with), *n.* A shrubby climbing plant, *Tanacetum Jaroba*, natural order *Bigoniaceae*, of tropical South America, having a fruit like a calabash, but smaller.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pesant*, *< ME. pesant, peysan*, *< OF. paisant, paisant*, prop. *paizan*, *F. paysan* = *Sp. paisano* = *It. paesano*; with suffix *-an*, *< OF. pais, pays*, *F. pays* = *Pr. paes, pais, pays* = *Sp. pais* = *It. paese*, country, *< ML. *pagense*, neut. of *pagensis*, *< pagus*, a district: see *pagus*.] 1. *n.* A person of inferior rank or condition living in the country or in a rural village, and usually engaged in agricultural labor; a rustic; a countryman. A peasant may or may not be the proprietor of the land which he cultivates; in Great Britain he is distinguished from a *farmer* as having less property, education, or culture, or inferior social position: but the word is very vague. The French peasant (*payсан*) and the German peasant (*bauer*) were until recently greatly restricted in their civil and political rights. The word is not used in the United States, where there is no comparatively stable body of agricultural laborers corresponding to the European peasantry.

And the nexte morninge whane they mette on londe they herde of the *peysants* and suche as they mette that alle thre (Galeys were rejecte and recolyed bakke by the sayde temple.

Sir R. Gylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 64.

I had rather coin my heart,

And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring

From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash

By any indirection. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3. 74.

He [Hernand Tello] caused forty or fifty soldiers to be attired like *peasants*, with fardels upon their heads and shoulders.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 21.

The *peasants* flock'd to hear the minstrel play,

And games and carols closed the busy day.

Rogers, *Pleasures of Memory*, I.

Peasant jewelry, jewelry of the simple and traditional character worn by the peasantry in some parts of Europe, usually of thin gold and set with inexpensive stones, as garnets, rough pearls, and the like. This jewelry is often spirited and truly decorative in design, and has been much studied and collected of late years.—**Peasant pottery**, pottery of simple make and decoration produced among the peasantry of any country for their own use. That of central Italy has attracted great attention, and the pottery of South America and also of Mexico is of this character.—**Peasant proprietary**, a body of peasant proprietors, or that economic or land theory which favors the parceling out of the land among peasant proprietors.—**Peasant proprietor**, a peasant who owns a small farm and works it himself.—**Peasant waist**, a particular kind of waist or body to a dress, made after the fashion of some peasants' costume, especially the Swiss.—**Peasants' war**, in *German hist.*, a rebellion which broke out in 1524, chiefly among the peasants and in southern Germany. It was characterized by great atrocities on both sides, and was suppressed in 1525.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, peasants; rustic; rural: often used as an epithet of reproach.

Their *peasant* limbs. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 7. 80.

O, what a rogue and *peasant* slave am I!

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 576.

peasantly (pez'ant-li), *a.* [*< peasant + -ly*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of peasants; of a peasant; peasant-like.

Cotgrave. *m.* A faggot made of great sticks or cloven wood; also, a kind of *peasantly* weapon, used in old time.

Cotgrave.

He is not esteem'd to deserve the name of a compleat Architect, an excellent Painter, or the like, that heares not a generous mind, above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* [*< peasant + -ry*.]

1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
(Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 55.)

2†. Rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such peasantry of language.

Butler, *Remains* (Thyer's ed.), p. 332. (Latham.)

peascod, *n.* See *peasecod*.

pease¹ (pēz), *n.*; pl. *pease*, formerly *peasen*, *peasom*. [*< ME. pēse, pyse, pl. pesen, peson, pesyn, also peses (and, with loss of the plural suffix, pēse, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the mod. E. form pea¹), < AS. pīse, pīose, pl. pīsan, pīsan, pīosan = OF. pīs, pīs, F. pois = Olt. *pīso, lt. dim. pīsello, < L. pīsum, a pea, = (Gr. πιάον, also πιάον, a pea.)* 1†. A pea. See *pea*¹.

Sum tyme it happeneth that mon fynden summe as grette as a *pea*, and summe lasse; and thei ben als harde as tho of Ynde.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 168.

Not unlike unto the unskillfull painter, who having drawn the twines of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another).

Lilly, *Emphases and his England*.

Lenticula is a ponitz [pulse] called chittes, whiche . . .

1 translate *peasom*.

Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 101, margin.

2. Peas collectively. For the distinction between *peas* and *pease*, see *pea*¹.

Hit most be a cneet, a cromed wyght.

That knowth that quynny [sickness] from hen & *pease*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

Al kyndes of pulse, as beanes, *peasom*, fytyches, tares, and suche other, are rypte tywe in the yere [in Hispaniola].

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 73)).

3. A small size of coal: same as *pea-coal*. R. Wilson, *Steam Boilers*, p. 268.

pease^{2†} (pēz), *v. t.* Same as *pease*.

Send it her, that may her harte *pease*.

Court of Love, l. 397.

For the *peasyng* of the saled quarrelles and debates.

Hall, Henry VI., an. 4.

peasebolt[†] (pēz'bōlt), *n.* Pease- or pulse-straw.

Darics.

With straw-wisp and *pease-bolt*, with fern and the brake,

For sparing of fuel, some brew and do bake.

Tusser, *October's Husbandry*, st. 38.

peasecod, **peascod** (pēz'kod), *n.* [Formerly also *peascod*; *< ME. pēsecodde, pēsecodde*; *< pease*¹ + *cod*¹.] The legume or pericarp of the pea; a pea-pod. Peasecods were much used in rural England as a means of divination in affairs of the heart. Also *peacod*.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a *peascod*, or a coddling when 'tis almost an apple.

Shak., *T. N.*, l. 6. 107.

Were women as little as they are good.

A *peascod* would make them a gown and a hood.

Wilt's *Recreations* (1654). (Nares.)

The pea that may be extracted from a ripe *peascod* is a living body, in which, however, the vital activities are, for the time, almost quiescent.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 220.

peasecod-bellied[†] (pēz'kod-bel'id), *a.* Having the lower part projecting and stiffly quilted and bombasted; said of the doublet fashionable at the close of the sixteenth century. The lower point sometimes projected so far as to cover the sword-belt in front. Compare *belly-doublet* and *peasecod-cuirass*.

peasecod-cuirass[†] (pēz'kod-kwē-rīas'), *n.* A cuirass having a form similar to that of the peasecod-bellied doublet, introduced about the time of Henry III. of France. Breastplates of this fashion were worn until the change of costume caused by the active prosecution of the religious wars, when these fantastic forms gave way to others, plainer and more practical.

peasecod-doublet[†] (pēz'kod-dub'let), *n.* A peasecod-bellied doublet. See *peasecod-bellied*.

pease-crow (pēz'kro), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. [Local, British.]

pease-hook (pēz'hūk), *n.* An instrument for cutting peas. *Darics*.

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even literally to plough-shares and *peas-hooks*.

Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, II. 208.

pease-meal (pēz'mēl), *n.* A flour made from *pease*. In founding it is sometimes used for facing molds for brasswork, and also in place of strong sand to give tenacity to weak sand.

pease-porridge (pēz'por'ij), *n.* A porridge made of *pease-meal*.

pease-pudding (pēz'pūd'ing), *n.* Pease-porridge cooked in a bag or mold and made very stiff.

pease-soup (pēz'sōp), *n.* Same as *pea-soup*.

peaseweep (pēz'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. Same as *peewit* (b). [Local, Eng.]

Pease weep, pease weep.

Harry my nest and gar me greet. *Old rime.*

2. The green finch, *Ligurinus chloris*.

pea-shell (pē'shel), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

pea-sheller (pē'shel'er), *n.* A contrivance for taking peas from their pods.

pea-shooter (pē'shō'tēr), *n.* A toy or contrivance consisting of a small tube through which peas or pellets may be blown.

"What do they do with the *pea-shooters*?" inquires Tom. "Do wi 'em! why, peppers every one's faces as we comes near, 'cept the young gals, and breaks windows wi' them too, some on 'em shoots so hard."

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. iv.

Peaslee's operation. See *operation*.

peasont, *n.* An obsolete plural of *pease*¹.

pea-soup (pē'sōp), *n.* A soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-spawn (pē'spān), *n.* See *spawn*.

peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* Same as *pisolite*.

peasy (pē'zi), *n.* [*< pease*¹ + *-y*.] Lead ore in small grains about the size of peas. [North. Eng.]

peat¹ (pēt), *n.* [*< ME. *pete* (ML. AL. *petu*), *peat*. (Cf. *beat*³, *sod*, *< beet*², *r.*, *mend* (a fire, etc.). Cf. *purse*, var. of *burse*.)] 1. Partly decomposed vegetable matter, produced under various conditions of climate and topography, and of considerable importance in certain regions as fuel. Peat occurs in many countries and in different latitudes, but always either in swampy localities or in damp and foggy regions. It is formed of vegetable matter undergoing decay, and in some respects it is the modern representative of the coal of the earlier geological epochs, and its formation illustrates the conditions under which coal has originated. Peat is abundant in northern Europe, and particularly so in Ireland, where it is perhaps of greater importance as fuel than in any other country. It occurs in India, especially in the Neilgherry hills and in Bengal; also in various parts of the United States, and there in the latter country regions (especially in New England) where it is occasionally used as fuel. The vegetation of which peat is made up in the various countries where it occurs is quite different, and occasionally the number of species which have taken part in its formation is large. The genus *Sphagnum* is an important element in much of the European peat. The peat of Bengal, on the other hand, is said to be formed almost exclusively from one plant, the wild rice, *Oryza siliocestrus*. The peat of New England is made up of a considerable variety of aquatic plants. Peat is very spongy, and contains a large amount of water near the surface; the deeper down it is taken, the more compact it is. A great variety of processes for compressing and hot-drying it have been invented and put in use in different parts of the world.

2. A small block of peat-bog or -mass, resembling an ordinary brick in shape, cut and dried for fuel. There other with there spades the *peats* are squaring out. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv. 143.

Carbonized peat. Same as *peat-charcoal*.—**Meadow-land peat**, peat composed of decayed coarse grass mingled with soft subsoil.

peat^{2†}, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *pet*¹.

peat-bed (pēt'bed), *n.* Same as *peat-bog* and *peat-moss*, 2.

The Torday Submerged Forest comprises *peat-beds* that have yielded Roman remains, and these beds rest on clay or estuarine mud which contains relics of the Bronze period. Woodward, *Geol. of England and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 526.

peat-bog (pēt'bog), *n.* The common name in the United States for those accumulations of peat which are known by this name in Great Britain, but also, and more generally (except in Ireland), as *peat-mosses* and *peat-moors*.

peat-charcoal (pēt'chār'kōl), *n.* Charcoal made by carbonizing peat. This is done in various ways, as in piles, open kilns, pits, and ovens. Peat-charcoal has been much experimented with, and used in metallurgical operations to some extent for fully three hundred years. The carbonization of ordinary air-dried peat produces a very friable charcoal, and the denser the peat is made, by compression or in other ways, the better the article produced.

In France *peat-charcoal*, under the name of *Charbon roux*, is much used for making gunpowder. Ure, *Dict.*, III. 527.

peat-coal (pēt'kōl), *n.* A soft lignite, of earthy character.

peat-coke (pēt'kōk), *n.* A name sometimes, but incorrectly, given to *peat-charcoal*.

peat-cutter (pēt'kut'er), *n.* A form of paring-plow for cutting peat from the bog.

peat-gas (pēt'gas), *n.* Gas made by the distillation of peat.

peat-hagg (pēt'hag), *n.* A pit whence peat has been dug. [Scotch.]

peat-machine (pēt'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine, similar in principle to the brick-machine, for preparing peat for fuel, either without addition

or by admixture of other substances, as coal-dust, tar, etc. These machines are, in general, grinders and pressers, which pulp the material in order to render it homogeneous, and then compress it into blocks of convenient form.

peat-moor (pēt'mōr), *n.* Same as *peat-moss*. In the United States such deposits are called *swamps* or *bogs*. See *peat*¹ and *peat-moss*.

Peat is very largely dug in the moorlands of Somersetshire, near Edington and Shapwick, between Glastonbury and Highbridge. Some of these beds have been worked for fuel from the time of the Romans, and probably earlier, while others are of more recent formation. The *peat moors* or "turbary lands" have an irregular distribution; and the peat, which in places is 14 or 15 feet thick, is due largely to the growth of the common sedge (*Carex*), whence *Sedgemoor* derives its name.

Woodward, *Geol. of England and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 526.

peat-moss (pēt'mōs), *n.* 1. Moss entering into the composition of or producing *peat*; moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.—2. A *peat-bog* or -swamp: a name frequently given in Great Britain to those accumulations of *peaty* matter which in the United States are commonly known as *peat-bogs*.

Peat mooses cover many thousand square miles of Europe and North America. About one seventh of Ireland is covered with bogs, that of Allen alone comprising 238,500 acres, with an average depth of 25 feet.

A. Geikie, *Text Book of Geol.* (2d ed.), p. 444.

pea-tree (pē'trē), *n.* 1. Any plant of the leguminous genus (*Caragana*). The Chinese pea-tree is *C. Chamissoi*, a low or spreading shrub occasionally planted for ornament. The Siberian pea-tree is *C. arborescens*, a shrub or low tree. Its seeds are fed to cows and are of some culinary use; its leaves yield a blue dye. It is sometimes planted for ornament.

2. A shrub of the genus *Sesbania*. *S. (Agati) grandiflora*, sometimes specified as *West Indian pea-tree*, is an East Indian shrub naturalized in Florida and some of the West Indies, having white or red flowers 3 or 4 inches long. *Swampy pea-tree*, the fuller name of plants of this genus, is applied somewhat particularly to *S. occidentalis*.

peat-reek (pēt'rēk), *n.* The smoke of *peat*.—**Peat-reek flavor**, a special flavor communicated to whisky which is distilled with *peat* used as fuel. This flavor is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky. [Scotch.]

peat-soil (pēt'soil), *n.* A soil mixed with *peat*; the soil of a *peat-moss* or -bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat-spade (pēt'spād), *n.* A spade having a wing set at right angles to its blade, for convenience in cutting blocks of *peat* from a bank.

peaty (pē'ti), *a.* [*< peat*¹ + *-y*.] Resembling *peat*; abounding in *peat*; composed of *peat*.

Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.

peau d'orange (pō do-roñzh'), [F., lit. 'orange-skin': *peau*, skin; *d'* for *de*, of; *orange*, orange.] In *ceram.*, a decoration consisting in a slight roughening of the surface with bosses resembling those of the skin of an orange.

peavey (pē'vi), *n.* [Named from the inventor.] A lumberman's cant-hook having a strong spike at the end.

pea-vine (pē'vīn), *n.* 1. Any climbing pea-plant, generally the common pea.—2. Specifically—(a) A plant of the genus *Amphicarpæa*. See *hog-peanut*. [U. S.] (b) *Vicia Americana*, a common species throughout the United States, with from four to eight pairs of leaflets, and purplish flowers a few in a cluster.

pea-weevil (pē'wē'vī), *n.* A kind of *euculio*, *Bruchus pisi*, which infests peas. It is an indigenous North American insect, which probably fed on some other legume before the cultivated pea was introduced; it has spread to Europe, and is now found in Great Britain and along the Mediterranean.

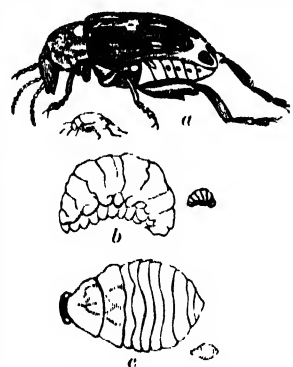
The egg is laid on the outside of the pod, and the newly hatched larva burrows into the nearest pea, in which it feeds and grows to full size. Before transforming to the pupa it provides for its exit by cutting a round hole through all but the outer membrane of the pea. The beetle does not issue until the following spring. See *Bruchus*. Also called *pea-beetle*, *pea-bug*, and *pea-chaffer*.

peazet, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*. Spenser.

peba (pē'bā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasyppus peba*; also, the seven- or nine-banded armadillo, *Tatusia septemcincta* or *novemcincta*.



Peasecod-bellied Doublet.



Pea-weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). a, beetle, side view; b, larva; c, pupa. (Small figures indicate natural sizes.)

Peba, or Texan Armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*).

The true peba is South American, but the name has also been given to the Texan armadillo.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* [Formerly also *pebble*, *pibble*; < ME. **pibble*, **pibbil* (in *pibblestone*, *pibbilston*), *pebble*, < AS. **papol*, **popel*, in *papolstān*, *popelstān*, a pebble-stone. Origin unknown; hardly borrowed, as Skeat suggests, from *L. papula*, a pustule, *papilla*, a nipple (see *papula*, *papilla*). An Icel. **pöpull*, a ball, is cited, but not found.] 1. A small rounded stone. The term is usually applied to stones worn and rounded by the action of water. Pebbles are less in size than cobbles; and ordinary gravels are chiefly made up of sand, the grains of which pass by imperceptible gradations of size into pebbles, with which are frequently intermixed more or less of rounded fragments large enough to be called cobbles.

My fords with pebbles, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv. 270.

The market-place and streetes, some whereof are deliciously planted with limes, are ample and strait, so well paved with a kind of pebble that I have not seen a neater towne in France.
Evelyn, *Diary*, April 21, 1644.

I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

2. In *jewelry*, an agate. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch pebbles*.—3. A transparent and colorless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.—4. Pebble-leather.

The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the "colored pebble."
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 500.

5. A large size of gunpowder; pebble-powder.

Large cannon powder, such as pebble . . . is . . . enclosed in cases.
Kneze, *Brl.*, XI. 328.

6. One of several different pyralid, tortricid, and bombycid moths: an English collectors' name. The garden pebble is *Botys forficatus*; the checkered pebble, *Teras contaminaria*. The bombycid pebbles of the genus *Notodonta* are also called *prominents* and *toothbacks*.—**Brazilian pebble**, **Egyptian pebble**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Mocha pebble**. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Variegated pebble**. See *pebbleware*.

pebble (peb'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pebbled*, *ppr. pebbling*. [*< pebble, n.*] 1. *intrans.* To assume a prominent grain, or a rough or ribbed appearance, as leather when treated by the process called pebbling.

In carrying it will "set out," *pebble*, "stone out," "glass in black and paste."
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 454.

II. *trans.* To prepare, as leather, so as to cause the grain to become prominent and to present a roughened or ribbed appearance. See *pebbling*.

pebbled (peb'ld), *a.* [*< pebble + -ed*.] Abounding with pebbles; pebbly.

And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its pebbled bed with summer song.

Scott, *Rokeby*, iv. 2.

pebble-dashing (peb'l-dash'ing), *n.* In *building*, mortar in which pebbles are incorporated.

pebble-leather (peb'l-leth'ér), *n.* Leather prepared so as to show a rough or ribbed grain; pebbled leather.

pebble-paving (peb'l-pā'ving), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

pebble-powder (peb'l-pou'dér), *n.* A gunpowder prepared in cubes or prisms, sometimes as large as two inches on a side. It is slow-burning. Also called *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder*.

pebble-stone (peb'l-stōn), *n.* [*< ME. pibbilstone, pibbilston*, < AS. *papolstān*: see *pebble*.] A pebble.

With gravel, or with litel pebble stonys,
Unto the mydward fild ayene this forgh [farrow].
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

The Duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones.
Shak., I Hen. VI., iii. 1. 80.

pebbleware (peb'l-wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware in which different colored clays are intermingled in the body of the paste. According to the color, the ware is known as *agate*, *Egyptian pebble*,

granite, *green jasper*, *gray granite*, *lapis lazuli*, *porphyry*, *red porphyry*, *serpentine*, *variegated pebble*, *veined granite*, or *verd-antique*. *Mejard*, *Wedgwood Handbook*.—**Variegated pebbleware**, the name given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1770 to pebbleware presenting "colors and veins": it thus seems to have been given to those veined or spotted wares which were not otherwise specially designated.

pebbling (peb'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pebble*, *v.*] In *leather-manuf.*, a special kind of grain-ing, in which an artificially roughened or indented surface on the grain side of leather is produced by working upon that side with a roller having a pattern which is the reverse of the pattern to be impressed on the leather. The term is properly restricted to the act of producing an irregular pattern, such as would be produced by pressing irregularly distributed minute pebbles upon the leather; whence the name. A pattern consisting of straight or approximately straight lines is called a *straight grained pattern*, and the leather would be called *straight-grained*. The term *graining* includes pebbling, which is but a special kind of graining, of which glassing or glazing is still another variety.

pebbling-machine (peb'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine resembling a polishing-machine in its construction, used to perform the special work called pebbling. The pebbling is done by a roller having on its surface the pattern, in reverse, which it is desired to impart to the grain of the leather. The roller is pivoted to elastic bearings at the lower end of a swinging arm, and is antagonized by a table curved to correspond to the arc through which the roller acts. The leather is supported by the table while subjected to the action of the roller. The imparting of a pattern in imitation of more costly leather is strictly a variety of graining, though often called *pebbling*. Since the machine used for glassing, glazing, or polishing is transformed into a pebbling machine by a change in the roller only, the machine is variously and indifferently called *pebbling*, *glassing*, *graining*, or *pebbling-machine*.

pebbly (peb'li), *a.* [*< pebble + -y*.] Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

Slow stream, or pebbly spring

Coleridge.

Our keel grated the pebbly barrier of a narrow valley,
where the land road was resumed.

R. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 346.

pebrine (peb'rīn), *n.* [*< F. pebrine* (see *def.*).] An epizootic and zymotic disease of the silkworm of commerce, evidenced outwardly by dwindling and inequality in size, and by black spots like burns. Inside, the body is filled with minute ovoid corpuscles (*Microsporidie*), upon the presence and multiplication of which the disease depends. Pebrine is both contagious and infectious. The Pasteur system of selection consists in the microscopic examination of the moth after egg laying, and the rejection of eggs laid by those found to be diseased. The microbe which causes pebrine was named by Lebert *Pantropophyton*, and classed among the psorosperms.

pebrinous (peb'rī-nus), *a.* [*< pebrine + -ous*.] Affected with pebrine.

pecan (pē-kan' or -kon'), *n.* [Formerly also *pacan*; = *F. pacane* = *Sp. pacana*, *pacano*; appar. of native Amer. origin.] 1. A North American tree, *Hicoria Pecan* (*Carya oliviformis*). It abounds on rich bottom-lands from Illinois southward and southwestward, thriving especially in Ar-

Pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*)

kansas and the Indian Territory. It is the largest tree of its genus, reaching sometimes a great height; but its wood is of little use except for fuel. Its leaves have thirteen or fifteen slender-pointed leaflets.

2. The nut of the pecan-tree, which is olive-shaped, an inch long or over, smooth and thin-shelled, with a very sweet and oily meat. It is gathered in large quantities for the general market.

Pecan or *Illinois nut*. . . It grows on the Illinois, Wash., Ohio, and Mississippi. It is spoken of by Don (Illoa under the name of *Pacanos*, in his *Noticias Americanas*, Entret. 6. *Jefferson*, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 59.

Bitter pecan, a rather small bitter-seeded hickory, *Hicoria (Carya) aquatica*, of the southern United States. Also called *water- or swamp-hickory*.

pecan-nut (pē-kan'nut), *n.* Same as *pecan*, 2.

pecary, *n.* See *peccary*.

peccability (pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< peccable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] The state of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

The common peccability of mankind.

Decay of Christian Piety.

peccable (pek'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. peccable* = *Sp. peccable* = *Pg. peccavel* = *It. peccabile*, < *ML. *peccabilis* (†), liable to sin or offend, < *L. peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Liable to sin; subject to sin.

In a low noisy smoky world like ours,

Where Adam's sin made peccable his seed!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 107.

peccadil (pek-a-dil'), *n.* Same as *peccadillo*. *Colton*, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 162. (*Davies*). [Rare.]

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō), *n.* [*< Sp. peccadillo*, dim. of *peccado*, < *L. peccatum*, a sin, < *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such peccadillos as these are put in to swell the charge. *Sp. Atterbury*.

Who doesn't forgive?—the virtuous Mrs. Grundy. She remembers her neighbour's peccadillos to the third and fourth generation. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, viii.

peccancy (pek'an-si), *n.* [*< peccant* (†) + *-cy*.] 1. The state or quality of being peccant; badness. (a) The state of having sinned or given offense. (b) The state of being an offender or offending thing or part, in some sense not implying moral guilt; the condition of being bad or defective.

2. Offense; criminality; transgression. *W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, I. xxi. § 2.

peccant (pek'ant), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. peccant*, *pechant* = *Sp. peccante* = *Pg. It. peccante*, < *L. peccan(t)-s*, *ppr. of peccare*, miss, do amiss, transgress, offend, sin.] 1. *a.* 1. Sinning; offending; guilty; causing offense.

In worse condition than a peccant soul.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,
Unless our frailty shows the peccant part.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 194.

Of course a peccant official found it his interest to spend large sums of money on bribing the newswriters.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 18.

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy.

There are some other rather peccant humours than formed diseases. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 52.

France might serve as a drain to carry off the peccant humours in the political constitution at home.
Goldsmith, *Seven Years' War*, I.

3. Imperfect; erroneous; incorrect; as, a peccant citation. *Aylife*.

For Euripides is sometimes peccant, as he is most times perfect.

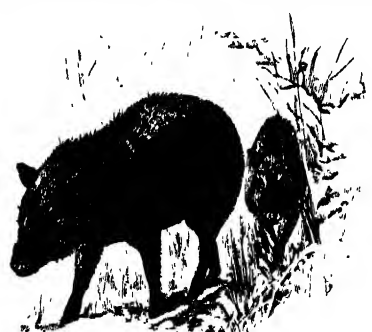
B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

II.† *n.* An offender.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than peccants in the world.
Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 388.

peccantly (pek'ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

peccary (pek'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *peccaries* (-riz). [Also *pecary*; prob. from a S. Amer. name, cited by Pennant as *paquiras*.] A kind of swine indigenous to America, belonging to the family *Dicotyles* and the genus *Dicotyles*. See the technical words. Peccaries are the only indigenous representatives of the Old World *Suidæ*, or swine, now living in the New World. There are 2 species, the Texas or collared peccary, *D. torquatus*, also called *tapacu*, and the white-lipped peccary of North America, *D. labialis*, sometimes placed in another genus, *Notolophus*. The range of the peccaries is from Arkansas and Texas through Mexico and the greater part of South America. The animals are as large as small pigs, and go in droves, they are extremely vicious and

Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

pugnacious, and make formidable antagonists. The flesh is edible, but liable to become infected with the fetid humor of the gland on the back, unless this is properly removed. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.

peccation (pe-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. peccatio* (n-), a fault, sin, < *L. peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] The act of sinning; sin. [Rare.]

Though he [Philip] roared out peccavi most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment.

Thackeray, Philip, vi.

peccavi (pe-kā'vī). [*L.*, I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. act. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] I have sinned; I am guilty; it is my fault.

I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the Arches for one year, and make him sing *peccavi* ere I leave him. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

pecco (pek'ō), *n.* Same as *pekoe*.

pecet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

pech, pegg (pech), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To pant; puff; breathe heavily. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Up Parnassus *pechin*. Burns, Willie Chalmers.

pechan (pech'an), *n.* The stomach. [Scotch.] **pechblend, pechblende** (pech'blend), *n.* [*< G. pech, pitch, + blende, blende.*] Variants of *pitchblende*.

peche¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *peach*¹.

peche², *v.* A Middle English form of *peach*².

pechurane (pesh'ū-rān), *n.* [*< F. péchurane, < G. pech, pitch, + F. urane, uranium.*] Same as *pitchblende*.

pecite (pē'sit), *n.* An insulating material composed of wax and plaster. It is applied to the piece to be insulated while in a plastic condition. It may afterward be worked and polished, and withstands a tolerably high temperature.

peck¹ (pek), *v.* [*< ME. pecken, pekken, a var. of picken, pikken, pick: see pick*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To strike with the beak, as a bird; hence, to strike lightly with some sharp-pointed instrument.

To be furious
Is to be frightened out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will *peck* the ostridge.

Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 107.

And this we take for a general rule: when we find any fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them *peck'd* by birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone; for of this fruit no birds will taste.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

2. To pick up or take with the beak.

After what manner the chicken *pecked* the several grains of corn. Addison, Spectator, No. 505.

3. To make or effect by striking with the beak or any pointed instrument: as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.

The best way to dig for insects is to *peck* up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter; throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards.

J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 213.

II. intrans. To make strokes or light blows with the beak or some pointed instrument.

The lively picture of that ramping Vine
Which whilom Zeuxis thought so rarely fine
That should of birds, beguiled by the shapes,
Peck at the Table, as at very Grapes.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

To peck at. (a) To strike with repeated slight blows. (b) To attack repeatedly with petty criticism; carp at.

Mankind lie *pecking* at one another. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Heaven mend her faults! - I will not pause
To weigh and doubt and *peck* at flaws.

Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

peck¹ (pek), *n.* [*< peck*¹, *v.*] 1. A stroke with the beak, or with some sharp-pointed tool. — 2. Meat; victuals; food. [Slang, Eng.]

The black one-legged fiddler is strutting away to enliven the party; and the *peck* and booze is lying about.

Pierce Egan, Life in London (1821).

peck² (pek), *n.* [*< ME. pekke, peke, a peck; perhaps orig. 'a quantity picked up.' < peck*¹, *v.* (cf. *F. peccotin, a peck (measure)* (M.L. *picotus*, a liquid measure), *< picoter, peck* (as a bird): see *peck*¹ and *pick*¹.] 1. A quantity; a great deal.

A *peck* of white pennies, my good lord judge.

If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me.

Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts. Milton.

"His fine but may prove dangerous sport, and may involve us in a *peck* of troubles." Steele, Lying Lover, l. 1.

Her finger was so small, the ring

Would not stay on which they did bring;

It was too wide a *peck*.

Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Specifically — 2. The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, etc. The standard British or imperial *peck* contains 2 gallons or 55.448 cubic inches. Four *pecks* make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch *peck*, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial *peck*, but when of barley was equal to about 1.456 imperial *pecks*. (See *firlot, boll*.) In the United States a *peck* is the fourth part of a Winchester bushel — that is, equals 537.6 cubic inches.

A *peck* of coals a-piece will glad the rest

Pope, Dunciad, II. 282.

3. A *peck*-measure.

To be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a *peck*, hilt to point, heel to head.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 112.

He had his faults, which we may as well hide under a bushel, or let us say a *peck*, for it would not take a very large vessel to cover them.

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 94.

pecker (pek'er), *n.* [*< peck*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which *pecks*, *picks*, or *hacks*; especially, a bird that *pecks*, as in the compounds *nutpecker*, *orpecker*, *woodpecker*, *flower-pecker*.

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV. 18.

2. A picker or pickax.

The women with short *peckers* or parers . . . do only break the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds, grass, and old stubs of corn stalks with their roots.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

3. In *weaving*, the picker of a loom; the shuttle-driver.

When the shaft [of the draw-boy] . . . rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the *pecker* . . . with it, and the groove and notch at the points of the *pecker* coming into contact with the knots upon the cords draws them down alternately.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 136.

4. In *teleg.*, a relay. Earlier forms of this apparatus *pecked* like a bird; hence the name. [Eng.] — 5. Courage; spirits; good cheer. [Slang, Eng.]

Dispirited became our friend —

Depressed his moral *pecker*.

W. S. Gilbert, Haughty Actor.

To keep one's pecker up, to be of good heart; not to lose courage. [Slang, Eng.]

peckhamite (pek'am-it), *n.* [Named after S. F. Peckham, an American chemist.] A silicate of iron and magnesium found in rounded nodules in the meteorite of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa. It is intermediate between *enstatite* and *chrysolite* in composition.

pecking (pek'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *peck*¹, *v.*]

1. Same as *peck-brick*. — 2. *pl.* Pieces *pecked* or knocked off.

Shavings and *peckings* of free stone.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 619.

3. The sport of throwing pebbles at birds to bring them down.

They crossed a road soon afterwards, and there close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. "Look here," shouted East, "here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest *pecking* this half-hour. Let's fill the bags, and have no more of this fooling bird's-nesting."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

pecking-bag (pek'ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which to carry pebbles for use in the sport of *pecking*.

He . . . strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his *pecking-bag* under the other, and his pockets and hat full of pill-boxes, cotton-wool, and other ecceteras. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

peckish (pek'ish), *a.* [*< peck*¹, *n.*, + *-ish*¹.] Inclined to eat; appetized; somewhat hungry. [Colloq., Eng.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs. Trotman?

Disraeli, Sybil, VI. 3.

pecklet (pek'l), *n.* [A form of *speckle*, with loss of orig. *s-*.] Same as *speckle*.

peckled (pek'ld), *a.* [*< peckle* + *-ed*².] Same as *speckled*. Colgrave.

Jacob the patriarch, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his shoe.

Barton, Anat. of Mel, I. § 2.

Pecksniffian (pek'snif-i-an), *a.* [*< Pecksniff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of or resembling *Pecksniff*, one of the characters in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," characterized by an ostentatious hypocritical display of benevolence or high principle.

Perthacious religious journals of the *Pecksniffian* creed. Hygginson, English Statesmen, p. 271.

Pecopteridæ (pē-kop'te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pecopteris* (-rid-) + *-æ*.] A group of fossil ferns to which belongs the widely disseminated and highly important genus *Pecopteris*. Schimper has grouped the *Pecopteridæ*, with regard to their relation to living ferns and with reference to the character of the fructification, in five subdivisions; but "one has only to look at the classification of a few species grouped from the apparent character of the fructifications to see how unreliable are the diagnoses derived from them" (Lesquereux). The grouping of the *Pecopteridæ* suggested by the fossil botanist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey is as follows: (1) Including the species referred by Schimper to the genus *Goniopteris*, distinguished by an upward curve of the lateral veins; (2) *Pecopteris* proper, or *cyathoides*, to which division belong the species answering exactly to Brongniart's definition of the genus *Pecopteris*; (3) *Pecopteris* with hairy or villous surfaces, a permanent and easily discernible character; (4) *Pecopteris* with pinnæ not distinctly divided into obtuse entire lobes or pinnules, but generally cut on the borders in sharp irregular teeth; and (5) a group containing those species referred to *Pecopteris* which "do not find a place in the former divisions." Kidston (1886) divides the *Pecopteridæ* into two subdivisions, *Pecopteris* and *Dactylothea*;

the genus *Pecopteris* as limited by him includes species previously referred by fossil botanists to twenty-four different genera.

Pecopteris (pē-kop'te-ri-s), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. pé-keu, comb, + πτερίς, a fern.*] A genus of widely disseminated fossil ferns, occurring in large numbers in the coal-measures of Europe and America, and found also in the Middle Devonian of New Brunswick. The name was given by Brongniart in 1822. About 30 species referred to this genus were described by Lesquereux, in 1880, as occurring in the coal-measures of the United States, chiefly in Pennsylvania and Illinois. As described by Brongniart, the genus *Pecopteris* has bipinnate or tripinnate fronds; the pinnæ are long and pinnatifid; the pinnules adhere to the rachis by the whole base, and are often more or less deeply comate and not decurrent, and the borders are generally contiguous or nearly so; the secondary veins, which are derived from the median nerve of the pinnules, are simple, bifurcate, or trifurcate. See cut (c) under *fern*.

Pecora (pek'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle, a herd: see *feel*¹.] The fifth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Camelus*, *Moschus*, *Cervus*, *Capra*, *Ovis*, and *Bos*; the ruminant or artiodactyl mammals, later called *Ruminantia* and (with a little extension) *Artiodactyla*. The name is still in use.

pecten (pek'ten), *n.*; *pl. pectines* (-ti-nōz). [NL., *< L. pecten, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, < pectere, comb; cf. Gr. πέτεω, comb, card.*] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a comb or comb-like part or process; something pectinated; a pectination. (a) The bursa or marsupium of a bird's eye, a vascular membrane in the vitreous humor, folded or plicated into a pectinated structure. (b) The comb or pectination of a bird's claw, as a heron's or a goat-sucker's. (c) The comb, comb-row, or ctenophore of a ctenophoran. (d) One of the pair of comb-like organs behind the posterior legs of some arachnids, as scorpions. (e) In *entom.*, a comb-like organ, formed generally by a row of short stiff hairs, often found on the legs of insects, and especially on the first tarsal joint of many bees. It is used for cleaning the antennæ and other parts of the body.



Pecten, z (δ).
Pectinated Middle
Claw of Heron, viewed
from above

2. In *conch.*: (a) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pectinidæ*, having a regular, suborbicular, auriculate shell, with approximate umbones, and radiating ribs compared to the teeth of a comb; the scallops. The species are very numerous and of world-wide distribution. *P. maximus* is a common edible scallop of Great Britain, also called *clam queen* and *frill*. *P. opercularis* is another British species, also called *guin*. *P. jacobæus*, known as *St. James shell*, a Mediterranean species, used to be worn as a badge or emblem by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *pilgrim-shell*. (b) A species of this genus; in this sense there is a plural *pectens*. — *Pecten pubicum*, the pubic crest.

Pectinidæ (pek'ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pectinidæ*. **pectic** (pek'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. πηκτικός, congealing, curdling, < πηγνίμι, make fast or solid, fix on, = L. pangere, fasten: see pact*.] Congealing; curdling; noting an acid found in many fruits, which in large part makes up fruit-jellies.

pectin, pectine (pek'tin), *n.* [*< pect(ic) + -in, -ine*².] A substance obtained from pectose by the action of heat, ferments, or an acid, and also formed in the ripening of fruits. It is soluble in water, and its solution on evaporating yields a fine jelly.

Pectinaceæ (pek-ti-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-aceæ*.] 1. The scallop family, or *Pectinidæ*. — 2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Pectinidæ*, *Limnæidæ*, *Spondyliidæ*, and *Dumyidæ*. The mantle is completely open and destitute of siphons, the adductor muscle generally subcentral, and the foot hyssiferous; the shell has a ligamentary fossa, and similar teeth in front of and behind it.

pectinacean (pek-ti-nā'sē-an), *n.* [*< Pectinaceæ + -an*.] A member of the *Pectinaceæ*.

pectinaceous (pek-ti-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*< Pectinaceæ + -ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pectinaceæ*; related to or resembling the scallops. **pectineal**, *a.* See *pectineal*. **pectineus, pectineus** (pek-ti-nē'us), *n.*; *pl. pectines, pectini* (-i). [NL., *< L. pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] A flat and quadrate muscle at the upper inner part of the thigh. It arises from the iliopectineal line of the pubis, and is inserted into the femur below the lesser trochanter. Also called *pectinialis*. See *pectineal*, and cut under *muscle*.

pectinal (pek'ti-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. pectinalis, < L. pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] 1. *a.* Comb-like; pertaining to a pecten or pectination; pectineal. [Obsolescent.] 2. *n.* A sawfish which has teeth projecting from each side of an elongated rostrum, and the eyes directed upward. See *Pristis*.

Yet are there other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane, and cartilaginous fishes; as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 1.

minimus, a rare anomalous section of the pectoralis minor, arising from the first rib. **Pectoralis minor** (small pectoral muscle), a muscle situated immediately beneath the pectoralis major, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. Also called *entopectoralis*.

pectorally (pek'tō-ril-i), *adv.* In a pectoral manner or position; as regards the pectoral region, or breast.

pectoriloquial (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwi-āl), *a.* [*< pectoriloquy + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquism (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [*< pectoriloquy + -ism.*] Pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquous (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwus), *a.* [*< pectoriloquy + -ous.*] Pectoriloquial.

pectoriloquy (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwi), *n.* [*< L. pectus (pector-), the breast, + loqui, speak. Cf. ventriloquy.*] The transmission of the voice so that it is heard distinctly articulated in auscultation of the chest. It may be found over consolidated lungs, over a cavity, and sometimes in health.

pectorimyon (pek'tō-ril-mi'on), *n.*; pl. *pectorimyons* (-s). [NL., *< L. pectus (pector-), breast, + N.L. myon.*] Any myon of the pectoral arch or shoulder-girdle: distinguished from *pelvi-myon*. *Coues, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 104.*

pectose (pek'tōs), *n.* [*< Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed (see pectic), + -ose.*] In chem., a substance which has not yet been prepared in a pure state, but is believed to be contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, but under the influence of acids and other reagents is transformed into a soluble substance called *pectin*, identical with that which exists in ripe fruits and imparts to their juice the property of gelatinizing when boiled.

pectosic (pek'tō-sik), *a.* [*< pectose + -ic.*] Derived from or containing pectose: as, *pectosic acid*.

Pectostraca (pek-tos'trā-kū), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed, + στράκα, a tile, a potsherd, a shell.*] Huxley's name of a division of entomostracous crustaceans, consisting of the *Cirripedia* proper and the *Rhizocephala*: synonymous with the class *Cirripedia* in an ordinary sense.

pectostracan (pek-tos'trā-kan), *a. and n.* [*< Pectostraca + -an.*] *I. a.* Fixed, as a crustacean; or of pertaining to the *Pectostraca*.

II. n. A pectostracous crustacean.

pectostracous (pek-tos'trā-kus), *a.* [*< Pectostraca + -ous.*] Same as *pectostracan*.

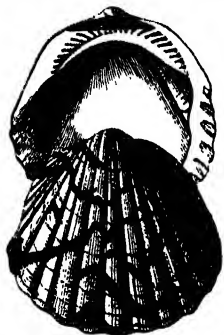
pectus (pek'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed (see pectic), + -us.*] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pectunculate (pek-tung'kū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. "pectunculatus, < L. pectunculus, a small scallop, lit. a little comb, < pecten, a comb: see pecten.*] In entom., having a row of minute spines or bristles resembling the teeth of a comb. — **Pectunculate maxillæ**, maxillæ in which the stipes or basal portion is edged with spines.

Pectunculidæ (pek-tung'kū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pectunculus + -idæ.*] A family of bivalves, represented by the genus *Pectunculus*. The species are now united with the *Arcidæ*.

Pectunculus (pek-tung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. pectunculus, a small scallop: see pectunculate.*]

1. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*, named by Lamarck in 1799. Also called *Arcinæ*. — *2.* [*t. c.*; pl. *pectunculi* (-li).] *pl.* Fine longitudinal striations on the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct.



Pectunculus pectiniformis.

pectus (pek'tus), *n.*; pl. *pectora* (pek'tō-). [*L.*] The breast. Specifically — (*a.*) In ornith., the pectoral region, properly, the thoracic part of the under surface, but generally restricted to the anterior protuberant part of the inferior thoracic region. See *abdomen*, and *cut under bird*. (*b.*) In entom., the lower surface of the thorax. In describing the *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Hemiptera*, many of the older entomologists commonly restricted the term to the part lying below the wing-covers; others used the word *pectus* for the lower surface of the prothorax, that of the mesothorax and metathorax being called *postpectus*. (*c.*) In anat., the chest or the breast.

pecul, *n.* See *picul*.

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peculated*, ppr. *peculating*. [*< L. peculatus, pp. of peculiari, defraud the public, embezzle public*

property, < peculium, property: see peculium.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzle; pilfer; steal: originally, as in the Roman law, denoting embezzlement of moneys of the state.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an idle, drunken, or peculating slave is to turn him adrift to work for his own living. *Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 455.*

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *peculat* = Sp. *peculado* = Pg. It. *peculato*, < L. *peculatus*, embezzlement, peculation, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate: see *peculate, v.*] Peculation.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times.*

peculation (pek'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if "peculatio(n)-, < peculiari, peculate: see peculate.*] The act of peculating; the crime of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement; defalcation.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*. *Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.*

I wonder you didn't think of that before you accused him of fraud and *peculation*.

Howells, Modern Instance, xxxiv.

Peculation Act. See *Tilden Act*, under *act*.

peculator (pek'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< L. peculator, an embezzler of public money, < peculiari, embezzle, peculate: see peculate.*] One who peculates; an embezzler; a defaulter.

She [London] is rigid in denouncing death On petty robbers, and indulges life And liberty, and oft-times honor too, To *peculators* of the public gold. *Cowper, Task, i. 735.*

peculiar (pē-kū'lyär), *a. and n.* [*< OF. peculiar = Sp. Pg. peculiar = It. peculiare, < L. peculiaris, pertaining to private property, one's own, proper, special, peculiar, < peculium, property in cattle, hence property in general: see peculium.*] *I. a.* *1.* One's own; pertaining to one, not to many; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; with to, belonging specially or particularly.

Adam assigned to every creature a name *peculiar* to its nature. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, li. 2.*

Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty, But seeming so, for my *peculiar* end. *Shak., Othello, i. 1. 60.*

My wife is to dispose of her part (besides her own jewels and other *peculiar* things fit for her own use) as herself shall think fit. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 440.*

Adam . . . beheld Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep, Shot forth *peculiar* graces. *Milton, P. L., v. 15.*

When I consider the frame of mind *peculiar* to a gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit that human nature is capable of. *Steele, Guardian, No. 34.*

When faith is said to be a religious principle, it is . . . the things believed, not the act of believing them, which is *peculiar* to religion. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.*

2. Particular; distinct; individual.

One *peculiar* nation to select From all the rest, of whom to be invoked. *Milton, P. L., xii. 111.*

Multitudes formed *peculiar* trains of their own, and followed in the wake of the columns. *New Princeton Rev., II. 243.*

3. Special; particular; select.

We cannot have a new *peculiar* court-tire but these retainers will have it. *E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, li. 1.*

The Poets were Of Gods and Kings the most *peculiar* Care. *Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

The daughters of the year, One after one, thro' that still garden pass'd: Each, garlanded with her *peculiar* flower, Danced into light, and died into the shade. *Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

He [John Adams] appears to have been singularly wanting in the *peculiar* tact and delicacy required in a diplomatist. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.*

4. Singular; unusual; uncommon; odd: as, the man has something *peculiar* in his manner.

When'er we groan with ache or pain, Some common ailment of the race — Though doctors think the matter plain — That ours is "a *peculiar* case." *O. W. Holmes, What we all think.*

Peculiar institution, a cant phrase for negro slavery, often spoken of by Southerners as "the peculiar domestic institution of the South." — **Peculiar People.** (*a.*) A name given to the Hebrew nation. (*b.*) A religious denomination found in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and principally in Kent, England, which believes that one may immediately cease from sin and become perfect in moral life and in spiritual perception. They therefore have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization. They also profess to rely wholly upon prayer for the cure of disease. Also called *Plumstead Peculiar*, from the place in which the sect originated. — *Syn. 3.* Particular, etc. See *special*.

II. n. *1.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to one to the exclusion of others.

The joys that the virgin mother had were such as concerned all the world; and that part of them which was her *peculiar* she would not conceal from persons apt to their entertainment. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 31.*

By tincture or reflection they augment Their small *peculiar*, though from human sight So far remote, with diminution seen. *Milton, P. L., vii. 368.*

When the Devil shewed our Saviour all the kingdoms of the Earth and their glory, that he would not shew him Ireland, but reserved it for himself; it is probable true, for he hath kept it ever since for his own *peculiar*. *N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 78.*

2. A person or thing that is peculiar: as, the Plumstead *Peculiar*. — *3.* In canon law, a particular parish or church which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, such as a *royal peculiar* (a sovereign's free chapel, exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign); a parish or church pertaining to an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, or prebendary, etc., which is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it is situated, but under that of some other archbishop, bishop, dean, etc. — *4.* In colonial and provincial Massachusetts, a parish, precinct, or district not yet erected into a town; a portion set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to all or most matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. — *5.* A mistress. (*Grose.*) — **Court of Peculiars**, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury.

peculiarize, *v. t.* See *peculiarize*.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-är'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *peculiarities* (-tiz). [*< ML. peculiaritā(t)-s, peculiarity, < L. peculiaris, peculiar: see peculiari.*] *1.* Private ownership; proprietorship; prerogative.

What need we to chuse ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all *peculiaritie* in goods? *Bp. Hall, Epistles, li. 5.*

2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing; a special characteristic or belonging.

There are persons whose little *peculiarities* of temper and constitution . . . are so blended with blameless manners and a good heart as should shield them from wanton and cruel aggressions. *W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, i. 2.*

That *peculiar* faculty possessed by inferior organisms of living on in each part after being cut in pieces is a manifest corollary to the other *peculiarity* just described: namely, that they consist of many repetitions of the same elements. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 496.*

3. The quality of being peculiar; individuality.

Any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking. *Swift.*

= *Syn. 2.* Characteristic, idiosyncrasy, singularity.

peculiarize (pē-kū'lyär-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peculiarized*, ppr. *peculiarizing*. [*< peculiari + -ize.*] To make peculiar; set apart; appropriate. Also spelled *peculiarise*. [*Rare.*]

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another. *Nelson, Companion to Fasts and Festivals of Ch. of Eng. (Land, The Circumcision. (Latham.)*

peculiarly (pē-kū'lyär-li), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; in a manner not common to others; hence, in a remarkable or impressive degree; especially; particularly; strangely: as, he had made this subject *peculiarly* his own; she was very *peculiarly* attired.

peculiarness (pē-kū'lyär-nos), *n.* *1.* The state of being peculiar; peculiarity. — *2.* The state of being set apart; appropriateness. [*Rare.*]

The work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiar*ness of the place appointed for the same. *J. Mede, Reverence of God's House (1638), p. 5.*

peculium (pē-kū'li-um), *n.* [*L.*, property, esp. private property, that which belongs to oneself, one's own, orig. property in cattle (cf. *fee*), < *pecus (pecor-), pecus (pecud-), cattle, herd, = E. fee*: see *fee*.] Private property; a private purse; specifically, in *Rom. law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property. In civil law it embraces in its general sense all the property of which a slave or a son in his father's power had either the use or, in the case of the latter, the ownership. Originally such persons were under an absolute incapacity of owning anything, and the peculium might in strictness be taken back at any time. It was, however, gradually made competent for a son, though under his father's power, to hold certain kinds of property absolutely, such as the money he had made in war or in a liberal profession. In some cases the money reverted to the father on the son's death intestate.

If we look only to our own petty *peculium* in the war, we have had some advantages. *Burke, A Regiole Peace, i.*

pecunial (pē-kū'ni-āl), *a.* [*< ME. pecunyal, < OF. pecunial, pecuniel = It. pecuniale, < LL.*

pecuniaria, pertaining to money, < *L. pecunia*, wealth, property: see *pecunie*. Cf. *pecuniary*.]
1. Relating to money.

It came into his head that the Englishmen dyd little passe upon the obseruacion and keynge of penall lawes or pecuniary statutes.
Hall, Hen. VII, an. 19.

2. Consisting of money; pecuniary; paid in money.

If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne,
Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal payne.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 16.

pecuniarily (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money-matters.

I was in moderate circumstances pecuniarily, though I was perhaps better furnished with less fleeting riches than many others.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 80.

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. pecuniaire* = *Pr. pecuniari* = *Sp. Pg. It. pecuniario*, < *L. pecuniarius*, also *pecuniaris*, pertaining to money, < *pecunia*, money: see *pecunie*.] 1. Relating to money: as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

Their importunes delude not only unto *pecuniary* deceptions, but the irreparable deceit of death.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Consisting of money: as, a *pecuniary* reward or penalty.

If I have a general or *pecuniary* legacy of 100*l.*, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxxii.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite; and no *pecuniary* compensation can possibly reward them.

Burke, *To a Noble Lord*.

Pecuniary causes, in *eccles. law*, such causes as arise from either the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting of some act relating to the church whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, toward obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. *Wharton*.—**Pecuniary legacy**, a testamentary gift of money.

pecuniet, *n.* [*ME.* < *OF. pecunie*, *pecune*, *F. pécune* = *Sp. Pg. It. pecunia*, money, cash, < *L. pecunia*, property, riches, wealth, in particular money, orig. property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor*), *pecus* (*pecul*), cattle, a herd, = *E. fee*: see *fee*. Cf. *peculium*.] Money.

As relatifs indirect recoeth thei neuere
Of the cours of the case so they cacche suluer,
Be the *pecunie* y-payd thannti parties childe.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 393.

pecunious (pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [*ME. pccunious*, < *OF. pecunieux*, *F. pécunieux* = *Pr. pecunios* = *Sp. Pg. It. pecunioso*, < *L. pecuniosus*, having much money or wealth, < *pecunia*, wealth, money: see *pecunie*.] Full of money; rich; wealthy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Praye for the, pol by pol yf thou be *pecunious*.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 11.

But in very truth money is as dirt among those phenomenally *pecunious* New Yorkers.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 152.

ped (ped), *n.* [*ME. pedde*, a basket; cf. *pad*.] A basket: same as *pad*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A hawke is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish.
Orig. Gloss. to Spenser's Shop, Cal., November, l. 16.

(*Nares*).

ped. In musical notation, an abbreviation for *pedal* or *pedale*.

peda, *n.* Plural of *pedum*.

pedaget (ped'āj), *n.* [*ME. pedage*, < *OF. pedage*, *peage*, *paage*, < *L. pes* (*ped*), = *E. foot*, + *-age*.] A toll paid by passengers. Also *peage*, *puage*. *Spelman*.

Tribute and *pedage* and geris rentes.
Wycht, l. Kad. [*Ezra*] iv. 13, 20.

pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. pédagogique* = *Sp. pedagógico* = *Pg. It. pedagogico*, < *Gr. παιδαγωγικός*, of or pertaining to a teacher or to education, < *παιδαγωγός*, a teacher of youth: see *pedagogue*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a *pedagogue* or *pedagogues*; belonging to or resembling a *pedagogue* or teacher of children: as, *pedagogic* peculiarities.

In the *pedagogic* character he [Higgins] also published Hulot's Dictionary, newlie corrected, &c.
T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 259.

But who will set limit to his [St. John's] power and *pedagogic* wisdom in the matter and form of his teaching?
Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 83.

II. *n.* Same as *pedagogics*.

pedagogical (ped-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* [*pedagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *pedagogic*.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers.
South, *Sermons*, V. 1.

There is a *pedagogical* value in hearing lectures and in taking notes of them.
The Nation, XLVIII. 347.

pedagogically (ped-a-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *pedagogic* manner; according to the methods of a *pedagogue*; also, with reference to *peda-*

gogics; by or in accordance with the principles of *pedagogics*.

pedagogics (ped-a-goj'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of pedagogy*: see *-ics*.] The science or art of teaching; *pedagogy*.

pedagogism (ped-a-gog-izm), *n.* [*pedagogue* + *-ism*.] The business, ways, or characteristics of a *pedagogue*.

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 6.

pedagogist (ped-a-gō-jist), *n.* One who is expert in the science of *pedagogics*.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *n.* [Also sometimes (with ref. to Greek usage) *pædagogus*; < *F. pédagogue* = *Sp. Pg. It. pedagogo*, < *L. pedagogus*, < *Gr. παιδαγωγός* (see def. 1), < *παῖς* (*paîs*), a child, a boy or girl, < *ἄγω*, lead, conduct, *ἄγωγός*, a guide or conductor. In def. 2, < *OF. pedagogie*, *m.*, a schoolroom; cf. *pedagogy*.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is the instruction of children; a schoolmaster: now used, generally with a sense of contempt, for a dogmatic and narrow-minded teacher. Among the Greeks and Romans the *pedagogue* was originally a slave who attended the younger children of his master, and conducted them to school, to the theater, etc., combining in many cases instruction with guardianship.

Time was, when th' artless *pedagogue* did stand
With his vineuous sceptre in his hand,
Raging like Bajazet o'er the tugging fry.
Brome, *On the Death of his Schoolmaster*.

The *pedagogue* with the youngest son and the prostrate Niobide may be supposed to be on the right.
A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 322.

2*t.* A schoolroom, or an apartment set apart as a schoolroom.

Another part [of the university] is what they call the *pedagogue*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen: there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. li. 231.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedagogued*, ppr. *pedagoguing*. [*pedagogue*, *n.*] To teach; especially, to teach with the air of a *pedagogue*.

This may confine their younger Stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's,
But never could be meant to tye
Authentick Wits, like you and I.
Prior, *To Fleetwood Shepherd*, l. 61.

Grave eastern seers instructive lessons told;
Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man.
Somerville, *To the Earl of Halifax*.

pedagogy (ped'a-gō-jī), *n.* [Formerly also *pædagogy*; = *F. pédagogie* = *Sp. pedagogia* = *Pg. It. pedagogia*, < *Gr. παιδαγωγία*, the training or guiding of boys, education, < *παιδαγωγός*, a *pedagogue*: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The art of the *pedagogue*; the science of teaching; *pedagogics*.

The tendency to apply the exact methods of science to problems of education is one of the most hopeful signs of present *pedagogy*.
Science, VI. 341.

2. Instruction; discipline.

He delivers us up to the *pedagogy* of the Divine judgments.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 823.

The Jews were a people infinitely delighted with pompous and busy superstition, and had ordinances accordingly whilst they remained under that childish *pedagogy*.
Kelley, *True Religion*, II. 181.

There was a sacrifice for the whole congregation prescribed in the Mosaic *Pedagogy*.
C. Mather, *Mag. Christ.*, *Hist. Boston*, 1693.

pedal (ped'al or pō'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. pédale*, *n.*, = *It. pedale*, < *L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped*) = *E. foot*: see *foot*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet: as, *pedal* extremities.—2. Technically—(a) Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk; podial: as, a *pedal* ganglion. (b) Of or pertaining to the pes or hind foot only: opposed to *manual*.—3. Pertaining to the feet of perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed locus called a *basis*.—4 (ped'al). In music, relating to a pedal.

Pedal action, the entire mechanism of pedals, in either a pianoforte, organ, or harp, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, trackers, levers, etc., and their attachment to dampers, sliders, etc.—**Pedal adductor**, the posterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the anterior one being distinguished as *pallial*. It is the only one in the *Monomyaria*, as oysters and scallops.—**Pedal aponeurosis**, the dorsal fascia of the foot.—**Pedal artery**, the dorsal artery of the foot.—**Pedal bass**. See *organ-point*.—**Pedal board**. Same as *pedal keyboard*.—**Pedal check**, in *organ-building*, a device for preventing damage to a pedal keyboard when not in use. It consists of a bar which prevents the pedal keys from being depressed until it is moved. It is usually controlled by a stop-knob.—**Pedal coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which connects one of the manual keyboards with the pedal keyboard, so that the latter affects the former.

Usually each of the keyboards may be thus coupled to the pedal.—**Pedal curve** or *surface*, the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from one point upon the tangents to another locus to which the former is pedal.—**Pedal ganglia**, infra-esophageal ganglia in the nervous system of *Mollusca*. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Pedal harmony**, in music, same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal harp**. See *harp*.—**Pedal key**, in *organ-building*. See *key*.—**Pedal keyboard**, in *organ-building*, the keyboard or set of levers intended to be played by the feet. It consists of black and white keys like the manual keyboards, only on a larger scale. Its usual compass in modern organs is from the second C below middle C to the D or the F next above it. It is sometimes *concave*, the extreme right and left levers being higher than those in the middle, or *radiating*, the front ends of the levers being nearer together than the back ends—both arrangements being intended to help the player to reach all the keys with equal ease. The pedal keyboard properly sounds the stops of the pedal organ; but it may also be coupled with either of the manual keyboards, and thus may simply extend the resources of the latter. Pedal keyboards are sometimes added to reed-organs, and even to pianofortes. See *pedalier*, and cut under *organ*.—**Pedal line**, a line through the feet of the three perpendiculars to the three sides of a triangle, let fall from any point on the circumference of the circumscribed circle.—**Pedal muscle**. (a) In *human anat.*, same as *extensor brevis digitorum pedis* (which see, under *pes*). (b) In *conch.*: (1) Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. (2) The posterior adductor of a bivalve, when there are two. See cuts under *Adartidae* and *Tridacnidae*.—**Pedal note**, either a note or a tone produced by a pedal key, or the same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal organ**, in *organ-building*, that one of the partial organs which is played from a pedal keyboard. Its compass is usually about two or two and a half octaves. Its stops are the deepest and most sonorous in the instrument, usually of 16- or 32-foot tone.—**Pedal origin**, the fixed point from which the perpendiculars are let fall.—**Pedal passage**, in *organ-music*, a passage or phrase intended to be performed on the pedal keyboard.—**Pedal piano**, a pianoforte with a pedal keyboard or *pedalier*.—**Pedal pipe**, in *organ-building*, one of the pipes belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal ratio**. See *foot*, 11.—**Pedal rod**, in *harp-making*, a rod connecting a pedal with the mechanism for shortening the strings.—**Pedal soundboard**, in *organ-building*, the soundboard of the pedal organ.—**Pedal stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or stop-knob belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal vesicle**, one of the many little vesicles of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm which are connected with the water-foot or tube-feet, and cause the latter to protrude when full of water. See cut at *Echinodea*.

II. *n.* (ped'al). 1. Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator; a treadle: as, the *pedals* of a bicycle.—2. In musical instruments, a foot-lever; a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot.

(a) In the pianoforte two or three pedals are in use: one to lift the dampers from the strings (the *dampers*, *pedal* or *loud pedal*); one to introduce a muffer between the hammers and the strings, or to lessen the distance from which the hammers strike, or to move them so that they shall strike only one string instead of the usual two or three (the *soft pedal*); and sometimes one to hold up the dampers that happen to be lifted when the pedal is pressed down (the *sustaining pedal*). The use of the damper-pedal is indicated by *ped.* at the beginning of the passage where it is needed, and by a ' at its end. The use of the soft pedal is usually indicated by some such expression as *una corda*, 'one string'. The use of the sustaining pedal is usually left to the player's discretion. (b) In the pipe-organ several different kinds of pedals are used: those which form the pedal keyboard, and which are like the keys or digitals for the hands, but much larger (see *pedal keyboard*, and cut under *organ*); those which control the drawing of one or more of the stops (*combination pedals*, *combination pedals*, *crescendo pedal*, *diminution pedal*, *sfzando pedal*, etc.); that which controls the opening of the blinids or shutters of the swell-box (the *swell pedal*), etc. See the phrases below. (c) In the reed-organ and harmonium, one of the treadles by which the player operates the feeders of the bellows. See *reed-organ*. (d) In the harp, one of the foot-levers whereby all or some of the strings may be temporarily shortened, and their pitch raised. In modern harps seven pedals are used, any one of which may be used in two ways, raising the pitch either one or two half steps; every pedal affects only the strings of a particular letter-name. By combining the pedals in various ways the instrument may be set in any desired key (tonality). See cut under *harp*. (e) Collectively, same as either *pedal keyboard* or *pedal organ*.

3. Same as *organ-point*.—4. A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another is the pedal curve or surface.—**Balanced pedal**. See *swell-pedal*.—**Combination pedal**, in *organ-building*, a metal pedal which enables the player to control the use of several stops at once by his feet. Such pedals are placed above the pedal keyboard. They are either *single*, or *double-acting*—the former serving either to draw or to retire certain stops, the result depending upon the registration at the moment when the pedal is used, and the latter serving both to draw and to retire certain stops, so that the result is always the same whenever the pedal is used. Combination pedals are applied to the stops of all the keyboards, usually beginning with those of the great organ. They include a *forte pedal* (single-acting), which draws all the stops of the keyboard to which it belongs; a *mezzo pedal* (usually double-acting), which draws most of the important 8-foot and 4-foot stops of its keyboard; and a *piano pedal* (single-acting), which releases all but one or two of the lighter stops. Combination pedals do not always affect the stop-knobs; if not, they are so made as to be hooked down when in use, and when they are released the combination made by the stop knobs remains unchanged. Combination pedals of all the above varieties often control also certain of the stops of the pedal organ, so that, when a given combination on the manuals is used,

appropriate pedal stops are also drawn.—**Composition pedal.** Same as *combination pedal*.—**Coupler-pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which controls one of the couplers, usually that which unites the great and pedal organs.—**Crescendo pedal.** See *crescendo*.—**Diminuendo pedal.** See *crescendo pedal*, under *crescendo*.—**Double-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Extension-pedal.** Same as either *dampers-pedal* or *sustaining pedal*. See def. 2 (a).—**First negative pedal.** the locus to which the basis locus is the pedal.—**First pedal.** the pedal curve or surface.—**Forte pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Harp pedal.** Same as *soft pedal*.—**Inner pedal.** See *inner*.—**Loud pedal.** See def. 2 (a).—**Mesozo pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Oblique pedal.** a plane curve the locus of intersections under a constant angle of lines through a fixed point with tangents to a fixed curve.—**Open pedal.** Same as *loud pedal*.—**Piano pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Ratchet-pedal.** See *swell pedal*.—**Rat-trap pedal.** a kind of foot-piece used on some bicycles and velocipedes, consisting of a flat iron or steel bar bent into oblong-rectangular form, and having its meeting ends welded together. The pedal-pivot passes midwise from end to end of the pedal, through holes made in the ends; and the upper edges of the longer parallel sides are serrated. The whole thus much resembles a small steel trap with open jaws, as when set for catching rats, etc., whence the name.—**Reversible pedal.** See *coupler-pedal*.—**Second pedal.** the pedal of the pedal.—**Sforzando pedal.** in *organ-building*, a pedal which suddenly and temporarily brings the entire power of the instrument into use, so that a forcible accent can be produced.—**Single-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Soft pedal.** See def. 2 (a).—**Sustaining pedal.** See def. 2 (a).—**Swell-pedal.** in *organ-building*, a pedal which opens the shutters or blinds of the swell box, and so increases the power of the tones produced by the pipes in it.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** Same as *balanced pedal*.

pedal (ped'ul), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedaled* or *pedalled*, ppr. *pedaling* or *pedalling*. [*pedal*, *n.*] To work a pedal; use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc.

It possesses the great advantage over most other editions of being carefully fingered, and of having the best method of *pedalling* indicated for all the difficult passages. *Athenaeum*, No. 3198, p. 188.

pedale¹ (pē-dā'lē), *n.*; pl. *pedalia* (-li-ā). [*ML.*, neut. of *L. pedalis*, pertaining to a foot, a foot in length or thickness; see *pedal*.] 1. A foot-cloth or carpet spread in front of an altar.—2. A collection of creeds and canons of general councils in the Greek Church.

pedale² (pē-dā'lē), *n.* [*It.*, = *F. pedal*.] Same as *pedal*, 2 (a), or, more often, as *pedal keyboard*.

Pedaliaceæ (pē-dā-li-ā-sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1836), < *Pedaliium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Pedaliaceæ*.

pedalian (pē-dā'li-an), *n.* [*L.* *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-ian*.] Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; *pedal*. [*Rare.*]

Pedaliæ (ped-ā-lī'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Pedaliium* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, having a two-celled ovary, and distinct anther-cells hanging from a glandular connective. It includes 5 genera and about 11 species, mainly African.

pedalier (ped'ā-lēr), *n.* [*F.*, < *pédale*, a pedal; see *pedal*.] In *pianoforte-making*, either a pedal keyboard that can be connected directly with the keys or digitals of the keyboard, or an independent instrument played from a pedal keyboard, and appended to a pianoforte.

Pedaliæ (ped-ā-lī'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1810), < *Pedaliium* + *-iæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personatæ*, distinguished by the ovary of two carpels becoming one-, two-, four-, or eight-celled, and the fruit greatly hardened within, around the exalbuminous seeds. It includes about 46 species, belonging to 12 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warmer regions everywhere, especially of Africa. *Martynia*, *Scammon*, and *Pedaliium* (the type) are the best known. They are annual or perennial plants, covered with rough glandular hairs, mucilaginous over the whole surface, and usually strong-scented. They bear opposite leaves, or alternate above, and rather large two-lipped didynamous flowers, which are solitary or clustered in the axils in the Old World species, and form a terminal raceme in the American. See cut under *Martynia*. Also *Pedaliaceæ*.

pedalinnerved (ped'ā-lī-nērvd), *a.* In *bot.* See *innervation*.

pedalion (pē-dā'li-on), *n.* [*pedal* + *-ion*, as in *accordion*.] Same as *pedalier*.

pedalist (ped'ā-līst), *n.* [*pedal* + *-ist*.] A musician, considered with reference to his skill in using the pedals of his instrument.

An eminent pianist and remarkable *pedalist*.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 678.

pedaliter (pē-dal'ī-tēr), *adv.* [*NL.*, < *L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *adv. term.*] In *organ-music*, upon the pedal keyboard: opposed to *manualliter*.

pedality (pē-dal'ī-ti), *n.* [*L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-ity*.] Measurement by paces. [*Rare.*]

Pedaliium (pē-dā'li-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Royer, 1767), so called in allusion to the dilated angles of the fruit; < *L. pedalion*, < *Gr. πῆδάλιον*, a certain plant, < *πῆδάλιον*, a rudder, < *πῆδος* or *πῆδον*, the blade of an oar, an oar, in *pl. πῆδα*, a rudder.] A genus of smooth annual herbs, type of the order *Pedaliaceæ* and the tribe *Pedaliæ*, known by the peculiar hard obtuse fruit, which has a cylindrical solid base, and above swells into an ovoid form, becoming pyramidal, with four obtuse angles, on each of which is a spreading conical spine or horn. The only species, *P. Murex*, is a native of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual herb, with musky odor, somewhat branching, with opposite or alternate broad and coarsely toothed leaves, and yellow flowers solitary in the axils. The fresh branches stirred in water or milk render it temporarily mucilaginous without changing the taste, odor, or color. They are used in markets of India in the preparation of adulterated buttermilk, and the mucilaginous seeds are used in native poultices.

pedal-point (ped'ā-l-point), *n.* Same as *organ-point*.—**Double pedal-point**, in *music*, a passage in which two tones, usually the tonic and the dominant, are sustained while the harmony is developed independently. See *organ-point*.

pedaneous (pē-dā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. pedaneus*, of the size or dimension of a foot, < *pes* (ped-) = *F. foot*.] Going on foot; walking. [*Rare.*]

pedant (ped'ant), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. pedant*, < *F. pédant* = *Sp. Pg. pedante*, < *It. pedante*, a teacher, schoolmaster, pedant; contracted < *L. pedagogus* (t-s), ppr. of *pedagogare*, teach, < *pedagogus*, a teacher, pedagogue; see *pedagogue*.] 1. A schoolmaster; a teacher; a pedagogue.

A domineering *pedant* o'er the boy.

Shak., I. L. L., iii. 1. 179.

He loves to have a fencer, a *pedant*, and a musician seen in his lodging a-mornings.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A person who overrates erudition, or lays an undue stress on exact knowledge of detail or of trifles, as compared with larger matters or with general principles; also, one who makes an undue or inappropriate display of learning.

Such a driveller as Sir Roger, so bereft of all manner of pride, which is the characteristic of a *pedant*, is what one would not believe would come into the head of the same man who drew the rest of the play.

Steele, Spectator, No. 270.

He [James I.] had, in fact, the temper of a *pedant*, a *pedant's* conceit, a *pedant's* love of theories, and a *pedant's* inability to bring his theory into any relation with actual facts.

J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, vii. 3.

pedantic (pē-dan'tik), *a.* [*pedant* + *-ic*. Cf. *D. G. pedantisch* = *Sw. Dan. pedantisk*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a *pedant* or *pedantry*; overrating the importance of mere learning; also, making an undue or inappropriate display of learning; of language, style, etc., exhibiting *pedantry*; absurdly learned: as, a *pedantic* air.

We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latine, as every *Pedantic* Man pleases.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

He was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the *pedantic* appearance of philosophy.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

He [Baron Finch] had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction, formed on models anterior to the civil wars, was, toward the close of his life, pronounced stiff and *pedantic* by the wits of the rising generation.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

pedantic (pē-dan'ti-kāl), *a.* [*pedantic* + *-al*.] Same as *pedantic*.

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,

Figures pedantic. *Shak.*, I. L. L., v. 2. 408.

pedantically (pē-dan'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a *pedantic* manner; with *pedantry*.

pedanticism (pē-dan'ti-sizm), *n.* [*pedantic* + *-ism*.] Something *pedantic*; a *pedantic* notion or expression.

Perhaps, as Cunliffhame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some *pedanticism* of James I.

The Portfolio, No. 225, p. 129.

pedanticly (pē-dan'tik-li), *adv.* Same as *pedantically*.

pedantism (ped'ant-tizm), *n.* [*F. pédantisme* = *Sp. Pg. pedantismo*; as *pedant* + *-ism*.] 1. The office or work of a pedagogue. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Pedantry*.

pedantize (ped'ant-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedantized*, ppr. *pedantizing*. [*pedant* + *-ize*.] To play the *pedant*; domineer over pupils; use *pedantic* expressions.

pedantocracy (ped-ant-tok-rā-si), *n.* [*F. pédantocratie* (Auguste Comte), < *pedant*, *pedant*, + *Gr. -κρατία*, < *κράτειν*, rule.] The government, sway, or rule of a *pedant* or of *pedants*; the supremacy or power of bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book-learning.

pedantry (ped'an-tri), *n.* [= *D. G. pedanterie* = *Sw. Dan. pedanteri*, < *F. pédanterie* = *Sp. pedanteria* = *Pg. It. pedanteria*; as *pedant* + *-ry*.] 1. The manners, acts, or character of a *pedant*; the overrating of mere knowledge, especially of matters of learning which are really of minor importance; also, ostentatious or inappropriate display of learning.

Pedantry proceeds from much reading and little understanding. A *pedant* among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of a polite conversation.

Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.

Coleridge, Biographia Literaria, x.

The more pretentious writers, like Peter of Blois, wrote perhaps with fewer solecisms, but with more *pedantry*, and certainly lost freedom by straining after elegance.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 158.

2. Undue addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life.

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater.

Swift, On Good Manners.

pedantyr (ped'an-ti), *n.* [*pedant* + *-y*. Perhaps an error for *pedantry*.] *Pedants* collectively.

You cite them to appear for certain Paragocall attempts, before a capricious *Pedant* of hot-liver'd Gram-marians.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

pedarian (pē-dā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. pedarius*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (ped-) = *F. foot*.] One of those Roman senators who, as merely ex officio senators (as the pontifex maximus and the flamen dialis), or as not yet having been entered by the censors on the roll, had no vote, but had the right to speak, and to make expression of opinion by walking over to the side they espoused when a vote or division was had.

pedary (ped'ā-ri), *n.* [*L. *pedarium* (?), neut. of *L. pedarius*, pertaining to the foot; see *pedarian*.] A consecrated sandal worn by a pilgrim.

Some brought forth . . . manures for handlers of relics, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some oscularies for kiss-ers.

Lattimer, Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Davies*.)

Pedata (pē-dā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. pedatus*; see *pedate*.] The pedate holothurians, a division of *Holothuroidea*, having numerous ambulacral feet; distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedate (ped'āt), *a.* [*L. pedatus*, pp. of *pedare*, furnish with feet, foot, < *pes* (ped-) = *F. foot*; see *pedal*.] 1. Having divisions like toes; in *bot.*, having the two lateral lobes themselves



Pedate Leaf of *Helicoborus* (*Helicoborus fortis*).



Pedate Leaf of *Viola pedata*.

divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as a palmate leaf, such as the leaf of *Helicoborus fortis*.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Flattened out like a foot; palmate; serving as or for a foot. (b) Footed; having feet or foot-like parts.

pedatifid (pē-dat'ī-fīd), *a.* [*L. pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *findere* (v. *fid*), divide, cleave.] In *bot.*, having the veining pedate, but the divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedatinerved (pē-dat'ī-nērvd), *a.* [*L. pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having the nerves arranged in a pedate manner: said of a leaf.

pedatipartite (pē-dat'ī-pār'tīt), *a.* [*L. pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, part: see *part*.] In *bot.*, parted in a pedate manner; having the venation pedate, and the lobes almost free: said of a leaf.

pedatisept (pē-dat'ī-sēkt), *a.* [*L. pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, cut off.] In *bot.*, having the venation pedate, and the divisions of the lobes reaching nearly to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedder (ped'er), *n.* [Formerly also (*Sc.*) *peddar*; *peddār*; < *ME. pedder*, *peddare*, *peder*, *pedare*, *peddere*, < *ped*, a basket (see *ped*), + *-er*.] Hence *peddler*.] A peddler; a hawker. [*Scotch.*]

peddle (ped'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peddled*, ppr. *peddling*. [A back-formation from *peddler*, earlier *pedler* (cf. *burglar*, < *burglar*).] *I.* *intrans.* 1. To travel about retailing small wares; go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities; hawk.—2. To be engaged in a small business; occupy one's self with trifles; trifle.

No science *peddling* with the names of things,
Or reading stars to find inglorious fates,
Can lift our life with wings
Far from Death's idle gulf that for the many waits.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, II.

II. trans. To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by transporting the goods offered about the country, or from house to house; hence, to dispense or deal out in small quantities.

This original unit, this fountain of power, has been so distributed to multitudes, has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out, that it is spilled into drops, and cannot be gathered.
Emerson, Misc., p. 72.

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown
To peddle wares from town to town.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

peddler (ped'lér), *n.* [Now taken as < *peddle* + *-er*; but earlier *pedler*, *pedlar*, < late ME. *pedlere*, *pedlare*, a var. of *pedder*: see *pedder*. For the irreg. term. *-ler*, cf. *eggler*.] One who travels about selling small wares, which he carries with him; a traveling chapman; a hawker.

I have as moche pite of pore men as *pedlere* hath of cottes,
That wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem mygte for couetise
of hore skynnes.
Piers Plouman (B), v. 258.

A certain *Pedler* having a budget full of small wares
fell asleep as he was travelling on the way.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

Peddler's French, vagabonds' cant; jargon.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach
me this *pedler's French*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

peddleress (ped'lér-es), *n.* [*< peddler* + *-ess*.] A female peddler.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunne-burnt
Queano, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsies,
and is turned *pedleresse*.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Tinker.

peddlery (ped'lér-izm), *n.* [Also *pedlarism*, *pedlerism*; < *peddler* + *-ism*.] Petty dealing.

But if ever they make anything on't, says he (and if they
are not at last reduc'd to their old ancient *pedlarism*), I'll
forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 188. (*Davies*.)

peddler's-basket (ped'lérz-bás'ket), *n.* The Kewitworth ivy; less frequently, the beefsteak-geranium. See *ivy* and *geranium*. [Prov. Eng.]

peddlery (ped'lér-i), *n.*; pl. *peddleries* (-iz). [Also *pedlery*, *pedlary*; < *peddler* + *-y*.] 1. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

The present fairs of Cartmel are held on the Wednesday
before Easter for cattle, Whit-Monday for *pedlery*, and
November 5th for cattle. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

2. The employment or occupation of a peddler; also, the tricks of a peddler.

Who shewed a miracle to confirm his preaching of ear-
confession and pardons, with like *pedlary*?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 170.

Justly fearing that the quick-sighted Protestants eye,
clear'd in great part from the mist of Superstition, may at
one time or other look with a good judgement into these
their deceitful *Pedleries*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

peddling (ped'ling), *a.* [Also *piddling*; orig. ppr. of *peddle*, *v.*] Petty; trifling; insignificant: as, *peddling* details.

Away with these *peddling* persecutions; . . . "lay the
axe at the root of the tree."
Sir Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

How can any man stop in the midst of the stupendous
joy of getting rid of Bonaparte, and prophesy a thousand
little *peddling* evils that will result from restoring the
Bourbons?
Sydney Smith, To John Allen.

pederast (ped'é-rast), *n.* [*< F. pederaste*, < Gr. *παῖδεραστής*, a lover of boys, < *παῖς* (*paîs*), a boy, + *ἐράω*, love.] One who is guilty of pederasty. Also *pederist*.

pederastic (ped'é-ras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. παῖδεραστής*, < *παῖδεραστία*, pederasty: see *pederasty*.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

pederasty (ped'é-ras-ti), *n.* [*< F. pederastie*, < NL. *pederastia*, < Gr. *παῖδεραστία*, love of boys, < *παῖς* (*paîs*), a lover of boys: see *pederast*.] Unnatural carnal union of males with males, especially boys.

pederero, *n.* [Also *paterero*, *pitteraro*, etc.; < Sp. *pedrero*, a swivel-gun, < ML. *petraria*, a stone-throwing engine: see *petrary*, *perrier*.] A piece of ordnance formerly used for dis-

charging stones, fragments of iron, etc., and also for firing salutes.

pederist (ped'é-ris-t), *n.* [*< peder(ast)* + *-ist*.] Same as *pederast*.

pedes, *n.* Plural of *pes*.

pedescript (ped'es-kript), *n.* [*< L. pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write, mark: see *script*.] A mark made by the foot, as in kicking. *Shirley*, Honoria and Mammon. [Humorous.]

pedesis (pé-dé'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πῆσις*, a leaping, throbbing, < *πῆσι*, leap, spring, throb.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the physical phenomenon called the Brownian movement. See *Brownian*. *Journal of Science*, 1878, p. 171.

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* [= F. *pedestal* = Sp. *Pg. pedestal*, < It. *pedestallo*, base of a pillar, the sill of a door, < *pede*, foot (< L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*), + *stallus*, < G. *stall*, a stall: see *stall*.] That which serves as a foot or support, particularly for a piece of sculpture, a monument, or other work of art. Specifically—(a) In arch., an insulated base or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It consists typically of a base or foot, a die or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *antefix*, and *dado*.



Pedestal found near the Dionysiac Theater, Athens.

(b) In mach., the standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns. *E. H. Knight*. (c) In a railroad-car, a casting of inverted-U shape bolted to the truck-frame to hold in place the journal-box of the axle, which rises and falls in the pedestal with the collapse and expansion of the springs. (See cut under *car-truck*.) Called in England an *axle guard* or *horn-plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Large yawning Panthers lie,
Carv'd on rich Pedestals of Ivory.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, I.

In the centre of the dome is a small square pedestal, on which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the ashes of its founder.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

(b) In mach., the standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns. *E. H. Knight*. (c) In a railroad-car, a casting of inverted-U shape bolted to the truck-frame to hold in place the journal-box of the axle, which rises and falls in the pedestal with the collapse and expansion of the springs. (See cut under *car-truck*.) Called in England an *axle guard* or *horn-plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestaled* or *pedestalled*, ppr. *pedestating* or *pedestalling*. [*< pedestal*, *n.*] To place on a pedestal; support as a pedestal.

The Memphian sphinx,
Pedestall'd haply in a palace-court.
Keats, Hyperion.

pedestal-box (ped'es-tal-boks), *n.* In mach., a journal-box.

pedestal-cover (ped'es-tal-kuv'ér), *n.* In mach., the cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. *E. H. Knight*.

pedestrian (pé-des'tri-an), *a.* [*< L. pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot, *pedestrian* (see *pedestrians*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the foot.

We read that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestrian* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants.
Moseley, Archery, p. 86. (*Latham*.)

2. (Going on foot; pedestrian.—3. Fitted for walking; as, *pedestrian* legs of an insect.

pedestrially (pé-des'tri-ál-i), *adv.* In a pedestrian manner; as a pedestrian; on foot.

pedestrian (pé-des'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot (see *pedestrians*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* 1. Going on foot; walking; as, a *pedestrian* excursionist; also, performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey. Hence—2. Low; vulgar; common.

In a *pedestrian* and semi-barbarian style.
Romero, Life of Leo, Pref., p. 28.

II. n. 1. One who walks or journeys on foot. Specifically—2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager; a professional walker; one who has made a notable record for speed or endurance in walking.

pedestrianate (pé-des'tri-an-át), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianated*, ppr. *pedestrianating*. [*< pedestal* + *-ate*.] To travel on foot; walk. [Rare.]

The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of *pedestrianating*, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 402.

pedestrianism (pé-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *pedestrianisme*; as *pedestrian* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of walking; traveling or racing on foot; the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner.

pedestrianize (pé-des'tri-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianized*, ppr. *pedestrianizing*. [*< pedestrian* + *-ize*.] To travel along or through on foot or as a pedestrian: as, to *pedestrianize* the valley of the Rhine.

pedestriouist (pé-des'tri-ús), *a.* [= F. *pédestre* = Sp. *Pg. It. pedestre*, < L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), going or being on foot, on land, by land, hence lowly, common, ordinary (for orig. **pedetter*, **peditter*, with suffix *-ter*, < *pedes* (*pedit-*), one who goes on foot, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go), + *-ous*.] Going on foot; not winged.

Men conceive they (elephants) never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 1.

pedetentous (ped-é-ten'tus), *a.* [*< L. pedetentim*, *pedetentim*, step by step, cautiously, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch out, extend, + *-ous*.] Proceeding cautiously, or step by step; advancing tentatively. [Rare.]

That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk.
Sydney Smith.

Pedetes (pé-dé'téz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *πιδήτης*, a leaper, a dancer, < *πιδάω*, leap, spring.] 1. The sole genus of *Pedetinae*, called



Cape Jumping-hare (*Pedetes capensis*).

Helanys by F. Cuvier. *P. capensis* or *capensis* is the jumping-hare of South Africa.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. Kirby, 1837. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pedetic (pé-det'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. πιδήτικός*, pertaining to leaping, < *πιδάω*, leaping: see *pedesis*.] Of or pertaining to pedesis.—**Pedetic movement**. See *Brownian movement*, under *Brownian*.

Pedetidae (pé-det'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-idae*.] The *Pedetinae* elevated to the rank of a family.

Pedetinae (pé-dé-ti-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-inae*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of *Dipodidae* or jerboas, represented by the genus *Pedetes*; the jumping-hares. The form is fitted for leaping, as in other jerboa-like rodents, the hind quarters are large and strong; the tail is long and bushy throughout; the hind feet are four-toed, with stout hoof like nails and separate metatarsals; the molars are rootless, and there is a premolar above and below on each side, the cervical vertebrae are not ankylized. See cut under *Pedetes*.

Pediastrea (ped-i-as'tre-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedistrum* + *-ea*.] A genus of fresh-water algae of the class *Cyanobacteria*, typified by the genus *Pedistrum*.

Pedistrum (ped-i-as'trum), *n.* [NL., < (?) L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *ἀστρην*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the order *Pedastreales*. Several of the species are very common in stagnant or running water, being attached in the form of minute disks to other algae, water-plants, etc. Each disk is of a regular symmetrical form, and consists of 8, 16, or 32 cells, or when more numerous, probably always a power of 2. Reproduction is both non-sexual and sexual.

pediatra (ped-i-at'ri-á), *n.* [NL.: see *pediatry*.] Same as *pediatry*.

pediatric (ped-i-at'rik), *a.* [*< pediatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the medical or hygienic care of children.

pediatrics (ped-i-at'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *pediatric*: see *-ics*.] Medical or hygienic treatment of children. Also *pediatry*, *pediatry*.

pediatry (ped-i-at'ri), *n.* [NL. *pediatra*, < Gr. *παιδίατρος*, child, + *ιατρία*, medical treatment: see *iatric*.] Same as *pediatrics*.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* [= F. *pedicelle* = Sp. *pedicela* = Pg. *pedicello*, < NL. *pedicellus*, dim.

of *L. pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. In bot., the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small foot-stalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a pedicel. See cuts under *Cordyceps* and *Diatomaceae*. Also *pediculus*.

The pedicel, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic species of Orchids the pollen masses are attached. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 6.

2. In zool., and anat., a little foot or foot-like part; a footlet; a footstalk, pedicle, or peduncle. (a) In zoophytes, the stalk or stem. (b) In echinoderms, one of the suckers or ambulacra. See cuts under *Echinoides* and *Synapta*. (c) The pedicel of a cirriped. (d) The pedicle of a vertebra. See *pedicle*, 2 (b). (e) In entom., (1) The third joint of an antenna, especially when this is geniculate or elbowed, in which case the pedicel is articulated laterally to the second joint, or scape, and serves as a base for the succeeding joints; particularly used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, as in the *Chalcididae* and *Proctotrupidae*. (2) The basal joint of the abdomen, when this is long and slender, as in many *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. Also called *petiole*. = *Syn. 2*. See *peduncle*.

pedicel-cell (*ped'is-el-sel*), *n.* In the *Characeae*, the short flask-shaped cell which supports the antheridium.

pedicellaria (*ped'is-el-lä'ri-ä*), *n.*; pl. *pedicellariae* (-ä). [NL., < *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-aria*.] In echinoderms, a small two-pronged pincer-like body upon the exterior, as of a starfish, attached to the spines and to the body-wall. See cut under *Echinodermata*.

The *pedicellariae* are . . . dermal organs of a peculiar character which are found in the Asteroida as well as in the Echinoida. They consist of a stalk-like muscular process of the integument, which is supported at its end by a fine calcareous skeleton; it terminates in two or three pincer-like valves which are movable on one another. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 207.

Pedicellata (*ped'is-el-lä'ti*), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pedicellatus*: see *pedicellate*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the first order of *Echinodermata*, including the three families of starfishes, sea-urchins, and holothurians, which have pedicels protruding through ambulacra or their equivalents: contrasted with *Apoda*.

pedicellate (*ped'is-el-sel*), *a.* [< NL. **pedicellatus*, < *pedicellus*, pedicel: see *pedicel*, *pedicellus*.] Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedunculate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pedicellata*. Also *pedicelled*, *pedicellated*. See cut under *Cercidotera*.

pedicellated (*ped'is-el-sel-ted*), *a.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ed*.] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicellation (*ped'is-el-lä'shon*), *n.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ion*.] In bot., the state or condition of being pedicelled, or provided with pedicels.

pedicelled (*ped'is-sel*), *a.* [< *pedicel* + *-ed*.] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicelliform (*ped'is-el-i-förm*), *a.* [< NL. *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a pedicel; resembling a pedicel. [Rare.]

Ramuli [of *Papulospora scpedunculoides*] *pedicelliform*, ascending, septate. M. C. Cooke, *British Fungi*, II. 618.

pedicellus (*ped'is-sel'us*), *n.*; pl. *pedicelli* (-i). [NL.: see *pedicel*.] 1. In bot., a pedicel.—2. In entom., the third joint of the antenna (counting the bulbous), between the scape and the flagellum.

pedicle (*ped'i-kl*), *n.* [< *L. pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*: see *foot*.] 1. A foot-iron. Compare *manacle* (originally *manicle*).

Manacles and pedicles of iron.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 205.

2. A pedicel or peduncle.

The cause of the holding green [all winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 592.

Specifically—(a) The bony process supporting the antler of the *Cervidae*, or deer family. (b) The foot of the neural arch of a vertebra, usually a contracted part of such an arch (in comparison with its lamina), whereby the arch joins the body or centrum of the vertebra. The pedicles of any two contiguous vertebrae circumscribe the intervertebral foramina for the exit of spinal nerves. = *Syn. 2*. See *peduncle*.

pedicular (*pē-dik'ū-lär*), *a.* [= *F. pediculaire* = *Sp. Pg. pedicular* = *It. pediculare*, < *L. pedi-*

cularis, pertaining to lice, < *pediculus*, a louse, dim. of *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] Same as *pediculous*. Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 26.

Pedicularia (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ri-ä*), *n.* [NL., < *L. pedicularis*, pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] The typical genus of *Pedicularidae*: so called from some fancied resemblance to a louse. The shell is oblong and slightly involute, and the species live chiefly on corals.

Pediculariacea (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ri-ä'sē-ä*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pediculariidae*.

Pediculariidae (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ri-i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Pedicularia*. They have a peculiar dentition, the central tooth having a multispined crown, the lateral being transverse and multispined, and the marginal long, narrow, and paucidigitate; the foot is small, and the mantle thick and not reflected or extended into a siphon. The shell is oblong and feebly involute. They are chiefly parasitic on corals. By some conchologists they are referred to a family *Amphiperasidae*, and both to the *Cypresidae*.

Pedicularis (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ris*), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < *L. pedicularis*, sc. *herba*, lousewort, prop. adj., pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the tribe *Euphrasieae*, formerly made the type of a distinct order *Pedicularales* (Jussieu, 1789), and characterized by the equal anther-cells and alternate or whorled leaves; lousewort. There are over 135 species, mostly montane, alpine, or arctic, natives of Europe, North America, and northern central Asia, and (a very few) of the mountains of South America and India. They are perennial herbs, with the leaves pinnately or irregularly cut, developed chiefly at the base of the stem and becoming bract-like above. The flowers form a terminal spike, usually yellow or reddish, often one-sided, and followed by compressed projecting curved and beaked capsules. *P. Canadensis* is the wood-betony or high heal-all, common in North American woodlands, with fine-cut fern-like leaves and curving yellow and red variegated flowers. *P. Scutellaria* is the King Charles's scepter, a tall wand-like Scandinavian species with abundant purple and gold flowers. Some species are cultivated, chiefly from seed, and are known collectively as *louseworts*, a name derived from the common British heath- and swamp-louseworts or red-rattles, long imagined to breed lice in sheep that feed on them—an idea apparently founded merely on their presence in poor soil.

pediculate (*pē-dik'ū-lät*), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pediculatus*, < *pediculus*, a pedicle: see *pedicle*, *pediculus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedicellate; pedunculate.—2. Pertaining to the *Pediculati*, or having their characters: as, a *pediculate* fish.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish; any member of the *Pediculati*.

Pediculati (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ti*), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pediculatus*: see *pediculate*.] A group of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins simulating an arm or peduncle, to which various limits and values have been assigned. (a) A family containing the *Batrachidae* as well as true *Pediculati* (= b, c, d). (b) A family containing all the representatives of the restricted group. (c) A suborder referred to the order *Acanthopterygii* or *Teleostei*. (d) An order divided into the families *Lophidae*, *Antennariidae*, *Ceratidae*, and *Malthidae*. It is generally accepted in the sense (b) by European ichthyologists, and in the sense (d) by all recent American ichthyologists. The principal characters are the connection of the vertebral column with the skull by suture, the junction of the epioles behind the supracapital, the elongation and reduced number of the actinosts supporting the pectorals, and the position of the branchial apertures in the axilla of the pectorals. See cuts under *angler*, *antennariid*, *bat-fish*, and *Ceratidae*.

pediculation (*pē-dik'ū-lä'shon*), *n.* [< LL. *pediculation* (-n), lousiness, < *L. pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Infestation with lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

pedicule (*ped'i-kül*), *n.* [< NL. *pediculus*: see *pedicle*.] In zool. and anat., a pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

pediculi, *n.* Plural of *pediculus*, 2.

Pediculina (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ni*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pediculus* + *-ina*.] The principal family of the hemipterous suborder *Parasitica*. These lice are small wingless insects which live on the skin of mammals and suck their blood. The mouth is furnished with a fleshy unjointed proboscis which can be protruded and withdrawn. Within this are two protrusible knife-like stylets, and at its base, when extended, is a circle of recurved hooks. The eyes are small, simple, and two in number, the antennae are five-jointed, and the legs are fitted for clinging and climbing. The principal genera are *Pediculus*, *Phthirus*, and *Hematopinus*.

Pediculina (*pē-dik'ū-lä'ni*), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pediculus*: see *pediculus*.] 1. Same as *Pediculina*.—2. Lice proper, as a suborder or other superfamily group of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, apterous and ametabolous, with small indistinctly segmented thorax, enlarged abdomen, and mandibulate mouth. See *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, and *louse*.

pediculine (*pē-dik'ū-lin*), *a.* [< NL. *pediculus*, pertaining to a louse, < *L. pediculus*, a louse: see *Pediculus*.] Louse-like; of or pertaining to the *Pediculina*.

pediculosis (*pē-dik'ū-lō'sis*), *n.* [NL., < *L. pediculus*, a louse, + *-osis*.] The presence of lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

pediculous (*pē-dik'ū-lus*), *a.* [< *L. pediculus*, full of lice, < *pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Lousy; infested with lice; affected with phthiriasis.

Like a lowly *pediculous* vermin, thou'st but one suit to thy back. Dekker, *Satromastix*. (Davies.)

Pediculous friars. Landor, *Dialogues* (King James I. and Isaac Casaubon).

pediculus¹ (*pē-dik'ū-lus*), *n.* [NL., < *L. pediculus*, a footstalk, pedicel: see *pedicel*.] In bot., same as *pedicel*.

Pediculus² (*pē-dik'ū-lus*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), < *L. pediculus*, a louse.] 1. The leading genus of *Pediculidae*, having the thorax distinct from and narrower than the abdomen, and the head conical and contracted at the base. The head-louse and body-louse of man, *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, are examples. The latter is often found in the seams of dirty clothing, and is commonly called *grayback*. The crab-louse is now placed in a different genus, *Phthirus*.

2. [l. c.; pl. *pediculi* (-li).] A louse.

In pruritus due to *pediculi* the drug excels all others. Medical News, LII. 520.

Pediculus inguinalis, or **pediculus pubis**. See *Phthirus*.

pedicure (*ped'i-kür*), *n.* [< *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*, + *cure*, cure.] 1. The cure or care of the feet. Compare *manicure*.—2. One whose business is the surgical care of the feet.

Orthopedists, dentists, *pedicures*, trained nurses, and veterinarians. Science, XIV. 308.

pedieux (*ped-ié'*), *n. pl.* [F., < *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] The soldier of the elaborate armor worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Pedifera (*pē-dif'e-rä*), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849), neut. pl. of *pedifer*: see *pediferous*.] A primary group of mollusks, constituted for the *Gastropoda* and *Conchifera*: contrasted with the *Apoda*, which comprised the *Pteropoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Brachiopoda*. [Not now used.]

Pediferia (*ped-i-fē'ri-ä*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] A family of bivalves, embracing all the fresh-water forms.

pediferous (*pē-dif'e-rus*), *a.* [< NL. *pedifer*, < *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Footed; having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

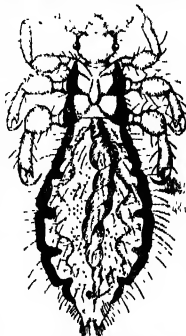
pediform (*ped'i-förm*), *a.* [< *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a foot; resembling a foot; foot-shaped; foot-like. Westwood.—**Pediform palpus**. Same as *pedipalp*.

pedigerous (*pē-dij'e-rus*), *a.* [< *L. pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing feet or legs; pediferous: especially noting those segments of articulated animals which bear legs or feet. See cut under *Apus*.

pedigree (*ped'i-grē*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pedigre*, *pedegree*, *pedigrew*, *petigree*, *pettigrew*, *pettygrewe*, *pettegre*, < ME. *pedegru*, *pedegru*, *pedygru*, *pedegrewe*, *petygrwe*, in Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440), also in documents a few years earlier, *pedegrewe*, *petygreu*, *pedigree*, and in ML. *pedicru*, *pe de gre*, *pedigree*—the orig. type indicated by these forms being *pedegru*, or **pedegru*, or as three words *pe de grue*, obviously of OF. origin. The only OF. term answering to this form is *pied de grue*, crane's foot: *pied*, *piet*, *pie*, nom. also *pez*; < *L. pes* (*ped-*), foot; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *grue*, < *L. grus*, crane: see *foot* (and *pedal*, etc.), *de*, *Grus*, and *crane*. No record of the use of OF. *pied de grue* in the sense of 'pedigree,' or in any relation thereto, has been found; if so used (and no other explanation of the ME. forms seems possible), it must have been a fanciful application, in restricted AF. use, perhaps in allusion to the branching lines of a pedigree as drawn out on paper (cf. *crow's-foot*, applied to the lines of age about the eyes). The crane was at the time in question very common in England and



Raceme of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the pedicels. *n.*, a flower, enlarged, showing the pedicel and a part of the rachis with the bract.



Head-louse (*Pediculus capitis*), magnified.

France, and it figures in many similes, proverbs, and allusions. The term appears to be extant in the surname *Pettigrew*, *Pettygrew* (from the early mod. E. *pettigrew*, ME. *pettygru*, etc.). For the form, and the use as a surname, cf. the modern surname *Pettifer*, *Petifer*, < ME. *Pedifer*, *Pedefer*, < OF. *ped de fer*, 'iron foot.' Of the various other explanations of *pedigree*, as OF. *par degréz* (Minshew), 'by degrees,' 'pere degréz, i. e. descensus seu parentela maiorum' (Minshew), lit. 'father-degrees,' 'petit degree' (actually so spelled in one instance in Stanishurst), or other suggestions involving *petty* or *degree*, none is tenable. The mod. F. *pedigree* is from E.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

This lambe was Cryste whiche lynally donne came
Be dissent conveyed the *pedigree*
From the paterne Abraham.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

Whereas hee
From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his *pedigree*,
Being put fourth of that Heroick Line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5 (folio 1623).

O! tell me, tell me, Tam-a-Line,
O! tell, an' tell me true;
Tell me this night, an' mak' nae lee,
What *pedigree* are you?

Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Tho' not inspir'd, Oh! may I never be
Forgetful of my *Pedigree*, or thee.

Prior, The Mico.

The documents . . . contained a full *pedigree* of the Spanish dynasties.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 126.

The "Stud-Book" . . . contains the names and in most cases the *pedigrees*, obscure though they may be, of a very large number of horses and mares of note from the earliest accounts.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 183.

= *Syn.* *Pedigree*, *Genealogy*, *Lineage*. *Pedigree* may be used with reference either to a person or to an animal, as the *pedigree* of a horse; the others only to a person or family. In some cases it extends to geologic time: as, the *pedigree* of Cenozoic horses. *Genealogy* is the series of generations, coming down from the first known ancestor. *Lineage* views the person as coming in a line of descent, generally honorable, which, however, need not be traced, as in a *genealogy* or *pedigree*. *Pedigree* and *lineage* are generally much narrower words than *genealogy*, the last usually covering some personal history and including details of various matters of interest to the persons or families concerned.

pedigreed (ped'i-grēd), *a.* [*< pedigree + -ed²*.] Having a distinguished pedigree. [Rare.]

Most of the other maternal ancestors of the Chancellor had belonged to the poor but *pedigreed* gentry of Brandenburg.

Loose, Bismarck, I. 11.

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), so called with ref. to the oblique slipper-like involucre; < Gr. *πῆδιον*, sandal (see *Pedilus*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of shrubs of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceae* and the tribe *Euphorbieae*, known by the irregular minutely toothed oblique or urn-shaped involucre. There are about 15 species all American, from Mexico and the West Indies to northern Brazil. They bear fleshy branches, with an acrid milky juice, alternate stem-leaves and opposite floral leaves, and flowers surrounded by greenish or colored involucres, arranged in terminal or axillary cymes. Several species are cultivated as evergreen shrubs in greenhouses, and from the shape of the involucre are known as *slipper-plants*. *P. tithymaloides*, of the West Indies and South America, known as *yer-bush*, is used in medicine as an emetic.

pedilavium (ped-i-lā'vi-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash.] The ceremonial washing of feet.

Pedilidae (pē-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedilus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteromorous *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Pedilus*, now merged in the *Anthicidae*.

Pedilus (ped'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1822), < Gr. *πῆδιον*, a sandal, cf. *πῆδη*, fetter, anklet, < *πῆς* (*ποῖ*), *πέδα* (**ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Pedilidae*. Also called *Corphya*.

pediluvium (ped-i-lū'vi-um), *n.*; *pl.* *pediluvia* (-ia). [NL.: see *pediluvy*.] The bathing of the feet; also, a bath for the feet. *Sydney Smith*.

pediluvy (ped'i-lū-vi), *n.* [= F. *pediluer* = Sp. *Pl. It.* *pediluvio*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + *luere*, wash, bathe.] Same as *pediluvium*.

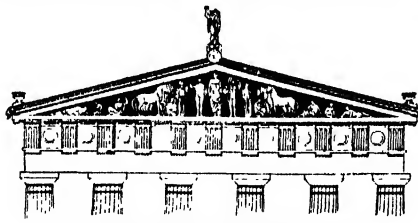
Pedimana (pē-dim'a-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] 1. Foot-handed mammals—that is, the lemurs: a synonym of *Prosimia*, *Lemuroidea*, and *Strepsirrhina*. Also *Pedimani*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.—2. A group of marsupial or didelphian mammals, the American opossums: so called from the hand-like structure and function of both hind and fore feet. It has lately been adopted as one of eight "orders" of marsupial mammals.

pedimane (ped'i-mān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pedimane*, < NL. *pedimanus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + *manus*, hand; see *main³*.] 1. *a.* Foot-handed; *pedimanous*.

2. *n.* A *pedimanous* quadruped, as an opossum or a lemur.

pedimanous (pē-dim'a-nus), *a.* [*< NL.* *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] Having all four feet like hands; quadrumanous as well as quadrupedal: an epithet applied specifically to the opossums and lemurs, referring especially to the hand-like character of the hind feet.

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* [Appar. an error for **pedament*, lit. a prop or support (orig. for statuary ?) (cf. OF. *pedament*, a pedicel), < L. *pedamentum* (also *pedamen*), a prop for a vine, < *pedare*, furnish with feet, prop up (as a vine), < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *pedate*.] 1. In arch., a low triangular part resembling a gable, crowning the fronts of buildings in the Greek styles, especially over porticoes. It is surrounded by a cornice, and its flat recessed field or tympanum is often ornamented with sculptures in relief or in the round. Among such sculptures are found the finest remains of Greek art—the pediment-figures of the Parthenon, by Phidias. In the debased Roman and Renais-



Eastern Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia
(Curtius-Gottlieb restoration)

sance styles the same name is given to gables similarly placed, even though not triangular in form, but semicircular, elliptical, or interrupted, and also to small finishing members of any of these shapes over doors or windows. In the architecture of the middle ages small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, etc., are often called *pediments*. These generally have the angle at the apex much more acute than the corresponding gable or gabled in Roman architecture, which, on its part, is markedly higher in proportion, or less obtuse-angled at the summit, than Hellenic pediments. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *octastyle*, and *pedimented*.

Some of the entrances are adorned with *pediments* and entablatures cut out of the rock.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 48.

Pediments or caps over windows . . . suggest a means of protecting an opening from the wet.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 83.

Hence—2. In decorative art, any member of similar outline, forming a triangular or segmental ornament rising above a horizontal band, as in ironwork; such a member above the opening of a screen or the like: it may be entirely open and consist of light scrollwork only.

pedimental (ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [*< pediment + -al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a pediment; found on a pediment; designed to be used in a pediment.

Interspersed with these architectural remains were the sculptures of the temple, those very *pedimental* sculptures and metopes of which Pausanias has given us a brief but infinitely precious description.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 335.

On the theory of a *pedimental* composition [for the Niohe group], the prostrate son would occupy one angle, and would presuppose a prostrate daughter in the opposite angle.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 319.

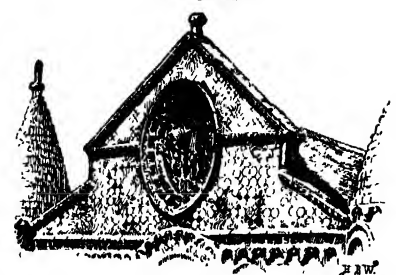
2. Having the form of a pediment. Thus, the head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, in which a kerchief or band is folded over the forehead, making an angle projecting upward, is commonly called by writers on costume the *pedimental head-dress*.

pedimented (ped'i-men-ted), *a.* [*< pediment + -ed²*.] Provided with a pediment; constructed in the form of a pediment.—**Pedimented gable**, a gable across the foot of which is carried a molding or cornice, completing the triangle, and presenting more or less analogy in form with a classical pediment. See cut in next column.

pedimeter (pē-dim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L.* *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *podometer*.

pedimetric (ped-i-met'rik), *a.* [*< pedimetr-y + -ic*.] Pertaining to pedimetry.

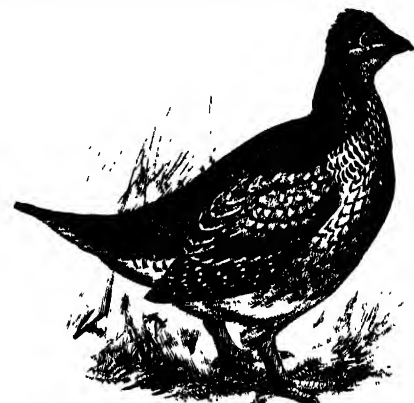
pedimetry (pē-dim'et-ri), *n.* [*< L.* *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, < *μετρον*, measure.] Measurement by paces.



Pedimented Gable.—Part of west front of Church of Notre Dame la Grande, Poitiers, France.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* [*< L.* *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + *oculus*, eye.] A stalk-eyed crustacean.

Pediceates (ped-i-ē'se-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cones, 1872), emended from *Pediceates* (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *πέδιον*, a plain, + *οἰκήτης*, a dweller, innate, < *οἰκῆν*, dwell.] A genus of *Tetraonidae*; the pintail or sharp-tailed grouse. *P. phasianellus* is the sharp-tailed grouse of British America. The com-



Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediceates phasianellus*).

mon bird in the northwestern United States, as North and South Dakota, Montana, etc., where it is called *prairie-chicken* or *prairie-chicken*, is a variety of the more northern form known as *P. columbianus*.

pedipalp (ped'i-palp), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL.* *pedipalpus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] 1. *n.* 1. A maxillipalp, or maxillary palp; the palp of an arachnid. A pair of pedipalps is a characteristic feature of most arachnids. They are borne on the head, in front of the usual four pairs of ambulatory legs. In scorpions and their allies, and also in the false scorpions, the pedipalps usually attain great size, and may be chelate or end in a pincer, like the large claw of a lobster. They are efficient tactile and prehensile organs. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Pedipalp²*, *Phrynida*, and *scorpion*. 2. A pedipalpo arachnid.—**Infated pedipalp**. See *infated*.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus; resembling a pedipalp. Also *pedipalpal*. *Hazley*.

pedipalpal (ped-i-pal'pal), *a.* [*< pedipalp + -al*.] Provided with pedipalps, or maxillary palpi; of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

pedipalpi, *n.* Plural of *pedipalpus*.

Pedipalpi (ped-i-pal'pi), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.]

A suborder of the arachnid order *Arthrogastra*, containing the families *Phrynida* and *Thelyphoridae*, commonly known as *whip scorpions*. They have eight ocelli, two median and three on each side. The short cheliceres are two-jointed, while the palpi are large and long, ending in more or less perfectly formed pincers. The first pair of legs is longest, and the tarsus is broken into a long series of joints. In a former system when the *Pedipalpi* also included the true scorpions, the term was synonymous with *Polymniscata* and coextensive with *Arthrogastra*. The group is now rated as an order of *Arachnida*, divided into 2 suborders, *Amblipigi* and *Uropygi*, respectively exemplified by the above-named families. See also cut at *Phrynida*.

Whip-scorpion (*Thelyphonus* sp. *pauzev*), a member of the *Pedipalpi* (About half natural size.)



Pedimental Head-dress.
(From a bas-relief of 1550.)

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *a.* [*<* *pedipalp* + *-ous*.] Having large pedipalps; pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*, or having their characters; polymersomatous or arthrogastic, as an arachnid.

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *n.*; *pl.* *pedipalpi* (-pi). [*NL.*: see *pedipalp*.] A pedipalp.

pedireme (ped-i-rēm), *n.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *remus*, an oar: see *oar*¹.] A crustacean whose feet serve for oars. Compare *copepod*. [*Rare.*]

Pediremi (ped-i-rē'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Amyot and Sorville, 1843), *<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *remus*, an oar. Cf. *pedireme*.] A superfamilia of water-bugs, or *Hydrocoris*, containing those with true swimming-feet, as the *Corisidae* and *Notonectidae*.

pedissequant, *n.* [*Prop.* **pedissequent*, *<* *L. pedissequus*, *pedisecus*, *improp.* *pedissequus*, following on foot, *<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *sequi*, *ppr.* *sequent(-s)*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower.

Yet still he striveth untill, wearied and breathless, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddess Diana.

Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 136. (*Halliwel.*)

pedlar, pedlarism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedler, pedlerism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedmelon (ped'mel-on), *n.* A variant of *pade-melon*.

pedobaptism, pedobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* [= *It. pedobattesimo*; *<* *Gr. παις* (*paîs*), a child, + *βαπτισμός*, baptism: see *baptism*.] The baptism of infants.

The Anabaptists laugh at *pedo-baptism*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

pedobaptist, pedobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n.* [*<* *Gr. παις* (*paîs*), a child, + *βαπτιστής*, a baptist: see *baptist*.] An advocate of the baptism of infants.

pedogenesis, pedogenesis (pē-dō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. παις* (*paîs*), child, + *γενεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] Larval generation; reproduction by larvae; a kind of heterogamy which resembles alternate generation, and is regarded as a case of precocious development of the egg in parthenogenesis. It has been shown to occur in the larva of certain gall-flies, *Cecidomyia*, etc.

The morphologically undeveloped larva has acquired the power of reproducing itself by means of its rudimentary ovary—a phenomenon which . . . has been designated *Pedogenesis*.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 128.

pedogenetic, pedogenetic (pē-dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*<* *pedogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to, or reproduced by, pedogenesis.

pedomancy (ped'ō-man-si), *n.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *Gr. μαντεία*, divination, prophecy.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

pedometer (pē-dō-mē-tēr), *n.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance traveled is thus approximately recorded. Such instruments usually register by means of an index on a dial-plate, and are carried in the pocket like a watch, which they resemble in shape and size.

pedometric (ped'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*<* *pedometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

pedometrical (ped'ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*<* *pedometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pedometric*.

pedomotive (ped'ō-mō-tiv), *a.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *ML. motivus*, motive: see *motive*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treadles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, etc.

A novel and important improvement in treadles for bicycles and other *pedomotive* carriages.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 105.

pedomotor (ped'ō-mō'tor), *n.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] 1. A means for the mechanical application of the foot as a driving-power, as the treadle of a sewing-machine or the pedal of a bicycle. 2. A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle. 3. A roller-skate.

pedonosology, pedonosology (pē-dō-nō-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* *Gr. παις* (*paîs*), child, + *E. nosology*.] The study of the diseases of children.

pedopleural (ped'ō-plō'ral), *a.* [*<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*, + *Gr. πλεύρα*, side.] Same as *pleuro-pedal*.

Pedota (pē-dō'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *L. pes* (*ped-*), = *E. foot*.] One of the major groups of placental mammals, including those which have feet, as distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedotrophic, pedotrophic (pē-dō-trof'ik), *a.* [*<* *pedotroph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rearing of children. [*Rare.*]

He grew more daring, and actually broached the idea of *Pedotrophic Partnership*, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 102.

pedotrophist, pedotrophist (pē-dōt'rō-fist), *n.* [*<* *pedotroph-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises pedotrophy. [*Rare.*]

They could, with the most generous intentions, pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified *pedotrophist*.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 108.

pedotrophy, pedotrophy (pē-dōt'rō-fī), *n.* [= *F. pēdotrophie*, *<* *NL. pēdotrophia*, *<* *Gr. παιδοτροφία*, rearing of children, *<* *παιδοτροφός*, rearing children, *<* *παις* (*paîs*), child, + *τροφή*, nourish.] That branch of hygiene which is concerned with the rearing of infants and children. [*Rare.*]

pedregal (ped're-gal), *n.* [*Sp.*, *<* *pedra*, a stone: see *pier*.] A rough and rocky district, especially in a volcanic region.

A great chain of bergs stretching from northwest to southeast, moving with the tides, had compressed the surface-floes; and, rearing them up on their edges, produced an area more like the volcanic *pedregal* of the basin of Mexico than anything else I can compare it to.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 187.

pedro (pē'drō), *n.* [*<* *Sp. Pedro*, *<* *LL. Petrus*, *<* *Gr. Πέτρος*, Peter.] In the game of *sancheo-pedro*, the five of trumps.

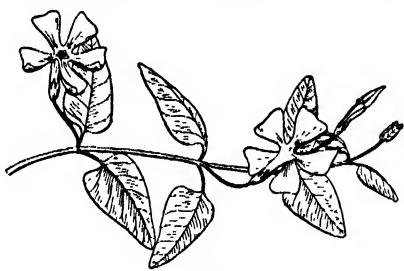
Pedro Ximenes (pē'drō zim'e-nēz), *Wine* made from the grape of the same name in Spain, the most celebrated being that produced in Andalusia. Compare *peter-sec-me*.

pedum (pē'dum), *n.*; *pl.* *peda* (-dā). [*<* *L. pedum*, a shepherd's crook, *<* *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] A pastoral crook or hook.

Head of Pan borne, with *pedum* at shoulder.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 208.

peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n.* [= *F. pēdoncule*, *<* *LL. peduncululus*, also *LL. pedunculus*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. In *bot.*, a general flower-stalk supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower: in the lat-



Flowering Branch of Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), showing the one-flowered peduncles.

ter case the cluster may be regarded as reduced to a single blossom. *Gray*. See also *cut* under *pedicel*. 2. In *zool.*, a little foot or foot-like part; a pedicle or pedicel. Specifically (a) The stalk of a barnacle. (b) A fleshy process of some brachiopods. (c) One of the crura of the brain. See *pedunculus*. (d) In *entom.*, a narrowed basal joint or part forming a stem on which the rest of the organ is supported: as, the *peduncle* of the abdomen. Also called *petiole*. See *cut* under *Eurytoma* and *mud-dauber*.—**Anterior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the frontal lobe through the anterior part of the internal capsule to the thalamus.—**Inferior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the temporal lobe, passing under the lenticular nucleus, possibly reinforced by fibers from the globus pallidus, and terminating in the thalamus.—**Internal peduncle of the thalamus**, that part of the inferior peduncle which terminates in the stratum zonale of the thalamus.—**Olivary, optic, etc., peduncle**. See the adjectives.—**Peduncle of the pineal body or gland**, a narrow white band on either side extending forward and outward from the base of the pineal body, along the ridge-like junction of the upper and medial surfaces of the thalamus. Also called *medullary stria of the pineal body*, or *habenula* (or *habenula pinealis*).—**Peduncles of the cerebellum**, three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers which connect the cerebellum with the other chief divisions of the brain. They are distinguished by their position as the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior peduncles* or *crura*. The superior pair emerge from the medial part of the medullary substance of the hemisphere, and run forward and upward to reach the nuclei tegmenti of the opposite sides, after decussation under the formatio reticularis. (Also called *crura ad corpora quadrigemina*, *crura ad cerebrum*, *processus cerebelli ad cerebrum*, *processus cerebelli ad testes*, *brachia conjunctiva*, and *brachia conjunctoria*.) The middle pair form the ventral transverse fibers of the pons, emerging from the lateral part of the white substance of the hemispheres. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad pontem*.) The inferior pair are the restiform bodies of the oblongata, which enter the hemispheres between the middle and superior peduncles.

(Also called *crura* or *processus ad medullam*.)—**Peduncles of the corpus callosum**, two bands of white substance given off from the anterior end of the corpus callosum, which, diverging from each other, pass backward across the anterior perforated space to the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Peduncles of the septum lucidum**, the peduncles of the corpus callosum.—**Posterior peduncle of the thalamus**, the bundle of fibers passing backward from the pulvinar to the occipital cortex, carrying nervous impulses of retinal origin.—*Syn.* 2. *Pedicle*, *Pedicle*, and *Peduncle* are used in zoology with little discrimination. *Pedicle* is the most comprehensive term; *pedicel* more frequently means a very small foot-like part, *peduncle* a large and generally soft or fleshy foot-like part; and each of these has some specific use.

peduncled (pē-dung'kld), *a.* [*<* *peduncle* + *-ed*.] Same as *pedunculate*.

peduncular (pē-dung'kū-lār), *a.* [*<* *L. pedunculus*, a little foot (see *peduncle*), + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle. 2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the peduncle of the abdomen.—**Peduncular arteries**, small branches supplying the crura cerebri.—**Peduncular lobe of the cerebellum**, the flocculus.—**Peduncular sulci**, the oculomotor and lateral sulci of the crura cerebri, grooves where the substantia nigra comes to the surface, between the crura and the tegmentum. The inner one is also called *sulcus pedunculi* (or *mesencephalic lateral*).—**Peduncular tract**. Same as *pyramidal tract* (which see, under *pyramidal*).

Pedunculata (pē-dung'kū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Sessilia*; the pedunculate as distinguished from the sessile cirripeds. They have six pairs of biramous feet, and are such as the *Lepadidae* and *Pollicipedidae*. 2. An order of brachiopods, comprising all having shells attached by a peduncle (*Lingula*, *Terebratula*, etc.): contrasted with the *Sessilia* (*Orbicula*, *Crania*, etc.). *Latreille*.

pedunculate (pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* [*<* *NL. pedunculatus*, *<* *L. pedunculus*, a little foot: see *peduncle*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle: as, a *pedunculate flower*. 2. Provided with a pedicel; pedicellate.—**Pedunculate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the first joint is slender and stem-like: as, opposed to *sessile abdomen*. See *cut* under *Ophiura* and *mud-dauber*.—**Pedunculate body**, in *entom.*, a body in which the mesothorax has a constricted ring in front, to which the prothorax is articulated, as in many beetles.

pedunculated (pē-dung'kū-lā-téd), *a.* [*<* *pedunculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *pedunculate*.

Pedunculati (pē-dung'kū-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*.] The *Pediculati* as a family of acanthopterygians, defined by Cuvier as fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins.

pedunculation (pē-dung'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* *pedunculate* + *-ion*.] The development of a peduncle; the state of being pedunculated.

pedunculus (pē-dung'kū-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *pedunculi* (-li). [*L.*: see *peduncle*.] A peduncle or pedicel; a stalk, stem, or other foot-like support or basis of a part.—**Pedunculus cerebelli medius**, **pedunculus cerebelli inferior**, **pedunculus cerebelli superior**, respectively the middle, lower, and upper cerebellar peduncles.—**Pedunculus cerebri**, a crus cerebri, one of the legs of the brain.—**Pedunculus conarii**, the peduncle of the pineal body; the habenula.—**Pedunculus medullæ oblongatæ**, the restiform body.—**Pedunculus olivæ**, the white fibers which pass out of the hilum of the inferior olivary nucleus.—**Pedunculus pulmonis**, the root of the lung.—**Pedunculus substantiæ nigrae**, the layer of fine fibers lying next to the substantia nigra on its ventral surface, and believed to originate in the cells of that formation: it passes downward to become lost in the pons.

pee (pē), *n.* [*Cf.* *peel*.] The point of the arm of an anchor, intended to penetrate the ground; the bill.

peeblet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble*.

peecet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

peek¹ (pēk), *n.* An obsolete or nautical spelling of *peak*¹.

peek² (pēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. *E.* also *peak*, *peke*; *<* *ME. *peken*, *piken*, *peep*; appar. ult. a var. of *peep*².] To peep; look pryling.

peek³ (pēk), *n.* [*Cf.* *peck*¹, *woodpecker*.] A woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Green peek**, the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*.

peek-a-boo (pēk'a-bō), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

peekee, piki (pē'kē), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] Cakes of Indian meal, very thin, and baked on hot stones, among the Indians of the southwestern United States.

peel¹ (pēl), *v.* [*<* *ME. *pelen*, *<* *OF. peler*, *peler*, *F. peler* = *Fr. pelar*, *pellar* = *Sp. pelar* = *Pg. pellar* = *It. pelare*, strip (of skin, bark), *pare*, *<* *OF. pel*, *<* *L. pellis*, skin: see *pell*¹.] The word was formerly also written *pill*, by confusion with *pill*, plunder, which was in turn erroneously written *peel*; while the *OF. peler*, strip of skin or bark, is confused with *peler*, strip of hair, *<* *L. pilare*, strip of hair:

see *pill*, *pill*.] **I. trans.** 1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; flay; decorticate; bark: as, to *peel* a tree; to *peel* an orange. When, as in the case of an apple, the skin or rind cannot be torn off, but is removed with a cutting instrument, the word *pare* is commonly used.

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wand.
Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3. 85.

2. To strip off; remove by stripping.
Ay me! the bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine,
His leaves will wither and his sap decay.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1167.

—**Syn.** See *pare*, *v. t.*
II. intrans. 1. To lose the skin or rind; be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles: as, the orange *peels* easily; the bark *peels* off. *Swift*.—2. To undress. [*Slang.*]

peel (pēl), *n.* [*< peel*, *v.*] The skin, bark, or rind of anything: as, the *peel* of an orange.
On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,
On pippins' russet *peel*.
Cowper, *Epitaph on a Hare*.

—**Syn.** *Rind*, etc. See *skin*.
peel (pēl), *v. t.* [*< ME. pelen, pelen, < OF. peler, piler, spouder: see pill*.] To plunder; devastate; spoil. *Isa.* xviii. 2.

Thy countre shalt se put in exile all,
Distroed, robbed, *peled*, and more wurse,
By ille Sarisins: God gife thaim his curse!
Rom. of Partenay (E. F. T. S.), I. 2160.
Govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 136.
Whence, O thou orphan and defrauded?
Is thy land *peeled*, thy realm marauded?
Emerson, *Woodnotes*, II.

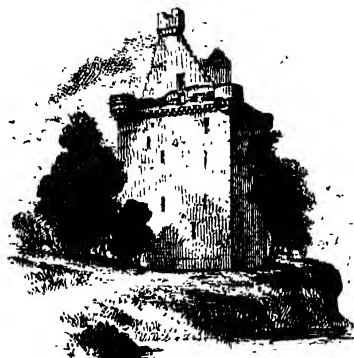
peel (pēl), *n.* [Also *peal*: early mod. E. also *pele*; *< ME. peele, pele, < OF. pele, pestle, pale, F. pelle = Sp. Pg. It. pala, < L. pala, a spade, shovel, a bakers' peel, the shoulder-blade, the bezel of a ring: see pale*.] 1. A kind of wooden shovel with a broad blade and long handle, used by bakers to put bread into or take it out of the oven. In heraldry it is generally represented with one or more cakes of bread upon it, which are mentioned in the blazon.

The oven, the baven, the mawkin, the *peel*,
The hearth and the range, the dog and the wheel.
B. Jonson, *Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue*

The dough is quickly introduced on a *peel* or long wooden shovel.
Encyc. Brit., III. 257.

2. In *printing*, a wooden pole with a short cross-piece at one end, in the form of the letter T, used to convey printed sheets to and from the horizontal poles on which they are dried.—3. The wash or blade of an oar, as distinguished from the loom.—4. A mark resembling a skewer with a large ring (♀), formerly used in England as a mark for cattle, a signature-mark for persons unable to write, or the like.

peel (pēl), *n.* [*< ME. pele, pel, pell (ML. pela), a var. of pile: see pill*.] The W. *pill* and Manx *pelley*, a tower, a fortress, are appar. *< E.*] A fortified tower; a stronghold. The original *peel* appears to have been a structure of earth combined with timber, strengthened by palisades, but the later *peel* was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground. The lower part,



Peel-tower, Glinnock, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

where the cattle were kept, was generally vaulted. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling-houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defense against sudden marauding expeditions. The *peel* represented in the cut is said to have been the abode of the famous Johnie Armstrong. *Imp. Dict.*

When they cam to the fair Dodhead,
Blight hastily they clam the *peel*.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

peel (pēl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *peer*.] An equal; a match: as, they were *peels* at twelve. *Picken*. [*Scotch.*]

peel (pēl), *v. t.* To be equal or have the same score in a game. [*Scotch.*]

Peel Act. Same as *Bank-charter Act* (which see, under *bank*).

peel-ax (pēl'aks), *n.* Same as *peeling-ax*.
peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [*< peel* + *-ed*.] 1. Stripped of the skin or outer rind: as, *peeled* potatoes or onions.—2. Barked; abraded: as, "every shoulder was *peeled*," *Ezek.* xxix. 18.—3. Bald; shaven; bare.

Peel'd priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 3. 80.

peeledness, *n.* Same as *pilledness*.
Disease, scab, and *peeledness*.
Holland, tr. of *Camden*, II. 143. (*Davies*).

peel-end (pēl'end), *n.* In a biscuit- or cracker-machine, the part beyond the cutter. *E. H. Knight*.

peeler (pēl'ēr), *n.* [*< peel* + *-er*.] 1. One who peels, strips, or flays.—2. A crab or lobster in the act of casting its shell; a shedder.—3. A stout iron bar of considerable length, having one end flattened into a broader surface, somewhat after the manner of a slice-bar, and the other end formed into a loop or handle, used by a workman called a "baller" in placing charges of piles, billets, blooms, ingots, etc., of iron or steel in a reheating-furnace preparatory to hammering. [*Local, Eng.*].—4. A "ripper"; a very energetic person. [*New Eng.*]

Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a staver," "a *peeler*," "a roarer to work."
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 117.

peeler (pēl'ēr), *n.* [*< peel*, = *pill*, + *-er*.] A plunderer; a pillager.

Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground.
Tusser, *January's Husbandry*, p. 51.

peeler (pēl'ēr), *n.* [*< Peel* (see def.) + *-er*.] A policeman: so called from the English statesman Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), who while secretary for Ireland (1812-18) established a regular force of Irish police, and while home secretary (1828-30) improved the police system of London. [*Colloq. or slang.*]

He's gone for a *peeler* and a search-warrant to break open the door.
Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxxv.

The hatred of a costermonger to a *peeler* is intense, and with their opinion of the police all the more ignorant unite that of the governing power.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 22.

peel-house (pēl'hous), *n.* Same as *peel*.

peeling (pēl'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of peel*, *v.*] 1. The act of stripping off the skin, rind, or bark of a thing; the stripping off of an outer covering or rind.—2. That which is stripped off; rind, peel, or skin stripped from the object which it covered or to which it belonged: as, potato-peelings.—3. In *printing*, the art or act of removing from an impression-surface one or more layers of a paper overlay, to make a lighter impression.

peeling-ax (pēl'ing-aks), *n.* A double-bitted ax used for barking trees. *E. H. Knight*. Also *peel-ax*.

peeling-iron (pēl'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A shovel-shaped thrusting instrument for prying up the bark and stripping it from trees.

Peelite (pēl'it), *n.* [*< Peel* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In *British politics*, one of a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. Originally (in large part) Tories, but free-traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals. Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852-5), and, as W. E. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others, eventually joined the Liberal party.

peel-tower, *n.* Same as *peel*.

peen (pēn), *n.* [Also *peau, pene, pein, piend*; appar. *< G. pinne*, the peen of a hammer: see *pin* and *pane*.] That end of a hammer-head or



a, narrow peen for riveting; *b*, broad peen for machinists; *c*, cross-peen for coopers; *d*, concave peen for chiseling; *e*, ball peen, upsetting hammer for engravers.

similar tool which terminates in an edge, or in a sharp, rounded, cone-shaped, hemispherical, or otherwise specially modified point, as distinguished from the ordinary flat face. See also cuts under *hammer*.

peen (pēn), *v. t.* [*< peen, n.*] To treat by striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer.

Piston rings may be made of a larger diameter by *peening* the ring all round on the inside.

J. Rose, *Pract. Machinist*, p. 288.

peenge (pēnj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peenged*, ppr. *peenging*. [*Origin obscure.*] To complain; whine. [*Scotch.*]

That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellan-gowan.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxix.

peen-hammer (pēn'ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer with a cutting or chisel edge. Specifically—(a) A hammer used for straightening and taking the buckles out of sheets or plates of iron. (b) A stone-masons' heavy hammer with two opposite cutting edges. See cut under *hammer*.

peep (pēp), *v. i.* [Also *pip, pipe* (see *pipe*), *< ME. *pepen, pipen, < OF. pipier, pepier, F. pépier = Sp. pipiar = Olt. *pipiare = D. piepen = MLG. pipen, LG. piepen = G. piepen, piepsen = Dan. pippe, < L. pipiare, pipare, pipire, also pipilare (> It. pipilare) = Gr. πιπιλεω, peep, chirp, as a bird; an imitative word, and as such more or less varied in form: see pipel. Cf. peep².] 1. To chirp, cheep, or pipe; utter a shrill thin sound, as a young chick.*

And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*.
Isa. x. 14.

Hee procuring such peace in the East (saith Vopiscus) that a rebellious Mousie was not heard to *peep*.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 357.

2. To speak in a piping or chirping tone.

And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that *peep*, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God?
Isa. viii. 19.

She muttered and *peeped*, as the Bible says, like a wizard.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 15.

3. To speak. [*Slang.*]

peep (pēp), *n.* [= *G. pip, pip = Dan. pip, peep*; from the verb.] 1. The cry of a young chick or other little bird.

I heard the *peep* of the young when I could not see the parent bird.
Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 245.

2. A sandpiper; a sandpeep. Several small United States species are commonly so called from their cry, as the least and semipalmated sandpipers, *Actodromas minutilla* and *Ereunetes pusilla*.

peep (pēp), *v.* [*Prob. a particular use of peep¹, chirp, with ref. to a concealed fowler, who, 'peeping' or chirping to beguile the birds, 'peeps' or peers out to watch them. Cf. OF. pipier, peep, la pipe du jour, the peep of day ('day-pipe'—Palsgrave). Less prob. there is ref. to the fancied 'peeping' or peering out of a 'peeping' or chirping chick. See pipe², v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To have the appearance of looking out or issuing from a narrow aperture or from a state of concealment; come partially into view; begin to appear.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, I. 1. 60.

Flowers, that were buds but yesterday,
Peep from the ground where'er I pass
Bryant, *The New and the Old*.

2. To look (out or in) prylingly, slyly, or furtively, as through a crevice or small aperture; look narrowly, slyly, or prylingly; take a sly or furtive look; peer; peek.

A fool will *peep* in at the door.
Eccles. xxi. 23.

But Luther's broom is left, and eyes
Peep o'er their creeds to where it lies.
Lowell, *Villa Franca*.

A peeping Tom (in allusion to the legend of Peeping Tom of Coventry, an inquisitive person).

II. trans. To let appear; show. [*Rare.*]

There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head but I am thrust upon it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 238.

peep (pēp), *n.* [*< peep², v.*] 1. A sly or furtive look through or as if through a crevice; a hurried or partial view; a glimpse; hence, the first looking out of light from the eastern horizon.

But up then spake a little page,
Before the *peep* of dawn.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).
Fall on me like the silent dew,
Or like those maiden show'rs
Which by the *peeps* of day doe strowe
A baptime o're the flowers.
Herriek, *To Musique*, to becalme his Fever.

A door left ajar gave him a *peep* into the best parlor, where the claw-footed chairs and dark mahogany tables shone like mirrors.
Irring, *Sleepy Hollow*.

We of the younger generation on the landing catch *peeps* of distinguished men, and bits of their table-talk.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 189.

2. A crevice or aperture; a slit or opening affording only a narrow or limited view.

At the ama' peep of a window
Belinkin' in
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 101).

Specifically—3. The slit in the leaf of a rifle-sight.—4t. A pip.
He's but one peep above a serving-man.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, I. 2.

Peep-nicking machine, a gun-tool used to nick or cut the peep in the leaf of a rifle-sight.

peep-bo (pēp' bō), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

peeper¹ (pēp' pēr), *n.* [*< peep* + *-er*]. 1. Some little creature which peeps, pipes, or chirps. (a) A newly hatched chick. (b) The cricket-frog, *Acris gryllus*, a common species of tree-frog. (c) A young pigeon while its beak remains soft and unsuited for eating grain. 2. An egg-pie. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

peeper² (pēp' pēr), *n.* [*< peep* + *-er*]. 1. One who peeps; a spying or inquisitive person.
Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers. Webster.

2. The eye. [Slang.]

"I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nigel.
"Chalk him across the peepers with your cheery."
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

peep-eye (pēp' i), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

The baby . . . made futile efforts to play peep-eye with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 79.

peep-hole (pēp' hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look.

And by the Peep-holes in his Crest
Is it not virtually content
That there his Eyes took distant Aim?
Prior, Alma, II.

peeping-hole (pēp' ping-hōl), *n.* Same as *peep-hole*. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Peep-o'-day Boy (pēp' o-dā' boy). One of a faction in northern Ireland about 1784-95. They were Protestants, and opposed to a Roman Catholic faction called *Defenders*. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of arms.

peep-show (pēp' shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through an orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

A peepshow of Mazoppa and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 12.

peep-sight (pēp' sit), *n.* A plate containing a small hole through which the gunner sights, attached to the breech of a cannon or small arm. See cut under *gun*.

The sights for match-rifles consist usually of wind-gauge foresight, and an elevating Vernier peep-sight affixed to the stock of the rifle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 161.

peepul (pēp' pul), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

peepy (pēp' i), *a.* [*< peep* + *-y*]. Sleepy; drowsy [Colloq.]

peer¹ (pēr), *v. i.* [*< ME. piren, piren, < LG. piren, look closely, a later form (with loss of l after p, as in E. patl, patch, etc.) of piren, peer, look narrowly. = Sw. plira = Dan. plire, blink: see bleat*]. With *peer* in this sense, from ME. *piren*, is confused *peer*, *pear*, *< ME. peren, < OF. perer (?) parer, parer, < L. parere, appear* (ME. also partly by aphesis from *aperen*, E. *appear*): see *appear*. Hence also, by variation, *pry*]. 1. To look narrowly or sharply: commonly implying searching or an effort to see: as, to *peer* into the darkness.

Atthulf was in the ture
Abute for to *peer*
After his conynge,
3et schup him wolde bringe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1092.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 19.

I went and *peerred*, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry.
Coleridge, Christabel, II.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To appear; come in sight.

When daffodils begin to *peer*, . . .
Why, then comes in the sweet of the year.
Shak., W. T., IV. 3. 1.

See how his gorgeit *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson, Catiline, IV. 2.

3. To appear; seem. [Rare.]

Tell me, if this wrinkling brow . . .
Peers like the front of Saturn. Keats, Hyperion, I.

peer² (pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peare*; *< ME. peer, pere, per, < OF. per, peer, later pair, F. pair, apeer*; asadj., equal; *< L. par, equal: see pair*]. 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

A cok hight Chauntecleer,
In al the lond of crowing nas his *peer*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 30.

I . . . found him, as I expected, not the *peer* of her he loved, except in love.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 218.

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. Spenser.
So I took a whim
To stray away into these forests drear,
Alone, without a *peer*.
Keats, Endymion, IV.

3. A nobleman of an especial dignity. Specifically—(a) In Great Britain and Ireland, a holder of the title of one of the five degrees of nobility—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; also, one of the two English archbishops, or one of those twenty-four bishops who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The former class are distinguished as *lords temporal*, the latter as *lords spiritual*. The House of Peers or House of Lords consists of—(1) all peers of the United Kingdom (corresponding to peers of England prior to 1707 and peers of Great Britain from 1707 to January 1st, 1801) who are of full age; (2) the representative Scottish peers (see *peer of Scotland*), elected for each parliament; (3) the Irish representative peers (see *peer of Ireland*), elected for life; and (4) the lords spiritual. Many of the peers of Scotland and of Ireland, however, are also peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and sit in the House of Lords under the titles thus held. (b) In France, formerly a chief vassal, and later the lord of a certain territory; during the period from 1814 to 1848, a member of the upper house of the legislative assembly.—**House of Peers**, the upper house of the British Parliament, usually styled the *House of Lords*. See *lord* and *parliament*. 3.—**Peer of Ireland**, a member of the peerage of Ireland. Twenty-eight Irish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Irish representative peers*. Irish peers who do not have seats in the House of Lords may be elected members of the House of Commons for English or Scottish constituencies.—**Peer of Scotland**, a member of the peerage of Scotland. Sixteen Scottish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Scottish representative peers*. No Scottish peer can be elected a member of the House of Commons.—**Peer of the blood royal**, in Great Britain, a member of the royal family qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Peer of the United Kingdom**. See def. 3 (a).—**Peers of fees**, in law, vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.—**Spiritual peer**, in Great Britain, one of the prelates qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Temporal peer**, in Great Britain, one of those peers of the rank of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons (including representative peers) who are qualified to sit in the House of Lords.

peer² (pēr), *v.* [*< ME. peeren; < peer*], *n.* I. *intrans.* To play the peer; be a peer or equal; take or be of equal rank.

He wolde haue *peerid* with god of blis;
Now is he in helle moost loothell page.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

II. *trans.* To make equal to or of the same rank with.

Being now *peerred* with the lord-chancellor and the earl of Essex. Heylyn, Hist. Protestants, p. 347. (Latham.)

peerage (pēr' āj), *n.* [*< peer* + *-age*]. Cf. *parage*. 1. The rank or dignity of a peer.

The *peerage* differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges, whatever they may consist in, pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or otherwise acknowledged as noble.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 458.

2. The body of peers.

The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited *peerage* which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility, and the unmanageable, ever-varying assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Carta. It is to this body of select hereditary barons, joined with the prelates, that the term "peers of the land" properly belongs; an expression which occurs first, it is said, in the act by which the Dispensers were exiled, but which before the middle of the fourteenth century had obtained general recognition as descriptive of members of the house of lords. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 190.

3. [*cap.*] A book containing a detailed historical and genealogical account of the peers and their connections: as, Burke's "*Peerage*."

I . . . saw the inevitable, abominable, maniacal, absurd, disgusting "*Peerage*" open on the table, interlarded with annotations.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

peerdom (pēr' dum), *n.* [*< peer* + *-dom*]. Same as *peerage*, I.

peeress (pēr' es), *n.* [*< peer* + *-ess*]. The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. In Great Britain women may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbeesses being summoned to send proxies to council, or to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as *peeresses*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

peerie, *n.* See *peery*.

peerless (pēr' les), *a.* [*< peer* + *-less*]. Unequaled; having no peer or equal; unmatched.

But now it is my glory to have loved
One *peerless*, without stain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=Syn. Matchless, unsurpassed.

peerlessly (pēr' les-ly), *adv.* Without a peer or equal; rarely, as one who is peerless.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favored thing, marry not so *peerlessly* to be doted upon, I must confess. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.

peerlessness (pēr' les-nes), *n.* The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

peery¹ (pēr' i), *a.* [*< peer* + *-y*]. 1. Peering sharp-looking; expressive of curiosity or suspicion; inquisitive; curious; prying.

A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, . . . with a carotid pate in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage with a snub nose, a long chin, and two *peery* grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query;
A look that said in a silent way, . . .
"I'd give my ears to know what you say!"
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

2t. Knowing; sly. [Old slang.]

Are you *peery*, as the cant is? In short, do you know what I would be at now?
Oxburgh, Refusal, III.

peery² (pēr' i), *n.*; pl. *peeries* (-iz). [Also *peerie*; origin obscure.] A boys' spinning-top, set in motion by the pulling of a string.
Mony's the *peery* and tap I worked for him langsyne.
Scott, Antiquary, xx.

pees, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peesash (pē' sash), *n.* [E. Ind.] The local name of a hot dry land-wind of southern India.

peeshoo (pē' shō), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. (?)]. The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*.

peesoreh (pē' sō-re), *n.* [Maharatta.] The East Indian *Tragulus memina*.

peeter, *n.* A variant of *peter*.

peeter-mant, *n.* An obsolete form of *peterman*.

peetweet (pēt' wēt), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *peewit*.] The common spotted sandpiper of North America, *Tringoides macularius*. See cut at *Tringoides*.

peevish (pē' vish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pevish, pevish; < ME. pevishce, pevise, pevysse, peyveshe, Sc. pevis, pevess, pevych, pevage; prob., with suffix -ish, < Sc. peuv, prui, pue, make a plaintive noise, cry: see pue*. For the form (adj. in -ish from a verb) and its variations, cf. *lavish*.] 1. Querulous; petulant; ill-tempered; cross; fitful.

Why, this it is to be a *peevish* girl!
That flies her fortune when it follows her.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2. 49.

A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour.
Spectator, No. 483.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad;
Their *peevish* hearers almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, I. 324.

The sharp and *peevish* tinkle of the shop-bell made itself audible.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, VII.

2t. Perverse; self-willed; froward; testy.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 68.

Pertinax hominum genus, a *peevish* generation of men.
Barton, Anat. of Mel., III. § 4.

Presbyterians, of late more turbulent in England, more *peevish* and singularly rigid than any of the Calvinists, especially the more sober and learned French, amongst whom have appeared many of excellent judgment and piety.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 259.

3. Characterized by or indicating discontent, petulance, or fretfulness.

In these *peevish* Times, which may be called the Rust of the Iron Age, there is a Race of cross-grained People who are malevolent to all Antiquity.
Howell, Letters, IV. 43.

A firm and somewhat *peevish* mouth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

4t. Childish; silly; foolish; trifling.

So surely if we custome ourself to put our trust of comfort in the delight of these *peevish* worldly things.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation, fol. 9.

I see and sigh (because it makes me sadde)
That *peevish* pryde doth al the world possesse.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistress.
Lyly, Endymion, I. 1.

And as if he [God] were indeed arraigned at such a bar, every weak and *peevish* exception shall be cried up for evidence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. III.

=Syn. Fretful, Pettish, etc. (see *petulant*), ill-natured, testy, irritable, waspish.

peevishly (pē' vish-ly), *adv.* In a peevish manner; petulantly; fretfully; with discontent.

Thus we may pass our time: the men
A thousand ways divert their spleen,
Whilst we sit *peevishly* within.
W. King, Art of Love, XII.

peevishness (pē' vish-nes), *n.* The quality of being peevish; perverseness; frowardness; petulance; fretfulness; waywardness; capriciousness.

peewit, *n.* See *peewit*.

peg (peg), *n.* [*ME. pegge*; prob. < *Sw. pigg* = *Dan. pig*, a spike, a secondary form of *Sw. Dan. pik*, a pike; ult., and in *E.* perhaps directly, of Celtic origin: cf. *W. pig*, a peak, point, Corn. *pig*, a prick, *W. pegor*, a pivot, *peguin*, a pivot, pin, spindle, pole or axis: see *peak*, *pikel*.] 1. A pointed pin of wood, metal, or other material. Specifically—(a) In carp., a pointed piece of wood driven into a bored hole to fasten boards or other woodwork; a treenail. (b) In shoemaking, a small pin of tough wood used in securing the uppers to the sole-leather or in building up the heel. Shoe-pegs are now largely made of metal and in a variety of shapes, some being screws. See also *outs* under *peg-float*, *pegger*, and *peg-strip*. (c) In musical instruments of the stringed group, a pin of wood or metal to which one end of a string is fastened, and which may be turned round in its socket so as to tighten or loosen the string's tension, and thus alter its tone. (Also called *tuning-peg* or *tuning-pin*.) In instruments of the viol family the pegs are in the head, while in the dulcimer, harp, pianoforte, and similar instruments they are set along one side of the frame.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll set down the pegs that make this music,
As honest as I am. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 1. 203.
What did he do with her fingers so small? . . .
He made him pegs to his viol withall.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 358).

(d) A pin which serves to transmit power or perform any other function in machinery, etc. (e) A projecting pin on which to hang anything. (f) A small wedge-shaped projecting piece of hard wood fixed to a jeweler's board, upon which the workman performs most of his operations. (g) A pin used in the game of cribbage to mark the points. (h) A pin thrust or driven into a hole, and generally left projecting, as a tent-peg, used in fastening a tent to the ground, or a vent-peg, used to stop the vent of a cask. 2. A foot or leg. Compare *pin* in like sense. [*Colloq.* and humorous.]

The army-surgeons made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only pegs;
But there's as wooden members quite
As represent my legs!"
Hood, *Faithless Nelly Gray*.

3. A pin or point fastened to a pole or string, used to spear or harpoon turtles; a turtle-peg.—4. The nag or wooden ball used in the game of shinty. [*Scotland and north of Ireland*.]—5. A stroke; a blow.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number.
Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xxvii.

6. A drink made of soda-water poured upon spirit, usually whisky or brandy. The name originated with British officers in India.

I saw Ghyrkid's servant enter his tent with bottles and ice, and I suspected the old fellow was going to cool his wrath with a peg, and would be asleep most of the morning.
P. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, x.

Muzzle the peg. Same as *muzzle-the-peg*. To drink to pegs, to drink the draught marked in a peg-tankard.—To take a peg lower, to take down a peg, to lower; humiliate; degrade; take the conceit out of.

We . . . took your grantees down a peg.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. ii. 522.

peg (peg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pegged*, ppr. *pegging*. [*< peg¹*, *n.*] 1. To thrust or drive pegs into for the purpose of fastening; fasten by means of pegs; furnish with pegs; as, to peg boots or shoes.

If thou more murmur'st, I will read an oak,
And peg thee in his knotty entrails till
Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 295.

If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be *pegged* down with a hook or two.
Miller, *Gardener's Diet* (under *layer*).

2. To spear or harpoon (the green turtle) by means of the turtle-peg.—3. To fix (a market price), and prevent fluctuation, by buying all that is offered at that price, thus preventing any lower quotations from being made, or selling all that the market will take at that price, thus preventing higher quotations. [*Stock-exchange slang*.]

II. intrans. 1. To work or strive persistently; generally followed by *away* or *along*. [*Colloq.*]

"He's been here ever so long," says Mr. Brice, who officiated as butler, "pegging away at the olives and macaroons."
Thackeray, *Philip*, vii.

President Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied, "We'll keep pegging away."
C. G. Leland, *Abraham Lincoln*, xl.

The rain keeps pegging away, in a steady, unmistakable, business-like fashion.
W. Black, *House-Boat*, vii.

We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year, and by strict economy and hard work increased our funds.
American Hebrew, XXXIX. 52.

2. To use the turtle-peg: as, to peg for a living.—To peg out. (a) In *cribbage*, to win the game by making the last holes, during the course of the play, before showing the hands. (b) To depart; die. [*Slang*.]

pegador (peg'a-dôr), *n.* [*< Sp. *pegador*, < *pegar*, stick, cling; see *pay*².] The sucking-fish, *Echeneis naucrates*, and other echeneidids.

peganite (peg'a-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. πηγανίτης*, rus (see *Peganum*), + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in crystalline crusts of a green color.

Pegantha (pē-gan'thi), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πηγῆ*, water, a fount, + *anthos*, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Peganthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

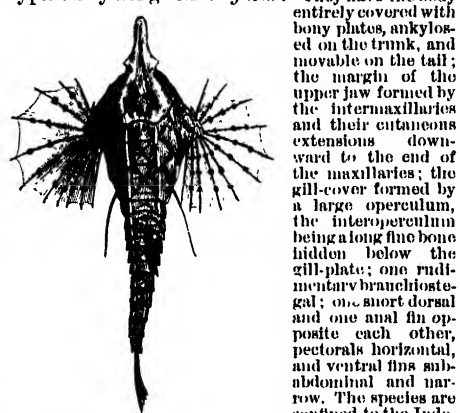
Peganthidæ (pē-gan'thi-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pegantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of narcomedusans; synonymous with *Polyxenidæ*. They are without radial canals, and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but have otopores. *Haeckel*.

Peganum (peg'a-num), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. peganon*, < *Gr. πηγανον*, rus, so called from the appearance of the thick fleshy leaves, < *πηγνίμα*, be stiff or solid.] A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Rutæ*, distinguished from related genera by the 12 to 15 stamens. There are 4 species, one widely dispersed over the Mediterranean region and warmer parts of Asia, the others natives of central Asia and Mexico. They are branching round-stemmed odoriferous herbs, with alternate leaves, and large white solitary flowers opposite the leaves, followed by a globose 3 to 4-celled fruit. See *harmaline*, *harnet*, and *harmala*.

Pegasean (pē-gā'sē-an), *a.* [*< L. Pegaseus*, pertaining to Pegasus, < *Pegasus*, Pegasus: see *Pegasus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Feltham*.—2. Relating to poetry; poetic. *Andrews*.

O ye Pegasian Nymphs, that, hating viler things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious Springs.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. 83.

Pegasidæ (pē-gas'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pegasus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of strange forms, typified by the genus *Pegasus*.



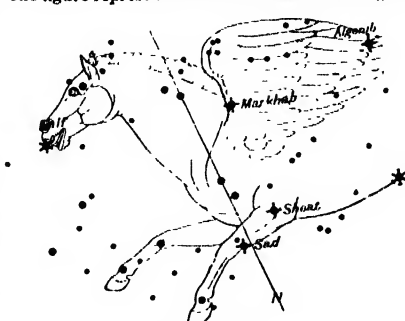
Flying Sea-horse (*Pegasus lateralis*)

They have the body entirely covered with bony plates, ankylosed on the trunk, and movable on the tail; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries and their cutaneous extensions downward to the end of the maxillaries; the gill-cover formed by a large operculum, the interoperculum being a long fine bone hidden below the gill-plate; one rudimentary branchiostegal; one short dorsal and one anal fin opposite each other, pectorals horizontal, and ventral fins sub-abdominal and narrow. The species are confined to the Indo-Chinese seas. They have been variously

approximated to the lophobranchs, to the acanthopterygians and especially the mul-checked fishes, and to the hemibranchs. They have been also regarded as representing a peculiar suborder or even order (*Hippostomales*). They are known as flying sea-horses.

Pegasus (peg'us), *n.* [= *L. Pegasus*, *Pegasus*, < *Gr. Πήγασος*, a fabled horse (see def.) whose name was traditionally derived from πηγῆ, a spring, having come into existence at the fountains of Ocean.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.

2. One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse.

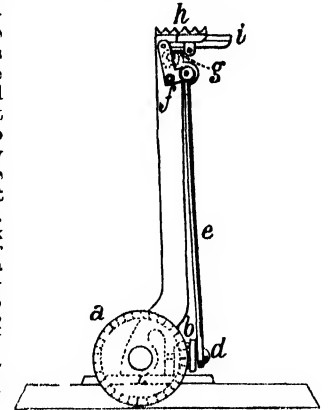


The Constellation Pegasus.

The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and four bright stars in it form a large square.

3. [*NL.*] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Pegasiidæ*, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology.

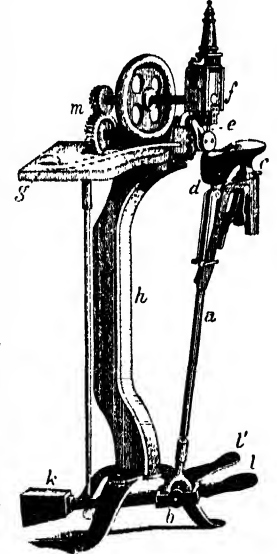
peg-fiched (peg'ficht), *n.* A game played in the west of England, in which the players are furnished with sharp-pointed sticks, one of which is stuck in the ground, and the attempt is made to dislodge it by throwing the other sticks at it crosswise. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavor to beat it into the ground up to the very top. *Hallivell*.



Peg-float.

peg-float (peg'flob), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for rasping the projecting ends of pegs from the insides of shoes. In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe; a shoe-pegging machine. Shoe-peggers are made in a variety of forms, of which the essential parts are a feeding device for delivering the pegs to the machine, a driving-mechanism resembling a mallet, and a contrivance for holding up the last with the shoe upon it. Some peggers have also arrangements for cutting off the ends of pegs that may project through the shoe-sole. Peggers using wooden pegs in a continuous band, or pegs of wire, cut off the pegs automatically and feed the single pegs or screws to the driving-mechanism. The operation of placing the pegs in the shoe is always under the control and guidance of the operator. See also *cut* under *peg-strip*.

pegger (peg'ér), *n.* [*< peg¹* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who fastens with pegs.—2. In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe; a shoe-pegging machine.



Pegger, or Pegging-machine.

pegging (peg'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *peg¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs, or of furnishing with pegs.—2. Pegs collectively, or material for pegs.—3. A beating; a drubbing.—4. The process or method of catching turtles with the peg.—5. Dogged or plodding perseverance in work. [*Colloq.*]

pegging-awl (peg'ing-ál), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a short square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven.

pegging-jack (peg'ing-ják), *n.* An apparatus for holding a boot or shoe in various positions while it is being pegged.

pegging-machine (peg'ing-má-shēn'), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a pegger.

pegging-rammer (peg'ing-ram'er), *n.* In *foundry*, a pointed rammer with which the sand is packed in making molds.

peggy¹ (peg'i), *a.* [*< peg¹* + *-y*¹.] Like a peg or pegs; of the form of a peg.

The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

Quatin, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1595.

peggy² (peg'i), *n.*; pl. *peggies* (-iz). [*Prob.* in both senses a familiar use of the fem. name *Peggy*, dim. of *Peg*, a var. of *Meg*, *May*, abbr. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag¹*, *madge*¹, etc.] 1. Any

one of several small warblers, as the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, or garden-warbler, *S. hortensis*.—2. A slender poker having a small part of the end bent at right angles, used for raking a fire. *Halliwel*. [Local, Eng.]

peggy-chaw (peg'í-chá), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

peggy-cutthroat (peg'í-kut-thröt), *n.* Same as *peggy-chaw*.

pegh, *v. i.* See *pech*.

peg-joint (peg'joint), *n.* Gomphosis.

peg-ladder (peg'lad'er), *n.* A ladder, usually fixed, having a single standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted.

peg-leg (peg'leg), *n.* 1. A wooden leg of the simplest form.—2. One who walks on a wooden leg: so called in contempt or derision. [Slang.]

pegmatite (peg'mä), *n.* [L.: see *pegme*.] Same as *pegme*.

The Verses are even enough for such odde *pegma's*.
N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 27.

pegmatite (peg'mä-tit), *n.* [*Gr.* *πηγμα* (τ-), anything fastened together, congealed, or curdled (see *pegme*), + *-itē*.] Coarsely crystallized granite. Also called *granitel*, *granitelle*.

pegmatitic (peg-mä-tit'ik), *a.* [*pegmatite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, characteristic of, or resembling *pegmatite*.—**Pegmatitic structure**, the type of structure characteristic of *pegmatite*, the component minerals being of considerable size and having a tendency to a similar optical orientation.

pegmatoid (peg'mä-toid), *a.* [*Gr.* *πηγμα* (τ-), anything fastened together: see *pegmatite*.] Same as *pegmatitic*.

pegmet (pem), *n.* [*L.* *pegma*, *Gr.* *πηγμα*, anything fastened together, as a stage or platform, etc., < *πηγνυμι*, fix in, make fast: see *paet*.] A sort of moving machine or triumphal car used in old pageants; a speech written for these; also, a written bill announcing what was to be expected.

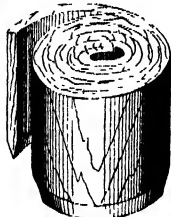
Four other triumphal *pegmes* are, in their convenient stages, planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

In the centre or midst of the *pegme* there was an aback, or square, wherein this elegy was written.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

pegomancy (pē'gō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *πηγή*, a spring, fountain, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the agency of fountains.

peg-striker (peg'stri'kēr), *n.* One who catches turtles, lobsters, etc., by driving through their shells a peg fixed to a string or a pole.

peg-strip (peg'strip), *n.* In shoemaking, a ribbon of wood cut to the width and longitudinal section of a shoe-peg. The separate pegs are both automatically split from the ribbon and driven home by the pegging-machine.



Peg-strip.

peg-tankard (peg'tang'-kärđ), *n.* A drinking-vessel in which a peg or knob is inserted to mark the level to which one person's draught is allowed to lower the liquor. These tankards are said to have contained two quarts, and to have been divided by pegs into eight equal draughts.

Our modern Bacchantians . . . may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg-tankards*, of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire.
J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 29.

peg-top (peg'top), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A variety of top, commonly of solid wood with a metal peg, which is spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound round it.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles: so called from their resemblance when on the person to the toy so named. [Properly *pegtops*.]

His . . . tailor . . . produced . . . the cut-away coat and mauve-coloured *pegtops*, in which unwonted splendour Hazlet was now arrayed.
Parrar, Julian Home, xx.

II. *a.* Shaped like a child's top.

On Sundays the street was reasonably full of young men in the *peg-top* trousers which the Swiss still cling to, making eyes at the girls in the upper windows.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 466.

Peg-top form, a usual form of the anphora—that is, a cone of slightly convex outline, but especially without handles. **Peg-top vase**, a vessel having the *peg-top form*.

Peguan (pe-gō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Pegu* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegu in Burma, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Pegu. Also called *Peguer*.—2. The Burmese tree-shrew, *Tupaia peguana*.

Pehlevi, *n.* and *a.* See *Pahlavi*.

peh-tsai (pā'tsi'), *n.* [*Chin.*, < *peh*, white, + *tsai*, vegetable.] A variety of cabbage much eaten by the Chinese.

pehtuntee, *n.* Same as *petuntze*.

peignoir (pe-nywör'), *n.* [*F.*, < *peigner*, comb.] A loose dressing-sack worn by women, usually of washable material; by extension, a woman's dressing-gown or morning-gown; a wrapper.

She threw back the ends of her India shawl, which she had put over her purple cashmere morning *peignoir*.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 387.

pein, *n.* See *peen*.

peinct, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peine¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *pain¹*.

peine² (pān), *n.* [*F.*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain¹*.] A punishment more commonly called *peine forte et dure*. See below.

A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whiplcord was used instead of the *peine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 465.

Peine forte et dure [*F.*, < *peña fortis et dura*, intense and severe punishment], a barbarous punishment formerly inflicted on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was inflicted by putting great weights on the prostrate body of the prisoner, until he pleaded or died, and was commonly known as *pressing to death*.

peinti, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peiramer (pi-ram'ō-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *πειράω*, attempt, make trial or proof of, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheeled carriages, etc., passing over them. Also *parameter*.

peirastic (pi-ras'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *πειραστικός*, fitted for trying or proving, < *πειράω*, attempt, make trial of, < *πειρά*, a trial, an attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial, tentative: as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Pearce's criterion. See *criterion*.

peiret, *r.* Same as *pair²*.

peisant, *a.* [*OF.* *pesant*, *peisant*, ppr. of *peser*, *peiser*, weigh. Cf. *pesant¹*.] Heavy; weighty.

They did sustahe
Their *peisant* weight.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, li.

peiset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peishwah, *n.* Same as *pesheva*.

peit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whip. [Scotch.]

It is my *peit*.
Pause Knight upon the Road (Child's Ballads, VIII. 260).

peitrelt, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

peizer, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peizless, *a.* Same as *poiseless*.

pejoration (pē-jō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ation*.] 1. Deterioration; a becoming worse: specifically used in Scots law.—2. Depreciation; a lowering or deterioration of sense in a word.

pejorative (pē-jō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ative*.] I. *a.* Tending or intended to depreciate or deteriorate, as the sense of a word; giving a low or bad sense to.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that depreciates or deteriorates the sense: thus, poetaster is a *pejorative* of poet, criticaster of critic.

pejoratively (pē-jō-rā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a low or bad sense.

pejority (pē-jor'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *pejor*, worse, + *-ity*.] A becoming worse; deterioration; pejoration.

"The last state of that man shall be worse than the first." . . . This *pejority* of his state may be amplified in six respects.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 65.

pekan (pek'an), *n.* [= *F.* *pekan*.] The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See *cut under fisher*.

pekea (pē-kē'ā), *n.* [Native name.] A timber-tree, *Caryocarp butyrosom*, of the natural order *Ternstramiaceae*, of Guiana, which produces nuts that resemble souari-nuts, but are more oily.

Pekin duck. [Named from Peking, in China.] A favorite variety of the domestic duck, of large size, solid creamy-white plumage, and orange beak and legs.

Peking lacquer. See *lacquer*.

pekket, *r.* A Middle English form of *peck¹*, *pick¹*.

pekoe (pē'kō), *n.* [Also *peckoe*, *pecco*; < *Chin.* (in Cantonese pronunciation) *pak-hao*, < *pek*, white, + *hao*, hair, down.] A superior kind of black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young with the "down" still on them.

pell (pel), *n.* A stake set up for the use of swordsmen and others, to be struck at with their weapons for practice. The beginner is directed to attack it in certain specified ways, keeping himself covered by his shield as if engaged in actual combat.

pell², *n.* An obsolete form of *pell³*.

pe-la (pē'lā), *n.* [*Chin.*] 1. The Chinese was prepared from the waxy secretions of certain hemipterous insects.—2. A Chinese scale-insect or bark-louse, *Ericerus pela*, a coccid from whose secretions Chinese wax is prepared.

pelade (pe-lād'), *n.* [*F.*, < *peler*, strip of hair: see *pill²*.] Same as *alopecia areata* (which see, under *alopecia*).

pelage (pel'ā), *n.* [*F.* *pelage* (= *Pr.* *pelagge* = *Sp.* *pelaje*), hair (collectively), < *OF.* *peil*, *pel*, *F.* *poil*, < *L.* *pilus*, hair: see *pile⁴*.] The hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal: a common technical term in zoölogy, used as *plumage* is with regard to birds.

Pelagia (pē-lā'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, the sea.] 1. The typical genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiidae*, founded by Péron and Lesueur in 1809.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods. Quoy and Gaimard, 1833.

Pelagiada (pel-ā-jī'ā-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pelagia* + *-ada*.] A group of hydromedusans represented by such families of jellyfishes as *Pelagiidae*, *Cyaneidae*, and *Aureliidae*.

pelagian¹ (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *pelagius* = *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea, particularly the open sea.] I. *a.* Same as *pelagic*.

II. *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pelagian² (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Pelagianus*, a follower of Pelagius, < *Pelagius*, a proper name.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Pelagius; one who believes in Pelagianism.

Pelagianism (pē-lā'ji-an-izm), *n.* [*Gr.* *Πελαγισμός* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pelagius, a British monk (flourished about A. D. 400), and his followers. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt, that every soul is created by God sinless, that the will is absolutely free, and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Celestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus A. D. 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

pelagic (pē-lu'j'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέλαγικός*, pertaining to the open sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea, the open sea.] Marine; oceanic; of or inhabiting the deep or open sea: said of those aquatic plants and animals which inhabit the high seas. Also *pelagian*.—**Pelagic birds**, the petrel family, *Procellariidae*.—**Pelagic fauna**, as used by modern thalassographic zoologists, the fauna living at or near the surface of the ocean at some distance from land.

The *pelagic fish fauna*, as defined by the author [John Murray], consists, first, of the truly pelagic fish, those which habitually live on the surface of the ocean. . . . Secondly, there are a number of fishes inhabiting the depths of the ocean, from a hundred fathoms downwards, which seem periodically to ascend to the surface, possibly in connection with their propagation. Thirdly, the *pelagic fauna* receives a very considerable contingent from the littoral fauna.
Nature, XLI. 217.

Pelagic hydrozoans, the *Siphonophora*. Also called *oceanic hydroids*.

Pelagiidae (pel-ā-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pelagia* + *-idae*.] A family of jelly-fishes or pelagic aculephs, typified by the genus *Pelagia*, belonging to the order *Discomedusae*. They have a simple cross-shaped mouth, 4 folded peristomal mouth-arms, simple broad radial marginal pouches without branched distal canals or ring-canal, 8 marginal bodies, and 16, 32, or more marginal flaps. Also *Pelagidae*.

pelagite (pel'ā-jit), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *-ite²*.] A name given to the mangiferous nodules brought up by dredging in the deep parts of the Pacific ocean. They consist largely of oxides of manganese and iron, but have not a definite mineralogical composition.

Pelagius (pē-lā'ji-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea.] In mammal., same as *Monachus*.

Pelagonemertes (pel'ā-gō-nē-mēr'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *NL.* *Nemertes*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pelagonemertidae*. *Mosely*, 1875.

Pelagonemertidae (pel'ā-gō-nē-mēr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pelagonemertes* + *-idae*.] A family of pelagic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Pelagonemertes*.

Pelagornis (pel-ā-gōr'nis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the Miocene of Europe, founded by Lartet in 1857. The remains indicate a bird resembling a pelican.

pelagosaur (pel'ā-gō-sār), *n.* A member of the genus *Pelagosaurus*.

Pelagosaurus (pel'ā-gō-sā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus

of crocodiles, of Jurassic age, with amphicoelous vertebrae.

pelagra, *n.* See *pellagra*.

pelamis (pel'a-mis), *n.* [*L. pelamis, pelamys*, < *Gr. πελαμῖς*, a young tunny-fish.] A small tunny-fish.

The *pelamis*,
Which some call summer-whiting.
Middleton, *Gleanings at Chess*, v. 3.

Pelamys (pel'a-mis), *n.* [NL.: see *pelamis*.] A genus of seombroid fishes, founded by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1831: same as *Sarda*.

Pelargi (pē-lār'jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pelargus*, < *Gr. πελαργός*, a stork.] In ornith.: (a) In Merrem's classification, a group of his *Grallae*, consisting of ciconiiform birds, as storks, ibises, spoonbills, and related forms. (b) In Sundevall's system, the second cohort of the order *Grallatores*, composed of the spoonbills, storks, and ibises, together with the genera *Scopus* and *Baleniceps*. (c) A series of ciconiiform birds; the storks and their allies. *Nitzsch*.

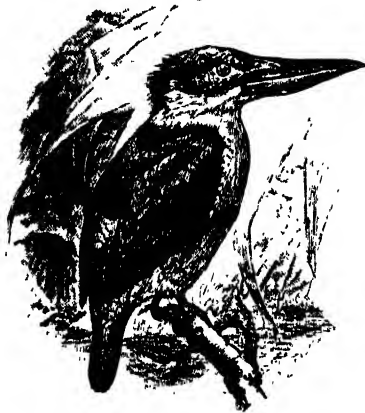
pelargic (pē-lār'jīk), *a.* [*Gr. πελαργικός*, of or pertaining to a stork, < *παραργός*, a stork.] Of or pertaining to the *Pelargi*; stork-like; ciconiiform: as, the *pelargic* series of birds.

pelargomorph (pē-lār'gō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

Pelargomorphæ (pē-lār'gō-mōr'fō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. πελαργός*, a stork, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Herodiæ*, *Pelargi*, and *Hemiglotides* of *Nitzsch*, or the *Pelargi* of other authors, and including such altricial wading birds as the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. There are no basipterygoid processes; the palatines usually unite behind the postnares; the maxillopalatines are large and spongy; the mandibular angle is truncate (except in the *Hemiglotides*); the sternum is broad, and has two or four notches; the hallux is neither versatile nor webbed; and

are known specifically as *pelargoniums* or as *Martha Washington geraniums*; other species are the single- and double-flowering geraniums of house culture, of which leading forms are the horseshoe, ivy-leaved, oak-leaved, lemon, rose, silver, gold-, and bronze-leaved, and tricolor geraniums. *P. triste* produces tubers which are eaten at Cape Colony. An essential oil is made from the leaves of several species, especially, in Algeria, of *P. odoratissimum*. See *geranium*, 8.

Pelargopsis (pel-ār-gop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < *Gr. πελαργός*, a stork, + *ὄψις*, look, appearance.] A genus of *Alcedininae*; the stork-billed kingfishers, having the tail much longer than the bill, and the gonys sharply compressed.



Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis gurnati*)

This remarkable form has usually been placed with *Halcyon* in the dactyloine series, but it is near *Ceryle* in form, as well as in the piscivorous habits of the genus. About 8 species inhabit the Indian and Australian regions, in one of which (*P. melanorhynchos*) the bill is black; in the rest it is red, as *P. gurnati* *P. leucocephala*, etc. Also called *Rhamphalegon* and *Halcyon*.

Pelasgi (pē-las'jī), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Πελασγοί*, the Pelasgi, traditionally derived from Πελασγός, a son of Zeus and Niobe, the eponymous founder of the Pelasgian race.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelagian (pē-las'jī-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Πελαγίος*, equiv. to Πελασγικός, Pelasgic; see *Pelasgic*.] *I. a.* Same as *Pelasgic*.

II. n. One of the Pelasgi.

Pelasgic (pē-las'jīk), *a.* [*Gr. Πελασγικός*, Pelasgic, < *Πελασγοί*, the Pelasgi; see *Pelasgi*.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi.

Oscan, Etruscan, Faliscan, and Latin, great as are their apparent diversities, can be readily explained by taking this *Pelasgic* alphabet as the common prototype.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 130.

Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building, in *Gr. archaeol.*, masonry constructed, without cement, of unhewn stones, or of stones rough from the quarry and of irregular size and shape. This is the earliest variety of masonry found in Greek lands. Compare *Cyclopean*.

peldon (pel'don), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In coal-mining, hard and compact siliceous rock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pele¹t, *n.* A Middle English form of *petl*.

pele²t, *n. and c.* A Middle English form of *petl*.

pele³t, *n.* A Middle English form of *petl*.

pelecan¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

Pelecanidae (pel-e-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanus* + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, of the order *Steganopodes*: the pelicans. The name has been used as nearly synonymous with that of the order, and variously restricted: it is now usually confined to the single genus *Pelecanus*, and includes only the pelicans. See *cut* under *pelican*.

Pelecanoides (pel'e-kā-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800-1), < *Gr. πελικάν*, a pelican, + *-oides*, form.] A singular genus of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*, representing the subfamily *Pelecanoidinae* (or *Halodrominae*): so called from the width of the chin and distensibility of the throat, suggestive of a pelican's pouch. The bill is broad, and the nasal tubes are vertical, the nostrils opening directly upward, unlike those of any other petrel; and the wings are short, contrary also to the rule in this family. The birds dive with facility, and resemble little auks, rather than petrels. Two or three species inhabit southern seas, as *P. urinator*. The genus is also called *Halodroma* and *Puffinura*.

Pelecanoidinae (pel-e-kan-oi-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanoides* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Procellariidae*, represented by the genus *Pelecanoides* alone. Also called *Halodrominae*.

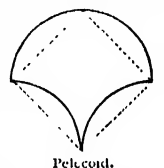
Pelecanus (pel-e-kā'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Lt. pelicanus, pelicans*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] The

only genus of *Pelecanidae*, having the bill slender and several times as long as the head, with a hook or nail at the end, and the mandibular rami divaricated, supporting an enormous pouch. The wings are extremely long, with very numerous remiges. The tail is short, and consists of 20 or more feathers; the feet are short and stout, and all four toes are webbed. (See *cut* under *totipalmate*.) The size is great, and the form is robust. The weight of the body in proportion to its bulk is reduced by its great pneumaticity. There are at least 6 perfectly distinct species, and some authors admit 9. Two inhabit the United States—the white and brown pelicans, *P. trachyrhynchus* and *P. fuscus*. (See *cut* under *pelican*.) The European species, inhabiting also Asia and Africa, are *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. The Australian is *P. conspicillatus*; and *P. rueppellii* or *philippinus* is found in various parts of the old World.

Pelecinidae (pel-e-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haldane, 1840), < *Pelecinus* + *-idae*.] A notable family of *Hymenoptera*, represented by the genus *Pelecinus* alone. The species are supposed to be parasitic.

Pelecinus (pel-e-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1801), < *Gr. πελεκίνος*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, representing the family *Pelecinidae*. The trochanters are one-jointed; the fore wings are without complete submarginal cells; the abdomen is petiolate, very long and slender, in the female at least five times longer than the head and thorax, but shorter in the male, and clavate; the antennae are long, filamentous, not elowed; and the body is polished-black.

pelecoid (pel'e-koid), *n.* [*Gr. πελεκοΐδης*, like an ax, < *πῆλκός*, an ax, a battle-ax, hatchet, + *-οΐδης*, form.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two concave quadrantal arcs and a semicircle. Also spelled *pelicoid*.



pelecypod (pel-es'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. πελεκύς*, an ax, hatchet, + *ποὺς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot; of or pertaining to the *Pelecypoda*; lamellibranchiate, as a mollusk.

II. n. A bivalve mollusk; a lamellibranch.

Pelecypoda (pel-e-sip'ō-djī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pelecypod*.] The bivalve mollusks; the conchiferous or acephalous bivalves, usually called *Lamellibranchiata*, *Acephala*, or *Conchifera*: so named as a class from the shape of the foot in some forms. *Goldschmidt*. This name, agreeing in termination with the names of other molluscan classes, is now preferred by some conchologists to any of the prior designations.

pelecypodous (pel-e-sip'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *pelecypod*.

pelemelet, *n.* An old spelling of *pull-mall*.

peleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

pelerine (pel'e-rin), *n.* [*F. pelerine*, a tippet, < *pelerin*, a pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] A woman's long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of silk or lace, or of the material of the dress.

Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelerines* are awfully dear.
L. E. London, Blanchard, I. 111. (*Davies*.)

Pele's hair. [Hawaiian *Rauoho o Pele*, 'hair of Pele,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] The name given in the Hawaiian Islands to lava which, while fused, has been blown by the wind into long delicate fibers or threads.

pelet¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *petlet*.

Pelex (pē'leks), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. πελῆξ*, a helmet, casque.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the order *Pelecanidae*: same as *Tridacna*.

pelf (pelf), *n.* [Early mod. *E. pelfe*; < ME. **pelfe*, < OE. **pelfe*, **peufe*, *peufe*, *F. dial. (Norm.) peufe*, also OE. *pefca*, *peufre*, *F. dial. peufre*, spoil, frippery; cf. *peffier*, *peffer*, *peffir*, also *peffier*, despoil, pilage; appar. connected with *pill*, rob (> *E. pill*), but the second syllable is not explained. Cf. *peffry*, *peffler*.] 1. Friggery; rubbish; refuse; trash. [Now only *prov. Eng.*]

Another of our vulgar makers spake as blithfully in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and counions. Thon hast a misers mude (thou hast a princes pelf) a lewde terme to be spoken of a princes treasure, which in no respect nor for any cause is to be called *pelfe*, though it were neuer so meane, for *pelfe* is properly the scrapes or shreds of taylors and skynners, which are accounted of so vile a price as they be commonly cast out of dore, or otherwise bestowed vpon base purposes.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie (Arber reprint), iii. 23.

2. Money; riches; "filthy lucre": a contemptuous term. It has no plural.

I will the pallace burne,
VVith all the princes pelfe.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber).

Master of himselfe and his wealth, not a slave to possession or pelfe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 425.



Episcopal Stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), one of the *Pelargomorphæ*

the ratio of the phalanges is normal. The leading families are *Ardeidae*, *Ciconiidae*, *Thidiidae*, and *Plataciidae*. The character of the group is best shown by some stork, as, for example, the Indian and African episcopal stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), whose generic name, however, indicates a remarkable peculiarity of the tail, which is black and forked, with long white under tail-coverts projecting beyond the true tail-feathers, as illustrated in the figure. See *rectrix*, *rectrix*.

pelargomorphie (pē-lār'gō-mōr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelargomorphæ*, or having their characters.

pelargonic (pel-ār-gon'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelargonium*; resembling the genus *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonic ether**, an ether of pelargonic acid which is used as an artificial fruit-essence.

Pelargonieæ (pē-lār'gō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1820), < *Pelargonium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the polypetalous order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by the irregular flowers, perigynous petals, and declined stamens. It consists of the genera *Pelargonium* and *Trojanum*, the garden geraniums and nasturtiums, natives of tropical or southern latitudes.

Pelargium (pel-ār-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1787), so called from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill; < *Gr. πελαργός*, a stork.] An ornamental genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pelargonieæ*, known by the conspicuous stipules. There are about 175 species, or as some estimate over 400, of which about 10 are found in northern Africa, the Orient, and Australia, and all the others in South Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, often viscid-pubescent and odorous, sometimes fleshy, bearing opposite undivided or dissected leaves, and flowers of scarlet, pink, white, or other colors, usually conspicuous and in umbels. Many species are cultivated for their handsome flowers or fragrant leaves, and from their strong tendency to hybridize these have produced very numerous varieties; those of *P. grandiflorum*

Must a game be played for the sake of *pel*?
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

pelish (pel'fish), *n.* [*< pel* + *-ish*]. Of or pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of *pel*.

Pelish faults. *Stanhurst*, Chron. of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

pelisy (pel'fri), *n.* [*< ME. pelfrey*, also *pelfyr* (Prompt. Parv.), *< OF. pelfre*, frippery, cf. *pel-frerie*, *peufserie*, frippery: see *pel*.] Same as *pelf*, 1.

"Long have we been taking away abuses in England," said he; "we have done much in that. Monks, friars, beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other *pelfs* are gone; but what of that, if Antichrist still strike his roots among us?" *Cranmer*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. (Church of Eng., xvii).

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), *< L. Pelias*, *< Gr. Πηλιάς*, a king of Thessaly, son of Poseidon, guardian of the Argonaut Jason, and a victim to the wives of Medea.] 1. A genus of vipers of the family *Viperidae*, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril opening between two plates: synonymous with *Vipera* proper. *Pelias berus* is the common viper or adder of Europe. See cut under *adder*.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* [Formerly also *pellican*, *pelican*; *< ME. pelican*, *pelican*, *pellicane*, *pellican*, *pellicane*, *< AS. pellican* = *F. pelican* = *Pr. pelica*, *pelican* = *Sp. Pg. pelicano* = *It. pellicano* = *D. pelikaan* = *G. Sw. Dan. pelikan*, *< LL. pelicanus*, *pelicanus*, *< Gr. πελίκαν*, MGr. also *πελίκανος*, *πικάνος*, or *πελεκάνος*, a pelican. Cf. *πελεκάνος* (*πελεκάνος*), a woodpecker, *< πελίκαν*, hew or shape with an ax, *< πέλεκυς* = *Skt. paragu*, an ax, a battle-ax.] 1. A large piscivorous natatorial bird of the family *Pelecanidae* and genus *Pelecanus*, having an enormously distensible gular pouch. Pelicans of some species are found in nearly all temperate and tropical countries. Deriving their whole sustenance from the water, they frequent lakes, rivers, and sea-coasts, and generally secure their prey by wading or swimming and scooping it into their pouches; though some, as the brown pelican, swoop down on the wing, like gannets. They breed usually on the ground near water, laying from one to three eggs, white-colored, equal-ended, and of rough texture. They are gregarious, and gather in immense companies at their



Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*).

breeding-resorts. The birds are about as large as swans, and their short legs constrain them to an awkward waddling gait, but their flight is easy, firm, and protracted. The sexes are colored alike. The plumage is in most cases white, variously tinted with yellow and rosy hues. The American white pelican, *P. trachyrhynchus*, is five feet long and eight or nine feet in extent of wings; the general plumage is white, with black primaries, and yellow lengthened plumes on the back of the head and on the breast. The bill is surmounted in the breeding-season by a curious horny crest which is deciduous. (See cut at *rough billed*.) The brown pelican, *P. fuscus*, is of dark and varied colors, and rather smaller than the white species. The fable that the pelican wounds its own breast and feeds its young with the blood that flows from it has no foundation in fact so far as this bird is concerned. The young are fed on fish brought to the nest in the pouch, and doubtless often macerated to some extent in the gullet—a habit common to the other birds of the same order, as cormorants, gannets, etc. The myth probably arose in connection with the fabulous phoenix, and may have been borne out by some facts which have been observed in the case of the flamingo (*Phoenicopterus*), possibly furthermore acquiring some plausibility, in its application to the pelican, from a red tint that is observable on the beak or plumage of some species. The pelican has from early times been considered as an emblem of charity. See also cut under *totipalmate*.

The pelican his blood did bleed
Therewith his briddos for to feed;
Thit be-tokened on the rode
Oure lord us fede with his blode.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

On the one hand sits Charity, with a pelican on her head.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

What, would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? *Congreve*, Love for Love, II. 7.

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and

crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

Lembec, bolt's-head, retort, and pelican
Had all been cinders. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, III. 2.

3†. A six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth*.—4†. A kind of shot or shell. *Davies*.

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagona, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloë [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?"
Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 6, 1754.

5. In *dental surg.*, an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunghison*.—6. A hook, somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook.—7. In *her.*, a bird with talons and beak like a bird of prey, but always represented with the wings indorsed and as bending her neck in the attitude of wounding her breast with her beak.—*Dalmatian pelican*. See *Dalmatian*.—*Pelican in her piety*, in *her.*, a pelican in her nest feeding her young with blood which drops from her breast.—*Pelican State*, the State of Louisiana.

pelican-fish (pel'i-kan-fish), *n.* A lyomerous fish of the family *Eurypharyngidae*: so called from the large gular pouch. The species originally so named is *Eurypharynx pelicanoides*, a deep-sea form dredged at great depths by the naturalists of the Travailleur expedition, near the Canary Islands.

pelican-flower (pel'i-kan-flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the birthwort family, *Aristolochia grandiflora* of Jamaica. The name is suggested by the pouch-like calyx.

pelicanry (pel'i-kan-ri), *n.*; pl. *pelicanries* (-riz). [*< pelican* + *-ry*.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year. *Encyc. Dict.*

One pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests.
T. C. Jerdon, Birds of India, II. 800.

pelican's-foot (pel'i-kanz-füt), *n.* An aporrhaid mollusk, *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the spout-shell: so called from the digitate outer lip. See cut at *Aporrhais*.

pelican's-head (pel'i-kanz-hed), *n.* A wooden battle-club the head of which is rounded, with a projecting beak on one side, used in New Caledonia.

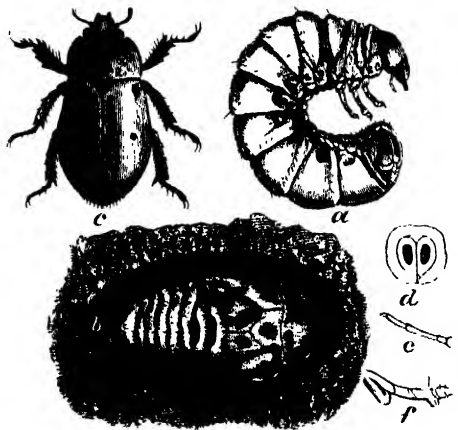
pelick (pē'lik), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?)]. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Connecticut.]

pelicoid, *n.* See *pelecoid*.

Pelicoidea (pel-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), prop. *Pelicoidea*, *< Gr. πηλικός* (*πηλικός*), a helmet, casque (see *Peler*), + *είδος*, form.] An order of bivalves constituted for the family *Tridacnidae*.

Pelidna (pē-lid'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. πελιδνός*, livid.] A genus of *Scolopacidae*, section *Tringæ*, the type of which is the red-backed sandpiper of Europe, etc., *Pelidna alpina*; the dunlins. The American bird is a different variety, *P. alpina americana*, or *pacificæ*. See cut under *dunlin*.

Pelidnota (pel-id-nō'tä), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1817), *< Gr. as if *πελιδνώτος*, *< πελιδνός*, make livid, *< πηλικός*, livid, equiv. to *πηλικός*, livid: see *pelion*.] 1. An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles, having a mesosternal



Grape-vine or Spotted Pelidnota (*Pelidnota punctata*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, anal joint of larva; e, antenna of larva; f, leg of larva. (a to d natural size; e and f enlarged.)

protuberance, mandibles bidentate at top, and hind legs alike in both sexes. It ranges from

Canada to southern Brazil, and has about 50 species, of medium or large size and variable in coloration. The spotted pelidnota, *P. punctata*, feeds upon the leaves of cultivated and wild grapes in the United States during June, July, and August, and often does much damage. Its elytra are dull brick-red or brownish-yellow with black spots. The adults are day-fliers, and the larvae live in rotten wood, as the stumps and roots of dead trees.

2. [*f. c.*] A member of this genus.

Pelidnotidae (pel-id-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pelidnota* + *-idae*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Pelidnota* by Burmeister in 1844.

pelike (pel'i-kē), *n.* [*< Gr. *πελική*, *πελικά*, also *πελικήνη*, *πέλιος*, and *πελλίς*, *πέλλα*, *πέλλη* (see *def.*).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large vase resembling the hydria, but with the curve between the neck and the body less marked, and having only two handles, attached to the neck at or near the rim and extending to the body.

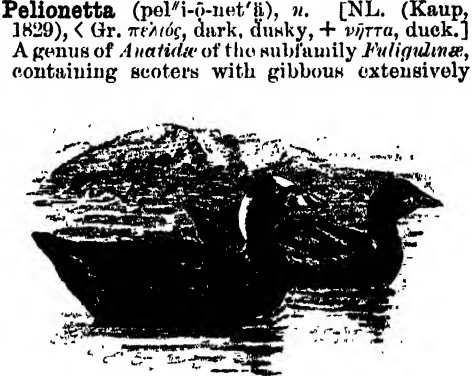


Black figured Pelike, in the style of Nicosthenes.

pelion (pel'i-on), *n.* [*< Gr. πέλιον*, a livid spot from extravasation of blood, *< πελίων*, make livid, *< πηλικός*, livid, black and blue, black; cf. *πέλλος*, *πέλος*, dark-colored, dusky.] A mineral: same as *iolite*.

Pelion (pē'li-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Πήλιον*, a mountain in Thessaly.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of carboniferous stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typical of the family *Peliontidae*. *Wyman*, 1858. (b) A genus of butterflies. *Kirby*, 1858.

Pelionetta (pel'i-ō-net'ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), *< Gr. πελιδνός*, dark, dusky, + *νύττα*, duck.] A genus of *Anatidae* of the subfamily *Fuligininae*, containing scoters with gibbous extensively



Surf-sucker (*Pelionetta perspicillata*).

feathered bill and black plumage, varied with white on the head, as *P. perspicillata*, the sea-scooter or surf-duck, which inhabits both coasts of North America.

Peliontidae (pel-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pelion* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelion*, later associated with the *Hylonomidae*.

pelisse (pē-lēs'), *n.* [*< F. pelisse*, a pelisse, OF. *pelisse*, *pelice*, a skin of fur, = *Pr. pelissa* = *It. pelliccia*, a pelisse, *< L. pellicus*, *pellicus*, made of skins, *< pellis*, skin, hide: see *pell*.] 1. Originally, a long garment of fur; hence, a garment lined or trimmed with fur.

He [the sheikh] was dressed in a large fox-skin pelisse over the rest of his cloaths, and had a yellow India shawl wrapt about his head like a turban.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

His [Prince Esterhazy's] uniform was a pelisse of dark crimson velvet, the sword-belt thickly studded with diamonds.
First Year of a Silesian Reign, p. 232.

2. A long cloak of silk or other material, with sleeves, and with or without fur, worn by women.

She helped me on with my pelisse and bonnet, and, wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Pelisse-cloth, a twilled woolen fabric, soft and flexible, used for women's outer garments.

pelisson (pē-lē'son), *n.* [OF. *pelisson*, *pelisson*, "a furred petticoat or frock" (Cotgrave), *< pelisse*, a skin of fur: see *pelisse*.] Same as *pelisse*.

pelite (pē'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. πηλός*, clay, earth, mud, + *-ite*.] In *petrol.*, a rock made up of very fine argillaceous sediment. It would include fire-clay, brick-clay, fullers' earth, and similar deposits. [Rare.]

pelitic (pē-lit'ik), *a.* [*< pelite, n.*] In *geol.*, composed of fine sediment or mud. According to the classification of Naumann, the fragmental or detrital rocks are divided into *peephitic*, *psammitic*, and *pelitic*, according as they are made up of coarse sand, fine sand, and mud respectively. The word has been but rarely used by geologists writing in English.

pell¹ (pel), *n.* [*< ME. pel, pell, < OF. pel, peau, F. peau = Pr. pel, pelh = Sp. piel = Pg. pelle = It. pelle, < L. pellis = Gr. πέλλα, a skin, hide, = E. felt³, q. v. Cf. peel¹.]* 1. A skin or hide. — 2*f.* Fur.

Arayd with pellys attyr the old gyse.

Cocentry *Mysteries*, p. 246. (Halliwell.)

3. A roll of parchment.—**Clerk of the Pell**, an officer of the exchequer in England who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum* (roll of receipts), and also made another roll called *pellis exituum* (roll of disbursements). The office is now abolished.

pell² (pel), *v. t.* [*< ME. pellen; appar. a var. of pallen, E. pall³, knock, etc.: see pall³. Cf. L. pellere, drive, urge, whence ult. E. compel, expel, impel, etc., and pulse¹, pulsate, etc., and perhaps pell¹.]* To drive forth; knock about.

For well I wat I saw them run,
Both south and north, when they begun
To pell and mell, and kill and fell,
With musketeers, and pistols kneel,
And some to hell.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 200).

pell³ (pel), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pell*⁴.

pell⁴ (pel), *n.* [*< Prob. a dial. var. of pill⁴.]* A hole or deep place, such as that formed under a cascade or waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

pell⁵ (pel), *v. t.* [*< pell⁴, n.*] To wash into pells or pools. [Prov. Eng.]

pellack, **pellock**² (pel'ak, -ok), *n.* [Formerly also *pellok*; *< Gael. pelog, a porpoise (?).*] A porpoise.

Pellaea (pe-lō'ē), *n.* [*< NL. (Link, 1841), so called in allusion to the dark-colored stipe; < Gr. πέλλος, dark, dusky.*] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cliff-brakes, with intramarginal sori, and broad membranous indusia, which are formed of the reflexed margin of the frond. More than 50 widely distributed species are known, of which about a dozen are natives of North America. See *cliff-brake* (under *brake*) and *Indian's-dream*.

pellage (pel'āj), *n.* [*< pell¹ + -age. Cf. pelage.*] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

pellagra (pe-lā'grā), *n.* [= *It. pellagra, < NL. pellagra, < L. pellis, skin, + Gr. ἀγρᾱ, a catching.*] An endemic disease of southern Europe, characterized by erythema, digestive derangement, and nervous affections. It exhibits vernal recurrences or exacerbations, and is frequently fatal after a few years. Also spelled *pelagra*.

In the maize-porridge, which is called "polenta," and which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian working-men, there is formed, by putrefaction, during the hot months, a poison which causes *pellagra*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 253.

pellagrin (pe-lā'grin), *n.* [*< pellagra + -in¹.*] One who is afflicted with *pellagra*.

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one-third were *pellagrins*.
Chambers's Encyc.

pellagrous (pe-lā'grus), *a.* [*< NL. pellagrosus, < pellagra, pellagra: see pellagra.*] 1. Of or pertaining to *pellagra*; resembling *pellagra*; derived from *pellagra*: as, *pellagrous insanity*. — 2. Affected with *pellagra*.

A large number of *pellagrous* peasants and their days in lunatic asylums in a state of drivelling wretchedness or raving madness.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 477.

PELLA-MOUNTAIN (pel'ū-moun'tān), *n.* [Also *pelliall-mountain*; appar. corruptions of the ML. name *Pulegium montanum*.] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; perhaps also a species of germander, *Teucrium Polium*.

pellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pall*¹.

pelleret, *n.* See *pellure*.

pellet (pel'et), *n.* [*< ME. pelet, pelot, a ball, bullet (of stone), < OF. pelote, pelotte, a ball, a tennis-ball, F. pelote = Pr. pelota, pilota = Sp. pelota = Pg. pelota = It. pillotta, a ball, pad, pincushion, < ML. pilota, pelota (after OF.), a little ball, < L. pila, a ball: see pile³.]* 1. A little ball, as of wax, dough, paper, lead (a shot), etc.: as, *homeopathic pellets*.

Wilyly reseyning rigt a litil at conys, as conu litil pelot, and preue therby how it worchith, thanne another tyme .ij. at conys, if it be nede so that the mater be a litil digestid and a litil egestid.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2*f.* A stone ball formerly used as a missile, particularly from a sling; also, a cannon-ball; a bullet.

As swift as pelot out of gonne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

Their skinnes are so thicke that a pellet of an harque-bush will scarce pearce them. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 259.

Like must you have a plummet formed round,
Like to the pellet of a birding bow.

J. Denys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

3. In *her.*, a roundle subtle: same as *ogress*². —

4. In *numis.*, a small pellet-shaped boss. T. Evans. — 5. In *decorative art.*, a small rounded projection, usually one of many. Compare *purl*².

Border of raised acanthus leaves alternated with pellets.
Soulanges Catalogue, No. 36 (s), p. 27.

Pellet molding, in *Romanesque arch.*, a molding ornamented with small hemispherical projections.—**Pellet ornamentation**, ornament by means of small rounded projections or bosses, sometimes arranged in ornamental patterns, especially used in pottery, where the pellets are composed of small balls of clay affixed to the body of the vessel after it is molded.

pellet (pel'et), *v. t.* [*< pellet, n.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

Off did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Laudering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 18.

Pelletan jet. See *jet*¹.

pelletier¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*².

pelletier², *n.* A Middle English form of *pellitory*.

pelletierine (pel-e-lō'rin), *n.* [Named after the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761-97).] An alkaloid from pomegranate-bark, (C₂₁H₁₃NO). It is a dextrogyrate liquid, boiling at 185° C. Its pharmacodynamic properties resemble somewhat those of curari. The tannate is used as a tannicide.

pellet-powder (pel'et-pou'dēr), *n.* A British cannon-powder molded into pellets of various sizes according to the service it is to perform, now largely superseded by pebble-powder.

Pellian equation. The indeterminate equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$: named from the English mathematician and diplomatist John Pell (1610-85).

Pellibranchia (pel-i-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. pellis, skin, + brachia, gills.*] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills, respiration being effected by the skin. It was named by J. E. Gray for the families *Lima-pontidae* and *Phyllirhoide*.

Pellibranchiata (pel-i-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pellibranchiatus*: see *pellibranchiate*.] A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiates destitute of branchia, whose functions are assumed by the skin. It comprises the families *Lamapontidae*, *Elysidae*, and *Rhodopidae*. Essentially the same as *Pellibranchia* and *Dermatopoda*.

pellibranchiate (pel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. pellibranchiatus, < L. pellis, skin, + brachia, gills.*] 1. *a.* Breathing by means of the skin; of or pertaining to the *Pellibranchiata*. 2. *n.* A *pellibranchiate* mollusk.

pellicant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

pellicle (pel'i-kl), *n.* [= *F. pellicule = Pr. pellicula = Sp. pelicula = Pg. pelicula = It. pellicola, pellicola, < L. pellicula, a small skin, dim. of pellis, skin, hide: see pell¹.*] 1. A little or thin skin; a cuticle; a film; a scum: as, the nacreous *pellicle* of some shells; the coaly *pellicle* of many fossil plants; the filmy *pellicle* or scum of infusions in which infusorial animalcules or microscopic fungi develop.

The kernell or woodie substance within the date is divided from the fleshy pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins between.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 4.

We are acquainted with a mere *pellicle* of the globe on which we live. Most have not delved six feet beneath the surface.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 355.

2. In *chem.*, a thin crust formed on the surface of saline solutions when evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of crystallized saline particles.—3. In *bot.*, same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicula (pe-lik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., *< L. pellicula, a small skin: see pellicle.*] In *bot.*, same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicular (pe-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. pellicula, a small skin (see pellicle), + -ar³.*] Having the character or quality of a pellicle; formed by or forming a pellicle; cuticular; filmy.

The pollen tube of Phanerogams sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure.

Hedberg, Elem. Botany, § 58.

Pellicular enteritis, pseudomembranous enteritis.

pelliculate (pe-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. pellicula, a small skin, + -ate¹.*] Covered with a pellicle.

pellipert, *n.* An erroneous form of *pelletier*, for *pellet*². York Plays, Int., p. xxiv.

pellitory (pel'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*< ME. pelletier, peritory, etc.; a corruption of paritory.*] 1. A perennial weed, *Parietaria officinalis*; specifically, the wall-pellitory, a small bushy plant growing on old walls, etc., throughout the cooler parts of Europe and Asia. The name is extended to all the

species of the genus; *P. Pennsylvanica* is the American pellitory. Also called *hanserwort* and *helzine*.

2. The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (see *feverfew*); also, the other chrysanthemums of the group often classed as *Pyrethrum*. The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, has been called *wild* or *bastard pellitory*.

pellitory-of-Spain, *n.* A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, growing chiefly in Algeria. Its root is a powerful irritant, used as a sialagogue and local stimulant. The masterwort, *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, has sometimes received this name.

pell-mell¹ (pel'mel'), *adv.* [Formerly also *pell-mel, pelly-melly*; *< ME. "pellemelle, pelley-melley, < OF. pellemelle, peslemesle, also meslepesle, also pelle et melle, pelle et mesle, pesle et mesle (F. pellemelle), confusedly (> pellemesler, peslemesler, mix, confuse), appar. < OF. pelle, pale, a fire-shovel, + mesler, mix, meddle (see pale³, peet³, and mell¹); but perhaps in part, like equiv. mesle-mesle (which occurs), a mere redupl. of mesler, mix; cf. E. mishmash, misty-misty, and mangle-mangle, similar reduplications.] With confused or indiscriminate violence, energy, or eagerness; indiscriminately; promiscuously; confusedly; in a disorderly mass or manner.*

That oo peple anyte thoughh the tother all pelly-melley, full desirouse echo other to apaire and to damago with all her power.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

Continue this alarm, fight pell-mell;

Fight, kill, be damund! *Luc's Dominion*, iv. 3.

The gates set open and the portecullis vp,

Let's pell-mell in, to stop their passage out.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 20).

Put 'em pell-mell to the sword.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

De Vargas kept his men concealed until the fugitives and their pursuers came clattering pell-mell into the glen.

Irving, Granada, p. 79.

pell-mell², *n.* A variant of *pall-mall*.

pellock¹ (pel'ok), *n.* [A var. of *pellet* with substituted dim. term. -ock.] A ball; a bullet. See *pellet*. [Scotch.]

pellock², *n.* See *pelluck*.

pellucid (pe-lū'sid), *a.* [= *F. pellucida, < L. pellucidus, perlucidus, transparent, < pellucere, shine through, be transparent, < per, through, + lucere, shine: see lucent, lucid.*] 1. Transparent.

Such a diaphanous, pellucid, dainty Body as you see a crystal-glass is.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 29.

2. Admitting the passage of light, but not properly transparent; translucent; limpid; not opaque; in *entom.*, transparent, but not necessarily colorless; translucent.

More pellucid streams,

An ampler ether. *Wardsworth, Laodamia*.

Still its water is green and pellucid as ever.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 195.

3. Figuratively, clear; transparent to mental vision.

A lustrous and pellucid soul.

Browning, King and Book, II. 35.

Pellucid zone, the zona pellucida; the inclosing membrane of the mammalian ovum. It is of considerable thickness and strength, and under high magnification shows a radially striated structure, whence it is also called *zona radiata*.

pellucidity (pel'ū-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. pellucidité, < L. pelluciditas (-s), perluciditas (-s), transparency, < pellucidus, perlucidus, transparent: see pellucid.*] Same as *pellucidence*.

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their fancy have calcined and vitrified the crumb into a crystalline pellucidity.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, iii. 9.

The pellucidity of the air

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., vi.

pellucidly (pe-lū'sid-li), *adv.* Transparently or translucently.

pellucidness (pe-lū'sid-nes), *n.* The state or property of being pellucid: as, the *pellucidness* of a gem.

pellure (pel'ūr), *n.* [ME., also *pelure, pellere*; *< OF. pelure, pelure, pellure (ML. pellura), fur, F. pelure, rind, puring, < pel, skin, fur: see pell¹.*] Fur; fur-work; furs.

And furred them with armyne,

Ther was never 3yt pellere half so fyne.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 242. (Halliwell.)

(Clothed ful konly for ani kud klugez some,
In gode clothes of gold a-gruthed ful riche,
with perrey & pelure pertelyche to the rigtes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

Als women haue wille, in there wilde youthe,
To fret hom with fyn perle, & thaire face paint,
with pelur and pall & mony proude rynges,
Enyn set to the sight and to seme faire.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 434.

pelly-melly, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pell-mell*¹.

pelma (pel'mā), *n.*; pl. *pelmata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. πέλμα, the sole of the foot.*] The sole;

the planta; the entire under surface of the foot.

pelmatogram (pel-mat'-ō-gram), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πῆμα* (τ-), the sole of the foot, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A print of the foot.

Pelmatozoa (pel'ma-tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *πέλας*, the sole of the foot, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the first class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Actinozoa* (sea-urchins and starfishes), and from *Scytozoa* (holothurians and spoonworms), and divided into the two orders *Cystidea* and *Crinoidea*. The term is now used for all the crinoids or stalked echinoderms, divided into *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blattoidea*. Same as *Crinoidea* in an enlarged sense.

pelmatozoan (pel'ma-tō-zō'an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Pelmatozoa* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Stalked, as an echinoderm; pertaining to the *Pelmatozoa*, or having their characters. *II. n.* A member of the *Pelmatozoa*.

Pelobates (pē-lob'ā-tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (J. Wagler, 1830), *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *βάτης*, one who treads, *<* *βαίνειν*, walk.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelobatidae*. *P. fuscus* of Europe is an example.

Pelobatidae (pel-ō-bat'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Pelobates* + *-idae*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelobates*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx connate with the sacrum, and the vertebrae proœmilian.

Pelodyadidae (pel'ō-dri-ad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Pelodyas* (-dryad-) + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification, a family of anurous batrachians, typified by the genus *Pelodyas*, with platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears developed, no parotoids, toes webbed, and sacral apophyses dilated. Its species are now usually referred to the *Hylidae*. Also *Pelodyridae*.

Pelodyas (pē-lod'ri-as), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *δρύάς*, a dryad: see *dryad*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Hylidae*, or giving name to the family *Pelodyadidae*. *P. caeruleus* is the great green tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea.

Pelodytes (pe-lod'i-tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Fitzinger), *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *δύτης*, a diver: see *Dytes*.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelodytidae*.—2. A genus of worms. *Schneider*, 1859.

Pelodytidae (pel'ō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Pelodytes* + *-idae*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelodytes*. It is characterized by maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx articulating with condyles of one or two sacral vertebrae, proœmilian vertebrae, and the urostyle distinct. It includes, besides *Pelodytes*, several paleotropical and Australian genera.

Pelagoninae (pē-log'ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Pelagonus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Galguliidae*, typified by the genus *Pelagonus*. Also *Pelagionidae*.

Pelagonus (pē-log'ō-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille), *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *γόνος*, offspring: see *-gonous*.] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Galguliidae*, typical of the subfamily *Pelagoninae*. They have the fore legs slender and ambulatorial, the sharp rostrum extremely stout at the base, and the general surface smooth. *P. americanus* inhabits the United States from New England to Texas, and is also found in Cuba. It lives in herbage by the waterside, and is only about one fourth of an inch long.

Pelomedusa (pē'lō-mē-dū'si), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *Μέδουσα*, one of the three Gorgons: see *Medusa*, 1.] A genus of African fresh-water tortoises, containing such as *P. mahafie*, typical of the family *Pelomedusidae*.

Pelomedusidae (pē'lō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Pelomedusa* + *-idae*.] A family of pleurodorous tortoises, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*. (a) In Gray's system it is characterized by the depressed head covered with hard bony plates, a distinct moderately developed zygomatic arch, and the temporal muscles covered with hard dermal shields. A number of species inhabit Africa and Madagascar. (b) In Cope's system it is restricted to forms with not more than two digital phalanges and four pairs of bones across the plastron.

Pelomys (pel'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (Wilhelm Peters, 1852), *<* Gr. *πέλος*, mud, mire, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of African rodents of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*, having comparatively broad molars, grooved incisors, compressed palate, short scaly tail, bristly fur, and the middle three digits of each foot longer than the lateral ones. A species inhabits Mozambique.

Peloponnes (pel'ō-pē-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), *<* Gr. *Πελοπόννησος* (Pelopon-), Pelops, i. e. 'dark-face': see *Peloponnesian*.] A genus of diggerwasps of the family *Sphagidae*, of slender form, with long petiolated abdomen and dark colors.

P. lunatus is a common North American species known as mud-dauber. See also cut under mud-dauber.

Pelopid (pel'ō-pid), *a. and n.* [*<* L. *Pelopides*, *<* Gr. *Πελοπίδης*, the descendants of Pelops, *<* *Πελοψ* (Pelop-), Pelops: see *Peloponnesian*.] *I. a.* In Gr. myth., of or pertaining to Pelops, who is said to have been the son of Tantalus, or his descendants, the Pelopidae, notorious for their crimes. *II. n.* A descendant of Pelops.

Peloponnesian (pel'ō-po-nē'si-an), *a. and n.* [*<* L. *Peloponnesius*, Peloponnesian, *<* *Peloponnesus*, *<* Gr. *Πελοπόννησος*, the Peloponnesus, for *Πελοπος νῆσος*, the island of Pelops: *Πελοψ*, gen. *Πελοπος*, Pelops, son of Tantalus (*<* *πέλος*, dark, dark-colored, + *ὄψ*, eye, face); *νῆσος*, island.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, including Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Sicyonia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and part of Corinthia.—*Peloponnesian* or *Dorian school* of sculpture, in Gr. art, one of the chief schools of classic sculpture, parallel with the Attic school, from which it differed notably in its more robust quality and its less minute elaboration of detail. The Athenian Phidias, whose chief teacher was the Dorian Ageladas, united the excellences of both schools.—*Peloponnesian war*, one of the principal wars of ancient Greece, 431–404 B. C. The contestants were Athens and her allies (largely naval) and Sparta with allies (including several from the Peloponnesus, whence the name of the war). Its final outcome was the transference of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.



Peloponnesian Art.—The Nike of Paionius, dedicated at Olympia by the Messenians in commemoration of the Spartan defeat at Sphacteria, 425 B. C.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

peloria (pē-lō'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster.] In bot., the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers. This restoration of regularity may take place in two ways—either by the non-development of the irregular parts (regular peloria), or by the formation of irregular parts in increased number, so that the symmetry of the flower is rendered perfect (irregular peloria). The latter, which is the more common, is the original peloria of Linnaeus: the term was first used of five-spurred examples of *Linaria vulgaris*. See *pelorization*.

peloriate (pē-lō'ri-āt), *a.* [*<* *peloria* + *-ate*.] Characterized by peloria.

In *Linaria cymbalaria* *peloriate* flowers and other changes were found. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX, 233.

peloric (pē-lō'rik), *a.* [*<* *peloria* + *-ic*.] Characterized by peloria. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, xiv.

pelorisation, *n.* See *pelorization*.

pelorise, *v. t.* See *pelorize*.

pelorism (pel'ō-rizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster (see *peloria*), + *-ism*.] Same as *peloria*.

Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, I, 33.

pelorization (pel'ō-ri-zā'shən), *n.* [*<* *peloria* + *-ation*.] The becoming affected with peloria. Also spelled *pelorisation*.

In some instances, by *pelorization*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 129.

pelorize (pel'ō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pelorized*, ppr. *pelorizing*. [*<* *peloria* + *-ize*.] To affect with peloria. Also spelled *pelorise*.

The most perfectly *pelorized* examples had six petals, each marked with black striae like those on the standard petal. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, I, 338.



Nest of *Pelopius lunatus*.

pelorus (pē-lō'rus), *n.* [*<* L. *Pelorus*, the traditional pilot of Hannibal.] *Naut.*, an instrument for detecting errors of the compass by the bearings of celestial objects.

pelot, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

pelote (pe-lōt'), *n.* [*F.*, a ball wound from worsted, silk, etc.: see *pellet*.] A tuft or floc of hair or wool, or of a similar fiber.

pelour, *n.* An obsolete form of *pillor*.

pelowt, pelowet, n. Middle English forms of *pillow*.

pelt (pelt), *v.* [*<* ME. *pelten*, *piltten*, *pulten*, *ay par*. *<* L. *pultare*, beat, strike, knock, collaters form of *pulsare*, push, strike, beat, batter: see *pulsate*, *pulse*, *v.* It is commonly supposed that *pelt* is a contracted form of *pellet*, *v.*, not found in sense of 'pelt,' but cf. equiv. *F. peloter*, beat handle roughly, OF. *peloter*, play at ball, toa like a ball, = *It. pelottare, pilottare*, thump, cuff baste (Florio); but the required orig. ME. **peleten* would not contract in ME. to *pelten*, nor produce the form *pulten*. Cf. *palt*, *pol*.] *I trans.* 1†. To push; thrust.

Fikenhild agen hire pelte

With his swerdes hilte.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I, 1415.

2. To assail with missiles; assail or strike with something thrown.

The chidden billow seems to pelt the clouds.

Shak., Othello, II, 1, 12.

Several such obscure persons as these we have had of late, who have insulted men of great abilities and worth, and taken pleasure to pelt them, from their covert, with little objections. *Hp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I, xl, Pref.

3. To throw; cast; hurl. [Rare.]

My Phillis me with pelted apples plica.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclologues*, III, 97.

II. intrans. 1. To throw missiles.

The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester's men . . . Do pelt so fast [with pebbles] at one another's pate That many have their giddy brains knock'd out. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., III, 1, 82.

2. To fall or descend (on one) with violence or persistency: as, a *pelting* rain.

The pelting shower

Destroys the tender herb and budding flower.

A. Phillips, Pastoral, II.

At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,

Like to bubbles when rain pelteth.

Keats, *Fancy*.

3. To proceed rapidly and without intermission; hurry on: as, the horses *pelting* along at a fine pace. [Colloq.]—4†. To bandy words; use abusive language; be in a passion.

Another another'd seems to pelt and swear.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I, 1418.

5†. To submit; become paltry. *Nares*.

I found the people nothing preat to pelt.

To yield, or hostage give, or tributes pay.

Mir. for Maga., p. 166.

pelt (pelt), *n.* [*<* *pelt*, *v.*] 1. A blow or stroke from something thrown.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast

To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave

With a huge stone a deadly pelt him gave.

Vicars, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares*).

2†. Rage; anger; passion.

That the letter which put you into such a pelt came from another. *Wrangling Lovers* (1677). (*Nares*.)

pelt (pelt), *n.* [*<* ME. *pelt*, appar. developed from *pelter*, *peltry* regarded as **pelt* + *-er* or *-ry*: see *pelter*, *peltry*.] The G. *pelz*, fur, skin, is a diff. word, MHG. *pelz*, *belz*, *belliz*, OHG. *pelliz* = AS. *pylce* (> E. *pelch*), *<* ML. *pellicea*, a skin, a furred robe, > ult. *pelch* and *pellisse*: see *pelch*, *pellisse*. Cf. *pelt*.] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it, especially of one of the smaller animals used in furriery; specifically, a fur-skin dried but not prepared for use as fur; a raw hide: sometimes applied to a garment made from such a skin.

Off shepe also comythe pelt and eke Felle.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to wear.

Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares*.)

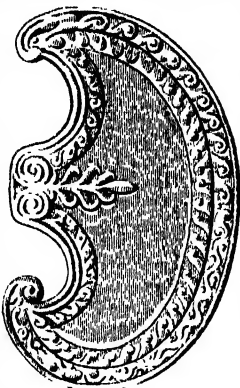
They used raw pelta clapped about them for their clothes.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 145.

2. The mangled quarry of a hawk; the dead body of a bird killed by a hawk.—3. Soft leather used for covering inking-pads.—*Inking-pelt*, a sheepskin cut and stuffed in the shape of a ball and fitted to a handle, for use as the inking-ball of a hand-press.—*Tanned pelt*, a skin tanned with the hair on, especially one of inferior value, such as sheepskin.—*Syn.* 1. *Hide*, etc. See *skin*.

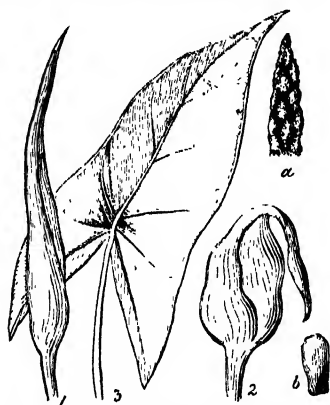
pelta (pel'tā), *n.*; pl. *pellæ* (-tē). [*L.*, *<* Gr. *πέλη*, a small, light shield, of leather, without a rim.] 1. In classical antiq., a small and light buckler,

as that introduced among the Athenian light-armed troops by Iphicrates, about 392 B. C., to take the place of the heavier shield, in order to increase their efficiency in marching and skirmishing.—2. In bot., an apothecium of a lichen forming a flat shield without distinct exciple, as in the genus *Peltigera*; sometimes, also, a scale or bract attached by its middle.—3. [cap.] In conch., a genus of gastropods, now called *Runcina*. Beck, 1837; *Quatrefages*, 1844.—*Pelta lunata*, the small crescent-shaped shield often borne by the Amazona.



Pelta lunata, from statue of an Amazona in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Peltandra (pel-tan'drā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ἀνδρ-, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of plants of the subfamily *Philodendroideae*, type of the tribe *Peltandreae*, distinguished by the orthotropous ovules; the arrow-urum. There are 3 species, natives of American swamps and river-borders from New York to Georgia. They bear large and ornamental velvety arrow-shaped leaves on long sheathing stalks, and flowers forming a tapering spadix, staminate above, enclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and enveloping a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricle, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tenacious jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.



Arrow-urum, *Peltandra undulata* (P. Virginica).

1. The inflorescence, enclosed by the spathe during anthesis. 2. The fruiting spadix, enclosed by the persistent spathe. 3. Utricle, showing the nervation. 4. Upper part of the spadix. 5. A fruit.

tal velvety arrow-shaped leaves on long sheathing stalks, and flowers forming a tapering spadix, staminate above, enclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and enveloping a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricle, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tenacious jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.

Peltandrae (pel-tan'drā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Peltandra* + -ae.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceae* and the subfamily *Philodendroideae*, consisting of the genus *Peltandra*.

peltarion (pel-tā'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλταριον, dim. of πέλτη, a small, light shield: see *pelta*.] 1. Pl. *peltaria* (-i), In conch., a fossil body of oval or subcircular concavo-convex form, found in Jurassic strata, supposed to be the operculum of a shell of the genus *Neritopsis*. *Encyc. Diet.*—2. [cap.] A genus of crustaceans.

peltast (pel'tast), *n.* [< Gr. πέλταστής, a light-armed soldier, < πέλτη, a light shield: see *pelta*.] In Gr. antiqu., a light-armed soldier: so called from the light shield he carried. See *pelta*, 1.

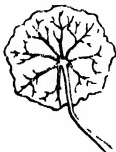
peltate (pel'tāt), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a light shield, < *pelta*, a light shield: see *pelta*.] Shield-shaped; in bot., fixed to the stalk by the center or by some point distinctly within the margin; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the center: as, a *peltate* leaf.

peltated (pel'tā-ted), *a.* [< *peltate* + -ed.] Same as *peltate*.

peltately (pel'tāt-lī), *adv.* In a *peltate* form.

peltatid (pel-tat'i-fid), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, *peltate*, + *fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In bot., *peltate* and cut into subdivisions.

peltation (pel-tā-shon), *n.* [< *peltate* + -ion.] A *peltate* form or formation.



Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle verticillata*.

pelter¹ (pel'tēr), *n.* [< *pelt*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which pelts.—2. A shower of missiles; a storm, as of falling rain, hailstones, etc. [Colloq.]

Presently, another shower came; . . . pebbles came rattling all about Bonnie. She shrugged up her shoulders and shut her eyes during the *pelter*. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

3. A passion; a fit of anger. [Colloq.]

No, I don't mean that. You mustn't be angry with me; I wasn't really in a *pelter*. *Il. Kingsley*, *Hillyars and Burtons*, III.

pelter² (pel'tēr), *n.* [< ME. *peltier*, *pelleter*, < *peltier*, < OF. *peltier*, *pelleter* (F. *peltier*), a skinner, furrier, < pel, < L. *pellis*, a skin, hide: see *pell*.] A dealer in skins or hides; a skinner.

pelter³ (pel'tēr), *n.* [Appar. < **pelt*, a verb assumed from *pelting*, which is appar. for **palt*, < *paltr*, < *paltry*: see *paltry*. Cf. *palter*.] 1. A mean, sordid person; a pinchpenny.

Yea, let such *pelters* prate, sainte Needham be their speedo, We neede no text to answer them, but this, The Lord hath made. *Gascoigne*, *A Gloze upon a Text*.

2. A fool. The veriest *pelter* pilde maile some To have experience thus. *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577).

Peltier effect. See *effect*.

Peltier's phenomenon. See *thermo-electricity*.

peltifolious (pel-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *folium*, leaf.] Having *peltate* or shield-shaped leaves.

peltiform (pel'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] *Peltate* in form; shield-shaped.

Peltigera (pel-tij'ē-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *pelta*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of lichens with frondose thallus, which is veiny and villous beneath, where it is deprived of the cortical layer. The apothecia are *peltiform*, the spores fusiform or acicular and many-celled. *P. canina* is the dog-lichen or ground-liverwort, formerly considered as a cure for hydrophobia (see cut under *lichen*); and *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and antelmintic.

peltigerine (pel-tij'ē-rin), *a.* [< *Peltigera* + -ine².] In bot., belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera*.

peltinerved (pel'ti-nērvd), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *nervus*, nerve, + -ed².] In bot., having nerves radiating from a point at or near the center: said of a leaf. See *nervation*.

pelting¹ (pel'ting), *n.* [Vernal *n.* of *pelt*¹, *v.*] A beating or belaboring with missiles, as with stones, snow-balls, etc.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are, That bide the *pelt* of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4. 28.

A professorship at Hertford is well imagined, and if he can keep clear of confusions at the annual *peltings*, all will be well. *Sydney Smith*, *To Lady Holland*.

pelting² (pel'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] 1. Assailing with or as with missiles; coming down hard: as, a *pelting* shower.

Through *pelting* rain And howling wind he reached the gate again. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 248.

2. Angry; passionate.

They were all in a *pelting* heat. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II. Hill Difficulty.

Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it? *Lily*, *Alexander and Campaspe*, v. 3. (*Nares*).

In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to pieces the wench's imagery worke, that was so curiously waven and so full of varietie, with her shittle. *Topwell*, *Serpents*, p. 250. (*Halliwell*.)

pelting³ (pel'ting), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **palt*, < *paltr*, < *paltry*: see *paltry*, and cf. *pelter*³, *paltry*².] Mean; paltry; contemptible.

From low farms, Poor *pelting* villages, sheep-cotes, and mills. *Shak.*, *Lear*, II. 3. 18.

And so is much spent, in finding out fine fetches and packing up *pelting* matters. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 143.

Pay the poor *pelting* knaves that know no goodness; And cheer your heart up handsomely. *Fletcher*, *Beggars Bush*, iv. 1.

peltingly (pel'ting-lī), *adv.* In a *pelting* or contemptible manner.

Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, our High-Chancellor's most honourable and extraordinary commendation, were all *peltingly* defeated by a shy practice of the old Fox, whose acts and monuments shall never die. *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*, iii.

peltmonger (pel'tmung'gér), *n.* A dealer in pelts; a furrier.

Peltocephalidae (pel'tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltocephalus* + -idae.] A family of pleuro-

dirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Peltocephalus*, including a few tropical American forms. They are characterized, in Gray's system, by having the head swollen and covered with hard bony plates, and distinct zygomatic arches covering the temporal muscles.

Peltocephalus (pel-tō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron, 1835), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + κεφαλή, the head.] The typical and only genus of *Peltocephalidae*.

Peltochelyidae (pel'tō-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltochelys* + -idae.] A division of *Chelonina* named from the genus *Peltochelys*, and including such as the modern *Trionychidae*.

Peltochelys (pel-tōk'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + χέλις, a tortoise.] The name-giving genus of *Peltochelyidae*, based upon fossil forms occurring in the Wealden.

Peltocochlides (pel-tō-kōk'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + NL. *Cochlides*.] A primary group of holostomatous tanioglossate gastropods, distinguished by an external shell having a spiral, paucispiral, or pileiform character. It includes the families *Aliptridae*, *Hippomyridae*, *Xenophoridae*, and *Naricidae*.

Peltogaster (pel-tō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A genus of rhizocephalous cirripeds, type of a family *Peltogastridae*. They are parasitic upon hermit-crabs. See *Rhizocephala*.

Peltogastridae (pel-tō-gas'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltogaster* + -idae.] A family of *Rhizocephala*, typified by the genus *Peltogaster*. The body is saciform and unsegmented; the alimentary canal is obsolete; the sexes are combined; and from the infundibuliform anterior end are given off the root-like processes which ramify and burrow deeply in the substance of the host. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.

Peltophorum (pel-tof'ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (T. Vogel, 1837), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + φόρος, < φέρω = I bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casulpiniae* and the tribe *Eucas-alpiniae*, distinguished by the broad *peltate* stigma. There are 6 species—3 in tropical America, 1 in South Africa, and 2 in the Indian archipelago and tropical Australia. They are tall trees without thorns, bearing bipinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets, yellow racemed flowers in panicles at the end of the branches, and broad flattened indehiscent pods having wing-like margins and containing usually one or two small flattened seeds. See *braziletto*.

Peltops (pel'tops), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1829), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ὤψ, face.] A remarkable genus of flycatchers of the family *Muscicapidae*, confined to the Papuan region, having the bill very broad and stout at the base, the nostrils round and exposed, the wings pointed, and the plumage black, white, and crimson. The only species is *P. blainvilliei*, about seven inches long. The genus is also called *Erollia* and *Platypomus*.

pelt-rot (pel't-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare: hence sometimes called *naked disease*.

peltry¹ (pel'tri), *n.* [ME. *peltres*, < OF. *peltre*, < *peltier*, < *peltier*, a skinner, the trade of a skinner, < *peltier*, *pelleter*, a skinner: see *pelter*². Cf. *pelt*².] 1. Pelts collectively, or a lot of pelts together: usually applied in furriery to raw pelts with the fur on, dried or otherwise cured, but not yet tanned or dressed into the furs as worn.

The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*. *Smollett*.

The exports were land productions . . . and *peltry* from the Indians. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 407.

2. A pelt; a fur-skin.

Now and then the "Company's Yacht" . . . was sent to the fort with supplies, and to bring away the *peltries* which had been purchased of the Indians. *Irving*, *Klucckorbocker*, p. 178.

Frontiersmen . . . make their living by trapping, *peltries* being very valuable and yet not bulky. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXVI. 882.

peltry², *n.* [Appar. an error for or an alteration of *peltry* (simulating *pelter*³, *pelting*², *paltry*).] A trifle; trash.

As Paulus gently received Paule, and by hym was healed of all his dycauses, so ded myne host Lambert receive me also gently, and by me was delivered from his vayne beleve of purgatorie, and of other popysh *peltries*. *Bp. Bale*, *Vocacyon* (Harl. Misc., VI. 440).

peltry-ware (pel'tri-wār), *n.* Skins; furs; peltry.

Nowe Beere and Bakon bene from Pruse ybrought Into Flanders, as Ioned and furre ybought; Omond, Copper, Bow-staves, Steele, and Were, *Peltreware* and grey Pitch, Terre, Board, and flore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 102.

pelt-wool (pel't-wūl), *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

peltier¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*¹.

pelu (pě-lū), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small tree, *Sophora tetragyna*, var. *Macnabiana*, of southern Chili and Patagonia. Its wood is very hard and durable, and much used for wheel-cogs and similar objects.

peludo (pě-lū-dō), *n.* [Sp. *peludo*, hairy, < *pelo*, < *L. pilus*, hair: see *pila*.] *Dasypros villosus*, the hairy armadillo, one of the encounterers or dasyproctines, common on the pampas of the Argentine Republic and in Chili. It is not strictly nocturnal, and does not burrow, but is found on dry plains, and is carnivorous; its flesh is fat, and is esteemed as food. The peludo is about 14 inches long, and has large elliptical ears, a broad muzzle, and long tail; the body is covered with bristly hairs as well as with the carapace, the bands of which are six or seven in number. See cut under *armadillo*.

peluret, *n.* See *pellure*.

Pelusiace (pě-lū-si-ak), *a.* [L. *Pelusiaceus*, < *Pelusium*: see *Pelusian*.] Same as *Pelusian*.

Pelusian (pě-lū-si-an), *a.* [L. *Pelusium*, < Gr. *Πηλουσιον*, *Pelusium* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt, in the delta on the eastern or Pelusiac mouth of the Nile. — **Pelusian wine**, an ancient name for beer.

It is an undoubted fact that beer was first brewed in Egypt, . . . whence its manufacture has spread over Europe. It was called *Pelusian wine*, from Pelusium, a city on the banks of the Nile. *Pasteur*, *Formentation* (trans.), p. 17.

pelvic (pel'vik), *a.* [L. *pelvicus*, < *L. pelvis*, pelvis: see *pelvis*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis: as, *pelvic bones*, those composing the pelvis; *pelvic viscera*, those contained in the pelvis; the *pelvic inlet* or outlet; the *pelvic cavity*; *pelvic measurement*. — **Anterior pelvic region**, the region in front of the pelvis. — **Pelvic aponeurosis**. Same as *pelvic fascia*. — **Pelvic arch**. Same as *pelvic girdle*. — **Pelvic axis**, the axial line of the pelvic cavity. It is a curve, concentric with the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, and passes through the central point. — **Pelvic canal**, the cavity of the true pelvis, as forming a passage for the fetus at birth. — **Pelvic cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the true pelvis. — **Pelvic cellulitis**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the pelvic organs, more especially, in the female, of the areolar tissue in connection with the uterus and its appendages. Also called *parametritis*. — **Pelvic diameters**. (a) Of the false pelvis: (1) The distance between the internal lips of the iliac crests. (2) The distance between the anterior superior spines of the ilium. (b) Of the true pelvis: (1) *Anteroposterior diameter of the brim*. Same as *conjugate diameter of the brim*. (2) *Anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tip of the coccyx and the lower border of the symphysis pubis. (3) *Bis-iliac diameter*, the transverse diameter of the brim. (4) *Bis-ischial diameter*, the transverse diameter of the outlet. (5) *Coccygeal diameter*. Same as *anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*. (6) *Conjugate diameter of the brim*. (a) In anal., the distance between the sacral promontory and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (b) In obliq., the least distance between the sacral promontory and the symphysis pubis, measured to a point on the symphysis about two fifths of an inch below the upper margin. (7) *Conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter, measured from the suture between the second and third sacral vertebrae to the middle of the symphysis pubis. (8) *Conjugate diameter of the outlet*. (a) The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (b) The distance between the sacrococcygeal articulation and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (9) *Diagonal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the subpubic ligament and the sacral promontory, measured in the living. (10) *Normal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter between the concavity of the third sacral vertebra and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (11) *Oblique diameter of the brim*, the distance between the iliopectineal eminence and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the opposite side. (12) *Oblique diameter of the outlet*, the distance from the middle of the great sacrosacral ligament to the point of union between the opposite ramus of pubis and ischium. (13) *Sacrospinous diameter*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the posterior part of the cotyloid cavity. (14) *Transverse diameter of the brim*, the greatest diameter measured from side to side. (15) *Transverse diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the points of the inner surface of the os innominatum opposite the middle of the acetabula. (16) *Transverse diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tuberosities of the ischium. (17) *True conjugate diameter of the brim*. Same as 6 (b), above. — **Pelvic diaphragm**, the muscles forming the floor of the pelvis. — **Pelvic fascia**. See *fascia*. — **Pelvic girdle**. See *girdle*, and cuts under *pelvis* and *epileura*. — **Pelvic hernia**, the protrusion of some part of the pelvic contents through an abnormal or accidental opening situated below the brim of the true pelvis. Pelvic hernia are of rare occurrence. The chief ones are known as *perineal*, *perineal*, *sciatic*, and *vaginal*. — **Pelvic index**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the brim to the transverse diameter of the same multiplied by 100. — **Pelvic limb**, the limb which is attached to the trunk by means of the pelvic arch; the hind limb or posterior extremity, as the leg of man or bird, the hind limb of quadruped mammals and reptiles, and the ventral fin of a fish. — **Pelvic peritonitis**, a local inflammation of that part of the peritoneum surrounding the pelvic organs, and especially the uterus and broad ligaments. Also called *perimetritis*. — **Pelvic plexus**, a plexus of sympathetic nerves, reinforced by branches from the lower two or three sacral nerves, situated at the side of the rectum, and of the vagina also in the female. It gives rise to several secondary plexuses, the more important of which are the vesical, hemorrhoidal, cavernous, and uterine. Also called *inferior hypogastric plexus*. — **Pelvic presentation**. See *presentation*. — **Pelvic region**, the

region within the true pelvis, as distinguished from the other specialized regions of the abdominal cavity.

pelviform (pel'vi-fōrm), *a.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin (see *pelvis*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Openly cup-shaped; pateriform; resembling a pelvis in figure. — 2. In bot., shaped like a shallow cup or basin.

pelvimeter (pel-vim'e-tēr), *n.* [NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

pelvimetry (pel-vim'et-ri), *n.* [NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The method or practice of measuring the pelvis; measurement of the pelvis, especially for obstetrical purposes.

pelvimyon (pel-vi-mi'on), *n.*; pl. *pelvimya* (-ē). [NL., < *pelvis* + *myon*.] Any myon of the pelvic arch or hip-girdle: distinguished from *pectorimyon*.

The five *pelvimya* discussed are the ambiens and those other four already handled.

Coxes, *The Ank*, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

pelviotomy (pel-vi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *taimēin*, cut.] In surg., symphysiotomy.

pelvipertitonitis (pel-vi-per'i-tō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pelvis* + *peritonitis*.] Pelvic peritonitis.

pelvis (pel'vis), *n.*; pl. *pelves* (-vōz). [NL., < L. *pelvis*, a basin, laver; cf. Gr. *πέλις*, *πῆλις*, *πέλλα*, a bowl: see *pelike*.] 1. A bony basin forming the most inferior or posterior one of the three great cavities—thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic—of the trunk of most terrestrial vertebrates. A perfect pelvis is formed on each side by the haunch-bones, consisting of ilium, ischium, and pubis, meeting in front at the pubic symphysis, and completed behind by the sacrum, with which the iliac bones articulate, and by more or fewer coccygeal or caudal vertebrae. But the pubic symphysis is wanting, as a rule, in animals below mammals; there is sometimes an ischial and often an iliac symphysis. In any case, a recognizable ilium or ischium or pubis, however rudimentary, constitutes in so far a pelvis. The human pelvis is complete, and



Human Pelvis, from the front

1, crest of ilium; 2, base (uppermost) of sacrum; 3, symphysis pubis; 4, acetabulum or socket of thigh-bone; 5, iliac fossa, a part of the false pelvis; 6, ischium; 7, obturator foramen; 8, iliopectineal line, or brim of true pelvis. (For *ys*, not shown, directly behind pubic symphysis.)

of normal composition, but remarkable for its shortness, width, axial curvature, and obliquity with reference to the long axis of the body. A perpendicular to the plane of the inlet would leave the abdomen at the umbilicus, and a perpendicular to the plane of the outlet would strike the promontory of the sacrum. The pelvis is divided into *true* and *false*—the latter being that part which is above the iliopectineal line, the former below the same line, which thus represents, in part, the brim or superior strait of the true pelvis. The false pelvis is broad and shallow, composed, as far as bone is concerned, chiefly by the flaring iliac fossae, its front wall being made by the lower part of the abdominal parietes; and in the erect attitude the mass of abdominal viscera rests largely upon this part of the basin. The true pelvis is more contracted, and chiefly bony as to its walls. Its inlet or superior plane, cordiform in shape, is circumscribed by the pelvic brim, which is formed by the iliopectineal crest, completed in front by the spine and crest of the pubes, and behind by the curved ridge and promontory of the sacrum. The lower plane, or outlet, known also as the inferior strait, is bounded by a very irregular line of bone, the point of the coccyx being



Pelvis of Horse (sacrum and coccyx removed), leaving the bones representing the "quarter," viewed from left side and behind. 1, crest of ilium; 2, surface for articulation with sacrum (not shown) to complete the pelvis; 3, narrow part of ilium; 4, acetabulum for hip joint; 5, a small part of right pubis; 6, ischium

in the middle line behind, and the tuberosity of the ischium on each side; between which three points the bony outlet is deeply emarginated behind, on each side, by the great sacrosacral notch, and in front by the arch of the pubes, formed by the conjoined ramus of the pubes and ischia. In life these notches are largely filled in by ligaments (the greater and lesser sacrosacral ligaments on each side, and the triangular or ischio-pubic ligament in front). The obturator membrane also closes in

what would otherwise be a large vacuity on each side, the obturator foramen. The inlet of the pelvis is not closed by any structure; but the outlet is floored by the levator ani muscle, the skin of the perineum, and associated soft parts. The pelvic cavity contains the lower bowel and most of the organs of generation. After puberty the male and female pelvis differ usually to a recognizable extent in size and shape; that of the male being more massive and contracted, that of the female lighter and more expansive. See also cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Dromæus*, *Mephastina*, *Equidae*, *innominatum*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *ox*, *quarter*, and *sacrum*.

Hence — 2. Some pelviform structure or cup-like part. (a) The infundibuliform beginning of the ureter, constituting the principal cavity of the kidney, into which the pyramids project and the urine flows. See cut under *kidney*. (b) The lower, basal, or aboral portion of the cup or calyx of a crinoid.

3. [cap.] A genus of mollusks. — **Brim of the (true) pelvis**, the periphery of the pelvic inlet, separating the false from the true pelvis. In man it is formed by the top of the pubes in front, the promontory of the sacrum behind, and on each side by the iliopectineal line. — **False pelvis**. See def. 1. — **Flat pelvis**, a pelvis in which the conjugate diameter of the inlet is proportionally short.

— **Naegle's pelvis**, an obliquely distorted pelvis. — **Pelvis major**, the false pelvis. — **Pelvis minor**, the true pelvis. — **Robert's pelvis**, a transversely contracted pelvis, resulting from ankylosis of the sacro-iliac articulations.

— **True pelvis**, that part of the pelvic wall and contained space which is below (in man) or behind the pelvic brim; the pelvis between the inlet and the outlet: chiefly an obstetrical phrase.

pelvisacral (pel-vi-sā'kral), *a.* [NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sacrum*, sacrum: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.

pelvisternal (pel-vi-stēr'nāl), *a.* [NL. *pelvisternum* + *-al*.] Having the character of a pelvisternum.

pelvisternum (pel-vi-stēr'nūm), *n.*; pl. *pelvisterna* (-nā). [NL., < *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] An inferomedian osseous, cartilaginous, or ligamentous element of the pelvic arch, supposed to correspond to the omosternum of the pectoral arch: thus, there is a bony pelvisternum in edentate mammals, and the ischio-pubic symphyseal cartilage is a pelvisternum.

pelvimeter (pel-i-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *πέλις* (*pelis*), a basin (taken in sense of 'pelvis'), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A pelvimeter.

Pelycosauria (pel'i-kō-sā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *πέλις* (*pelis*), a basin, + *σαύρος*, lizard.] A division of reptiles, containing those *Theromorphs* or *Theromorphs* which have the coracoid reduced, ribs two-headed, two or three sacral vertebrae, the centra generally notochordal, and intercentra usually present. They lived during the Carboniferous or Permian carboniferous epoch.

pelycosaurian (pel'i-kō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelycosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Pelycosauria*.

pemblico (pem'bi-kō), *n.* [Also *pemblyco*; appar. imitative: see first quot.] The dusky shearwater or coho, *Puffinus obscurus*. [Bermuda.]

Another small bird there is; because she cries *Pemblyco* they call her so; she is seldom seen in the day but when she sings, as too oft she doth very clamorously.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 115.

The *Pemblico* is seldom seen by day, and by her crying foretells Tempests.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 22.

pemmican, pemican (pem'i-kan), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Originally, a preparation made by the North American Indians, consisting of the lean parts of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste, with melted fat, and tightly pressed into cakes, a few serviceberries being sometimes added to improve the flavor. It is now made of beef, especially for use in arctic expeditions, being an easily preserved food, which keeps for a long time and contains the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space. Pemmican is similar in character to the tassage of South America and the biltong of southern Africa.

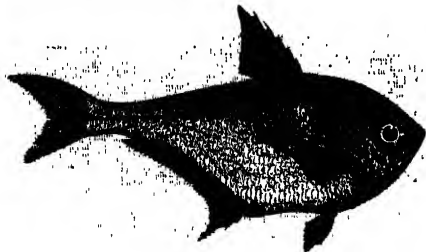
Pemmican is made from the round of beef cut in strips and dried, then shredded or mixed with beef tallow and currants.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greeley*, p. 132.

Pemphele (pem-pě'li-ē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < (f) Gr. *πέμπελος*, an adj. of uncertain sense, an epithet of aged persons.] A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Phycidae*, well represented both in Europe and in North America. *P. hammondi* is known in the United States as the *apple-leaf skeletonizer*, since its larva feed upon the parenchyma of the leaves of the apple, leaving them skeletons. See cut under *leaf-tier*.

Pempherididae (pem-fē-rid'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Pempheris* (-id-) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pempheris*. The species have an oblong compressed body, short dorsal with few spines, long anal, complete ventrals, and an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. They are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and are of small size.

Pempheris (pem-fé'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πεμφηρίς*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pemphredonidae*.



Pempheris manguia.

Pemphiginae (pem-fi-jí'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1854), < *Pemphigus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Aphididae*, containing the gall-making plant-lice and others, having the third discoidal vein with one fork or simple, the hind wing with one or

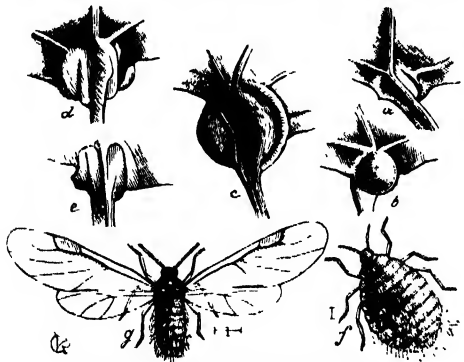


A Member of the *Pemphiginae*. (Cross shows natural size.)

two oblique veins, and the honey-tubes tuberculiform if present. It contains a number of widespread genera, of which *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* are the most notable. The body is obese and obtuse, and is covered with a cottony secretion, and the antennae are six-jointed. These aphids live chiefly on forest trees and shrubs, seldom molesting cultivated fruit trees. Also spelled *Pemphigina*. See also *under Pemphigus*.

pemphigoid (pem-fi'goid), *a.* [*< pemphigus* + *-oid*.] Resembling pemphigus; of the nature of pemphigus: as, *pemphigoid* eruptions.

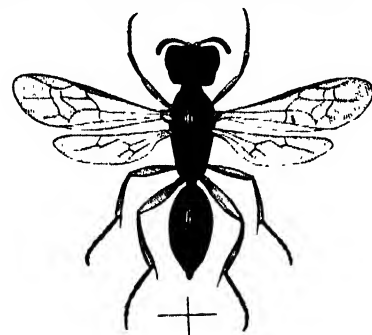
pemphigus (pem-fi'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέμφιγος* (-φίγος), a bubble, blister, pustule; akin to *πομφολυξ*, a bubble, > E. *pompholyx*.] 1. An affection of the skin, consisting of eruptions (bullae) of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a walnut, usually with accompaniment of fever. Also called *pompholyx* and *bladdery fever*.—2. In entom.: (a) [*cap.*] A genus of plant-lice or



Poplar-leaf Gall-louse (*Pemphigus populicautis*). a, gall, just forming, beneath; b, gall, just forming, above; c, perfect gall, beneath; d, e, young double galls; f, stem-mother (line shows natural size); g, winged female (cross shows natural size).

aphids of the subfamily *Pemphiginae* (Hartig, 1841). They are usually large species, with a copious waxy secretion, which deform the leaves of certain plants and sometimes produce galls. Thus, *P. populicautis* makes galls at the base of the leaves of the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). (b) An aphid of the genus *Pemphigus*: as, the vagabond pemphigus, *P. vagabunda*.

Pemphredon (pem-fré'don), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *πεμφρηδών*, a kind of wasp; cf. *αν-*



Pemphredon annulatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

θηρδών, *ἀνθηρδών*, etc., a hornet: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of wasps, typical of the family *Pemphredonidae*, having the fore wings with two recurrent nervures, one arising from the first and the other from the second submarginal cell. *P. lugubris*, a common European wasp, burrows in decaying posts, rails, and logs, and provisions its cell with plant-lice. *P. minutus* burrows in the sand.

Pemphredonidae (pem-fré-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dahlborn, 1835), < *Pemphredon* + *-idae*.] A family of wasps, typified by the genus *Pemphredon*. They are black, slender, mostly small, with large head and ovoid-lanceolate abdomen mounted on a slightly curved petiole. The family contains about 6 genera, whose members make their cells in wood or hollow plant-stalks or in the ground, and provision them with aphids, thrips, and other small insects.

Pemphredoninae (pem-fré-dō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pemphredon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Sphegidae* or digger-wasps, containing species of small size with large head, ovate petiolated abdomen, and two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings.

pen¹ (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*, ppr. *pennning*. [Formerly also sometimes *pend* (to which the pret. *pent* in part belongs) (see *pend*); < ME. *pennen*, also in comp. *bi-pennen*, < AS. *penian*, shut up (only in comp. **onpenian* (not **onpinnian*), in the once-occurring pp. *onpeniad*, 'unpen', 'open'); prob. = LG. *pennen*, *pennen*, bolt (a door): appar. from a noun, AS. *pinn* (**penn* not found), a pin (of a hasp or lock), = LG. *penn*, a pin, peg (see *pin*¹ and *pen*²): see, however, *pen*¹, *n.* The verb *pen* seems to have been more or less confused with the related verb *pin*¹, and, in the var. *pend*¹, with the diff. verb *pind*, *pound*³, put in pound, impound: see *pin*¹, *pind*, *pound*³.] To shut, inclose, or confine in or as in a pen or other narrow place; hem in; coop up; confine or restrain within very narrow limits: frequently with up.

My Lady and my love is cruelly *pend*
In doleful darkeness from the view of day.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

I saw many flocks of Goats in Savoy, which they *penned* at night in certain low roomes under their dwelling-houses.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 56.

Every rule and instrument of necessary knowledge that God hath given us ought to be so in proportion as may be welded and manag'd by the life of man without *penn*ing him up from the duties of humane society.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Our common Master did not *pen*
His followers up from other men.
Whittier, The Meeting.

pen¹ (pen), *n.* [Formerly also *pen* (see *pen*¹, *v.*), < ME. *penn*, < AS. *penn*, a pen, fold; also in comp. *hacapenn* (*haca*, hook: see *hake*¹): a rare word, appar. from the verb: see *pen*¹, *v.*] 1. A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.; a fold; a sty; a coop.

She in *pens* his flocks will fold.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, II. 60.

2. Any inclosure resembling a fold or pen for animals.

We have him in a *pen*, he cannot scape us.
Pletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little *pen* at the left of the entrance, where not over ten people could stand at one time.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 57.

Tom pushed back his chair, and explained that he was just going to begin building some rail pens to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxx.

3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.—

4. A small country house in the mountains of Jamaica.

The admiral for instance had a semaphore in the stationary flag ship at Port Royal which communicated with another at his *Pen* or residence near Kingston.
Tom Cringle's Log, p. 230.

pen² (pen), *n.* [*< ME. penn*, *pene*, a feather, a pen for writing, a pipe (pl. *pennes*, feathers, wings), < OF. *penn*, *pene*, F. *penn* = Pr. *penna* = It. *penna*, a feather, wing, a pen for writing, = AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg, also a style for writing (in the gloss "with *pinn* vel uirritisæx" [= *write*], *calami*)" (rare in both uses), = D. *pen* = Ml. (G. *penn* = Icel. *penn* = Sw. *penna* = Dan. *pen*, a pen, < LL. *penna*, a pen, namely a quill used for writing, a particular use of L. *penna*, also *penna*, a feather, in pl. a wing, also a feather on an arrow, hence poet. an arrow, also (in form *penna*) a pinnacle, a float or bucket of a water-wheel, etc., also a fin (= AS. *fin*, E. *fin*¹); Ml. also a probe, pin; OL. *penna*, orig. *petna*, with formative -*na*, < √ *pat*, fly, and thus ult. akin to Gr. *πεπών* = E. *feather*: see *fin*¹ and *feather*.] 1. A feather, especially a large feather, of the wing or tail; a quill.

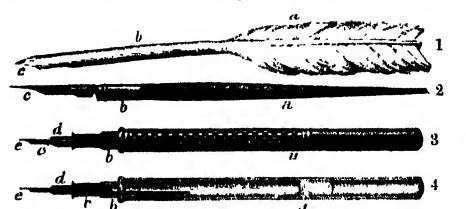
And of hire Ribbes, and of the *Pennes* of hire Wenges, men maken Bowes fulle stronge, to schote with Arwes and Quarrells.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 269.

The swans, whose *pens* as white as ivory.
Greene, Madrigal

The proud peacock, overcharged with *pens*,
Is faine to sweep the ground with his gown train.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

On mighty *pens* uplifted, soars the eagle aloft.
Text of Haydn's Creation.

2. A quill, as of a goose or other large bird, cut to a point and split at the nib, used for writing; now, by extension, any instrument (usually of steel, gold, or other metal) of similar form, used for writing by means of a fluid ink.



Various forms of Pens.

1, quill pen, in which *a* is the feather, *b* the body, and *c* the nib; 2, steel pen and penholder, *a* being the handle, *b* a ferrule fitted to *a* and having a clamping socket into which the pen *c* is inserted and there held by pressure; 3 and 4, fountain-pens: the body of the handle *a* is a hollow reservoir for ink, *b* is the pen holding device, and *c* and *d* are metal rods passing through small holes into the ink-reservoir, along which the ink flows by capillary action to keep the pen *c* supplied.

Pens of steel or gold have almost superseded the old quill pens. Pens are also manufactured to some extent of other metallic substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze. Gold pens are usually tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. They possess the advantage of being incorrodible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility, and are exceedingly durable.

The glose gloriousliche was wryte, with a gylt *penn*.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 15.

He askyd *pene* and yuke, and wrotte his sonne.
Torkington, Diarie of King Travell, p. 51.

Roger North wrote to his sister, Mrs. Foley, on March 8, 1700-1:—"You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel *pen*. It is a device come out of France, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., v. 496.

If the sovereign must needs take a part in the controversy, the *pen* is the proper weapon to combat error with, not the sword.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiii. 17.

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The *pen* is mightier than the sword.
Bulwer, Richellon, II. 2.

3. One who uses a pen; a writer; a penman.

Those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons.
Fulder.

I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisc than in the fury of a merciless *pen*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici (ed. 1686), II. 111.

4. Style or quality of writing.

The man has a clever *pen*, it must be owned.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

5†. A pipe; a conduit.

The water that goth thorough the leden *penn*
Is rust-corrupte, unholson.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

6. A female swan, the male being called a *cob*.
Yarrell, British Birds.—7. In *Cephalopoda*, an internal homogeneous corneous or chitinous structure replacing the internal shell in certain decapod cephalopods, such as the typical squids (*Loligidae*): also called *gladius* and *calamary*; distinguished from the corresponding sepist or cuttlebone of the cuttles. See *cut* under *calamary*.—Electric pen, a kind of autographic pen invented by Edison, consisting of a small perforating apparatus actuated by an electromagnetic motor in connection with a battery, and used in the manner of a lead-pencil. On moving it over paper, a series of minute holes is punched in the paper, thus making a stencil that can be used to reproduce the lines, letters, or drawings traced by the pen.—Geometrical pen, a drawing-instrument for tracing geometrical curves. A pen or pencil is carried by a revolving arm of adjustable length, the motion of which is controlled by a set of toothed wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—Lithographic pen. See *lithographic*.—Pneumatic pen, a pneumatic instrument for producing a stencil for copying. It traces the lines to be reproduced by means of numerous minute perforations through the paper. Ink or color is then spread over the surface and fills the perforations, when the pattern can be printed from it on a number of sheets of paper.—Right-line pen, a drawing-pen or straight-line pen, especially adapted for ruling lines.—Stylographic pen, a variety of fountain pen in which a needle at the end of the pen serves as a valve to release the ink when the point is pressed on the paper.—To mend a pen, to put a worn quill pen in order by renewing the nib and slit, and trimming the slopes, as with a penknife. (See also *bow-pen*, *drawing pen*, *fountain-pen*, *music-pen*.)

pen² (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*, ppr. *pennning*. [*< pen*², *n.*] To write; compose and commit to paper.

A letter shall be *penn'd*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

I would fain see all the poets of these times *pen* such another play as that was.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

If thou can't learn to write by to-morrow Morning, *pen* me a Challenge.

Congreve, Way of the World, IV. 9.

Great men have been among us; hands that *penned*
And tongues that uttered words.

Wordsworth, London, 1802.

Speaks out the poetry which, *penned*, turns prose.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 48.

penache (pe-nash'), *n.* Same as *panache*.

Penaea (pē-nē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), after Pierre Pena of Narbonne in France, a botanical writer of about 1570.] A genus of smooth branching undershrubs, type of the order *Penaeaceae*, and known by the four-angled style. There are 9 species, all South African. They are densely clothed with little sessile leaves, and bear yellowish or reddish flowers sessile in a leafy spike. They are cultivated under glass as handsome evergreens.

Penaeaceae (pen-ē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), < *Penaea* + *-aceae*.] A small but very distinct order of apetalous shrubs, of the series *Daphnales*, distinguished by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four alternate stamens, four carpels, and eight or sixteen ovules. It includes about 20 species, of 4 genera, of which *Penaea* and *Sarcocolla* are the chief. They are small heath-like evergreens from the eastern part of Cape Colony. They bear numerous little rigid entire opposite leaves, and salver-shaped flowers, usually red, solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or of broader bracts.

Penaeidae (pē-nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penaea* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Penaeus*, having podobranchia completely divided or reduced to epipleurites, pleurobranchia not more than four pairs, and branchia ramose. They have a superficial resemblance to shrimps, and the numerous species have been grouped under 12 genera.

Penaeidae (pen-ē-id'ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penaea* + *-idae*.] A superfamily group occasionally used to include the two families *Penaeidae* and *Sergestidae*. More correctly *Penaeoidea*.

penaeoid (pē-nē-oid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *Penaeus* + *-oides*, form: see *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a shrimp of the genus *Penaeus*; of or pertaining to the *Penaeidae*.

II. n. A penaeoid shrimp.

Penaeus (pē-nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), also *Penaeus*, *Penaeus*; origin not obvious.] A genus of shrimps, typical of the family *Penaeidae*, having the three anterior pairs of legs chelate. Species abound in warm and temperate seas, and some of them have commercial value as articles of food. *P. brasiliensis* is an example. See cuts under *copepod-stage*, *nauplius*, and *schizopod-stage*.

penakult, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinacle*.

penal (pō-nal), *a.* [< OF. *penal*, F. *pénal* = Sp. *penal* = It. *penale*, < L. *penalis*, pertaining to punishment, < *pōna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*.] Of or pertaining to punishment. (a) Enacting or prescribing punishment; setting forth the punishment of offenses: as, the *penal* code; a *penal* clause in a contract.

It is among the citizens of a refined community that *penal* laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

Nowhere in the United States is religious opinion now deemed a proper subject for *penal* enactments.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

(b) Constituting punishment, inflicted as a punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton*, P. L., I. 48.

Suffering spirits, in the *penal* gloom and terrors of another world.

Sumner, Fame and Glory.

(c) Subject to penalty; incurring punishment: as, *penal* neglect.

There was the act which . . . made it *penal* to employ boys under twelve not attending school and unable to read and write.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 9.

(d) Used as a place of punishment: as, a *penal* settlement.

Chance-swung between
The foulness of the *penal* pit
And Truth's clear sky.

Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

(e) Payable or forfeitable as a punishment, as on account of breach of contract, etc.: as, a *penal* sum.

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself.

Milton, S. A., I. 508.

Penal action, in *Scots law*, an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature—that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed.—**Penal bond**. See *bond*, 7.—**Penal code**, a code or system of laws relating to crimes and their punishment.—**Penal laws**, those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—**Penal servitude**, a species of punishment in British criminal law, introduced in 1863 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment with hard labor for a series of years, varying with the magnitude of the crime, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond seas.—**Penal statutes**. (a) Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for offenses committed. (b) In a more general sense, those

statutes which impose a new liability for the doing or omitting of an act. Thus, a statute making the officers of a corporation personally liable for its debts if they neglect to file an annual report of its affairs is a *penal statute*.—**Penal sum**, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond is for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

penalise, *v. t.* See *penalize*.

penalty (pē-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénalité* = Sp. *penalidad* = Pg. *penalidade* = It. *penalità*, < ML. *penalita* (-t)s, punishment, penalty, < L. *penalis*, penal: see *penal*. Cf. *penalty*.] The character of being penal or of involving punishment.

penalize (pē-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penalized*, ppr. *penalizing*. [= Pg. *penalizar*, trouble, afflict; as *penal* + *-ize*.] To lay under a penalty, in case of violation, falsification, or the like: said of regulations, statements, etc.; subject, expose, or render liable to a penalty: said of persons. Also spelled *penalise*.

A double standard of truth: one for the *penalized* and the other for the non-*penalized* statement.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 6.

In even-distance shooting should a winner win at or above his handicap distance, he is to be *penalized* for such win in the handicap book. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 492.

penally (pē-nal-i), *adv.* In a penal manner; as a punishment or penalty.

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon these sinners, namely that they were without excuse.

South, Sermons, II. vii.

penalogist (pē-nal'ō-jist), *n.* An erroneous form for *penologist*.

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *penalties* (-tiz). [< F. *pénalité*, < ML. *penalita* (-t)s, punishment: see *penalty*, of which *penalty* is a doublet.] 1. Suffering, in person or property, as a punishment annexed by law or judicial decision to a violation of law; penal retribution.

What does statutes avayle without *penalties*?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Death is the *penalty* imposed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 546.

2. The loss or burden to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of the non-fulfillment of an obligation; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement: as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond. *Penalties* provided thus by contract may be either in addition to the original obligation, so that the creditor can ask both, or may be intended merely to fix the damages which he can ask in case of breach.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 207.

3. Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute; a fine; a mulct.

Such a one is carried about the Towne with a boord fastened to his neck, all be-hunged with Foxe-talles, besides a *penalty* according to his state in monie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Hence—4. The painful consequences which follow some particular course of action, or are invariably attached to some state or condition: as, the *penalty* of carelessness, or of riches; he paid the *penalty* of his rashness.

He is not restrained, nor restraineth himself from the *penalty* of women.

Sandys, Travels, p. 48.

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the *penalty* which he [Milton] paid for surpassing them.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Bill of pains and penalties. See *pain*, 1.—On or under *penalty* of (as of death, etc.), so as to incur (or, after a negative, without incurring) death, etc., as a penalty.

No Christian is allowed to enter the mosque . . . on *penalty* of death, and even the firman of the Sultan has failed to obtain admission for a Frank.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 86.

Small Penalties Act, an English statute of 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 127) which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non-payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *penance*, *penaunce*; < ME. **penance*, *penaunce*, < OF. *penance*, *penaunce*, *penaunce*, *penance* = It. *penanza*, < L. *penitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*.] 1. Penitence; repentance. [*Penance* and *do penance* are generally used in the Douay version where the King James version has *repentance* and *repent*. They are also used by Wyclif in his translation.]

And I saye to you, so joye schal be in hereone on o synful man *dounge penance* ["that repenteth," A. V.] more than on nynty and nyne luste that han no dede to *penance* ["need no repentance," A. V.]

Wyclif, Luke xv. 7.

2. Sorrow for sin shown by outward acts; self-punishment expressive of penitence or repentance; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, as by fasting, flagellation, self-imposed tasks, etc., as an expression of penitence; the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown.

Penance is only the Punishment inflicted, not Penitence, which is the right word.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 83.

Better not do the Deed than weep it done.

No *Penance* can absolve our guilty Fame.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

His was harsh *penance* on St. Agnes' Eve:
Another way he went, and soon among
Rough ashes sat he for his soul's reprieve.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, iii.

3. *Eccles.*, sorrow for sin shown by outward acts under authority and regulation of the church; contrition manifested by confession and satisfaction and entitling to absolution; hence, absolution ensuing upon contrition and confession with satisfaction or purpose of satisfaction. Absolution has been given on these terms since primitive times in the church, and this ancient institution was afterward formally recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches. The sacrament of penance includes four parts: contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution. It is required that there should be a genuine and a supernatural contrition for the sin committed—that is, a sorrow produced by the influence of the Holy Spirit, coupled with a firm purpose of amendment; that the sin should be confessed fully and unreservedly to a priest; and that satisfaction be made for it by a voluntary submission to such penalty or discipline as the priest may require and by restitution to persons wronged; and absolution can be granted only on these conditions. It can be administered by no one who has not received priest's orders. Every member of the Roman Catholic Church is obliged at least once a year to confess to his parish priest and to do penance under his direction; he cannot partake of communion without previous absolution, but is not either before confession or during his penitential discipline regarded as under ecclesiastical censure, which is inflicted on the contumacious only.

4. The penalty or discipline imposed by the priest in the above sacrament.

Ther *penance* was thel suld go in pilgimage.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 308.

Go, sin no more! Thy *penance* o'er,
A new and better life begin!
God maketh thee forever free
From the dominion of thy sin!

Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

Hence—5. Any act of austerity or asceticism practised with a religious motive.—6. Suffering; sorrow; misery.

His woful herte of *penance* hadde a lisse.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 510.

7. An instrument or means of self-punishment used by persons undergoing penance either inflicted or voluntary. Shirts of horsehair with the inner surface rough and bristling, garments of sackcloth worn next the skin, and iron belts are frequently mentioned. A more unusual form is a garment composed of links of iron similar to chain-mail, but with the ends of the wires turned up and sharpened on the inner side. See *scourge* and *flagellum*.—To do *penance*. (a) To repent: obsolete except in the Douay version of the Bible, and in the usage of the Roman Catholic Church.

Man, do *penance* whillis thou may,

Leat andeynly y take vengeance:

Do y not abide thee day bi day

Because y wolde thou *doide penance*?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

(b) To show one's self repentant by submitting to the punishment of censure or suffering.

Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows; adulterers *did penance* in their armour.

Fuller, Holy War, I. 12.

penance (pen'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penanced*, ppr. *penancing*. [< *penance*, *n.*] To inflict penance upon; discipline by penance.

Did I not respect your person, I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 523. (*Davies*.)

I saw

The pictured flames writhe round a *penance*'d soul.

Southey, Joan of Arc, III.

She seemed at once some *penance*'d lady elf,

Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self.

Keats, Lamia, I.

penance-board (pen'ans-bōrd), *n.* The pillory.

penanceless (pen'ans-less), *a.* [< ME. *penaunceless*; < *penance* + *-less*.] Free from penance; not having undergone penance.

Passinge purgatorie *penanceless* for here parfit by-leave.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 296.

penancer (pen'an-sēr), *n.* [< ME. *penauncer*, *penauncer*, < OF. *penancier*, *penancier*, < ML. *penitentiarius*, a penitent, also one who imposes penance, < L. *penitentia*, penance: see *penance*, *penitence*, and cf. *penitencer*, *penitentiary*.] A penitent. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 391.

pen-and-ink (pen'and-ingk'), *a.* 1. Made or carried on in writing; written; literary: as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch; a *pen-and-ink* contest.

The last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 193.

2. Made or executed with pen and ink, as a drawing, outline, or map.

Mr. Claude de Neuville has made a series of *pen-and-ink* drawings illustrating the most striking features of the architecture of Oxford. *The Academy*, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 428.

penang-lawyer (pe-nang'lá'yér), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *Penang liyar*, the wild areca.] A walking-stick, usually with a bulbous head, made from the stem of a palm (*Licuala acutifida*) exported from Penang and Singapore. *Davies.*

penannular (pē-nan'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. pæno, pene*, almost, + *anularis*, annular: see *annular*.] Having the form of an almost complete ring, like the so-called annular brooches.

penant (pen'ant), *n.* [ME., also *penaunt*, < OF. *penant*, *penaunt* = Sp. It. *penante*, < L. *pœnitent* (-t)s, one who is penitent, a penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*.] A penitent; one doing penance.

Neither bacoun ne braune blanchmangere ne mortrewes
Is nother flashe ne flesche but fode for a *penaunte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 91.

Thou art nat lyk a *penaunt* or a goost.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Monk's Tale*, l. 46.

penary, *a.* [*L. penarius*, of or belonging to punishment, < *pœna*, punishment: see *pain*. Cf. *penal*.] Penal: as, "penary chastisements," *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 76. (*Davies*.)

penashe, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panache*.
Penates (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary, *penes*, with, in, *penitus*, inward, inside, whence also *penetrare*, enter within: see *penetrate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares. See *Lar*.
penauncet, penaunt. See *penance, penant*.

pen-case (pen'kās), *n.* 1. A case or holder for a pen.—2. A case for one or more pens with their holders and usually an inkstand; a portable writing-case. See *penner*. Also called *penna*.

pence, *n.* Plural of *penny*.

pencil, *n.* An obsolete form of *pencil*.

pencil, *n.* [*pen*, < *sel*, < *sil*, < *sil*.] [*Also* *pensel*, *penzil*, < ME. *penzel*, *penzel*, < OF. *pen- cel*, *pennocel*, *pannecel*, *pencheal*, contr. of *penon- cel*, *pennoncel*, a small pennon: see *pennoncel*, *pennon*.] A small pennon or streamer attached to a staff, spear, or lance.

And ek, the het from sorwe hym to releve,
She made him were a *pensel* of hire sleve.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1043.

If dosen *penselles* to stande abouen vpon the herse
amonge the lightes.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Terror was docked so bravely with rich furniture, gilt
swords, shining armours, pleasant *penzils*, that the eye
with delight had scarce leisure to be afraid.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

A thousand streamers flaunted fair, . . .
Scroll, pennon, *penzil*, handrol there
O'er the pavilions flew. *Scott*, *Marmion*, iv. 28.

pence-table (pens'tā'bl), *n.* An arithmetical table for the easy conversion of pounds and shillings into pence, or vice versa.

We are quite prepared to hear from many that children
would be much better occupied in writing their copies or
learning their *pence-tables*. *H. Spencer*, *Education*, p. 138.

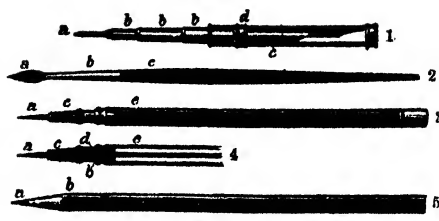
penchant (pen-shūn'), *n.* [*F.*, an incline, de-
clivity, inclination, prop. ppr. of *pencher*, in-
cline, lean.] Strong inclination; decided taste;
liking; bias.

She was sorry, but from what *penchant* she had not con-
sidered, that she had been prevented from telling me her
story. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, Works (1776), vii. 49.

The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the an-
cient Greek music. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, iv. 4.

penchute (pen'shūt), *n.* [Origin obscure: the
form suggests *F. pente*, a slope, *pencher*, incline,
slope, and *chute*, a fall: but the word is doubt-
ful.] A trough which conducts the water from the
race of a mill to the water-wheel. *E. H. Knight*.

pencil (pen'sil), *n.* [Early mod. *F.* also *pen- sil*, *pensil*; < ME. *penzel*, *penzel* = *D. pensel* = MLG. *pinzel* = MHG. *pensel*, *bensel*, G. *pinzel* = leel. (mod.) *pensill* = Sw. Dan. *pensel*, < OF. *pinzel*, *F. pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel* = Sp. Pg. *pin- cel* (ML. *pinzellus*, *pinzellus*), a painters' pencil, a brush, < L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painters' brush, cf. *peniculus*, a little tail, dim. of *penis*, a tail. The word seems to have been asso- ciated more or less with *L. penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*.] 1. A small fine brush, such as may be used by a painter in laying on paints; technically, a special type of pointed brush the hairs of which are held by a quill fer- rule with a wooden handle which is often de- tachable. The hair may be sable, fitch, camel's hair, or ox-hair, and may be brought to a point or be square on the



Pencils

1. Combined pencil and pen case, in which *a* is the lead; *b* *b* *b*, tubular slides; *c*, a penholder; *d*, a ring-slide connected with the penholder by a pin working in a longitudinal slot. 2. Artists' pencil for colors, in which *a* is a brush of camel's hair, sable, or other similar material; *b*, a ferrule of sheet-metal confining the hairs and attaching the brush to the handle *c*. 3 and 4. A pencil in which the lead is removable: *a* is the lead; *c*, a ferrule which screws upon a clamping device *d*; *e*, a hollow wooden handle. 5. An ordinary lead-pencil, the lead *a* being cemented in the wood *b* throughout its entire length.

ends. Such brushes are used in water-color and miniature painting, lettering, striping, and ornamenting.

Sir, you with the pencil on your chin.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

The ink can be used with a common steel pen, and flows very well when writing slowly, but it is better to use a pencil. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 342.

2. Figuratively, the art of painting; also, skill in painting or delineation; style of delineation.

I may well and truly say that he [Apollodorus] and none before him brought the pencil in to a glorious name and especial credit. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xxxv. 9.

The incomparable and most decanted majestic of this city doth deserve a farre more elegant and curious pen-
cill to paint her out in her colours then mine. *Corjay*, *Cruditie*, I. 198.

His all-resembling Pencil did out-pass
The mimic Imagry of Looking-glass.
Cowley, *Death of Sir A. Vandike*.

3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, colored chalk, or a material of similar properties, and having a tapering end; specifically, a thin strip of such substance inclosed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case with a tapering end.—4. Writing done with a pencil, as distinguished from that done with ink: as, a note written in pencil.—5. In optics, all the rays of light which diverge from or converge to a given point.

The pencils of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object.

D. Stewart, *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, § 22.

About half-past eleven, a pencil of bright red light shot up—a signal which the sun uplifted to herald his coming. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 132.

6. In *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of lines which meet in one point.—7. In *zool.*, a tuft or little brush, as of hair or feathers. Also called *penicillium*.—**Aniline pencil**. See *aniline*.—**Axial pencil**, in *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the base or axis of the axial pencil.—**Center of a flat pencil**. See *center*.—**Diamond, hair, harmonic, etc., pencil**. See the adjectives.—**Flat pencil**, the aggregate of straight lines lying in one plane and passing through one point.—**Metallic pencil**, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.—**Pencil of curves**, the aggregate of plane curves of a given order, say the *n*th, passing through *n* points, of which *n*—3—1 are independent.—**Pencil of planes**, the aggregate of all the planes passing through a given line.—**Pencil of surfaces**, the aggregate of all the surfaces passing through the same fundamental non-plane curve. (See also *copying-pencil*, *lead-pencil*, *slate-pencil*.)

pencil (pen'sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penciled*, *pencilled*, ppr. *penciling*, *penciling*. [*< pencil*, *n.*] 1. To paint or draw; execute with a pencil or in pencil; mark with penciling or as with a pencil: as, finely *pencilled* eyebrows.

Pencil'd pensiveness and colour'd sorrow.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1497.

Where nature pencils butterflies on flow'rs. *W. Hart.*

2. To write with a pencil.

It was an engraved card of Judge Fynecheon's, with cer-
tain *pencilled* memoranda on the back, referring to vari-
ous businesses, which it had been his purpose to transact
during the preceding day. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xix.

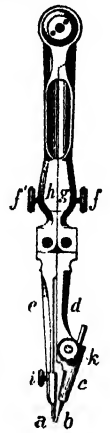
pencil, *n.* See *pencil*.

pencil-blue (pen'sil-blū), *n.* A distinct shade of blue obtained from indigo, used in calico-printing. It was employed, before the intro-
duction of blocks, for painting in parts of a de-
sign by means of an artists' pencil.

pencil-case (pen'sil-kās), *n.* A holder for a pencil, either plain or of costly material and richly ornamented. It may be adapted to receive an ordinary wooden lead-pencil, or a lead consisting of a small rod of graphite, of which the point is caused by a spring constantly to protrude from its sheath. Pencil-cases are usually provided with a device, such as a slide or a screw, for drawing the pencil within the case when not in use. Those for small leads often have a small box for spare leads at the end opposite the point, while those for lead-pencils not unusually have a seal at this end.

pencil-cedar (pen'sil-sē'dār), *n.* See *cedar*, 2, and *juniper*.

pencil-compass (pen'sil-kum'pas), *n.* A drafts-
man's compass having a compass-end upon one
leg and a socket for a pencil on the other, or with one leg fitted
so that the compass-end can be
detached and a pencil put on in
its place. In the cut, *h* and *g* are the
legs, *e* and *d* the needle-point and lead-
holders. They have shanks fitted to
sockets in *h* and *g*, and are fastened in
the sockets by set-screws *f*, *f'*: *a* is a
needle-point which fits a socket in the
lower end of *e*, and is held by a small
set-screw *i*; *c* is a spring-clamp in which
the lead *b* is clasped when the screw *k*
forces its jaws together.



Pencil-compass.

pencilled, pencilled (pen'sild), *a.*
[*< pencil* + *-ed*.] 1. Marked
with fine lines, as if with a pen-
cil or other sharp-pointed instru-
ment; decorated or executed in
delicate ornament or lines, as dis-
tinguished from broad masses of
color or the like.—2. In *zool.* and
bot.: (a) Tufted; brushy; peni-
cillate. (b) Marked with fine
lines, as if scratched with a pen
or painted with a fine brush; specifically, mark-
ed with a series of concentric lines, as every
feather of the body-plumage of a dark brahma
or a partridge cochon hen.—3. Radiated; hav-
ing pencils of rays.

pencil-flower (pen'sil-flou'ér), *n.* Any plant
of the genus *Stylosanthes*: a translation of the
genus name.

penciliform (pen'sil-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< ML. pencil-
lus*, pencil, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the
form or appearance of a pencil, as of rays, etc.

penciling, pencilling (pen'sil-ing), *n.* [Verbal
n. of *pencil*, *v.*] Marks made with a pencil, or
as if with a pencil; marking in delicate lines, as
that of certain flowers, or that on the feathers



Penciling—Breast feathers of Partridge Cochon Hen

of some birds; specifically, with reference to
the females of some varieties of the domestic
hen, as the plumage of the partridge cochon
and the dark brahma, a distinct and beautiful mark-
ing of the separate feathers in concentric lines.

In a finished drawing the unexecuted *penciling* is often
serviceable. *Runkin*, *Elements of Drawing* (ed. 1872), p. 27.

The *pencillings* of light that show the exquisite delicacy
and gracefulness of some ancient stone ent ornament.

C. P. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 8.

pencilled, pencilling. See *pencilled, pencilling*.
pencilry (pen'sil-rī), *n.* [*< pencil* + *-ry*.]
Pencil-work; painting; penciling.

I cannot get impression on their cheeks
With all my circular hours, days, months, and years,
But 'tis wip'd off with a gloss and pencilry.
Middleton and Rowley, *World Tost at Tennis*.

pencil-sharpener (pen'sil-shāp'nēr), *n.* An
implement for sharpening the point of a lead-
pencil or a slate-pencil. In the common form the
end of the pencil is drawn or rotated against a fixed cutter
or a series of cutting edges.

pencil-sketch (pen'sil-skech), *n.* A sketch
made with a pencil.

It is often instructive to take the woman's, the private
and domestic, view of a public man; nor can anything be
more curious than the vast discrepancy between portraits
intended for engraving and the *pencil sketches* that pass
from hand to hand, behind the original's back.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

pencil-tree (pen'sil-trē), *n.* The groundsel-
tree, *Baccharis halimifolia*: so named from the
long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting
head. [Rare.]

pencil-vase (pen'sil-vās), *n.* A vase for holding upright the pencils or slender brushes with which the Chinese and Japanese write. In shape it is either cylindrical or with a flaring top like that of a beaker.

pencil, *n.* A Middle English form of *pension*.
pencraft (pen'kräft), *n.* 1. The craft of the pen; penmanship; chirography.—2. The art of composing or writing; authorship. *C. Reade*. [Rare in both uses.]

pen-cutter (pen'kut'er), *n.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pend¹ (pend), *v. t.* [An extended form of *pen*¹, appar. due to confusion with *pind*, *pound*.] To pen; confine; hamper; restrain.

Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Greece. *Udall*, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 244.

That straitness ne'er was meant to *pend* or press,
But sure and upright make thy Passage.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 73.

pend¹, *n.* [See *pend*¹, *v.*, and *pen*¹.] A pen; an inclosure.

It shewed and represented to the eye much what the faction or likeness of a cage for hydes, or of a *pende* wherein to kepe other beastes.
Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 135. (*Davies*.)

pend² (pend), *v. t.* [*L.* *pendere*, hang; in *E.* use first in ppr. (prep.) *pending*: see *pending*.] To hang, as in a balance; await settlement; impend. See *pending*.

Great social questions now *pend* as to how we shall direct the overflowing charitable instincts of society so as really to help the needy and not pauper the lazy.
S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 119.

pend³ (pend), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. and use of *pind*, var. of *pound*³, *n.*] In Scotland, an arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pendactylism (pen-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [Short for *pentadactylism*.] Same as *pentadactylism*. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man*, ii. 300.

pendall (pen'däl), *n.* In *her.*, same as *pundall*.

pendant (pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendent*; *< ME. pendunt, pendante, pendante, < OF. pendant, F. pendant = Sp. pendiente = Pg. It. pendente*, hanging; as a noun, a thing that hangs down, a pendant, counterpart, fellow, etc.; *< L. pendens* (*t-s*), hanging, in *ML.*, as a noun, a thing hanging down, a slope, porch, ear-ring, etc., ppr. of *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] *I. a.* Hanging: same as *pendent* (which is now the usual spelling).

Butt this me thynkith an Abusion,
To send one walke in a robe of scarlet
xij gerdils wide, with *pendant* slevis down
On the ground.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

Neere it is another *pendant* towre like that at Pisa, always threatening ruine. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 22, 1644.

II. n. 1. A loose hanging part; something attached to and hanging loosely from an object of which it is an ornamental or useful part, as a bead, ball, knob, or ring of any material, hanging from a necklace, ear-ring, lamp, the edge of a garment, or a locket hanging from a brooch, or the like. See *cut* under *badge*.

Lords or ladies or any lyf olles,
As perones in pollure with *pendauntes* of syluer.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 7.

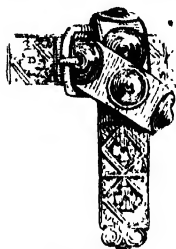
The body of this worke is supported by twelue siluer columnes; at the four angles of it, four *pendants* play with the wind.
Dekker, *London's Tompe*.

Specifically: (a) An ear-ring.

Let not the Nymph with *Pendants* load her Ear.
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*, iii.

(b) A name given to that part of the knightly belt of the fourteenth century which was allowed to hang after passing through the buckle and sometimes through an additional loop: it ended with the chape, which acted as a weight to keep it hanging perpendicularly. (c) The part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting generally of a guard-ring and a pusher-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

2. An apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light, generally branched and ornamented; a chandelier or gasolier.—3. In *arch.*, a hanging ornament used in the vaults and in timber roofs of late and debased medieval architecture, and also in some Oriental architecture. In vaulted roofs pendants are generally richly sculptured, and in timber-work they are variously decorated with carving. See *cut* in next column.



Pendant, *z* (B).



Pendant in the Choir of the Church of Ely, Seine Inférieure, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

The galley in which he embarked was sumptuously adorned with *pendants* and streamers of gorgeous dyes, which fluttered gayly in the wind.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 341.

6. Something attached to or connected with another as an addition; an appendix.

This, however, is no proper part of my subject, and only appears as a *pendant* to the above remarks on the results of civilization in man. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 31.

7. Something of the same kind, as a companion picture, statue, group of statuary, poem, anecdote, etc.; a parallel.

The reader may find a *pendant* to this anecdote in a similar one recorded of Ximenes's predecessor.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, ii. 25, note.

Ear-pendant, an ear-ring, especially one of large size and of a material other than fine jewelry, as in the dress of many barbarous nations.—**Irish pendant**, a stray piece of rope-yarn or other small cord hanging from the rigging of a ship; a loose end in the rigging. Also *Irish pennant*.

There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no rag-ends of ropes and "*Irish pendants*" aloft.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 205.

Masthead-pendant, a pendant attached to each side of the lower masthead, with a thimble in the hanging end to which a heavy tackle, called a *pendant-tackle*, may be hooked.—**Meal pendant**. See *meal*².—**Pendant-tackle**. See *meal*².—**Rudder-pendant**, one of the strong ropes made fast to the upper part of a rudder, by means of chains, to prevent its loss should it chance to be unshipped. (There are many other pendants, such as *yard-tackle pendant*, *fish-pendant*, *brace-pendant*, and *reef-pendant*, their general effect and use being to transmit the effort of their respective tackles to some distant object.)

pendeloque (pon-dé-lok'), *n.* [*F.*, a pendant, *OF. penduloche*, a pendant; appar. *< pendre*, hang, + *loque*, rag, tatter.] A pear-shaped pendant, especially a diamond cut in this shape, but also of other material, as opal, rock-crystal, coral, etc.

pendence (pen'dens), *n.* [*< ML. *pendentia* (in pl. *pendentie*, offerings suspended on the tombs of saints), *< L. pendens* (*t-s*), hanging: see *pendent*.] Hang; inclination.

A graceful *pendence* of slopiness.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 48.

pendency (pen'den-si), *n.* [As *pendence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being suspended; an impending or hanging. *Rogers*.—2. The state of being undecided or in continuance: as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition. *Ayliffe*.

Mr. Hayes reminded him, during the *pendency* of the motion to adjourn, that he must not do so until he had arranged for the payment of the hall.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, etc., p. 329.

pendent (pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendant* (the usual form in the noun use); *< ME. pendunt = F. pendent = Sp. pendiente = Pg. It. pendente, < L. pendens* (*t-s*), hanging, ppr. of *pendere*, hang, be suspended, akin to *pendère*, weigh. Hence (*< L. pendere, pendere*) ult. *E. append, depend, expend, impend, suspend*, etc., *compend, compendium, compensate*, etc., *dependant, dependent*, etc., *pend², pending, pendicle, pendulous, pendulum, pendle, pendloe, pentice, appendice, penthouse*, etc., *pensile, poised* (*avoir du poids*), etc.] *I. a.* 1. Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

With ribbands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 6. 42.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a glaive had *pendent* by his side.
Fairfax, tr. of *Tasso*, i. 50.

We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their *pendent* boughs, stooping as if to drink.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 289.

2. Jutting over; overhanging; projecting: as, a *pendent* rock.

The bright arch of rainbow clouds,
And *pendent* mountains seen in the calm lake.
Shelley, *Alastor*.

3. In *bot.*, hanging on its stalk or support with the apex pointed vertically downward, as a flower or fruit.—**Pendant counter-pendent**, in *her.*, hanging in couples, or one on each side of anything: said of objects used as bearings.

Pendant post, (a) In a medieval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall to receive a bottom thrust. Its lower end rests on a corbel or capital, while the upper supports the tie or the hammer-beam. (b) A *pendentive*.

II. n. See *pendant*.

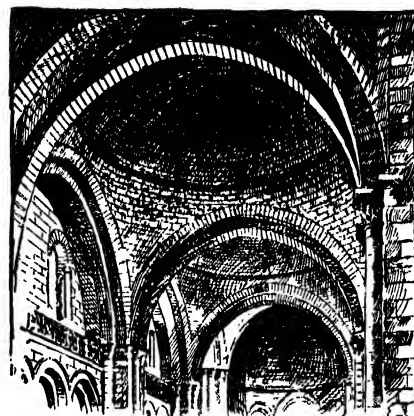
pendente lite

(pen-den'té li-té). [*L.*: *pendente*, abl. sing. of *pendens* (*t-s*), *pending* (see *pendent*); *lite*, abl. sing. of *lis* (*lit*), strife, dispute, quarrel, suit: see *lit*¹, *litigate*.] While a suit or an action is pending; during the litigation. See *lit*¹.—**Alimony pendente lite**. See *alimony*.—**Injunction pendente lite**. See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.

pendentive (pen-den'tiv), *n.* [= *F. pendentif*, hanging; as *pendent* + *-ive*.] In *arch.*, one of the triangular segments of the lower part of a hemispherical dome left by the penetration of

Pendant Post, 14th century.—Cathedral of Ely, England. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

G, top of wall; I, pendant post; K, corbel; H, tie or concave rib; C, hammer-beam; A B E F, roof-truss.



Domes Resting on Pendentives.—Nave of the Cathedral of Angoulême, France.

the dome by two semicircular or ogival vaults, intersecting at right angles. Upon the pendentives is supported, in place of the upper part of the dome of which they are segments, an independent dome of which the diameter is equal to that of the absent upper part of the first dome, or sometimes a lantern or a tower. The true pendentive is characteristic of Byzantine architecture, and is still commonly used in the various Oriental architectures based upon the style of building of the Greek empire. In it was found the solution of the problem of covering a rectangular space with a vault of circular plan. The term *pendentive* is often extended, but incorrectly, to any architectural device occupying the position of a true pendentive, and designed to answer the same purpose, but constructed of courses laid in horizontal beds and projecting each one beyond that below, or of a succession of arches corbelled out, or in any other manner which will meet the case. No such device, however, can be a true pendentive, unless the structure is in both form and construction a segment of a dome.

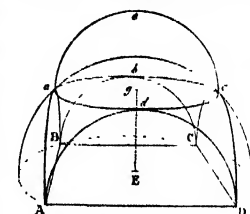


Diagram of Pendentive.
a b c d e, dome supported on pendentives; g h, axis of dome; A a d, B b c, C c d, D d e, pendentives.

pendently (pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a pendent, pendulous, or projecting manner.

pendicet (pen'dis), *n.* [A var. of *pentice*, simulating *pendent*, *pendicle*: see *pentice*.] A sloping roof; a pentice or appentice; a pent-house.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, tr. of *Tasso*, xl. 33. (*Nares*.)

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [*L. pendiculus*, something hanging, a cord, a noose, *< pendere*, hang; see *pendent*.] 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner; a croft. [*Scotch.*] Hence—2. Generally, an appendage.

By noon we had come in sight of the mill, . . . which, as a *pendicle* of Silverado mine, we held to be an outlying province of our own.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 125.

pendicler (pen'di-klér), *n.* [*< pendicle + -er*.] One who cultivates a pendicle or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [*Scotch.*]

pending (pen'ding), *p. a.* [*< L. pendens* (*t*)-s, pending, hanging, as in *pendente lite*, the suit pending; see *pendent*.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated: as, a *pending* suit; while the case was *pending*.

pending (pen'ding), *prep.* [First in "*pending the suit*," *tr.* *L. pendente lite*, where *pendens* (*L. pendens*) is *prop. ppr.* of *pend* (*L. pendere*), hang, agreeing with the substantive used absolutely: see *pending*, *p. a.*, *pend*.] The same construction appears in the use of *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during; in the period covered by: as, *pending the suit*; *pending the negotiation*. When used of an action, *pending* properly indicates the period before final judgment. Sometimes it is more loosely used to include the time which may elapse before such judgment is satisfied.

Meanwhile, and *pending* the arrangement of the proceedings, and a fair division of the speechifying, the public in the large room were eying . . . the empty platform and the ladies in the Music gallery.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, II.

Mr. P.'s bachelor's box, a temporary abode which he occupies *pending* the erection of a vicarage, . . . is a cozy little habitation. *Miss Bradton*, *Hostages to Fortune*.

pendle¹, *n.* [*< F. pendule*, *< ML. pendulum*, something hanging; see *pendule*.] A pendant; an ear-ring. [*Scotch.*]

This lady gazed up the Parliament stair,
W^h *pendles* in her lugs she homed.

Kilbie Storie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 250).

pendle² (pen'dl), *adv.* [*< F. pendle*.] Headlong; suddenly. [*Local, Eng.*]

pendle³ (pen'dl), *n.* [Perhaps *< W. and Corn. pen*, head.] A local name in England of various beds of the Silurian and Jurassic, as of certain thick flagstones in the lower Ludlow near Malvern, of a gray oolitic limestone near Stonesfield, of a limestone at Blisworth, and of a fissile argillaceous limestone near the base of the Purbeck beds at Hartwell.

The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. There is a mountain called *Pendle Hill*. *Halliwel*.

pendragon (pen-drag'on), *n.* [*< W. pen*, a head, + *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. The title was conferred of old on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's King of kings.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

pendragonship (pen-drag'on-ship), *n.* [*< pendragon + -ship*.] The state, condition, or power of a pendragon.

The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship*.
That crown'd the state pavilion of the King.
Tennyson, *Gulvere*.

pen-driver (pen'drī'vēr), *n.* A clerk or writer. [*Jocular.*]

She . . . looked round on the circle of fresh-faced *pen-drivers* for explanation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 580.

pendro (pen'drō), *n.* A certain disease in sheep.
pendular (pen'dū-lār), *a.* [*< pendulum + -ar*.] Of or relating to a pendulum: as, *pendular* vibration.

pendulate (pen'dū-lāt), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *pendulated*, ppr. *pendulating*. [*< L. pendulus*, hanging (see *pendulous*), + *-ate*.] To hang or swing freely; swing; dangle; vibrate as a pendulum.

The ill-starred second [on the gallows] *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both.

Carlyle, *Diamond Necklace*, xvi.

pendulatory, *a.* [*< pendulate + -ory*.] Hanging; pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendulatory* [road *pendulatory*] swaying.

Urguhart, *tr.* of *Rabelais*, I. 42. (*Dames*.)

pendulet (pen'dūl), *n.* [*< F. pendule* = Sp. *pendulo* = Pg. *pendulo* = It. *pendulo*, *pendolo* = D. *pendule* = G. *pendel* = Sw. *pendel*, *pendyl* = Dan. *pendel*, *< NL. pendulum*, a pendulum: see *pendulum*. Cf. *pendel*.] 1. A pendulum.

By a familiar instance, the hammer is raised by a wheel, that wheel by a consequence of other wheels; those are moved by a spring, *pendule*, or pulse.

Evelyn, *True Religion*, I. 12.

2. A standard clock, especially one forming an ornamental object, as part of a chimney-seat.

There are also divers curious clocks, watches, and *pendules* of exquisite work. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 2, 1680.

pendulent (pen'dū-lent), *a.* [*Prop. *pendulant*; *< pendule + -ent* (for *-ant*).] Pendulous; hanging.

Wayward old willow-trees, which . . . shed, from myriads of *pendulent* gold catkins, when the west wind shook them, a fragrance . . . keenly and refreshingly sweet.

H. W. Preston, *Year in Eden*, vii.

pendulet (pen'dū-let), *n.* [*< F. pendulet*, *< pendule*, a pendule: see *pendule*.] In jewelry, same as *pendant*.

penduline (pen'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Pendulinus*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Building a pendulous or pensile nest: as, the *penduline* titmouse, *Agithalus pendulinus*.—2. Pendulous or pensile, as a bird's nest.

The *penduline* form of the nest.

C. Swainson, *Brit. Birds* (1885), p. 31.

II. *n.* A titmouse of the genus *Agithalus* (or *Pendulinus*).

Pendulinus (pen'dū-lī'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*.] In ornith.: (*a*) An extensive genus of American orioles or haurguets of the family *Icteridae*: so named by Vieillot in 1816 from their pensile or pendulous nests. The type is *P. rufigaster*. The birds are, however, usually included in the larger genus *Icterus*. Also called *Xanthornus* and *Bananornus*. (*b*) A genus of titmouse of the family *Paridae*: synonymous with *Agithalus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

pendulosity (pen-dū-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< pendulous + -ity*.] The state of being pendulous; suspension.

Snetonius delivereth of Germaniens that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is, the humors descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppendaneous stability.

Str T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 13.

pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *a.* [*< L. pendulus*, hanging, hanging down, pendent, *< pendere*, hang, be suspended: see *pendent*. Cf. *pendulum*.] 1. Hanging loosely or swinging freely from a fixed point above; hanging; swinging; loosely pendent: as, *pendulous* ears.

I see him yonder with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it.

Stevenson, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 24.

So blend the turrets and shadows there
That all seem *pendulous* in air.
Poe, *The Doomed City*.

The elm-trees reach their long, *pendulous* branches almost to the ground. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, III. 1.

2. In *zool.*, specifically applied—(*a*) To the pensile nests of birds, which hang like a purse or pouch from the support. (*b*) To the penis, clitoris, or scrotum when loosely hanging from the perineum or abdomen, as in various monkeys, marsupials, etc.—3. In *bot.*, same as *pendent*, more especially when the flexure is from weakness of the support.—4. In suspension; wavering; doubting; undecided.

Whoever was found *pendulous* and bragging in his Religion was brought by a Sergeant, called *Familiair*, before the said Council of Inquisition.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 42.

He [man] must be nothing, believe nothing, be of no opinion, but live under an indifference to all truths and falsehoods, in a *pendulous* state of mind.

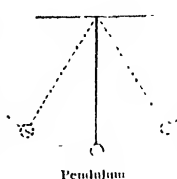
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. x.

Pendulous or **inverted oscillating engine**. See *engine*—**Pendulous palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi which are unusually long and hang below the mouth.

pendulously (pen'dū-lus-lī), *adv.* In a pendulous manner; waveringly.

pendulousness (pen'dū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, a pendulum, neut. of *L. pendulus*, hanging, hanging down: see *pendulous*. Cf. *pendule*, *pendle*.] 1. Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing.—2. In *mech.*, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion. The time occupied by a single oscillation



Pendulum

or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. This time is

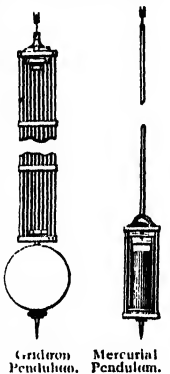
called the *period of oscillation* of the pendulum. A *simple pendulum* in the mechanical sense is a material particle suspended by a weightless rod and moving without friction. A single weight attached by a string, etc., approximates to an ideal simple pendulum. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum in vacuo is

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g} \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} A^2 + \dots\right)},$$

where $\pi = 3.14159$, g is the acceleration of gravity, l is the length of the pendulum, and A is the total arc of oscillation. The quantity in parentheses is not affected by the radical sign. It will be seen that, unless the arc is very large, the period is almost independent of its magnitude. A *compound pendulum* is any pendulum not simple. The same formula for the period applies, l being the square of the radius of gyration divided by the distance of the center of gravity from the axis of rotation. The common clock-pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material, called a *bob*, attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and, as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various combinations of two different metals, as brass and steel, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, etc. The *gridiron pendulum* is composed of parallel rods of brass and steel, arranged in one plane, and so connected together that the different degrees of expansion of the different metals compensate each other and maintain the compound rod of fixed length. The *mercurial pendulum*, devised by Graham, consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that, whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the center of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. Another form of compensation or compensating pendulum employs a curved bar composed of iron and brass brazed together, which is attached to the rod in a horizontal position, the brass downward. The unequal expansion of the metals under a rise of temperature tends to lift the center of gravity of the bob, and thus to compensate for the simultaneous increase in length of the rod. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air. A *reversible pendulum* is a pendulum so arranged that it may be suspended from either of two axes on its length at unequal distances from its center of gravity, and so placed that in the two positions each becomes axis of suspension and axis of oscillation, so that the time of vibration shall be the same in both positions. Bessel's reversible pendulum is symmetrical in external figure with respect to the plane equidistant from the two axes. Such a pendulum eliminates the effect of the atmosphere. A pendulum which makes exactly one oscillation per second is called a *seconds pendulum* (also written *seconds' pendulum* and *second's pendulum*). The length of a pendulum is the length of the simple pendulum having the same period—that is, the distance between the point of suspension and the center of oscillation (see *center*). In the latitude of New York, and at the level of the sea, the length of the seconds pendulum is 39 1/4 inches nearly. As the force of gravity diminishes toward the equator and increases toward the poles, the seconds pendulum is shorter in lower latitudes and longer in higher. Besides its use as a regulator in clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative and absolute acceleration of gravity at different places, and in this way the figure of the earth.

3. A chandelier or lamp pendent from a ceiling.—4. A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum**. See *axis*.—**Ballistic pendulum**. See *ballistic*.—**Conical pendulum**, a pendulum not restricted to move in one plane, the center of gravity being only restricted to the surface of a sphere. **Cycloidal pendulum, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc, like the common pendulum. The vibrations of such a pendulum are perfectly isochronous.**

Electric pendulum. (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time comparisons, or directly controlling a number of clocks. See *electric clock*, under *clock*.—**Foucault's pendulum**, a conical pendulum with a very long wire and a heavy bob, designed to exhibit the revolution of the earth. At the north pole, the plane of oscillation, really remaining fixed, would appear to rotate about the vertical once in twenty-four hours. At the equator there would be no such effect; and at other latitudes there should be a slower rotation. See *composition of rotations*, under *rotation*.—**Gyroscopic, hydrometric, etc., pendulum**. See the adjectives.—**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum intended to be carried from station to station, and to be oscillated at each so as to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at those points. This method assumes that the pendulum is not bent nor its knife-edges altered in position or sharpness in the course of transportation. Hence it is called *invariable*, not as being incapable of change, but as being secured against change for a limited time.—**Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity, consisting of a bob suspended by a wire the length of which



Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

can be varied by a measured amount.—**Pendulum ferry-boat**, a ferry-boat that is swung from bank to bank of a river by the force of the current, requiring but little labor to guide or propel it. Boats on this principle are made fast to an anchor or to moorings placed up-stream in the middle of the river.—**Pendulum governor**, in *mech.*, a governor consisting of two revolving pendulums, of equal length and weight, attached to a spindle, the spindle and the pendulums having a common axis of rotation, and the spindle being driven by the motion of the engine or machine to be controlled. The angular velocity of revolution of the pendulums bears a constant ratio to the velocity of the prime mover. The pendulum-rods or -arms are thus made to take and hold a definite angle with the axis of their revolution, so long as the speed of the prime mover remains constant. Increase of speed in the latter increases this angle, and decrease of speed diminishes it. The pendulum-arms are connected by links to a collar that slides on the spindle, and the motion of this collar is made to regulate a valve supplying steam or gas to an engine, a belt-shift that moves a belt on cone-pulleys, or mechanism controlling the partial opening or closing of a gate supplying water to a wheel, etc. The supply of power is thus varied according to requirements, and the variation in velocity is confined to narrow limits. See *governor*, 6.—**Pendulum press**, a punching-press in which the punch is driven into the die by a swinging pendulous lever usually having a ball or weight at the lower end, and actuated by the foot of the operator, while with his hands he holds the piece to be punched.—**Pendulum pump**. (a) A direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheel oscillates in a vertical plane. (b) A pump in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is controlled by a pendulum. (c) A pump the handle of which swings on either side of its center of suspension. *E. H. Knight*.—**Simple pendulum**. (a) See *def.* 2 above. (b) A pendulum consisting of a spherical bob suspended from a cord or wire.

pendulum-hausse (pen'dū-lum-hous), *n.* See *hausse*, 1.

pendulum-level (pen'dū-lum-lev'el), *n.* Same as *plumb-level*.

pendulum-spindle (pen'dū-lum-spin'dl), *n.* The revolving shaft or spindle to which a revolving pendulum is attached, and which imparts motion to the pendulum.

pendulum-wire (pen'dū-lum-wīr), *n.* A kind of flat steel wire or ribbon used for the suspension of clock-pendulums.

penes, *n.* A Middle English form of *pen*².

penes, *n.* and *v.* See *pen*.

Penelian (pē-nē'yan), *a.* [*L. Penetius*, < Gr. Πηνειός, pertaining to the river Penēus, < Πηνειός (> *L. Penēus*), a river of Thessaly, also the god of that river; also, a river of Elis.] Of or pertaining to the river Penēus, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

Ilyrian woodlands, echoing falls
Of water, sheets of summer glass,
The long divine Penelian pass.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

Penelope (pē-nel'ō-pē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Penelope*,

Penelopa, *LL.* also *Penelopaea*, < Gr. Πηνελόπεια, a woman's name, esp. the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses).] The typical genus of *Penelopinae*, founded by B. Merrem in 1786, containing a number of South and Central American species of birds, such as *P. marail*, called *guans*.



Guan (*Penelope marail*).

Penelopidae (pen-e-lōp'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Penelope* + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, synonymous with *Cracidae*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Penelopinae (pē-nel'ō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Penelope* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cracidae*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1840, typified by the genus *Penelope*, and containing six other genera, *Penelopina*, *Stegnotrema*, *Pipile*, *Aburria*, *Chamaepetes*, and *Ortalis* (or *Ortallida*). The guans, as these birds are collectively called, number about 40 species, ranging from Texas through the greater part of South America. They are from 16 to 26 inches long, of graceful form, with long tail and varied plumage; they have bare skin on the head or throat, and in some cases a crest. They inhabit woodland, and are to some extent arboreal. See cuts under *Aburria*, *guan*, *Penelope*, and *Pipile*.

penelopine (pē-nel'ō-pīn), *a.* [*< NL. Penelopinae*.] Pertaining to the *Penelopinae*, or having their characters.

Penelopize (pē-nel'ō-pīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Penelopized*, ppr. *Penelopizing*. [*< Penelope* (see *def.*) + *-ize*.] To act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, when she was pressed by the suit-

ors; pull work to pieces in order to do it over again, for the purpose of gaining time.

However, there is nothing for it but to *penelopize*, pull to pieces, and stitch away again.

Motley, in O. W. Holmes's *Motley*, x.

penes, *n.* Plural of *penis*.

penestone, *n.* Same as *penistone*.

penetrability (pen'ē-tra-blī'ti), *n.* [= *F. pénétrabilité* = *Sp. penetrabilidad* = *Pg. penetrabilidade* = *It. penetrabilità*, < *L.* as if **penetrabilita(t)-s*, < *penetrabilis*, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of being penetrated; capability of occupying a place occupied at the same time by something else.

The immediate properties of a spirit or immaterial substance are *penetrability* and *indiscorpiability*.

Dr. H. More, *Immortal*, of Soul, i. 2.

All the facts which seem to prove *penetrability* only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 46.

penetrable (pen'ē-tra-blī), *a.* [= *F. pénétrable* = *Sp. penetrable* = *Pg. penetravel* = *It. penetrabile*, < *L. penetrabilis*, that can be pierced, < *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] 1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

Let him try (for that's allowed) thy dart,

And pierce his only penetrable part.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii.

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stones,

But penetrable to your kind entreats.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iii. 7. 225.

A spirit no longer penetrable to suffering.

Noctes Ambrosianae, April, 1832.

3†. Penetrating. [*Rare*.]

His Graces sight was so quick and penetrable that he saw him, yes, and saw through him, both within and without.

Hall, *Hon.* VIII., an. 11.

penetrableness (pen'ē-tra-blī-ness), *n.* The property of being penetrable; penetrability.

penetrably (pen'ē-tra-blī), *adv.* So as to be penetrable.

penetrall (pen'ē-trāl), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. penetral* = *It. penetrale*, < *L. penetralia*, the inner or secret part, the interior of anything: see *penetralia*.] The interior parts. See *penetralia*.

Passing through the *penetrall* of the stomach.

Palmendos (1589). (*Nares*.)

penetralia (pen'ē-trā-lī-ā), *n. pl.* [*< L. penetralia*, pl., the interior, an inner room, a sanctuary, etc., also rarely in sing. *penetrale*, *penetrall*, neut. of *penetrallis*, penetrating, internal: see *penetrall*.] 1. The interior parts of anything; specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace; hence, a sanctuary, especially the sanctuary of the Penates.—2. Hidden things; secrets.

The present work will be hailed as a welcome addition to our knowledge of these hitherto mysterious *penetralia* of Mohammedan superstition.

B. Taylor, Pref. to Burton's *El-Medmah*.

penetrance (pen'ē-trans), *n.* [*< penetrant* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *penetrancy*. *Dr. H. More*, *Psychologia*, ii. 12.

penetrancy (pen'ē-tran-si), *n.* [As *penetrance* (see *-cy*).] The property of being penetrant; the power of entering or piercing; penetrating power; acuteness; sharpness.

What sagacity of wit, what variety of learning, what penetrancy of judgment?

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*, Supposition 5, § 4.

The subtlety, activity, and penetrancy of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies.

Ray, *Works of Creation*.

penetrant (pen'ē-trant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. pénétrant* = *Sp. Pg. It. penetrante*, < *L. penetrant* (t)-s, ppr. of *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] 1. *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce; making way inward; subtle; penetrating; literally or figuratively.

The Food . . . mingled with some dissolvent Juices . . . (is) evacuated into the Intestines, where . . . it is further subtilized, and rendered so fluid and penetrant that the thinner and finer Part of it easily finds its Way in at the straight Orifices of the lacteous Veins.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, p. 27.

The lady, ever watchful, penetrant,

Saw this with pain.

Keats, *Lamia*, ii.

II. *n.* An acute and penetrating person.

[*Rare*.]

Our *penetrants* have fancied all the riddles of the Public, which in the reign of King Charles II. were many,

came N. N. E. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 121. (*Davies*.)

penetrate (pen'ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *penetrated*, ppr. *penetrating*. [*< L. penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare* (> *It. penetrare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. penetrar* = *F. pénétrer*), put, set, or place within, en-

ter, pierce, penetrate, < *penes*, within, with (cf. *penitus*, within), + *-trare* (as in *intrare*, go in, enter, < *intra*, within), < *√ tra*, cross over, pass, as in *trans*, across, etc. (see *trans*), *Skt. √ tar*, cross.] I. *trans*. 1. To pierce into or through; enter and make way into the inner or interior parts of: as, the rays of light *penetrated* the thick darkness of the cave.

Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral rolled,

This long-roofed vista *penetrated*.

Wordsworth, *Desultory Stanzas*.

He came near success, some of his troops *penetrating* the National lines at least once.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 417.

2. To enter and affect deeply; influence; impress; hence, to enter and become part of; permeate: as, to be *penetrated* with a sense of gratitude.

That little cloud, in ether spread

And *penetrated* all with tender light.

Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, ii. 20.

The fair forms of Nature were never *penetrated* with so perfect a spirit of beauty.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 165.

The schools of China have always been *penetrated* with the religion of China, such as it is.

A. A. Hodge, *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 33.

3. To arrive at the inner contents or the meaning of; see through; discern; discover: as, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *penetrate* a design.

Nature hath her unities, which not every critic can *penetrate*.

Lamb, *My Relations*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Penetrate*, *Pierce*, *Perforate*, *Bore through*, *Transfix*. *Penetrate* may mean no more than to make entrance into, and that slowly or with some difficulty, or it may have the meaning of *pierce*. *Pierce* means to penetrate deeply and quickly, and therefore presumably, although not necessarily, with some sharp instrument. (See *Heb.* iv. 12.) *Perforate* and *bore through* mean to make a hole through, the former generally expressing the making of a smaller hole, the latter expressing sustained labor or slowness: as, the book-worm *perforates* leather binding; the carpenter *bore through* a beam; a bullet *perforates* or *pierces* the body. To *transfix* is to pierce through, the instrument remaining in that which is transfixed: as, to *transfix* a bird with an arrow; to *transfix* a butterfly with a pin.

II. *intrants*. To enter by piercing; pass, as a piercing instrument; enter and make way; reach by piercing: literally or figuratively: usually followed by *to* or *into*.

The contemplations of man do either *penetrate* unto God or are circumscribed to nature.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 147.

But soon the light . . . descends on the plain, and *penetrates* to the deepest valley.

Macaulay, *Sir James Mackintosh*.

penetrating (pen'ē-trā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *penetrate*, *v.*] 1. Having the power of passing into or through (something); sharp; subtle: as, a *penetrating* odor.—2. Acute; discerning; quick to discover or recognize: as, a *penetrating* mind.

Men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight.

Craik, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, I. 495.

penetratingly (pen'ē-trā-ting-lī), *adv.* In a penetrating or piercing manner; with quick discernment; acutely. *Wright*.

penetration (pen'ē-trā'shon), *n.* [= *F. pénétration* = *Fr. pénétration* = *Sp. penetracion* = *Pg. penetração* = *It. penetrazione*, < *LL. penetratio* (n-), a penetrating or piercing, < *L. penetrare*, penetrate, pierce: see *penetrate*.] 1. The act of penetrating or piercing.—2. Power of penetrating; specifically, in *gun*, the depth a projectile will pass into any material against which it is fired. The penetration into earth or sand is generally expressed in feet; into armor or metal plating, in inches. The English "thick-plate formula," now much used by artillerymen, is $t = \frac{E}{0.86 \cdot 2.085}$ in which t = the penetration in inches, and E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of circumference of shot.

3. Mental acuteness; discernment; insight: as, a man of extraordinary *penetration*.

To a profound philosopher like myself, who am apt to see clear through a subject, where the *penetration* of ordinary people extends but half way, there is no fact more simple and manifest than that the death of a great man is a matter of very little importance.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 265.

4. In *optics*: (a) Of a microscope objective, its power of giving fairly distinct vision for points both inside and outside of its exact focus. (b) Of a telescope, its space-penetrating power, as Herschel called it—i. e. the number of times by which the distance of an observed star might be increased while still appearing of the same brightness in the telescope as it does to the naked eye. It is proportional to the square root of the illuminating power, and for an achromatic telescope is approximately equal to four times its aperture in inches.—*Penetration-twin*. See *twin*.—*Syn.* 3. *Discrimination*, etc. (see *discernment*), sagaciousness, shrewdness, sharpness.

penetrative (pen'ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. penetratīf, F. pénétratif = Pr. penetratīu = Sp. Pg. It. penetrativo, < ML. penetrativus, < L. penetrare, pp. penetratus, penetrare: see penetrare.*] 1. Penetrating; piercing; keen; subtle; permeating.

The rayne water, after the opinion of most men, if it be received pure and cleane, it is most subtyl and penetratīve of any other waters. *Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.*

His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

Air . . . doth . . . require the more exquisite caution,
that it be not too gross nor too penetrative.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 7.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious.

Penetrative wisdom. Swift, Miscellanies.

The volume . . . reveals to a penetrative eye many traits
of the genius that has since blazed out so finely.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

penetratively (pen'ē-trā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a penetrative manner; with penetration.

penetrativeness (pen'ē-trā-tiv-nes), *n.* Penetrating quality or power.

Penetia, *n.* See *Penaeus*.

pen-feather¹ (pen'fē-th'ēr), *n.* [*< pen² + feather.*] A large feather; a quill-feather; a pen.

The great feather of a bird, called a pen-feather, penna
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 17. (Nares.)

pen-feather², *n.* [*< pen¹ + feather.*] An erroneous form of *pin-feather*.

pen-feathered, *a.* An erroneous form of *pin-feathered*.

Your intellect is pen-feathered, too weak-wing'd to soar
so high.

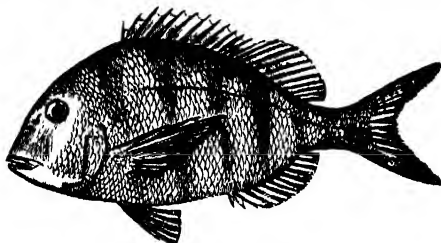
Gentleman Instructed, p. 470. (Davies.)

My Children then were just pen-feather'd;

Some little Corn for them I gather'd.

Trist., Turtle and Sparrow.

penfish (pen'fish), *n.* [*< pen² + fish¹.*] A sparoid fish of the genus *Calamus*: so called because the second interhemal spine is pen-shaped. The



Penfish (*Calamus penna*).

species are mostly inhabitants of the Caribbean sea. *C. penna* is the best-known species, called in Spanish *pez de penna*.

penfold (pen'fōld), *n.* [*< pen¹ + fold².*] Same as *pinfold*.

penful (pen'fūl), *n.* [*< pen² + -ful.*] 1. As much as a pen will hold.—2. As much as one can write with one dip of ink.

I came to town yesterday, and, as usual, found that one
hears much more news in the country than in London. I
have not picked up a penful since I wrote to my lord.

Walpole, To Lady Osory, June 27, 1771.

pen-gossip (pen'gōs'ip), *r. i.* To gossip by correspondence.

If I were not rather disposed at this time to pen-gossip
with your worship.

Southey, To Grosvenor C. Bedford, Jan. 6, 1818.

penguin (pen'gwin), *n.* [Formerly also *pinguin*, *pingwin* (cf. *F. pingoin*, *pinguin* = *D. pinguin* = *G. pinguin* = *Sw. Dan. pingvin*, a penguin, = *Russ. pingvin*, an auk, < *E.*): origin uncertain. According to one view < *W. pen gwen*, 'white head,' the name being given to the auk in ref. to the large white spot before the eye, and subsequently transferred to a penguin. According to another view, *penguin* or *pinguin* is a corruption (in some manner left unexplained) of *E. dial. penwing* or *pinwing*, the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl (< *pen²*, quill, + *wing*): this name being supposed to have been given orig. to the great auk (in allusion to its rudimentary wings) and afterward transferred to the penguins.] 1†. The great auk, *Alca impenennis*: the original sense.—2. Any species of the family *Spheniscidae* or *Aptenodytidae*. (See *Spheniscidae* for technical characters.) Penguins are remarkably distinguished from all other birds by the reduction of the wings to mere flippers, covered with scaly feathers (see *Impennae*, *Squamipennes*), used for swimming under water, but unfit for flight. The feathers of the upper parts have also broad flattened shafts and slight webs, being thus like scales; the feet are webbed and four-toed, though the hind toe is very short; the tail is short and stiff; the general form is stout and ungainly. On land the birds stand nearly erect and waddle clumsily, but they are agile and graceful in the water. They feed on fish and

other animal food, and congregate on shore to breed in penguineries of great extent. Penguins are confined to the southern hemisphere, especially about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and islands in high southern latitudes, coming nearest the equator on the west coast of South America, as in the case of Humboldt's penguin of Peru. There are more than a dozen species, referable to three



Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*).

leading types. Those of the genus *Aptenodytes* are the largest, standing about three feet high, and have a slender bill. The name *Patagonian penguin*, applied to these, covers two species or varieties—a larger, the emperor penguin, *A. forsteri* or *imperator*, and a smaller, *A. pennanti* or *rex*. (See *emperor*.) *Jackass-penguins*, so called from braying, are medium-sized or rather small, with stout bill, as *Spheniscus demersus* of South Africa and *S. magellanicus* of Patagonia. (See cut at *Spheniscus*.) None of the foregoing are created; but the members of the genus *Eudyptes* (or *Catharactes*), as *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus*, known as *rock-hoppers* and *macaronis*, have curly yellow plumes on each side of the head. (See cut at *Eudyptes*.) Other medium-sized penguins are *Pygoscelis teniata*, *P. antarctica*, *P. antipoda*, and *Danphramphus adelie*. The smallest penguin, about a foot long, is *Eudyptes minor* of Australian and New Zealand shores. The largest, which was taller than a man usually is, is a fossil species named *Palaeudyptes antarcticus*, from the New Zealand Tertiary. — **Papuan penguin**, a misnomer of *Pygoscelis teniata*, a penguin of the Falklands and some other islands, but not of Papua.

penguin² (pen'gwin), *n.* [Also *pinguin* (*NL. Pinguin*); origin obscure.] The wild pineapple, *Bromelia Pinguin*. Its ovoid succulent berry yields a cooling juice much used in fevers.

penguin-duck (pen'gwin-duk), *n.* See *duck*².

penguinery (pen'gwin-ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *penguineries* (-riz). [*< penguin¹ + -cry.*] A breeding-place of penguins.

penguin-rookery (pen'gwin-rūk'ēr-i), *n.* Same as *penguinery*.

pen-gun (pen'gūn), *n.* A popgun formed from the barrel of a quill; also, generally, a popgun. [*Scotch.*]

The mankin feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work. The choicest present you can make him is a Tool, be it knife or pen-gun, for construction or for destruction.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, li. 2.

penholder (pen'hōl'dēr), *n.* [*< pen² + holder.*] A holder for pens or pen-points. It consists of a handle or stock, with a device for retaining the pen, usually a socket of metal.

penhouse¹ (pen'hous), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *penhouse*, simulating *pen¹ + house.*] A pen-house, an outbuilding: a shed. *Imp. Dict.*

penial (pē'ni-āl), *a.* [*< penis + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the penis: as, a *penial* muscle.—**Penial sheath**, the prepuce or foreskin of man and the corresponding structure in other animals.—**Penial urethra**. See *urethra*.

peniblet, *a.* [*ME. penible, penyble, peyneble, < OF. penible, F. pénible, < L. penna, punishment, penalty, pain: see pain¹, penal.*] 1. Painful. *Lydgate*.

With many woundys ful terryble,

And rebikys ful penyble.

MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xlii., f. 98. (Halliwell.)

2. Painstaking; careful.

The body is ay so redy and penyble

To wake that my stomak is destroyed.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 138.

That wyl serve the to pay,

Peynble all that he may.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39. (Halliwell.)

penicil (pen'i-sil), *n.* [*< L. penicillus, a painters' brush or pencil, a tent for wounds: see pencil¹.*]

1. In *entom.*, a brush of hairs; a little bundle of divergent hairs, as those on many caterpillars.—2. A tent or plectet for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillata (pen'i-sil-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of L. penicillatus, penicillate: see penicillate.*] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a group of

chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the *Polyxenidae* of Westwood: so called from having the body terminated by pencils of small scales.

penicillate (pen'i-sil-āt), *a.* [*< NL. penicillatus, < L. penicillus, a pencil: see pencil¹.*] 1. Forming or formed into a little tuft or brush, especially at the end or tip: as, a *penicillate* tail; the *penicillate* or brushy tongue of a lory.—2. Provided with a penicillium.—3. Streaky; scratchy; penciled.—4. In *entom.*, specifically, provided with penicils.—5. In *bot.*, pencil-shaped; consisting of a bundle of hairs resembling those of a hair pencil. Sometimes erroneously used for *feather-shaped* or *feathery*.—**Crested-penicillate**, pencilled in the form of a crest or comb with a mirafous tuft of hairs, as the end of the tail of some rodents.—**Penicillate maxilla**, in *entom.*, maxilla in which the internal lobe is covered with short hairs.

penicillated (pen'i-sil-ā-ted), *a.* [*< penicillatus + -ed².*] Same as *penicillate*.

penicillately (pen'i-sil-āt-ly), *adv.* In a penicillate manner; as a hair pencil; in bundles of short, compact, or close fibers.

Much elongate, and *penicillately* exerted from the open common sheath. *H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 22.*

penicilliform (pen-i-sil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. penicillus, a painters' pencil, + forma, form.*] Formed into a penicillium or pencil; penicillate in shape; resembling a hair pencil.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), *n.* [*NL. (Link), so called in allusion to the form of the filaments, < L. penicillus, a pencil: see pencil¹.*] 1. A genus of saprophytic fungi of the class *Ascomycetes*, the well-known blue-molds, that are abundant on decaying bread and numerous other decaying substances. The mycelium sends up numerous delicate branches which are septate and terminated by a necklace of conidia, or in rare instances spores are produced in asep. *P. crustaceum* (*P. glaucum* of authors) is the most common species. See *blue-mold*, *mold²*, and *fermentation*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *cool.*, same as *pencil¹*, 7.

penile¹ (pē'nīl), *a.* [*< penis + -ile.*] Same as *penial*.

penile², *n.* [*< OF. *penilo, *penisle, < L. pennisula, a peninsula: see peninsula, and cf. isle¹, ile¹.*] A peninsula.

See [Edward III.] came to anchor in the haven of Hogy Saint Vast, in Constantine, a great cape of land or penile in Normandy. *Speed, Hist. Great Britain, ix. 12. (Davies.)*

peninsula (pē-nin'sū-lā), *n.* [= *F. péninsule* = *Sp. península* = *Pg. penisula* = *It. penisola*, *penisola*, < *L. peninsula*, *peninsula*, a peninsula, lit. almost an island, < *pene*, *pene*, almost, + *insula*, an island: see *isle¹*, *insular*. Cf. *penile²*.] A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck or isthmus. The *Peninsula* is often used absolutely for Spain and Portugal.

A convenient harbour for Fisher boats at Kecoughtan, that so turneth it selfe into Bayes and Creekes, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornfields being girded therein in a manner as *Peninsules*.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 116.

The island looks both low and well-covered, as compared with the lofty and rocky mountains of the opposite peninsula of Sabioncello.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 203.

peninsular (pē-nin'sū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< peninsula + -ar³.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a peninsula; in the form of or resembling a peninsula.—2. [= *Pg. peninsular*.] Inhabiting a peninsula or the Peninsula: as, the *peninsular* peasantry.—3. Carried on in a peninsula. See the phrases. **Peninsular campaign**, in *U. S. hist.*, the campaign of April, May, June, and July, 1862, in the civil war, in which the Army of the Potomac under McClellan attempted to capture Richmond by an advance up the peninsula between the Rappahannock and the James River. The Confederates were commanded by J. E. Johnston and later by Lee. The campaign resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army.—**Peninsular war**, the military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French, from 1808 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

II. *n.* 1. A soldier who fought in the Peninsular war. [*Colloq.*]

He speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt "an old Peninsular."

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 106.

2. An inhabitant of a peninsula. [*Rare.*]

Western nations until the sixteenth century scarcely knew of her (Corea's) existence, despite the fact that the Arabs traded with the far-off *peninsulars*.

The Nation, XLIX. 319.

peninsularity (pē-nin'sū-lār'i-ti), *n.* [*< peninsula + -ity.*] 1. The quality, character, or conditions inherent in a peninsula.—2. The state of inhabiting a peninsula, or of being native of a peninsula. Hence—3. Provincialism; per-

sistence in antiquated or narrowly local methods, notions, or prejudices; narrowness of mind. Compare *insularism*.

He [Sir Charles Lyell] mixes up in his letters the volcanoes of Olot and the salt-mines of Cardona with much amusing chat about the *peninsularity* of the Spaniards. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 599.

peninsulate (pē-nin'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peninsulated*, ppr. *peninsulating*. [*< peninsula + -ate*]. To encompass almost completely with water; form into a peninsula.

Erlin riseth of sundrie heads, by east of Erinlele, and directing his course toward the sunne rising, it *peninsulateth* Selesle townne on the south-west, and Faghan at north-west.

Harrison, Descrip. of Britaine, xii. (Holinshed's Chron.)

On that *peninsulated* rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern, he [St. Francis] was accustomed to pass a part of the night in prayer and meditation.

Eustace, Italy, III. xi.

peninvariant, *n.* [*< L. pæne, pene, almost, + E. invariant*]. Same as *semivariant*.

penis (pē-nis), *n.*; pl. *penes* (-nēz), as *E. penises* (-ēz). [= *F. penis* = *Sp. pene*, *< L. penis*, for orig. **peanis*, tail, penis, = *Gr. πῆλος* for **πῆλος*, penis; akin to MHG. *visel*, (G. *fisch*, penis.) The male organ of copulation; the intromittent or copulatory organ of the male sex of any animal. The penis in the vertebrates is generally, in part at least, homologous with the organ so named in man, but not in the invertebrates; it is sometimes double, as in certain reptiles, crabs, etc. In some invertebrates the term is extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without being intromittent. Many of the older writers on entomology included under this term all the external male organs of generation, dividing them into the phallus, or true intromittent organ, and the forceps or claspers used in copulation. The corresponding organ of the female sex in mammals is termed the *clitoris*. See cuts under *Dendrocaula*, *Lepadide*, *Proteolepas*, *Alcippe*, *Balanus*, *Cestoidea*, and *Squillide*.

Certain Reptilia possess a pair of eversible copulatory organs situated in integumentary sacs, one on each side of the cloaca; but it does not appear in what manner these *penes* are morphologically related to those of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 99.

penistone (pen-i-stōn), *n.* [From the village of *Penistone* in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woollen stuff or frieze. It was in use in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also *peniston*, *penistone*, *penyngstone*, and *forent whites*.

Accounts arising out of the employment of plaintiff to sell "bayes, *penestones*, and other cloaths," goods, &c., at London for the defendant, &c., &c.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, xi. 91.

Penistone flags. Sandstone quarried for building and paving near Penistone in Yorkshire, England.

Penistone series. The name given in the Coalbrookdale coal-field to the lower division of the coal-measures, which consists of sandstone and shales with coal and ironstone. The Penistone ironstone nodules found in the lower coal-measures often yield, when split open, impressions of ferns or other organic remains.

The Chance *Penyngstone* is the highest bed of ironstone in the *series*. In former years Coalbrookdale produced the best iron in England.

H. B. Woodward, *Geol. of Eng. and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 190.

penitence (pen-i-tēns), *n.* [*< ME. penitence*, *< OF. penitence*, *F. penitence* = *Pr. penitencia*, *penedensa*, *penenza* = *Sp. Pg. penitencia* = *It. penitenzia*, *penitenza*, *< L. penitentia*, *penitentia*, ML. also *penitentia*, repentance, *< pænitentia*, *pænitentia* (t-s), penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*, an older form of the same word.] The state of being penitent; sorrow for having committed sin or for having offended; repentance; contrition.

By *penitence* the Eternal's wrath 's appeased.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 81.

And, when frail nature slides into offence,
The sacrifice for crimes is *penitence*.

Dryden, *Religio Laici*, l. 53.

=*Syn. Contrition, Compunction, etc.* See *repentance*.

penitencer (pen-i-tēn-sēr), *n.* [*< ME. penitencer*, *penitencer*, *penitenser*; *< OF. penitencier*, *F. pénitencier* = *Sp. Pg. penitenciario* = *It. penitenziario*, *< ML. penitentiarius*, a penitent, *< L. penitentia*, *penitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*. Cf. *penance* and *penitentiary*.] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases.

The pope and alle his *penitenciers* power hem fayleth To a-soyle the of thy symys. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 250.

I seye nat that if thou be assigned to the *penitencer* for certain synne, that thou art bounde to shewen hym all the remenant of thy synnes of whiche thou hast be shriven to thy curat.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

penitencery, *n.* See *penitentiary*.

penitency (pen-i-tēn-si), *n.* [As *penitence* (see -cy).] Penitence.

Unless the understanding do first assent, there can follow in the will towards *penitency* no inclination at all. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vi. 3.

penitent (pen-i-tēnt), *a. and n.* [*< ME. penitent*, *< OF. penitent*, *F. pénitent* = *Sp. Pg. It. penitente*, *< L. pænitentia* (t-s), *penitentia* (t-s), ML. also *peniten* (t-s), penitent, a penitent, ppr. of *L. pænitere*, *penitere*, ML. also *penitere*, cause to repent, intrins. repent, regret (impers. *me pænitent*, I repent, I regret, am sorry, etc.), freq. of *pænitere*, var. *punire*, punish, *< pæna*, punishment, penalty, expiation, pain: see *pain* and *punish*. Hence, from *L. pænitere*, also *penant* (a doublet of *penitent*, n.), *penitence*, *penance*, *penitential*, *penitentiary*, *impenitent*, *repent*, *repentance*, etc.] *I. a. 1.* Sorry for sin or for offense committed; contrite; troubled by a sense of guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton, P. R.*, iii. 421.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.

Dryden, *Character of a Good Parson*, l. 75.

2t. Doing penance; suffering.

But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray
Are *penitent* for your default to-day.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 52.

II. n. 1. One who repents, or is sorry for sin, transgression, or offending; a contrite or repentant person.

I'll play the *penitent*. *Shak., A. and C.*, II. 2. 92.

Finished, as you expect, a *penitent*.

Fully confessed his crime, and made amends.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 319.

2. *Eccles.*, one who makes confession of sin and undergoes, under priestly direction, the ecclesiastical discipline prescribed for its absolution. In the early church the penitents formed a distinct class, which included only those under ecclesiastical censure, admitted to do public penance under the direction of the church. Only marked lapses were recognized, but these were punished with long and severe penalties, sometimes lasting many years. The privilege of penance was usually granted but once. The penitents were classified in four grades—mourners, hearers, kneelers, and standers or confessor. Owing to the change of circumstances and the relaxation of discipline, public confession gradually ceased to be required, but private confession of mortal sins has been considered necessary in the Roman Catholic Church and of divine obligation. The Greek Church still requires confession for all grave sins, but its discipline is not so strict as that of the Roman Church. See *penance*.

The four orders of penitents were . . . the *Pentes*, whose place was in the porch; the *Audientes*, in the narthex; the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 208.

Penitents, a name distinguishing certain Roman Catholic orders, as the *Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, a religious community established by one Bernard of Marcella, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtiers; the *Congregation of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, founded at Paris with a similar view; the *White Penitents*, the *Black Penitents*, etc.

penitential (pen-i-tēn'shal), *a. and n.* [= *F. pénitentiel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. penitencial* = *It. penitenziale*, *< L. penitentialis*, ML. also *penitentialis*, pertaining to penitence; as a noun, a confessor, a priest designated to hear the confession of penitents; *< L. penitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*.] *I. a. 1.* Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart: as, *penitential* sorrow; *penitential* psalms.

And soften'd pride dropped *penitential* tears.

Crabbe, *Works*, II. 58.

Guilt, that humbly would express

A *penitential* loneliness.

Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, l.

With *penitential* cries they kneel

And wrestle.

M. Arnold, *Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse*.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to the administration of the sacrament of penance; hence, of the nature of penance or punishment.

He published a certain boke of hys own makynge, called a *penitential* summe, commaunding hys clergy to put it euerye where in practyce. *Bp. Bale, English Voyages*, l.

The tortuous and featureless streets [of Arles], which were paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise *penitential*. *II. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 192.

Penitential discipline, in the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, the administration of spiritual penalties for the maintenance of the purity of the church, or the reformation of the offender, or both.—**Penitential garment**, any garment assumed for the purpose of causing physical distress or suffering, and thus mortifying the flesh. Compare *sackcloth* and *cilicium*.—**Penitential priest**. Same as *penitentiary*, 2 (a) and (b).—**Penitential psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms, so called from their penitential character: in Protestant Episcopal churches appointed to be read during the services of Ash Wednesday, and in the Roman Catholic Church on occasions of special humiliation.

II. n. 1. In the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, a book or code of canons relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

This advice was inserted into the *Penitential* of England in the time of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The *penitential*, a book which only shrift-fathers or priests who heard shrifts, that is confessions, might read, contained the penances decreed by the Church for the different kinds of sin. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 19.

2t. One who has undergone penitential discipline. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, II. i. 819.

penitentially (pen-i-tēn'shal-i), *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

penitentiary (pen-i-tēn'shā-ri), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also, as a noun, *penytensary*, *penitency*; = *F. pénitencière* = *Sp. Pg. penitenciario* = *It. penitenziario*, adj. and n. (defs. 1, 2), also *Sp. Pg. penitenziaria*, a prison; *< ML. penitenziarius*, *penitenziarius*, m., one who does penance, one who imposes penance and grants absolution; *penetentiaria*, f., the office of a confessor; prop. adj., *< L. penitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*. Cf. *penitencer*, *penancer*, from the same source.] *I. a. 1.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

I appeal to any of their own manuals and *penitentiary* books. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), II. 107.

2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; penitential: as, a *penitentiary* letter.—**Canon penitentiary**, the canon of a cathedral chapter duly appointed to consider reserved and special cases of penance.—**Cardinal penitentiary**, a cardinal who presides over the tribunal of penitentiaries, and has delegated to him from the Pope jurisdiction over special cases of penance.—**Penitentiary priest**, a priest vested with power to prescribe penances and grant absolution in certain cases.

The Greek church, about the time of Decius the emperor, set over the penitents a public *penitentiary* priest. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), II. 109.

II. n.; pl. *penitentiaries* (-riz). 1t. A penitent; one who repents of sin or does penance for it.

So Manasseh in the beginning and middle of his reign filled the city with innocent blood, and died a *penitentiary*. *Jackson, Christ's Session at God's Right Hand*, II. 42.

'Twas a French friar's conceit that courtiers were of all men the likeliest to forsake the world and turn *penitentiaries*. *Hammond, Works*, IV. 617. (*Trench.*)

2. A confessor; a person appointed to deal with penitents or penances. In particular—(a) In the *early Christian Ch.*, an officer appointed to confer with all penitents and to decide on their admission to public penance, or where necessary, to prescribe private penances. (b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance; specifically, an officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

The said deponent departed and went to the Chancellor into the quere, and he commaunded that he should take the *penytensary* vp to the prysoner wth hym to make hym holy water and holy bread. *Hall, Hen. VIII.*, an. 6.

When he [Thomas Cranmer] went to Rome the Pope made him *Penitentiary* of England: an important and lucrative office. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, III.

(c) In the papal court, an office in which are examined and from which are issued secret bulls, dispensations, etc., the tribunal in charge being termed the *Tribunal of Penitentiaries*.

3. A book for the guidance of confessors in imposing penances, etc., prescribing the rules and measures of penance.

To each one among them was allotted a course of penitential works and prayer proportionate to his guilt, by the proper official, for whose guidance in such matters Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and Egbert archbishop of York, had severally drawn up a hand-book known as the *penitentiary*. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 62.

4t. A place for the performance of penance; a small building in monastic establishments in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during the service.

5. A prison in which convicts are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a house of correction; the place in which criminals condemned to penal servitude are confined.

penitentiaryship (pen-i-tēn'shā-ri-ship), *n.* [*< penitentiary + -ship*.] The office of penitentiary or confessor. *Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*, I. 239.

penitently (pen-i-tēn-ti-i), *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence or contrition for sin.

penitis (pē-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., *< L. penis*, penis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis; phallitis. See *balanitis*, *posthitis*.

penk (pengk), *n.* A dialectal form of *pink*².

penknife (pen'nif, usually pen'if), *n.*; pl. *penknives* (-nivz). [*< ME. peneknyf*; *< pen² + knife*.] A small pocket-knife: so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens.

She had a *penknife* in her hand,

And wounded him so deep.

Earl Richard (Child's *Ballads*, III. 11).

He presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a *penknife*. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, III. 2. 286.

pen-maker (pen'mā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who makes or trims quill pens.

In 1779, however, we have mention of a certain Charles Stewart, a pen-maker, a man of no fixed habitation. It would seem, therefore, that pen-makers wandered about the country selling their wares, turning goose-quills into pens, and making anew those that had been worn out.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 220.

2. A tool for cutting pens from quills. It is a form of pincers, of which the jaws are respectively convex and concave, to receive the end of a quill from which one half has been cut away. When the tool is closed the outline of the pen is shaped by small dies, and the slit is cut by a little blade in the middle.

penman (pen'man), *n.*; *pl.* *penmen* (-men). [*< pen² + man.*] 1. A person considered with reference to his skill in the use of the pen; absolutely, one who writes a good hand; a calligrapher; also, one who professes or teaches the art of penmanship. 2. An author; a writer.

My lord, I am no penman nor no orator.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* [*< penman + -ship.*] 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. Manner of writing; handwriting; as, accomplished penmanship.

pen-master (pen'mās'tēr), *n.* A master of the pen; a skilful writer or scribe. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, II. 79. [Rare.]

penna (pen'ā), *n.*; *pl.* *pennæ* (-ā). [*L.*: see *pen²*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a feather; a plume; specifically, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather or plumule; especially, one of the large stiff feathers of the wings or tail; one of the remiges or rectrices. See *feather*. 2. Same as *pen-case*.

A penna or case of horn worn suspended from the neck for holding writing materials.

S. M. Mayhew.

pennaceous (pe-nā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. *pennaceus*, *< L. penna*, a feather: see *pen²*.] 1. In *ornith.*, having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous. 2. In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line: applied to color-marks and sculpture.

pennachet, *n.* An obsolete form of *panache*. **pennached** (pe-nasht'), *a.* [*< pennache*, *penache*, *panache*, + *-ed²*. Cf. *F. panaché*, plumed, *< panache*, a plume: see *penache*, *panache*.] Naturally diversified with various colors, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent storms of rain . . . your pennached tulips, . . . covering them with matresses.

Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*, April.

pennæ, *n.* Plural of *penna*.

pennage (pen'āj), *n.* [*< F. pennage*, *plumage*, *< L. penna*, a feather: see *pen²*.] Plumage. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, x. 32.

pennal (pen'al), *n.* [*< G. pennal*, a pen-case, a freshman, *< ML. pennale*, equiv. to *pennaculum*, *LL. pennarium*, a pen-case, *< L. penna*, a feather, *LL. a pen*: see *pen²*. Cf. *penner¹*.] Formerly, in German Protestant universities, one of the newly arrived students, who were compelled to submit to the system of pennalism: so called from the fact that they constantly carried about with them their pennales or pen-cases for use in lectures.

pennalism (pen'al-izm), *n.* [*< G. pennalismus*, *< pennal*, a freshman: see *pennal*.] A system of exceptionally tyrannical fagging practised by older students upon freshmen, especially in German Protestant universities in the seventeenth century.

pen-name (pen'nām), *n.* A name assumed by an author for the ostensible purpose of concealing his identity; a nom de plume; a literary pseudonym.

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* [An extended form of *pennon*, with excrement *t* (as in *tyrant*, *peasant*, etc.), prob. due in part to association with *pendant*, with which in some uses it is confused: see *pendant*, *n.*] 1. A flag long in the fly as compared with its hoist. Especially—(a) A flag many times as long as it is wide: also called *streamer* and *coach-whip*. Its proper place is at the mainmast-head of a man-of-war when in commission.

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd.

In all her sails with flags and pennants trim'd.

Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*.

A squire's mark was a long pennant, similar to the coach-whip pennant of modern ships of war.

Freble, *Hist. Flag*, p. 11.

(b) A pointed or swallow-tailed flag having its fly about twice its hoist, used especially to denote the rank of the commanding or senior officer on board the ship when it is hoisted: also called *broad pennant*. (c) Any flag taken as an emblem of superiority, particularly in athletic contests.

2. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope to which a tackle is hooked. See *pendant*, 5 (a). 3. In *musical*

notation, the hook or stroke (↯) that distinguishes an eighth-, sixteenth-, or thirty-second-note from a quarter-note.—*Distinguishing, home-ward-bound, meal, etc., pennant*. See the qualifying words.—*Irish pennant* (*naut.*). Same as *Irish pendant* (which see, under *pendant*).

penner¹ (pen'ēr), *n.* Same as *penner¹*, 1.

pennate (pen'at), *a.* [*< L. pennatus*, *pinnatus*, furnished with wings, *< penna*, *pinna*, a feather, a wing: see *pen²*, *pin¹*. Cf. *pinnate*.] 1. In *ornith.*, winged; feathered: usually in composition, as *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc. Also rarely *penned*. 2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnate*.

pennated (pen'at-ed), *a.* [*< pennate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *pennate*.

pennatifid (pe-nat'i-fid), *a.* Same as *pinnatifid*. **pennatoust**, *a.* [*< L. pennatus*, furnished with wings: see *pennate*.] Feathery; soft or downy, like a feather. *Parton*. [Rare.]

Pennatula (pe-nat'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *LL. pennatulus*, provided with wings, dim. of *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] The typical genus of *Pennatulidae*; the sea-pens. *P. phosphorea* is a European species. See cut under *Aleyonaria*.

Pennatulaceæ, **Pennatulaceæ** (pe-nat'ū-lā'sē-ā, -ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pennatula* + *-acæ*, *-acæ*.] An order or suborder of aleyonarian or haleynoid polyps, having the polypary free or loosely attached, without polypids at the basal end—the proximal end, which is branched or simple, bearing the polypids variously arranged. There is a central horny axis sheathed in a conosarc. The zooids are commonly dimorphic. There are several families, as *Pennatulidae*, *Virgulariidae* or *Pavonariidae*, *Veretillidae*, *Umbellulariidae*, *Renillidae*, known as *sea-pens*, *sea-roads*, *sea-feathers*, *sea-umbrellas*, *sea-kidneys*, etc.

pennatulacean (pe-nat'ū-lā'sē-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pennatulaceæ*, or having their characters; pennatularian; pennatuloid. 2. *n.* A member of the *Pennatulaceæ*.

pennatulaceous (pe-nat'ū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *pennatulacean*.

pennatularian (pe-nat'ū-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Pennatula* + *-arian*.] Same as *pennatulacean*.

Pennatuleæ (pen-a-tū'lē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pennatula* + *-eæ*.] A section of polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongated and cylindrical, and provided with pinnules or leaves.

pennatuleous (pen-a-tū'lē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatuleæ*.

Pennatulidæ (pen-a-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pennatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, with well-developed pinnules and the zooids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. See cut under *Aleyonaria*.

pennatuloid (pe-nat'ū-lōid), *a.* [*< NL. Pennatula* + *-oid*.] Related to or resembling a member of the genus *Pennatula*; belonging to the *Pennatulaceæ*.

penner², *n.* An obsolete form of *pen²*.

penned (pen'd), *a.* [*< pen²* + *-ed²*.] Same as *pennate*. [Rare.]

penner¹ (pen'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *pennar*, *pennor*; *< ME. pennere*, *pennare*; *< LL. pennarium*, a receptacle for pens, *< penna*, a pen: see *pen²*. Cf. *pennal*.] 1. A case to contain a pen and penholder, made of metal, horn, leather, or the like. Penners were carried at the girdle as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The cut represents a penner of cuir-bouilli (boiled and stamped leather), English, of the fifteenth century.

Privately a penner can he borrow,

And in a letter wroof he al his sorwe.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 635.

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman;

and so, putting uppe his penner

and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 1163.

2. In *her.*, a representation of the old pen-case or penner carried at the buttonhole or girdle. The penner and inkhorn are often borne together, and represented as fastened together by a lace or ribbon.

penner² (pen'ēr), *n.* [*< pen²*, *v.* + *-er¹*.] One who pens or writes; a writer.

Oh, penny-pipers, and most painful penners

Of bountiful new ballads. *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, v. 2.

pennet¹ (pen'et), *n.* [*< pen¹* + *-et¹*.] A temporary pen for sheep or cows; a penfold. [Prov. Eng.]

pennet² (pen'et), *n.* [Also *penet*; *< OF. penide*, "a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold" (Cotgrave), *penite*, barley-sugar, = *OLT. peneto*, a pennet, *It. pennito*, barley-sugar, ult.

< Pers. pānid, sugar: see *alphenic*.] A piece of sugar taken for a cold, etc.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or pennets, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things.

Benvenuto, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612). (*Nares*.)

pennied (pen'id), *a.* [*< penny* + *-ed²*.] Having or possessed of a penny.

The one-pennied Boy has his penny to spare.

Wordsworth, *Power of Music*.

penniferous (pe-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. penna*, a feather, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Provided with feathers; feathered. Also *pennigerous*.

penniform (pen'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. penna*, a feather, quill, wing, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form. (a) In *anat.*, noting a muscle of which the fibers converge on opposite sides of a central tendon, as the barbs of a feather converge to the shaft. (b) In *bot.*, resembling a feather or its plum. (c) In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Penniformes*: as, a *penniform* polyp.

Penniformes (pen-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [*< L. penna*, feather, + *forma*, form.] A subsection of the pennatulaceous pennatuloid polyps, with well-developed pinnules, including the families *Pteraidiidae* and *Pennatulidae*. *Kölliker*.

pennigerous (pe-nij'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. penniger*, *penniger*, *< penna*, a feather, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *penniferous*. *Kirby*.

penniless (pen'i-less), *a.* [*< penny* + *-less*.] Without a penny; moneyless; poor.

Hung'ring, penniless, and far from home.

Conyer, *Task*, l. 119.

Penniless bench, a public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford: used allusively with reference to poverty.

Every stool he sate on was penniless bench, . . . his robes were rags.

Lyly, *Euphues and his England* (ed. Arber), p. 244.

Did him bear up, he shall not

Sit long on penniless bench.

Massinger, *City Madam*, iv. 1.

pennilessness (pen'i-less-ness), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

pennill (pen'ill), *n.* [*W. pennill*, *pl. pennillion*, a verse, stanza.] A form of verse used at the Welsh cisteddfod, in which the singer has to adapt his words and measure to the playing of a harp who changes the tune, the time, etc., and introduces variations.

To sing "Pennillion" with a Welsh harp is not so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer . . . does not commence with the harp, but takes the strain up at the second, third, or fourth bar, as best suits the pennill he intends to sing.

Jones, *Hardie Remains*, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, [VII. 702, note.

pennine (pen'in), *n.* [So called from the *Pennine Alps*.] Same as *penninite*.

penninerved (pen'i-nerved), *a.* [*< L. penna*, a feather, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed²*.] In *bot.*, feather-veined. See *nervation*. Also *pinnately nerved* or *veined*.

penning (pen'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pen²*, *v.*] 1. The act of writing or composing.

It fortuned that one M. Thomas Lodge . . . had bestowed some serious labour in penning of a booke, called *Euphues Shadowe*. *Greene*, *Prefix to Euphues Shadowe*.

2. Expression in writing; wording: as, the penning of the condition of the bond is to be observed.

Nevertheless ye must, if it shall come to the obtaining of this new commission, see to the penning and more full perfecting thereof. *Bp. Burnet*, *Records*, I. ii., note 22.

penninite (pen'i-nit), *n.* [*< Pennine* (Alps) (see *pennine*) + *-ite²*.] A member of the chlorite group, crystallizing in rhombohedral forms optically uniaxial or nearly so, and varying in color from green to violet and pink. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium. *Kammererite* and *rhodophyllite*, also *rhodochrome*, are varieties of a violet or reddish color.

pennipotent (pe-nip'o-tent), *a.* [*< L. penna*, a feather, wing, + *potens* (*t*)-s, powerful: see *potent*.] Strong on the wing; powerful in flight. [Rare.]

Dismount your tow'ring thoughts, aspiring Minds,

Vnplume their wings in flight pennipotent.

Davies, *Holy Rood*, p. 15. (*Davies*)

Pennisetum (pen-i-sē'tum), *n.* [*NL.* (Pesson, 1805), *< L. penna*, a feather, + *seta*, bristle.] A genus of ornamental grasses of the tribe *Panicæ*, distinguished by the joint at the summit of the pedicel, surmounted by an involucre of somewhat plumose bristles including one to three narrow spikelets. The species are mainly African: two or three of them extend throughout the Mediterranean region, tropical Asia, and America. They are annual or perennial grasses with leaves, often with branching stems and spikelets crowded into a long and dense terminal spike. Several species are pasture-grasses in the southern hemisphere. Others



Penner.

a. cross-section.

the tropics furnish a nutritious grain. (See *cattail millet* (under *millet*), *bajra*², *karengia*.) Others are cultivated for ornament, under the name of *feather-grass*.

pennistone, *n.* See *penistone*.

pennite (pen'it), *n.* [*Penn(sylvania)* + *-ite*².] A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium occurring as a globular incrustation on serpentine and chromite at Texas in Pennsylvania.

penniveined (pen'i-vänd), *a.* [*L. penna*, feather, + *E. vein*.] In bot., same as *penninerved*.

pennon (pen'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *penon*; < ME. *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, < OF. *pennon*, F. *pennon* = Pr. *peno*, *penon* = Sp. *pennon* = Pg. *pendão* = It. *pennone*, a banner, *pennon*, orig. (as in It.) a great plume or bunch of feathers, aug. of OF. *pennu* = It. *penna*, a wing, feather: see *pen*². Cf. *pinion*¹, ult. identical with *pennon* and *pennant* (a later form).] 1. A flag; an ensign; especially, in Europe in the middle ages, the flag of the knight bachelor, or knight who had not yet reached the dignity of banneret. It is usually described as being pointed at the fly, but the swallow-tail flag is also described as a pennon.

By his banner born is his *penon* (var. *pynoun*)
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ylete
The Mynotaur which that he slough in Crete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 120.

High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore
His Cretan fight, the conqueror Minotaur.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 115.

2. In her., in modern ceremonial, as at funerals, a long and narrow flag, usually from four to five feet long, on which are depicted the owner's arms or a part of them, as the crest and motto.—3t. A pinion; a wing.

Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops
Ten thousand fathom deep. Milton, P. L., ll. 933.

pennoncel, **pennoncelle** (pen'on-sel), *n.* [*OF. pennoncel*, dim. of *pennon*, a pennon: see *penon*. Cf. *penicel*², a contracted form of *pennoncel*.] 1. Same as *pennon*, 1.—2. In her., a very small flag resembling a pennon in shape and use.

pennoncier (pen'on-sēr), *n.* [*OF.*, < *pennon*, a pennon: see *pennon*.] A knight who had not attained the dignity of banneret. Also called *knight pennoncier*. See *knight*, 3.

pennoned (pen'ond), *a.* [*< pennon* + *-ed*².] Bearing a pennon.

The grass, whose *pen* named spear
Leans on the narrow graves.
O. W. Holmes, Cambridge Churchyard.

pennopluma (pen-ō-plō'mā), *n.* [NL.: see *pennoplume*.] Same as *plumule*.

pennoplume (pen-ō-plō'm), *n.* [*< NL. pennopluma*, prop. **pennipluma*, < *l. penna*, a wing, + *pluma*, a feather.] A plumule.

penn'orth (pen'erth), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *pennyworth*.

Pennsylvania Dutch. See *Dutch*.

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā'ni-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Pennsylvania* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pennsylvania, one of the Middle States of the United States, lying south of New York and west of New Jersey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pennsylvania.

penny (pen'i), *n.*; pl. *pennies* (-iz), number of coins, *pence* (pens), amount of pennies in value. [Early mod. E. also *pennie*, *peny*, *penie*; < ME. *peny*, *penie*, *peni*, *pani* (pl. *penies*, *pens*, *pans*, *pons*), < AS. *penig*, *pening*, *peneg*, prop. with suffix *-ing*, *pening*, *peninge*, *peninc*, *pening*, *pening*, *pending*, a penny (tr. *L. denarius*, *nummus*, *as*), a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound, also (in forms *peneg* and *pening*) a pennyweight, the 24th part of an ounce, = OS. *penning* = OFries. *penning*, *penning*, *penning*, *panning*, *panneug*, *panuig* = D. *penning* = MLG. *pennink* (in comp. *penninge*-, *pennu*-, *pen*-) = OHG. *phantine*, *phending*, *pfentinc*, *phending*, *pendung*, MHG. *phemmec*, *pfemmec*, *pfennig*, G. *pfennig*, *pfennig* = Icel. *penningr*, mod. *peningr* = Sw. *penning* = Dan. *penning*, a penny (Icel. pl. *penningar* = Sw. *penningar*, money, = Dan. contr. *penge*, money); with suffix *-ing*³ (used also in other designations of coins, namely *farthing*, *shilling*), from a base **pand* (by unant. *pend*-), generally explained as **pledge*, = OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MLG. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant*, *pfant*, G. *pfand* = Icel. *pantr* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn; a penny in this view being a piece of money given as a pledge instead of some particular article of property. This view is not satisfactory; but

the variations and irregularities in the forms indicate that the actual sense of the radical element was not known by the later users, and thus would go to support a foreign origin, and to favor the suggested etym. from *pand*, pawn, pledge: see *pawn*¹, *pane*¹.] 1t. A silver coin weighing 22½ grains, or the 240th part of a Tower pound. It corresponded to the Roman *denarius*, and was also called *easterling*. (See *easterling*, *n.*, 2.) In 1846



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Penny of Edward III., in the British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

its weight was reduced to 20 grains. Similar coins called *pennies* were in use in Scotland and Ireland. [In early times any coin could be called a *penny*. Thus, the gold coins called *florins*, struck by order of Edward III. in 1343, were called by the people *gold pennies*, and the half-florins and quarter-florins respectively *gold halfpennies* and *gold farthings*.]

& left the Inglis the lond on a forward [bargain] dere
To pay ilk a hede a *peny* to tham bi gere.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 8.

For a *peny* that ye lese on this side, ye shall wyne twayn
on that side. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 142.

There caste Judas the 80 *Pens* before hem, and seyde
that he hadde synned, betrayalge
oure Lord Mandeville, Travels, p. 93.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Penny of George III., in the British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

Where the same, with a little difference of place, is a pound, shilling, or *penie*, one, ten, or an hundred.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Perjuries are common as bad *penie*.

Cowper, Exposition, l. 387.

3. In the United States, a cent. [Colloq.]—
4. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

I will not lend thee a *penny*. Shak., M. W., II. 2. 1.

5. Money in general: as, it cost a pretty *penny* (a good round sum); to turn an honest *penny*.

Lo, how *pans* purchased false places and drede,
That rote is of robbers the riches with yme!
For he that gadereth so his good god no-lyng preiseith.
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 246.

What *penny* hath Rome borne,
What men provided? Shak., K. John, v. 2. 90.

That eternal want of *pence*
Which vexes public men.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Shah Sujah and Shere All cost India a pretty *penny*, as we say in Scotland; but invasions like that of Ahmed Shah Dourani would have cost her a good deal more.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 17.

6. Pound: only in composition, in the phrases *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, *eightpenny*, *tenpenny nails*, designating nails of such sizes that 1,000 will weigh 4, 6, 8, or 10 pounds. The original form of the phrases was *four-pound nails*, *six-pound nails*, etc.—that is, nails weighing 4, 6, etc., pounds to a thousand. These phrases, pronounced *four-pun' nails*, *six-pun' nails*, etc., seem to have become confused in the popular mind with *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, etc., familiar adjectives denoting the price of small purchases; hence the present form, and so with *eightpenny* and *tenpenny*. See *nail*, 5.—A *penny* for your thoughts, I would give something to know what you are thinking about: a friendly expression addressed to one in a "brown study."

penny-fee

Come, friar, I will shake him from his dumps.

(Come forward.)

How cheer you, sir? a *penny* for your thought.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

At first *penny*, at first bid or offer.

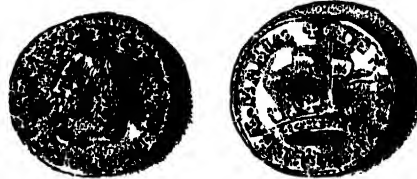
There went but one of two hundred tunnes, who stayed in the Country about six weeks, which with eight and thirty men and boies had her freight, which she sold at the first *penny* for 2100. besides the Furres.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 219.

Clean as a *penny*, clean and bright. Compare *fine* as *fivepence*, under *fine*². (Davies.)

I will go as I am, for, though ordinary, I am as clean as a *penny*, though I say it. Richardson, Pamela, II. 56.

Lord Baltimore *penny*, a penny coined by Lord Baltimore, who established a Maryland mint in London in 1659.



Obverse. Reverse.
Lord Baltimore Penny.—From the only specimen known to exist.
(Size of the original.)

Not to have a *penny* to bless one's self with. See *bless*¹.—*Penny-banks Act*. See *bank*².—*Penny dreadful*. See *dreadful*, *n.*—*Penny or paternoster*, pay or prayers; love or money. Davies.

If I had thought you would have passed to the terms you now stand in, pity nor pension, *penny nor pater-noster* should ever have made nurse once to open her mouth in the cause. Gascoigne, Supposes, i. 1.

Peter's pence, an annual tax or tribute lit several countries of northern Europe, consisting of a *penny*, formerly paid to the papal see at Rome. In England it is said to have originated under Offa of Mercia in the eighth century, and it was abolished by Henry VIII. The sums now sent to Rome under the name of Peter's pence are voluntary contributions by Roman Catholic people everywhere for the maintenance of the Pope. Also *Peter-pence*.

The old payment called *Peter-pence*, from the days of the Mercian King Offa, was originally made for maintaining an English college in Rome. Baronius and other Roman writers misrepresented this payment as a quit-rent for the kingdom, and an acknowledgment of dependence on Rome. They have been sufficiently confuted by Spelman and Collier.

Quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., III., note.

Pharaoh's pence, the discoid nummular fossils in the stone of which pyramids and other structures are built in Egypt.—To think one's *penny silver*, to have a good opinion of one's self.

Almira. Believe me, though she say that she is fairest,
I think my *penny silver*, by her leave.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 123.

To turn an honest *penny*, to make money honestly. [Colloq.]—To turn a *penny*, to make money. [Colloq.]

Be sure to turn the *penny*. Dryden.

penny-ale (pen'i-āl), *n.* [*< ME. penny-ale*; < *penny* + *ale*.] A cheap, common, or thin ale sold for a trifle; small beer.

Ther is payn and *peny-ale* as for a pytaunce y-take,
Golde flesch and cold fyssh for yonson y-lake.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 92.

penny-a-liner (pen'i-ā-lī'nēr), *n.* One who furnishes news and other matter to the public journals as it were at a penny a line or some other small price; hence, any poor writer for hire; a hack-writer: so called in contempt.

penny-a-linerism (pen'i-ā-lī'nēr-izm), *n.* [*< penny-a-liner* + *-ism*.] The occupation of a penny-a-liner; the method or practice of writing for scanty remuneration; writing for payment by space, with a view to cover as much space as possible; hack-writing.

penny-bird (pen'i-bērd), *n.* The little grebe: same as *drink-a-penny*. C. Swainson. [Local.]

penny-cord (pen'i-kōrd), *n.* A small cord or rope. Shak.

penny-cress (pen'i-kres), *n.* A cruciferous herb, *Thlaspi arvense*, found throughout Europe and temperate Asia, and sparingly naturalized in the United States. Its conspicuous winged pods are flat and round, whence the name, which is extended also to the other species of the genus. See *cress*, *withri-date mustard* (under *mustard*), and *Thlaspi*.

penny-dog (pen'i-dog), *n.* The tope or miller's-dog, a kind of shark. See *tope*. [Local, Eng.]

penny-father (pen'i-fā'thēr), *n.* A penurious or miserly person; a niggard; a skinfint.

Knowing them [rich men] to be such niggish *penny-fathers* that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

Illiterate hinds, rude boors, and hoary *penny-fathers*.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

penny-fee (pen'i-fē), *n.* Scanty wages. [Scotch.]

He said it wasna in my heart . . . to pit a pulr lad like himsell . . . that had nae hauding but his *penny-fee*, to sic a hardship as this comes to. Scott, Rob Roy, xxiv

penny-flower (pen'i-flou'ér), *n.* Same as *money-flower*: now so called in allusion to the large flat and orbicular pods.

penny-gaff (pen'i-gaf), *n.* A theater of a very low class, where the price of admission is a penny or two. [Slang, Great Britain.]

The difference between a *penny-gaff* clown and a fair, or, as we call it, a canvas-dawn, is this, etc.
Annie Thomas, Walter Goring, II. 181.

penny-grass (pen'i-grás), *n.* 1. A scrophulariaceous plant, the common rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, which has flat round seeds like silver coins. See *rattle* and *Rhinanthus*.—2. Rarely, the marsh-pennywort. See *pennywort* (*b*).

penny-land (pen'i-land), *n.* In Great Britain, an early unit of land measurement, supposed to represent about twenty-one acres.

penny-mail (pen'i-mäl), *n.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from that paid in kind. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.].—2. A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority rather than as an equivalent.

penny-pies (pen'i-piz), *n.* 1. The root-leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. See *pennywort* (*a*).—2. The round-leaved plant *Sibthorpia Europæa*. [Local.]

penny-prick (pen'i-prik), *n.* An old game in which oblong pieces of iron were thrown at a stick on which a penny was placed.

I had no other riches; yet was pleased
 To hazard all and stake them gainst a kiss,
 At an old game I used, call'd *penny-prick*.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, II. 1.

Penny-pricke appears to have been a common game in the fifteenth century, and is reproved by a religious writer of that period.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 518.

penny-purse (pen'i-pérs), *n.* A pouch for holding coin.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *penny-purse* when he was dissected. *Howell, Letters (1650). (Nares.)*

penny-rent (pen'i-rent), *n.* Income; revenue.

"They usually give them," answered the priest, "some benefice, or cure, or vengership, which brings them in a good *penny-rent*, besides the perquisites of the altar."
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. III. 12. (Davies.)

He proposes a jointure of 1200*l.* a year, *penny-rents*, and 400 guineas a year for her private purse.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xvi.

penny-room (pen'i-röm), *n.* A room in which penny entertainments are provided; a penny-gaff.

Till you break in at plays, like 'prentices,
 For three a groat, and crack nuts with the scholars
 In *penny-rooms* again, and fight for apples.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, IV. 5.

pennyrot (pen'i-rot), *n.* The marsh-pennywort: so called from its supposed property of giving sheep the rot. See *pennywort* (*b*) and *Hydrocotyle*.

pennyroyal (pen-i-roi'al), *n.* [An altered form of *pulioi-royal*, the word *penny*, common in other plant-names, being substituted for the obs. *pulioi*: see *pulioi*, *pulioi-royal*.] 1. A much-branched prostrate perennial herb, *Mentha Pulegium*, of Europe and western Asia. The leaves are small for a mint, and the flowers are in dense axillary whorls. Though once credited with peculiar virtues, it has only the aromatic properties of other mints, and its use is now chiefly domestic. Its essential oil is to some extent distilled. It has also been called *hillwort*, *origan*, and *pudding-grass*.
 2. A plant of the genus *Hedeoma*; the American pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma*, and oil of *hedeoma* (under *oil*).—**Bastard pennyroyal**. Same as *blue-curtis*.—**False pennyroyal**. See *Isanthus*.—**Mock pennyroyal**, a plant of the genus *Hedeoma*.—**Oil of pennyroyal**. See *oil*.

pennystone, *n.* See *penstone*.

pennyweight (pen'i-wät), *n.* [*< penny + weight*. Cf. AS. *penningwægt*, a pennyweight.] Originally, a weight equal to that of the Anglo-Norman silver penny, 22½ grains, or ⅔ of a Tower pound; now, and since the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., when the use of the Tower pound was forbidden, a weight of 24 grains, or ⅓ of a troy ounce. Abbreviated *dwt*.

penny-whitet, *a.* Rich; well-endowed.

Of the first sort [the most ancient nuns] we account the *she-Benedictines*, commonly called black nuns, but I assure you, *penny white*, being most richly endowed.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 1. 38. (Davies.)

pennywinkst, *n. pl.* Same as *pinnywinks*.

pennywinkle (pen'i-wing-kl), *n.* [A corruption of *periwinkle*?] Same as *periwinkle*? [New Eng.]

pennywinkler (pen'i-wing-klér), *n.* Same as *periwinkler*? [New Eng.]

penny-wisdom (pen'i-wiz'dum), *n.* Wisdom or prudence in small matters: used with reference to the phrase *penny-wise and pound-fool-*

ish, and implying foolishness or improvidence in important affairs.

At present man applies to nature but half his force. . . . He lives in it, and masters it by a *penny-wisdom*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 68.

penny-wise (pen'i-wiz), *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly in unimportant affairs: generally used in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, careful in small economies and wasteful in large affairs.

Be not *penny-wise*; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

pennywort (pen'i-wért), *n.* One of several round-leaved plants of different genera. (*a*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, sometimes called *wall-pennywort*. See *kidneywort*, 1, and *navelwort*, 1. (*b*) The marsh- or water-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; also, the other species of the genus, as the Indian pennywort, *H. Asiatica*. (*c*) The Kenilworth ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. (*d*) The Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia Europæa*. (*e*) See *Obolaria*.

pennyworth (pen'i-wérth), *n.* [Also contr. *penn'orth*, *penn'orth*, *pen'orth*; < ME. **pennyworth*, < AS. *penningweorth*, < *pening*, penny, + *weorth*, worth: see *penny* and *worth*.] 1. As much as is bought for a penny; hence, a small quantity.

The maior wente to the woode warfes, and sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*.
Rabyan, Hen. VIII., an. 1553.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me who displease me least.
Swift.

2. Value for the money given; hence, a bargain, whether in buying or selling.

Though the *pennyworth* on his side be the worst, yet hold thee, there's some boot.
Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 650.

Of these sort of Vessels . . . the Dutch men of Malacca have plenty, and can afford good *pennyworths*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 111.

Peneus, *n.* See *Peneus*.

penological (pé-nó-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< penology + -ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to penology; pertaining to punishment for public offenses.

penologist (pé-nol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< penology + -ist*.] One who is versed in penology; one who makes a study of penology.

penology, penology (pé-nol'ô-jî), *n.* [*< L. pœna*, < Gr. *πῶνι*, penalty, expiation (see *pain*), < *penal*, < *pena*, < *pena*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of punishment for crime, both in its deterrent and in its reformatory aspect; the study of the management of prisons.

penont, *n.* An obsolete form of *pennon*.

pen-rack (pen'rak), *n.* A rack for holding pens or penholders when not in use.

penst, *n.* An obsolete form of *pence*, plural of *penny*.

pensat (pen'sä), *n.* [*< L.*, a day's provisions or ration, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend: see *pendent*, *poise*.] A way of cheese, salt, etc., equal to 256 pounds.

pen-sac (pen'sak), *n.* The part or organ of cephalopods which contains the pen or calamary, as of a squid.

A flap or hood-like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac*.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 338.

pensative (pen'sä-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. pensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensativo*, < *L. pensare*, think: see *pensive*.] Same as *pensive*.

He led them fair and easily towards his village, being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. 5.

penselt, *n.* See *pencil*?

pensult, *a.* See *pensiful*.

pensiblet (pen'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend, + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being weighed.—2. Pensile.

The water being made *pensible*, and there being a great weight of water in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass; it is that which setteth the motion on work.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 15.

pense, *a.* See *pencil*?

pensifehead, *n.* A variant of *pensivehead*.

pensifult, pensult, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *pensi(re) + -ful*.] Thoughtful; pensive. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.*

pensilt, *n.* See *pencil*, *pencil*?

pensile (pen'sil), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pensil* = It. *pensile*, < *L. pensilis*, hanging, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, hang: see *pendent*.] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous.

I might here also tell of those *Pensile* gardens, borne up on arches, four square, each square containing four hundred foot.

Over her state two crowns hanging,
 With *pensile* shields through them.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

The Baltimore oriole uses . . . pieces of string, skeins of silk, or the gardener's baas, to weave into its fine *pensile* nest.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 227.

pensileness (pen'sil-nes), *n.* The state of being pensile or suspended; a hanging or suspended condition.

The *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 66.

pensility (pen-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*< pensile + -ity*.] The state of hanging loosely; pensileness.

pension (pen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pen-tion*; < ME. *pencion* (= D. *pensioen* = G. Sw. Dan. *pension*), < OF. (and F.) *pension*, a payment, pension, money paid for board, board, F. also a boarding-school, = Sp. *pension* = Pg. *pensão* = It. *pensione*, a payment, pension, < *L. pensio(n)*, a weight, a payment or term of payment, tax, impost, rent, interest, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, hang: see *pendent*.] 1. A payment; a sum paid; expenditure; specifically, in the English inns of court, a small annual charge (5*s.* 4*d.*) upon each member. [Obsolete except in the specific use.]

Of princes and prelatus heor *pension* schulde aryse,
 And of the pore peple no *pension* to take.
Piers Plouman (A), viii. 49.

Th' Almighty made the Mouth to recompence
 The Stomachs *pension* and the Times expence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

2. A stated payment to a person in consideration of the past services of himself or of some kinsman or ancestor; periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a yearly sum granted by a government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed or disabled, or to meritorious authors, artists, and others.

'Tis no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour,
 and my *pension* shall seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 276.

There are 300 People perpetually here at work; and, if one comes young, and grows old in St. Mark's service, he hath a *Pension* from the State during Life.
Howell, Letters, I. 1. 28.

3. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a sum of money paid to a clergyman or church in lieu of tithes.—4. An assembly of the members or benchers of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society; also, a similar assembly in Barnard's Inn. Also spelled *pen-tion*.—5. (*P. pron. pen-sion*). A boarding-house or a boarding-school, especially on the Continent. [Recent.].—**Pension Office**, a division of the Interior Department of the United States Government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions, whose duty it is to supervise the execution of the laws relating to pensions and bounty-lands.

pension (pen'shon), *v.* [*< pension, n.*] **I. trans.** To grant a pension to: as, to *pension* soldiers; to *pension* an old servant.

Full plac'd and *pension'd*, see, Horatio stands.
P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

II. † intrans. To lodge; be boarded. Compare *pension*, *n.*, 5.

When they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or *pension* with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call the mot of remembrance.
Howell, Forraine Travell, § 4.

pensionable (pen'shon-ä-bl), *a.* [*< pension + -able*.] 1. Entitled to a pension: as, he is not *pensionable*.—2. Entitling to a pension: as *pensionable* disabilities.

Our brevet martyrs speedily reduced themselves to *pensionable* condition, and we knew that there was no pension law applicable to their case.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 79.

pensionary (pen'shon-ä-ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *pensionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensionario*, < MI. *pensionarius*, of a pension, as a noun a pensioner, MI. also *pensionarius*, one who owes or pays a pension (> D. *pensionaris*, a pensionary < *L. pensio(n)*, a pension: see *pension*.] **I.** 1. Of the nature of a pension; consisting in pension: as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.—2. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his pimp, or chief flatterer, or one of his *pensionary* writers.
Swift, Directions to Servants.

II. n.; pl. pensionaries (-riz). 1. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some company or individual; a pensioner.—2. Formerly, a chief magistrate in the larger towns of Holland.—**Grand pensionary**, formerly, the president of the States General of Holland.

pensioner (pen'shən-er), *n.* [Formerly also *pentioner*; < OF. *pensioner*, < ML. *pensionarius*, a pensioner: see *pensionary*.] 1. One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc. See *pension*, *n.*, 2.—2. A person who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

And then he took his leave of her grace, and came forth into the open courts, where all the *pensioners* stood.
Fabyan, *Q. Marie*, an. 1555.

Hovering dreams.

The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 10.

3. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income: the same as a *commoner* at Oxford.

Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers, etc.

Cambridge University Calendar (1889), p. 5.

Gentlemen pensioners, the former name of the gentlemen-at-arms. See *gentleman-at-arms*.—**In pensioner**. See *in-pensioner*.—**Out pensioner**. See *out-pensioner*.

pension-warrant (pen'shən-ing-wor'ant), *n.* In *Eng. administrative law*, one of a number of orders or warrants issued from time to time by the commissioners of the treasury, conferring pensions, or offices or appointments entitling to pensions, or fixing the amounts payable.

pensionry (pen'shən-ri), *n.* [*< pension(e)r + -y (see -ry)*.] A body of gentlemen pensioners.

pension-writ (pen'shən-rit), *n.* In *law*, a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other dues. See *pension*, *n.*, 1.

pensitive (pen'si-tiv), *a.* [An *irreg.* extended form of *pensive*.] Same as *pensive*.

For a woman to be good, it is no small help to be always in business; and by the contrary, we see no other thing but that the idle woman goeth always *pensitive*.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 317.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [*< ME. pensif*, < OF. (also *F.*) *pensif* (= *It. pensivo*), < *penser*, think, < *L. pensare*, weigh, consider, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, hang, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *poise*.] 1. Engaged in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing; often implying some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

The squyer that hadde hym mynien returned sorowfull and *pensif* to the place that he com fro, and hilde hym self foule disceyved of that he hadde don.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire,

And cheer'd his *pensive* guest.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, viii.

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; betokening or conducive to thoughtful or earnest musing.

Deep silence held the Grecian band,
Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand;
A *pensive* scene! till Tydeus' warlike son
Roll'd on the king his eyes, and thus began.

Pope, *Ilad*, xi. 41.

It was a pretty scene; but I missed that *pensive* stillness which makes the autumn in England indeed the evening of the year.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 90.

—**Syn.** 1. Meditative, reflective, sober.
pensived (pen'sivd), *a.* [*< pensive + -ed*.] Thought on or brooded over.

Lo, all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensived* and subdued desires the tender,
Nature hath charged me that I heard them not.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 219.

pensivehead, *n.* [*< ME. pensifhed*; < *pensive + -head*.] Pensiveness.

This welles . . . wolde . . . the venym perse
Of *pensifhede*, with all the cruel rage.

Lydgate, *Complaint of a Lover's Life*, l. 102.

pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with melancholy thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* [*< ME. pensifnesse*; < *pensive + -ness*.] The state or character of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

pentstock (pen'stok), *n.* [*< pen² + stock*.] 1. In *hydraulic engin.*, that part of the channel, conduit, or trough supplying water to a water-wheel which extends between the race and the gate through which the water flows to the wheel. It is generally made of planks or boards bound on the outside with stout timbers.—2. A hydrant supplying water which is conveyed through a pipe from the source of supply.

By a series of bolts and adjustments, the *pentstocks* can be fixed ready for use when the tide is highest in the sewer.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 482.

3. The barrel of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pensum (pen'sum), *n.* [*< L. pensum*, a task, < *pendere*, weigh.] An extra task imposed on a scholar as punishment.

pensylt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pansy*.

pensyl² (pen'si), *a.* [*< Also pensie*; var. of *pensive*.] Proud; conceited; spruce. [*Scotch*.]

pensylnt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinson*.

pent (pent), *p. a.* [*Pp. of pen¹, pend¹*.] Penned or shut up; closely confined.

With hollow eyes and rawboned cheeks forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene pent.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 84.

So, pent by hills, the wild winds roar aloud

In the deep bosom of some gloomy wood.

Pope, *Ilad*, xvi. 923.

penta- [*L.*, etc., *penta-*, < *Gr. πέντα*, usual combining form of *πέντε*, five: see *five*.] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'five.'

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *E. capsular*.] In *bot.*, having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pentacarpellary (pen-ta-kär'pe-lä-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, composed of five carpels.

pentace (pen'tä-sē), *n.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἀκμή*, a point: see *acme*.] A pentahedral summit.

Pentaceras (pen-tas'e-ras), *n.* [*NL.* (J. D. Hooker, 1862), < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κέρα*, a horn.] A genus of the rue family, order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*, distinguished by the complete separation of the ovary into five horn-like lobes, surrounded by ten stamens, and five petals and five sepals. The only species is a smooth tree of subtropical Australia, bearing alternate pinnate pellucid-dotted leaves, and long much-branched axillary panicles of many small flowers. It is a tall evergreen, reaching 60 feet high, and known as the *Moreton Bay varnish-tree*, or *white cedar*.

Pentaceros (pen-tas'e-ros), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κέρα*, horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Pentacerotidae*. *P. reticulatus* is a wide-ranging species, measuring about eight inches in diameter.—2. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Pentacerotidae*, having five horn-like projections on the head. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829.)

Pentacerotidae (pen'tä-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentaceros* (-cerot-) + *-idae*.] 1. A family of starfishes, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentaceros*.—2. A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Pentaceros*.

Pentacerotina (pen-tä-ser-ō-ti-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentaceros* (-cerot-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the third group of *Percidae*: same as the family *Pentacerotidae*.

pentachenium (pen-tä-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pentachenia* (-ä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *NL. achenium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a five-celled fruit otherwise like a cremocarp.

pentachonium (pen-tä-kō'ni-um), *n.* A musical composition in five parts.

pentachord (pen'tä-körd), *n.* [*< LL. pentachordus*, < *Gr. πεντάχορδος*, five-stringed, < *πέντε*, five, + *χορδή*, a string, as of a lyre: see *chord*.] In *music*: (a) A diatonic series of five tones. (b) An instrument with five strings. Compare *hexachord*, *monochord*, etc.

pentacle (pen'tä-kl), *n.* [*< Also penticle*; < OF. *pentacle*, *pantacle*, a pentacle (in magic), a cauldstick with five branches, as if < *Gr. πέντε*, five; but prob. orig. 'a pendant,' cf. OF. *pente*, a pendant, hanging, slope, etc., < *pendre*, hang: see *pendant*, *pendent*.] As applied to a magical figure, prob. wrested from *pentangle* (see *pentangle*), perhaps confused (as if 'an amulet') with OF. *pentacol*, *pend a col*, a trinket hung from the neck, a pendant (< *pendre*, hang, + *a*, on, + *col*, neck). A mathematical figure used in magical ceremonies, and considered a defense against demons. It was probably with this figure that the Pythagoreans began their letters, as a symbol of health. In modern English books it is generally assumed that this is the six-pointed star formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed. (Compare *Solomon's seal*, under *seal*.) Obviously, the pentacle must be a five-pointed or five-membered object, and it should be considered as equivalent to the *pentagram* or *pentalpha*. (See also *pentangle*.) The construction of the five-pointed star depends upon an abstruse proposition discovered in the Pythagorean school, and this star seems to have been from that time adopted as their seal.

They have their crystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their ravens' wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters. B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, l. 2

His shoes were marked with cross and spell;

Upon his breast a *pentacle*. Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 20.

The potent *pentacle*, i. e. a figure of three trigons interlaced and formed of five lines.

W. H. Forman, in *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, XIX. 140.

pentacoccus (pen-tä-kok'us), *a.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κόκκος*, a berry, a kernel: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinidae (pen-tä-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentacrinus* + *-idae*.] A family or higher group of articulate crinoids, named from the genus *Pentacrinus*, containing permanently fixed extant and extinct forms; the sea-lilies and stone-lilies. They have a small calyx with five basal plates and five radial dichotomous arms, and a pentagonal stalk with lateral branches. Most of the species are extinct, and commenced in or before the Liassic epoch, but a few live in the present seas at great depths. Also called *Encrinidae*. See cut under *Pentacrinus*.

pentacrinite (pen-tä-kr'i-nit), *n.* [*< Pentacrinus* + *-ite*.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidae*.

Pentacrinites (pen'tä-kr'i-ni'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Müller, 1821), < *Pentacrinus* + *-ites*.] Same as *Pentacrinus*.

Pentacrinutidae (pen'tä-kr'i-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentacrinut* + *-idae*.] A family of crinoids: synonymous with *Pentacrinidae*. J. E. Gray, 1840.

pentacrinoid (pen-tä-kr'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Pentacrinus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*; pentamerous, as a crinoid: said also of other sea-lilies: as, the *pentacrinoid* larval form of *Comatula*.

II. *n.* A pentacrinoid crinoid; a member of the *Pentacrinoidæ*.

Pentacrinoidæ (pen'tä-kr'i-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentacrinus* + *-oidæ*.] The *Pentacrinidae* or *Pentacrinutidae*, in a broad sense, as a superfamily group of articulated crinoids.

Pentacrinus (pen-tä-kr'i-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (L. Oken, 1815), < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κρίνον*, a lily: see *crinoid*.] The typical genus of sea-lilies of the family *Pentacrinidae*, having the column pentagonal. *P. wyville-thomsoni* is an existing species. Some living ones which have been referred to this genus are larval forms of stalkless crinoids, as *P. europæus* of *Aetodon rosaceus*. Also *Pentacrinut*.

pentacrostic (pen-tä-kros'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἀκροστιχίον*, an acrostic: see *acrostic*.] I. *a.* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

II. *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

pentact (pen'takt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), ray: see *actinic*.] I. *a.* Five-rayed; having five rays, arms, or branches, as a common starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A pentact sponge-spicule.

Pentactæ (pen-täkt'ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις*, ray.] A division of holothurians having the suckers arranged in five regular rows.

Pentactidae (pen-täkt'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentacta* (the typical genus) + *-idae*.] A family of holothurians, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentacta*. They are among the holothurians called *sea-cucumbers* and sometimes *sea-melons*.

pentactinal (pen-täkt'i-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), ray, + *-al*.] Having five rays; pentact.

Pentactinida (pen-täkt'in'i-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), a ray, + *-ida*.] A general name of those starfishes which have five rays: distinguished from *Heteractinida*.

pentacular (pen-täkt'ü-lär), *a.* [*< pentacle* (ML. as if 'pentaculum') + *-ar*.] Formed into or like a pentacle; having the figure or character of a pentacle: as, a *pentacular* symbol, emblem, or talisman.

pentacyclic (pen-tä-sik'lik), *a.* [*< Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*¹, *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, having five cycles: said of flowers in which the floral organs are in five cycles or whorls. Compare *monocyclic*, *bicyclic*, etc.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* [= *F. pentade*, < *Gr. πεντάς* (*pentads*), the number five, a body of five, <



Sea-lily (*Pentacrinus wyville-thomsoni*).



Sea-cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

πέντε, five: see *five*.] 1. The number five, in the abstract; a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean *pentad*: correlated with *monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc. Specifically—2. A period of five consecutive years.

The means of the last two *pentads*, 1866–70 and 1871–76, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.

J. D. Whitney, *Climatic Changes*, p. 337.

3. In *chem.*, an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a pentavalent element.

pentadactyl, **pentadactyle** (pen-tă-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *pentadactylus*, a starfish; < *Gr.* *πεντάδακτυλος*, with five fingers or toes, five fingers long, < *πέντε*, five, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a finger-breadth: see *dactyl*.] *I. a.* Having five digits, as fingers or toes; quinquedigitate. Also *pentadactylous*.

II. n. A pentadactyl or quinquedigitate animal; any member of the *Pentadactyla*.

Pentadactyla, **Pentadactyli** (pen-tă-dak'til-lă, -li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. or masc. pl. of *pentadactylus*: see *pentadactyl*.] A superclass division of gnathostomous vertebrates supposed to have been derived from pentadactylous ancestors. See phrases below. Most of the existing species have lost one or more of the digits, and some even a pair or all of the limbs, such as the snakes, cetaceans, etc.—**Pentadactyla branchiata**, a synonym of *Amphibia*: a name given by E. R. Lankester to the amphibians as a "grade" of gnathostomous vertebrates intermediate between the *Heterodactyla branchiata* (true fishes and dipnoans) and the *Pentadactyla lipobranchia* (reptiles, birds, and mammals). [*Little used*.]—**Pentadactyla lipobranchia**, a name given by E. R. Lankester to the highest "grade" of vertebrates, being a series which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals, as collectively distinguished from amphibians (*Pentadactyla branchiata*) and fishes (*Heterodactyla branchiata*). [*Little used*.]

pentadactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *pentadactyl*.

Pentadactyli, *n. pl.* See *Pentadactyla*.

pentadactylism (pen-tă-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentadactyl* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being pentadactyl, or of having five digits on each extremity.

pentadactylous (pen-tă-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentadactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentadactyl*.

pentadelphous (pen-tă-del'fus), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In bot., grouped together in five sets; as, *pentadelphous* stamens; having stamens united in five sets by their filaments, as in the linden.

Pentadesma (pen-tă-des'mă), *n.* [*NL.* (J. Sabine, 1824), so called with ref. to the long stamens which are united at the base into five short columns; < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *δέσμη*, a bond, band, < *δέρω*, bind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guttiferae* and the tribe *Moronobee*, characterized by the five imbricated sepals similar to the five petals, the five-celled ovary, and the five-rayed style. The only species is a tall tree of tropical Africa with a yellow juice, bearing rigid opposite leaves, large red solitary terminal flowers, and edible pulpy berries. See *butter-and-tallow tree*, under *butter*.

pentadicty (pen-tă-dis'jī-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentad* + *-icty*.] In *chem.*, quintivalence.

pentadēron (pen-tă-dē'dron), *n.* See *pentahedron*.

pentafid (pen'tă-fid), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *L.* *findere*, pp. *fidi*, cleave, split, separate.] In bot., cleft into five divisions.

pentageront, *n.* [Appar. an error for **pentagonon*, < *Gr.* *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentacle*.

The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him, or his fiends,
Bow to the force of his *pentageron*.

Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

pentaglot (pen'tă-glōt), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *γλῶσσα*, Attic *γλῶττα*, the tongue.] *I. a.* Of five tongues; expressed in five different languages.

II. n. A work in five different languages.

pentagon (pen'tă-gon), *n.* [*L.* *pentagonium*, *pentagon*, < *pentagonus*, *pentagonus* = *Gr.* *πεντάγωνος*, five-cornered, quinquangular, neut. *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon, < *πέντε*, five, + *γωνία*, an angle, a corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of five sides and five angles: if all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a *regular pentagon*.—2. In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.

pentagonal (pen-tă-gō-nal), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagon* + *-al*.] Having five corners or angles. Also *pentagonal*.—**Pentagonal dodecahedron**. See *ordinary dodecahedron*, under *dodecahedron*.

pentagonally (pen-tă-gō-nal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

pentagonous (pen-tă-gō-nus), *a.* [*L.* *pentagonus*, *pentagonus*, < *Gr.* *πεντάγωνος*, five-angled: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentagonal*.

pentagram (pen'tă-gram), *n.* [*Gr.* *πεντάγραμμος*, of five lines or strokes, < *πέντε*, five, + *γραμμή*, a line, a mark: see *gram*.] A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called *pentacle*. See *pentacle*.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*.
On garden gravel.
Tennyson, *The Brook*.



Pentagram.

pentagrammatic (pen'tă-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagram* + *-atic*, after *grammatic*.] Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentagraph, **pentagraphic**, etc. Variants of *pentograph*, *pentographic*, etc.

pentagyn (pen'tă-jin), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., a plant having five styles; one of the *Pentagynia*.

Pentagynia (pen-tă-jin'i-ă), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., in the Linnean artificial system of classification, an order of plants characterized by having five-styled flowers.

pentagynian (pen-tă-jin'i-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagyn* + *-ian*.] Same as *pentagynous*.

pentagynous (pen-tă-jin'i-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagyn* + *-ous*.] In bot., having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-tă-hē'dral), *a.* [*Gr.* *πεντάεδρον* + *-al*.] Having five faces.

pentahedron (pen-tă-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr.* *πεντάεδρον* + *-on*.] Same as *pentahedral*. [*Rare*.]

pentahedron (pen-tă-hē'dron), *n.* [*Also pentahedron*; < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, a base, a side.] A solid figure having five faces.

pentahedrous (pen-tă-hē'drus), *a.* [*Gr.* *πεντάεδρον* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentahedral*.

pentail (pen'tāl), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέντε* + *tail*.] 1. An insectivorous animal of the family *Tupaiidae*, one of the squirrel-shrews of the genus *Ptilocercus* (which see), *P. lori*, an inhabitant of Borneo: so called from its long tail, which is two thirds naked and ends in a distichous fringe of long hairs, like a quill pen.—2. The pintail, a duck.

pentalemma (pen-tă-lein'ă), *n.*; *pl.* *pentalemmata* (-ă-tă). [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *λήμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*.] In logic, a dilemma with five members.

Pentalophodon (pen-tă-lof'ō-dōn), *n.* [*NL.* (Falconer, 1866): see *pentalophodont*.] A genus of proboscidean mammals of the family *Elephantidae* and subfamily *Mastodontinae*, based by Falconer upon a Miocene mastodon from the Sivalik Hills of India, *P. sivalensis*.

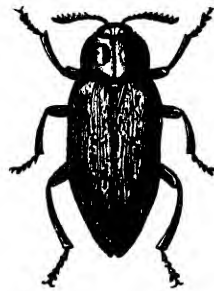
pentalophodont (pen-tă-lof'ō-dōnt), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδών* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Having five-ridged molars, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon*.

pentalpha (pen-tăl'fă), *n.* [So called as appar. composed of five alphas; < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *ἄλφα*, the letter alpha, A.] A five-pointed star; a pentacle. See *pentacle*, and cut under *pentagram*.

Pentamera (pen-tă-mē'ră), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *pentamerus*: see *pentamerous*.] 1. A group of (Coleoptera), containing those families of beetles all the tarsi of which are five-jointed (with some anomalous exceptions). About one half of all beetles are pentamerous, as the large families *Ptiniidae*, *Cleridae*, *Lampyridae*, *Elateridae*, *Buprestidae*, *Staphylinidae*, *Scarabaeidae*, *Curculionidae*, and others. In Latreille's system the *Pentamera* were divided into 6 families, *Carnivora* (or *Adephaga*), *Brachelytra* (or *Microptera*), *Serricornes*, *Clavicornes*, *Palpicornes*, and *Lamellicornes*. The coleopterous groups contrasted with *Pentamera* are *Heteromera*, *Tetramera* (or *Cryptotetramera*), and *Trimeria* (or *Cryptotetramera*).

2. A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, comprising 13 subfamilies, in which the tarsi are five-jointed.

pentameran (pen-tă-mē'r-an), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentamera* + *-an*.] A pentamerous beetle; a member of the *Pentamera*.



Eucroma gigantea, one of the *Pentamera*.
(One half natural size.)

Pentameridae (pen-tă-mē'r-i-dă), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (McCoy, 1844), < *Pentamerus* + *-idae*.] In *conch.*, a family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Pentamerus*. They had ovate and somewhat pentagonal shells, with no hinge area, and partially camerate; in the interior of the ventral valve were two contiguous vertical septa of varying length converging into one median plate, and in the interior of the dorsal valve two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions. The species lived during the Paleozoic epoch.

pentameroid (pen-tă-mē'r-oid), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Pentameridae*.

II. n. A brachiopod of the family *Pentameridae*.

pentamerous (pen-tă-mē'r-us), *a.* [*NL.* *pentamerus* for **pentameres*, < *Gr.* *πενταμερής*, in five parts, < *πέντε*, five, + *μέρος*, part.] Five-parted; five-jointed; composed or consisting of five parts or five sets of similar parts. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*: (1) Five-jointed, as a beetle's tarsus. (2) Having pentamerous tarsal, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pentamera*. (b) In *bot.* and *zool.*, having five parts or members: as, a *pentamerous* calyx or corolla; a *pentamerous* starfish. Frequently written *5-merous*.

Pentamerus (pen-tă-mē'r-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Sowerby, 1813), < *Gr.* *πενταμερής*, having five parts: see *pentamerous*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Pentameridae*.

pentameter (pen-tă-mē'tēr), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *pentameter*, < *Gr.* *πενταμέτρος*, of five measures, < *πέντε*, five, + *μέτρον*, a measure, meter: see *meter*.] *I. n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse differing from the dactylic hexameter by suppression of the second half of the third and of the sixth foot; a dactylic dipenthemimeres or combination of two catalectic dactylic tripodies, thus:
— — — | — — — | — — — || — — — | — — — | — — —

The first half of the line ended almost without exception in a complete word and often with a pause in the sense. Spondee were excluded from the second half-line. The halves of the line often terminated in words of similar ending and emphasis, generally a noun and its attributive. This meter received its name from a false analysis of some ancient metricals, who explained it as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapaests. See *elegiac*, I, 1.

II. a. Having five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

pentametrize (pen-tă-mē'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pentametrized*, pp. *pentametrizing*. [*Gr.* *pentameter* + *-ize*.] To convert into a pentameter. Also spelled *pentametrise*. [*Rare*.]

The insertion of an apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse.
Southey, *The Doctor*, Fragment on Mortality.

pentamyron (pen-tă-mi'ron), *n.* [= *Gr.* *πεντάμυρον*, a kind of ointment, < *πέντε*, five, + *μύρον*, an unguent or plant-essence: see *myrrorbalan*.] In *med.*, an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and hard ointment. *Dunghson*.

pentander (pen-tănd'ēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *πενταδρία*.] A plant of the class *Pentandria*.

Pentandria (pen-tănd'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *ἄνδρ* (andros-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., in the Linnean artificial system of classification, a class of plants characterized by having flowers with five stamens.

pentandrian (pen-tănd'ri-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *πενταδρία* + *-an*.] Same as *pentandrous*.

pentandrous (pen-tănd'rus), *a.* [As *Pentandria* + *-ous*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the *Pentandria*; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pentane (pen'tăn), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *-ane*.] Amyl hydride, C₅H₁₂, a paraffin hydrocarbon existing in three modifications. *Normal pentane* is obtained from light distillates of coal and Boghead tar, and in large quantities from petroleum. The other modifications are of interest to chemists only. *Normal pentane* is used for illumination, in the form either of vapor or of a mixture of its vapor with air.

pentane-lamp (pen'tăn-lămp), *n.* A lamp constructed to burn pentane vapor mixed with air previous to ignition. It is proposed that a pentane lamp be used as a photometric standard, on account of the great accuracy with which it can be adjusted to give uniform illumination.

pentangle (pen'tăng-gl), *n.* [*ME.* *pentangle* < *ML.* **pentangulum*, < *Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *L.* *angulus*, angle: see *angle*.] Cf. *pentacle*.] A five-angled or a five-pointed figure; a pentagon or pentacle. See *pentacle* and *pentagram*.

Thay schewed hym the schelde, that was of schyr goule
Wyth the *pentangle* de-paynt of pure golde hwez.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 65

That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, thou so set forth with the body of man as to touch and point of the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I kno not how to assent.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, I.

pentangular (pen-tăng'gū-lăr), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέντε* + *-angular*.] Having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-tă-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *πέντε*, five, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In bot. having five petals. Often written *5-petalous*.

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fl'us), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντάφυλλος, five-leaved, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + φύλλον = *L. folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having five leaves.

pentapody (pen-tap'ō-di), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάπους, earlier πεντίπους, with five feet, < πέντε, five, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure or series of five feet.

A trochaic or iambic pentapody with hemiolio ratio, three trochees or iambs for arsis and two for thesis.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 101.

pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-lis), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάπολις, a state having five cities, < πέντε, five, + πόλις, city.] A group or confederation of five cities: as, the Hebrew, or Doric, or African Pentapolis; the Pentapolis of Italy.

Pentapolitan (pen-ta-pol'i-tan), *a.* [*L.* Pentapolitanus, < *Pentapolis*, < *Gr.* πεντάπολις, Pentapolis: see def. and pentapolis.] Pertaining to a pentapolis, specifically to the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica, in northern Africa, a district comprising five leading cities and their territories.

pentapterous (pen-tap'te-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτερόν, wing, = *E. feather*.] In *bot.*, having five wings, as certain fruits.

Pentapterygii (pen-tap'te-rj'i-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτερυγία (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an artificial group or series of fishes whose fins are five in number. *Bloch and Schneider.*

pentaptote (pen'tap-tōt), *n.* [*L.* pentaptotum, < *Gr.* πεντάπτοτος, neut. of πεντάπτος, having five cases, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + πῶσις (πτω-), a case, < πίπτω, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having five cases.

pentaptych (pen'tap-tik), *n.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτυχή, πτεῖς (πτυχ-), a fold, < πτίνω, fold, double up. Cf. *diptych*, *triptych*, etc., and *polytych*.] 1. An altarpiece consisting of a central part and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt.*—2. A screen of five leaves.

pentarchy (pen'tār-ki), *n.*; *pl.* pentarchies (-kiz). [*Gr.* πενταρχία, a magistracy of five, < πέντε, five, + ἀρχή, rule, < ἀρχω, rule.] 1. A government vested in five persons.—2. A group of five rulers, or of five influential persons.

Those five fair brethren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the pentarchy.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

St. Any group of five.

In an angry mood I met old Time,
With his pentarchy of tomes.

Old Tom of Bedlam (Percy's Reliques).

pentasepalous (pen-ta-sep'ū-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *NL.* sepalum, sepal.] In *bot.*, having five sepals. Often written *5-sepalous*.

pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [*L.* pentaspaston, < *Gr.* πεντάσπαστος, a tackle or engine with five pulleys, < πέντε, five, + *παστός, verbal adj. of πασάω, draw out or forth: see *spasm*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*

pentaspermous (pen-ta-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, containing or having five seeds.

pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάστιχος, of five lines or verses, < πέντε, five, + στίχος, a row, line.] A composition consisting of five lines or verses.

pentastichous (pen-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντάστιχος, in five lines or verses: see *pentastich*.] In *bot.*, five-ranked: in phyllotaxis, noting that arrangement in which the leaves are disposed upon the stem in five vertical rows or ranks, as in the apple-tree, the cones of the American larch, etc. It is frequently represented by the fraction $\frac{1}{5}$ —that is, the angular distance from the first to the second leaf is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the circumference of the stem (144°), and the spiral line connecting their points of attachment makes two turns around the stem, on which six leaves are laid down, when the sixth leaf comes over the first. See *phyllotaxis*.

Pentastoma (pen-tas'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: see *pentastomous*.] A genus of worm-like entozoic parasitic organisms representing the family *Pentastomidae* and order *Pentastomodea*; the pentastomes, five-mouths, or tonguelets: so called because of four hooklets near the mouth, which give, with the mouth itself, an appearance of five mouths. The genus was formerly classed by Rudolphi, its founder, among the trematoid worms, or flukes, but is now usually referred to the arthropods, and placed in the vicinity of the mites or of the bear-animalcules (*Arctiæ*). The body is long, annulated, and vermiform, limbless in the adult, with four

rudimentary legs in the larva. The sexes are distinct. These parasites, of which there are many species, as *P. tenuicoides*, three or four inches long, infest man and various other animals, and are sometimes encysted in the human liver and lungs. Also *Pentastomum*, *Pentastomus*, and *Linguatula*.

pentastome (pen'ta-stōm), *n.* [*NL.* *Pentastoma*, *q. v.*] A member of the genus *Pentastoma*.

Pentastomidæ (pen-ta-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentastoma* + *-idæ*.] The family which is represented by the genus *Pentastoma*: same as *Linguatulidæ*.

pentastomoid (pen-tas'tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* pentastome + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the genus *Pentastoma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pentastomodea*; a pentastome.

Pentastomodea (pen'ta-stō-moi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentastoma* + *-oidea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, represented by the genus *Pentastoma*. Also called *Linguatulina*, *Acanthotheca*, *Pentastomida*, *Pentastomidea*.

pentastomous (pen-tas'tō-mus), *a.* [*NL.* *pentastomus*, < *Gr.* πεντάστομος, having five mouths or openings, < πέντε, five, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *pentastomoid*.

Pentastomum, **Pentastomus** (pen-tas'tō-mum, -mus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *pentastomous*.] Same as *Pentastoma*.

pentastyle (pen'ta-stīl), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + στυλή, a column: see *style*.] In *arch.*, having five columns in front; consisting of five columns.

pentasyllabic (pen'ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντασύλλαβος, having five syllables, < πέντε, five, + σύλλαβη, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables; composed of five syllables.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* [Formerly *Pentateuchus* (Mishnah), after *OF.* *Pentateuches* (as if plural); *F.* *Pentateque*, < *LL.* *Pentateuchus*, *Pentateuchum*, < *LGr.* πεντάτευχος, consisting of five books, ἡ πεντάτευχος, sc. βιβλος, the five books ascribed to Moses, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + τεύχος, any implement or utensil, a book, < τέχνην, prepare, make ready. Cf. *Heptateuch*, etc.] The first five books of the Old Testament, regarded as a connected group. They are *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, and the formation of the Hebrew nation and its history through the sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of *Joshua*, were written substantially by Moses, *Joshua*, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the seventh century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).—**Samaritan Pentateuch**, a copy of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew character, which perhaps dates from the seventh century B. C.

Pentateuchal (pen'ta-tūk-əl), *a.* [*Gr.* *Pentateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Pentateuch.

pentathlete (pen-tath'lēt), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάθλητης, < πένταθλον, pentathlon: see *pentathlon*.] In *class. antiq.*, a contestant in the pentathlon.

pentathlon (pen-tath'lōn), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάθλον, Ionic πεντάθλων, a contest including five exercises (*L.* *quinguerium*), < πέντε, five, + ἄθλον, a contest: see *athlete*.] In *anc. Gr. games*, a contest including five separate exercises—leaping, the foot-race, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling—all of which took place between the same contestants, on the same day, and in a given order. The winner must have been successful in at least three exercises.

Pentatoma (pen-tat'ō-mā), *n.* [*NL.* (Olivier, 1816), < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + τομος, < τέμνω, τμήν, cut.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pentatomidæ*, with about 150 widely distributed species, some of them known as *forest-bugs* and *wood-bugs*.

Pentatomidæ (pen-ta-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Stephens, 1829), < *Pentatoma* + *-idæ*.] A large

family of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Pentatoma*, containing many brilliantly colored plant-feeding bugs, most of which are tropical or subtropical. It is represented in all parts of the world, and the genera are numerous. The harlequin cabbage-bug, *Murgantia histrionica*, is a well-known example. (See *cabbage-bug*.) This extensive family has been divided into 8 subfamilies, *Acanthosominae*, *Edessinae*, *Pentato-*

minæ, *Solocorinae*, *Halydinae*, *Phloxinae*, *Asopinae*, and *Oydinæ*, when the last is not made a distinct family. Also *Pentatomida*, *Pentatomides*, *Pentatomites*.

pentatomine (pen-tat'ō-min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatominae*.

pentatomoid (pen-tat'ō-moid), *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatomidæ*; belonging to the *Pentatomodea*, or having their characters.

Pentatomidea (pen'ta-tō-moi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentatoma* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Heteroptera*, composed of such important families as the *Cydinidæ* and *Pentatomidæ*.

pentatone (pen'ta-tōn), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάτονος, of five tones, < πέντε, five, + τόνος, tone.] In *ancient and medieval music*, an interval containing five whole steps—that is, an augmented sixth. Compare *tritone*.

pentatonic (pen-ta-ton'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* pentatone + *-ic*.] In *music*, consisting of five tones; especially, pertaining to a pentatonic scale (which see, under *scale*).

pentatremitoid (pen-ta-trem'a-toid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ*; of, or having the characters of, the *Pentatremitidæ*.

II. *n.* A pelmatozoan of the family *Pentatremitidæ* or order *Blastoidea*; a blastoid.

pentatremit (pen-ta-trē'mit), *n.* [*NL.* *Pentatremites*.] A blastoid of the genus *Pentatremites*.

Pentatremites (pen'ta-trē-mi'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + τρήμα, a hole.] A leading or representative genus of Paleozoic blastoids. *P. florealis* is an example. Also *Pentremites*, *Pentatremitites*.

Pentatremitidæ (pen'ta-trē-mi't'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pentatremites* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Blastoidea* or blastoid pelmatozoans, typified by the genus *Pentatremites*. They are of Paleozoic, and especially Carboniferous, age. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. (a) By D'Orbigny, 1832, it was intended to include all the regular blastoid crinoids. (b) By Etheridge and Carpenter it was limited to regular blastoids with base usually convex, five spiracles whose distal boundary is formed by side plates, and hydrospires concentrated at the lowest part of the radial sinus.

pentavalent (pen-tav'ū-lent), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *L.* valent (-t-), pp. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *value*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with or saturating five univalent elements or radicals: applied both to elements and to compound radicals. Thus, in the case of phosphoric pentachloride (PCl₅), phosphorus is said to be *pentavalent*, because one atom of phosphorus unites with five atoms of univalent chlorine.

pentecoster (pen'tē-kon-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντηκοντήρης, also πεντηκοντήρος, with fifty oars, < πεντήκοντα, fifty, + ῥή, ῥη, in ἑρπύρην, an oar: see *oar*.] An ancient Greek ship of burden carrying fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen'tē-kost), *n.* [*ME.* *pentecoste*, < *OF.* *pentecoste*, *F.* *pentecôte* = *Sp.* *pentecostas* = *Pg.* *pentecoste*, *pentecostas* = *It.* *pentecosta*, *pentecoste*, *AS.* *pentecostas* = *Os.* *pentecoston* (dat.) = *OFries.* *pinkosta*, *pinata* = *D.* *pinkster*, *pinksteren* (> *E.* *pinkster*) = *MLG.* *pinxte*, *pinxter*, *pinxteren* = *OIG.* **pinxustin* (dat.), *finxustin* (simulating *guf* = *E.* *five*), *MHG.* *phingesten*, *pfingsten*, *G.* *pfingsten* = *Sw.* *pingst* = *Dan.* *pinde*, < *LL.* *pentecoste* = *Goth.* *paintekuste*, < *Gr.* πεντηκοστή, *Pentecost*, the fiftieth day after the Passover, lit. fiftieth (sc. ἡμέρα, day), < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *fifty*.] 1. In the New Testament, a Jewish harvest festival called in the Old Testament (*Deut.* xvi. 10, etc.) the *feast of weeks* (Hebrew *Shabuoth*), and observed on the fiftieth day after the 14th of Nisan, the date of the celebration of the Passover. The feast of Pentecost, while primarily connected with the celebration of the completion of harvest, by the offering of first fruits, etc., seems also to have been associated in the minds of the later Jews with the giving of the law on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It always precedes the Jewish New Year by 113 days.

2. The feast of Whitsunday, a festival of the Christian church, observed annually in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles during the feast of Pentecost. Pentecost is the third of the great Christian festivals, the other two being Christmas and Easter. It is connected with its Jewish predecessor, not only historically (*Acts* ii. 1-11), but also intrinsically, because it is regarded as celebrating the first fruits of the Spirit, as the Jewish Pentecost celebrated the first fruits of the earth (*Lev.* xxiii. 17). In the primitive church the term *Pentecost* was used both for Whitsunday and for the whole period of fifty days ending with Whitsunday.

Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come.

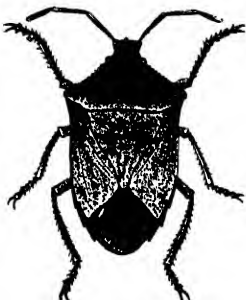
Longfellow, tr. of Tegner's *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

Mid-Pentecost Sunday, the fourth Sunday after Easter.

pentecostal (pen'tē-kos-tal), *a. and n.* [*LL.* *pentecostalis*, pertaining to Pentecost, < *pentecoste*, *Pentecost*: see *Pentecost*.] 1. *a.* Of or



Pentastoma tenuicoides.
A, male. B, female. C, anterior end of body. A, B, anterior and posterior hooks; C, rudimentary paliform organ; D, mouth.



Euschistus flavidus, one of the *Pentatomidæ*.
(About twice natural size.)

pertaining to Pentecost; occurring or happening at Pentecost: as, the *pentecostal* gift of tongues; *pentecostal* offerings.

II. n. pl. Offerings formerly made at Pentecost or Whitsuntide by parishioners to their priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church, etc. Also called *Whitun-farthings*.

pentecostarion (pen'tē-kos-tā'ri-on), *n.*; *pl.* *pentecostaria* (-iā). [*LGr.* πεντηκοστήριον (see def.), < πεντηκοστή, Pentecost: see *Pentecost*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the service-book which contains the offices in use from Easter to All Saints' day.

pentecoster (pen-tē-kos'tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντηκοστήρ, a commander of fifty, < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a commander of fifty men.

pentecostys (pen-tē-kos'tis), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντηκοστής, a number of fifty, a division including fifty, < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a company of fifty soldiers. *Mitford*.

pentograph (pen'tē-gráf), *n.* Same as *pantograph*.

pentekontaliron (pen'tē-kon-tal'i-tron), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντηκοντάλιτρον, neut. of πεντηκοντάλιτρος, weighing or worth fifty litra, < πεντήκοντα, fifty, + λίτρα, litra.] In ancient Sicilian coinage, a piece of fifty litra: same as *dekadrachm*.

Pentelic (pen-tel'ik), *a.* [*L.* *Pentelicus*, < *Gr.* Πεντηλικός, pertaining to the mountain and deme Πεντηλίς in Attica.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from Mount *Pentelicus* (Πεντηλίς), near Athens: noting especially a variety of white marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer-grained, apparently inexhaustible quarries of which have from antiquity been worked in this mountain. The Parthenon, the Propylæa, and other Athenian monuments are built of it, and in it are carved the famous sculptures known as the *Elgin marbles*.

Pentelican (pen-tel'i-kan), *a.* [*Gr.* Πεντηλική -αν.] Same as *Pentelic*.

penteteric (pen-te-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντητηρικός, happening every five years, < πεντητηρίς, a term of five years, < πεντήτης, πεντατής, of five years, < πέντε, five, + ἔτος, a year.] 1. Occurring once in five years, or at intervals of five years.—2. Occurring in every fifth year, the years of two consecutive occurrences being both reckoned in the five: as, the *penteteric* or greater Panathenaic festival.

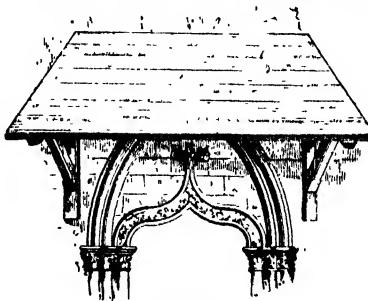
penthemimeral (pen-thē-mim'e-ral), *a.* [*L.* *penthemimerus*, < *Gr.* πενθημιμερίς, consisting of five halves, < πέντε, five, + ἡμι-, half, + μέρος, part.] In *anc. pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a group of two and a half feet.—**Penthemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the first half of the third foot. It occurs in the dactylic hexameter after the thesis, and in the iambic trimeter after the arsis.

Penthina (pen-thi'nä), *n.* [*NL.* (Treitschke, 1830), < *Gr.* πένθος, mourning for the dead: see *pathos*.] A genus of tortricid moths with simple antennæ, tufted thorax, and fore wings twice as long as broad. The moths are of modest colors, and their larvae often feed in seeds and buds. The genus is represented in many parts of the world, having about 100 species, of which 19 are of North America and 4 common to North America and Europe. *P. hebesana* is found from Maine to California, feeding in the larval state on the buds of flowers of the verbena, snapdragon, and *Tigridia*.

Penthorum (pen'thō-rum), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry; < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + ὅρος, a limit, rule: see *horizon*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished from other genera of the order by the absence of succulence in its leaves. There are 2 species—one Chinese, the other of eastern North America.

They are erect perennials, growing in wet soil, with alternate lanceolate toothed sessile leaves, and terminal cymes of many greenish flowers on one-sided recurving branches, followed by reddish five-beaked capsules opening by five lids. The flowers form a standard example of complete numerical symmetry in fives, having five sepals, five petals, five stamens of one and five of another row, and five nearly separate carpels. *P. nedoides* is the ditch-stonecrop of America.

penthouse (pent'hous), *n.* [A corruption of *pentice*, simulating house.] 1. A shed or sloping roof projecting from a main wall or the side



Penthouse.

or end of a building, and sometimes constructed over a door or window to protect it from the weather; an appentice. See also *cut under appentice*.

As a *Pent-house* doth preserve a Wall
From Rain and Hail, and other Storms that fall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

And strong power, like a *pent-house*, promises
To shade you from opinion.

Beau and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 1.

2. Anything resembling a penthouse, or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else.

The houses are not despicable, but the high *pent-houses* (for I can hardly call them cloysters, being all of wood), thro' which the people pass drie and in the shade, winter and summer, exceedingly deforme the fronts of the buildings.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

What is most singular is their houses on one side having their *pent-houses* supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk.
Pepys, Diary, June 15, 1668.

Like a shrivelled bean from within the *penthouse* of a modern periwig.
Swift, Battle of Books.

He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made
A snowy *penthouse* for his hollow eyes.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

penthouse (pent'hous), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *pent-housed*, *ppr.* *penthousing*. [*Gr.* *penthouse*, *n.*] To provide with a penthouse or sloping roof; shelter or protect by means of a shed sloping from the wall, or of something resembling it.

The inferior Mosques are built for the most part square, many *pent-housed* with open galleries, where they accustomed to pray at times extraordinary.

Saulys, Travailles, p. 25.

These [wrens] find, 'mid ivied abbey-walls,
A canopy in some still nook;

Others are *pent-housed* by a brae
That overhangs a brook.

Wordsworth, A Wren's Nest.

pentice (pen'tis), *n.* [Also *pentise*; < *ME.* *pentice*, *pentis* (AF. *pentiz*), by aphoresis for *apentis*, < *OF.* *apentis*, *apentis*, a shed: see *appentice* and *penthouse*.] A sloping roof projecting from an outer wall, or constructed over a door to shelter it; an awning over a door or window; a penthouse. See *appentice* and *penthouse*.

And over their heads an iron *pentice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xl. 33.

Every street of speciall note being on both sides thereof, from the *pentices* of their houses to the lower end of the wall, hangd with rich cloth of arras.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 38, sig. D.

penticle (pen'ti-kl), *n.* Same as *pentacle*. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 74.

pentile (pen'til), *n.* [A corruption of *pantile*, simulating *pentice*.] Same as *pantile*.

pentlandite (pen'tland-it), *n.* [*Gr.* one *Pentland* + *-ite*.] A sulphid of nickel and iron, occurring in massive forms of a light bronze-yellow color and metallic luster.

pentonkion (pen-tong'ki-on), *n.*; *pl.* *pentonkia* (-iā). [*Gr.* πεντογκιον, Doric for πεντογκιον, five twelfths of a whole, < πέντε, five, + οἰγκία, a twelfth: see *ounce*.] In the ancient coinage of Himera, Sicily, a bronze coin in weight about 274 grains and in value one third of a litra.

pentoxid (pen-tok'sid), *n.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *E. oxid*.] An oxid containing five oxygen atoms. **Arsenic pentoxid**. See *arsenic*.

pen-tray (pen'trā), *n.* A small tray or dish, usually long and narrow, used for holding pens

and pen-handles: they are sometimes made highly decorative.

A Persian lacquered *pen-tray*.

Catalogue of Duke of Hamilton's Collection, No. 231.

pent-roof (pent'rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Also called *shed-roof*.

pen-trough (pen'trōf), *n.* The trough in which the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

Pentstemon (pent-stē'mon), *n.* [*NL.* (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. for **Pentastemon* or **Pentestemon*, so called as having the fifth stamen, commonly absent in kindred plants, present as a conspicuous rudiment and in rare cases perfect; < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + στήμων, warp (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Cheloneæ*, known by the elongated rudimentary stamen, septical capsule, and angled wingless seeds. The 83 species are characteristic plants of the western United States, especially of California, from which 8 extend into British Columbia, and 2 east to the Potomac, with 1 in Georgia, a few in Mexico, and 1 in Japan. They bear opposite leaves, diminished upward into clasping bracts, and pyramidal panicles or racemes of handsome summer flowers, red, violet, blue, whitish, or yellow, the corolla with a long tube and distinctly two-lipped above. Many species are cultivated for the flowers, produced from April to October. See *beard-tongue*.

pent-stock (pent'stok), *n.* Same as *punstock*.

Pentzia (pent'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Thunberg, 1794), after C. J. *Pentz*, a student under Thunberg.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, characterized by the absence of chaff, by having the bracts in many rows, and five-angled achenes crowned with a cleft and cup-like pappus. The 11 species are all South African. They are small shrubs, hoary with whitish glandular hairs, and bearing small alternate wedge-shaped toothed or dissected leaves, and yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbis. *P. virgata* is the *sheep-fodder bush* of South Africa, valuable in planting deserts because its roots extensively from decumbent branches, and covers ground rapidly.

penuchle (pē'nuk-l), *n.* [Also written *pinochle*; said to be of *t.* origin; ult. origin unknown.] A game of cards differing but slightly from bezique. [*U. S.*]

penula, *n.* See *penula*.

penult (pē-nul't or pē-nult), *n.* [Short for *penultima*.] The last syllable of a word but one.

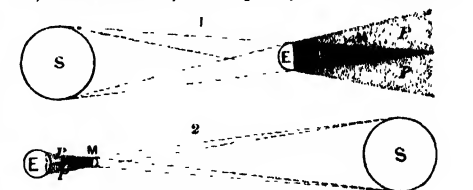
penultima (pē-nul'ti-mä), *n.*; *pl.* *penultimæ* (-mē). [*NL.* *penultima*, *pænultima* (see *syllaba*), the last syllable but one, < *L.* *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate*.] Same as *penult*.

penultimate (pē-nul'ti-mät), *a.* and *n.* [As *penultima* + *-ate*. Cf. *ultimate*.] 1. *a.* Immediately preceding that member of a series which is the last; next before the last; being the last but one: as, the *penultimate* syllable; the *penultimate* joint. Compare *antepenultimate*.

II. *n.* That member of a series which is the last but one; specifically, the last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra (pē-nūm'briä), *n.* [*L.* *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.]

1. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting a part of the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some part of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded, while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely excluded from view

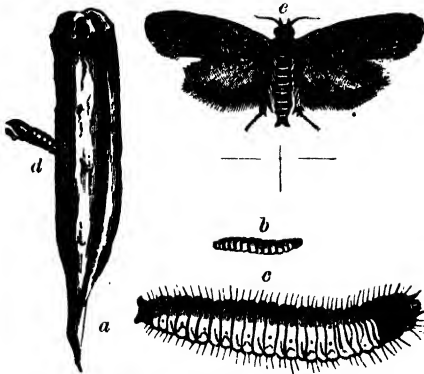


Diagrams of Umbra and Penumbra.
Fig. 1. Lunar eclipse. Fig. 2. Solar eclipse. S, sun; E, earth; U, umbra; P, penumbra; M, moon.

of the luminous body. The figures represent the so called Hipparchian diagrams of a lunar and a solar eclipse. Any portion of the moon in penumbra appears slightly dimmed, the more so the nearer it is to the umbra. At a station of the earth in the moon's penumbra, the disk of the sun is partially hidden, forming a partial (or, possibly, an annular) eclipse.

If the source of light be a point, the shadow is sharply defined. If the source be a luminous surface, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

2. The gray fringing border which surrounds the dark umbra or nucleus of a sun-spot.—3. In *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.



Verberna-bud Moth (*Penthina hebesana*).

a, tigridia seed, showing pupal exuvium; b, larva, natural size; c, larva, enlarged; e, moth, hair line showing natural size.

represented in many parts of the world, having about 100 species, of which 19 are of North America and 4 common to North America and Europe. *P. hebesana* is found from Maine to California, feeding in the larval state on the buds of flowers of the verbena, snapdragon, and *Tigridia*.

Penthorum (pen'thō-rum), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry; < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + ὅρος, a limit, rule: see *horizon*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished from other genera of the order by the absence of succulence in its leaves. There are 2 species—one Chinese, the other of eastern North America.

penumbral (pē-nūm'brāl), *a.* [*< penumbra + -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

This brightness of the inner penumbra seems to be due to the crowding together of the penumbral filaments where they overhang the umbra. *C. A. Young, The Sun*, p. 118.
Penumbral eclipse, an eclipse of the moon in which the moon enters the penumbra of the earth but not the shadow.

penumbrous (pē-nūm'brus), *a.* [*< penumbra + -ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a penumbra; penumbra-like; partially dark.

In the penumbrous dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level.
W. Holman Hunt, Contemporary Rev., III, 24.

penurious (pē-nū'ri-us), *a.* [*< penury + -ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury or want; stricken with poverty; indigent.

Thus he runs on his course, till's drunken valne
 Ruines his substance, makes him entertaue
 For his companion penurious want.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive
 wealth flows into the graceless and injurious hands of
 common sponges to the impoverishing of good and loyall
 men.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., il.

2. Niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

Here creeps along a poor penurious stream,
 That fondly bears Scamander's mighty name.
Pitt, Aeneid, III.

I ever held a scanty and penurious justice to partake of
 the nature of a wrong.
Burke, To a noble Lord.

3. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of
 money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as, a
 penurious man.

We should serve him as a grudging master,
 As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 720.

4. Nice and dainty.

Good lord! what can my lady mean,
 Conversing with that rusty dean!
 She's grown so nice, and so penurious,
 With Socrates and Epicurus,
 How could she sit the live-long day,
 Yet never ask us once to play?
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

=**Syn.** 3. *Parsimonious, Penurious, Miserly, Close, Niggardly, Stingy, Mean, covetous, avaricious, illiberal, sordid, chary.* The first seven words express the spirit or conduct of those who are slow to part with money or other valuable things. *Parsimonious* is perhaps the most general of these words, literally sparing to spend, but always careful and excessively sparing. *Penurious* means literally in penury, but always feeling and acting as though one were in poverty, saving beyond reason; the word is rather stronger than *parsimonious*, and has perhaps rather more reference to the treatment of others. One may be *parsimonious* or *penurious*, through habits formed in times of having little, without being really *miserly*. *Miserly*, feeling and acting like a miser, is generally applied to one who, having some wealth, clings to it for fear of poverty, or in provision for some possible exigency of the future, or especially for its own sake, as delighting in the mere possession of wealth. *Close* has the vigor of figurative use; it may be a shortening of *close-fisted*. *Niggardly* is the least limited to money, and has the most to do with others; it expresses a meanly parsimonious treatment of others, a neglectful, self-defeating, or stingy saving. *Stingy* expresses the most of opprobrium; as, Queen Elizabeth was called *frugal* by her friends, *stingy* by her enemies, and *parsimonious* by the rest of the world. It indicates a grudging, narrow-hearted or unreasonable parsimony in giving or providing. *Mean* shows a tendency toward emphasizing the idea of a close or narrow and mean-spirited handling of money. See *avarice*.

penuriously (pē-nū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a penurious or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

Unless 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes,
 when the place is most penuriously empty of all other
 good outside.
H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II, 2.

No age is unduly favored, none penuriously depressed.
De Quincey, Essences, I.

penuriousness (pē-nū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being penurious in any sense; especially, parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* [*< ME. penury, < OF. penurie, F. pénurie = Sp. Pg. It. penuria, < L. penuria, penuria, want, scarcity; cf. Gr. πείρα, hunger, πείρα, need, πείρα, poor, πείρα, toil, πείρα, toil, be poor.*] 1. Lack; want; scantiness.

He [Sesostris] caused many trenches to be cut thorow
 the land, and some of them navigable. Whereby unprofitable
 marshes were drained, the country strengthened,
 . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the penury
 of waters.
Sandys, Travels, p. 88.

2. Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

Age, ache, penury, and imprisonment.

Shak., M. for M., III, 1. 130.

Clive saw clearly that it was absurd to give men power
 and to require them to live in penury.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. Parsimoniousness; miserliness. *Jer. Taylor.* = **Syn.** 2. *Indigence, Want, etc.* See *poverty*.

pen-wiper (pen'wī'pēr), *n.* A piece of rag, chamois leather, or other material used for wiping or cleaning pens after use.

Pen-wipers are often made up into ornaments more or less elaborate.

penwoman (pen'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *penwomen* (-wīm'en). A woman who writes with a pen; a female writer; an authoress.

Hard work is not fit for a penwoman.

Johnson.

Why, love, you have not written already! You have, I protest! O what a ready penwoman!

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I, 329. (Davies.)

peon (pē'on), *n.* [*< Sp. peon = Pg. pedo, a foot-soldier, a day-laborer, a pedestrian, = OF. peon, paon, pion, a foot-soldier, F. pion, a pawn (in chess), < ML. pedo(n-), a foot-soldier, < L. pes (ped-) = E. foot: see pedal, etc.* Cf. *pawn*, a doublet of *peon*.] 1. A day-laborer; specifically, in Spanish America, a species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid.—2. In India: (a) A foot-soldier. (b) A messenger; an attendant or orderly.

Pandurang is by turns a servant to a shop-keeper, a peon or orderly, a groom to an English officer.

Saturday Rev., May 31, 1873. (Yule and Burnell.)

(c) A native constable or policeman.—3. In *chess*, a piece representing a footman; a pawn. **peonage** (pē'on-āj), *n.* [*< peon + -age.*] A form of servitude existing in Spanish America. It prevailed especially in Mexico.

peonía (pē'ō-nī-ā), *n.* [*Sp., < peon, a foot-soldier: see peon.*] In Spanish America, a land-measure, not now used and not well defined in extent. Originally it comprised the land given to a foot-soldier in a conquered country—supposed to be as much as could be cultivated by one man.

peonism (pē'on-izm), *n.* [*< peon + -ism.*] The state or condition of a peon; peonage.

peony (pē'ō-nī), *n.*; pl. *peonies* (-niz). [Formerly also *paony*, after *L.*; also *piony*, early mod. E. *pioneer*, dial. *piuy*, < ME. *pione*, *pioine*, *pianie*, *pi-anc*, < OF. *peone*, *pioine*, F. *pioine* = Sp. *peonía* = Pg. It. *peonia* = AS. *peonia* (after *L.*), < L. *pæonia*, ML. also *peonía*, < Gr. *παῖων*, the peony, so called because regarded as medicinal, < *Παιών*, *Παιών*, the physician of the gods, also an epithet of Apollo: see *pæon*.] Any plant of the genus *Pæonia*, which comprises strong-growing showy perennials, familiar in gardens. The common peony is *P. officinalis*, an herb with large, commonly red flowers, one on a stalk, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. A kindred species, *P. tenuifolia*, of Siberia and parts of Europe, has the leaves finely cut, and hence is called *slender-leaved*, *fennel-leaved*, *fennel-leaved*, or *fringed peony*. A second typical species is the tree peony, *P. moutan*, a taller shrubby species from China, where it is a favorite, with large rose-colored or nearly white flowers, several on a stalk. These and one or two other species furnish the numerous hybrid and other varieties of the gardens, which vary greatly in color and are often double. The root of the common peony was an ancient charm and medicine, and still has some repute as a nervine.

people (pē'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peple*; < ME. *peple*, *pepill*, *people*, *peopell*, *peoplyl*, *peuple*, *peuple*, *peuple* (the spelling with *oe* or *eo* being intended to render the OF. diphthong), *people*, = MITG. *povel*, *pövel*, *bovel*, G. *pöbel* = Dan. Sw. *pöbel*, the populace, mob, rabble, < OF. *pucple*, *pople*, F. *peuple* = Pr. *pobol*, *poble* = Sp. *pueblo* (> E. *pueblo*) = Pg. *povo* = It. *popolo*, < L. *populus*, the people, the populace; appar. a redupl. of **pul*, **ple* in *plebs*, the people, *plenus* = E. *full*, Gr. *πῶλις*, many, = E. (obs.) *feet*, many, *full*, etc. Hence *popular*, etc.] 1. The whole body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race, or nation: as, the people of England; the people of Israel. [In this sense the word takes the indefinite article, and admits of the plural form *peoples*.]

There made the people of Ebron Sacrifice to oure Lord:
 and thor thei zolden up here Awores.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 105.

A blisful lyf, a paisible and a swete,
 Ladden the peuples in the former age.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 2.

When the kynge Riolent and the kynge Maciens saugh
 that so littil a people withstode so grete a power as thei
 were, thei hadde ther-of grete mervelle and grete dyspette.
Mélin (E. E. T. S.), II, 208.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their
 meats in the summer.
Prov. xxx, 25.

By heaven and earth,
 I were much better be a king of beasts
 Than such a people!

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, con-
 trasted in sundry respects with the characters of neigh-
 bouring peoples.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

2. The mass of persons inhabiting a place; subjects or citizens, as distinguished from their rulers or from men of rank or men of authority in any profession; the commonalty; the populace: usually preceded by the definite article:

as, the king and the people; one of the people; the darling of the people.

With glosynge and with gabbyngs he gyled the people.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii, 125.

In other things the knowing artist may
 Judge better than the people, but a play
 Made for delight,
 If you approve it not, has no excuse.

Waller, Prol. to Maid's Tragedy.

The popular leaders (who in all ages have called them-
 selves the people) began to grow insolent.

Blackstone, Com., IV, xxxiii.

The people are the only censors of their governors: and
 even their errors will tend to keep these to the true prin-
 ciples of their institution. To punish these errors too se-
 verely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the pub-
 lic liberty.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 85.

3. Those who are closely connected with a per-
 son as subjects, domestics, attendants, follow-
 ers, etc.; also, one's family, relatives, etc.: as,
 a pastor and his people.

Where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be dis-
 ceuyd.
English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

And what peopill they brought among them three,
 Myne Auctour seith it is a wonder to seee.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 1967.

A stranger may go in with the consul's dragoman or in-
 terpreter, and, being conducted afterwards to the Pasha's
 coffee room, is civilly entertain'd by his people with sweet-
 meats and coffee. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I, 83.

In the evening we came to an anchor on the eastern shore
 nearly opposite to Kane. Some of our people had landed
 to shoot, trusting to a turn of the river that is here, which
 would enable them to keep up with us.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I, 141.

4. Persons; any persons indefinitely; men: a
 collective noun taking a verb in the plural, and
 admitting in colloquial use a numeral adjective:
 as, people may say what they please; a number
 of country people were there; people of fashion;
 there were not ten people present.

Might neuer men doo better on a day ther,
 Thanne they dede ther, so fewe pepill as thei were.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 2860.

Merlin com to Bandemagn as soone as he was departed
 fro Nabulal and badde hym sende to the hoste the gret-
 test people that he myght. *Mélin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 506.

He is so courageous of himselfe that he is come to the
 field with little people.

King Arthur, I, 119, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-Book.

And Edom came out against him with much people, and
 with a strong hand.

Num. xx, 20.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
 That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.

Shak., M. of V., III, 2. 143.

People were tempted to lovd by great premiums and
 large interest.

Swift, Misc.

They are doing a very unfashionable thing, for all peo-
 ple of condition are agreed not to admire, nor even to un-
 derstand.

Gray, Letters, I, 324.

5. Human beings; men.

Thei be no people as other be, but it be fendes of helle.

Mélin (E. E. T. S.), III, 534.

6. A set or crowd; company.

What a people of Comaillours he hath!

Quoted in Oliphant's New English, I, 388.

Abbot of the people. See *abbot*.—**Chosen people**, the
 Israelites; the Jews.—**Good people.** See *good folk*,
under good.—**Housing people.** See *housing*.—**Peculiar
 People.** See *peculiar*.—**People's party.** See *party*.
 1. *People, Nation, Race, Tribe, Clan.* *People*
 stands for the ruled in distinction from the rulers, as king
 and people, or for the mass of the community, etc., with-
 out thought of any distinction between rulers and ruled.
 The word *nation* stands for a political body viewed as a
 whole. The unity may be ethnic, instead of political;
 this sense, however, is less common. *Race* is the most
 common word for all those who seem to make a whole
 in community of descent and are too numerous to be
 called a tribe, clan, or family: as, the Anglo-Saxon race is
 one branch of the Germanic, tracing its descent through
 certain Low German tribes. *Tribe*, apart from certain pec-
 uliar meanings, stands for a subdivision of a race: as, the
 twelve tribes of Israel; ordinarily the word is not applied
 to civilized persons; we speak of tribes of Indians, Arabs,
 Africans. *Clan* is used chiefly of the old organization of
 kinsmen among the Scotch Highlanders; where used of
 others, it expresses a similar organization, with intense
 loyalty and partisanship.

people (pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peopled*, *ppr.*
peopling. [*< F. peupler = Pr. Sp. poblar = E. t.*
povoar = It. popolare, people, populate, < ML.
populare, inhabit, populate; from the noun: see
people, n., and cf. populate.] To stock with
 people or inhabitants; populate.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else
 This isle with Calibans. *Shak., Tempest*, I, 2. 350.

O'er many States and peopled Towns we pass'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Many a legend, peopling the dark woods,
 Nourished Imagination in her growth.
Wordsworth, Excursion.

peopler (pē'plēr), *n.* One who peoples; an in-
 habitant. [Rare.]

Peoplers of the peaceful glen.

Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 96. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

peoplish (pē'plish), *a.* [ME. *peplish*, *poeplish*; < *people* + *-ish*.] Belonging to the common people; vulgar.

Ye hadde, as me thought, in despite
Every thyng that souned into hadde,
As rudeness, and poeplish appetite.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1677.

peotomy (pē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *πέος*, penis, + *-τομία*, *<* τέμνειν, *ταμείν*, cut.] Amputation of the penis.

peper, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pepper*.
peperine (pēp'g-rin), *n.* [*<* It. *peperino*, < *pepe*, *pevere*, < *L. piper*, *pepper*; see *pepper*. Cf. *peperino*.] A volcanic tufa composed of well-developed crystals or crystal fragments cemented together. The name was first given to the tufas of the Alban Mount, near Rome. *Tufa*, *tuff*, *peperine*, *pozzuolana*, and *trass* are names given, without much discrimination, to deposits consisting essentially of more or less finely comminuted volcanic rock, cinders, and ashes.

Peperomia (pēp-g-rō'mi-ē), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr. *πέπρι*, *pepper*.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the apetalous order *Piperaceae*, the pepper family, and the tribe *Piperæ*, characterized by the single sessile stigma, and the two stamens with the anther-cells confluent into one. There are over 400 species, found throughout warmer parts of the world, especially in America, from Florida to Chili and the Argentine Republic. They are usually prostrate and fleshy annuals, or perennial by a creeping rootstock or tuberous



Branch with inflorescence of *Peperomia magnoliifolia*.
a, a flower, showing the bract, one of the two stamens, and the pistil;
b, the fruit.

base. They bear alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, undivided and commonly pellucid-dotted, and minute flowers in a dense or scattered spike. *P. maculata* is a dwarf greenhouse plant with ornamental spotted leaves, remarkable for its ready propagation by leaf-cuttings. *P. roseaeflora* is cultivated for its delicate spikes of pink-stemmed white flowers. *P. magnoliifolia* (*P. obtusifolia*) of the West Indies and Central and South America is a succulent shrub with obovate or spatulate leaves and long curving spike-like aments. Several others, all known in cultivation as *Peperomia*, are the pepper-elder of British colonists.

pepint, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*.

pepinerry, *n.* [= OF. *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, nursery, < *pepin*, kernel, pip; see *pippin*.] A garden for raising plants from seeds; a nursery-garden. Halliwell.

pepinniert, *n.* Same as *pepinerry*.

To make a good *pepinier* or nourse-garden.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

pepita (Sp. pron. pē-pē'tā), *n.* [Sp., a nugget, prop. a kernel, seed, pip; see *pip*, *pin*.] A lump of native gold; a nugget.

The gold is found in the form of grains or *pepitas*, at the depth of ten or twelve yards below the surface, embedded in a stratum of clay of several feet in thickness. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 13.

pepla, *n.* Plural of *peplum*.

peplet, *n.* An obsolete form of *people*.

Peplis (pēp'lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. peplis*, a plant, also called *porcila* (purslane), and another plant, also called *syce meconion* or *meconion aphrodes*; < Gr. *πέπλις*, *πέπλος*, also *πέπλος*, a plant, said to be purple spurge.] A genus of small herbaceous plants of the polyptalous order *Lythraceae* and the tribe *Ammanieae*, known by the very short style and filaments, and the commonly six sepals, six or rarely five petals, and six stamens. There are 3 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and the colder parts of Asia. They are weak or prostrate annuals, with obovate or narrow leaves, and minute solitary flowers sessile in the axils. *P. Portula* is the water-purslane of European brooks and wet sands.

peplisht, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peoplish*.

peplos (pēp'los), *n.* Same as *peplum*.

peplum (pēp'lum), *n.*; pl. *pepla* (-lā). [*L.*, also *peplus*, < Gr. *πέπλος* (in pl. *πέπλα*, as if from a sing. **πέπλον*), a peplum (see def.)] In anc.

Gr. costume, a himation or upper garment, in shape like a voluminous shawl, worn by women, thrown over one arm and thence wrapped in various ways, according to individual taste, around the body, sometimes even drawn over the head. The garment was so called particularly when of costly material and richly ornamented, as distinguished from the more ordinary himation. It was frequently ascribed to female divinities, particularly to Athena, for whose statue in the temple of Athens Pallas a coronal peplum was woven every year by the high-born maidens attached for the term to the person of the priestess.

peplus (pēp'lus), *n.* Same as *peplum*. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

pepo (pē'pō), *n.* [NL., < *L. pepo* (*pepon*) = Gr. *πέπων*, prop. *οἰκίος πέπων*, a large kind of gourd or melon not eaten till ripe (whereas the common *οἰκίος* was eaten unripe): *πέπων*, prop. adj., also *πέπιρος*, ripe, mellow. Hence (< Gr. *πέπων*) ult. F. *pompon*, *pompion*, *pumpkin*, and prob. *pippin*, *pip*: see *pumpkin*, *pippin*, *pip*.] In bot., a fruit like that of the gourd; a name given to the fruit of the *Cucurbitaceae*, of which the gourd, squash, cucumber, and melon are familiar examples. They have a fleshy interior and a hard or firm rind, most of which is referable to the adnate calyx. They are either one-celled with three broad and revolute parietal placentae, or these placentae, borne on their disciplements, meet in the axis, enlarge, and spread, unite with their fellows on each side, and are reflected to the walls of the pericarp, next to which the ovules are borne. Also called *peponida*, *peponium*.

peponida (pē-pon'i-dā), *n.* [NL., < *L. pepo* (*n*), a gourd or melon, + *-ida*.] Same as *pepo*.

peponium (pē-pō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. pepo* (*n*), a gourd or melon; see *pepo*.] Same as *pepo*.

pepper (pēp'ēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *peper*, *pepur*, *piper*, < AS. *pipor*, *piper* = OFries. *piper* = D. *peper* = MLG. *pepper*, *peper* = OHG. *pfefar*, *pfefar*, MHG. *pfefter*, *pfefter*, G. *pfesser* = Ice. *piparr* = Sw. *peppar* = Dan. *peber* = F. *poivre* = It. *pepe*, *pevere*, < *L. piper* = O Bulg. *piprū* = Serv. *papar* (also *biber*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *peprch* = Pol. *pieprz* = Russ. *peretsa* = Lith. *pipras* = Lett. *pipars* = Hung. *paprika* = Turk. *biber*, < Gr. *πίπερι*, *πίπερι*, *pepper*, < Skt. *pippala*, the long pepper, also the sacred fig-tree (*peepul*); cf. *pippali*, the fruit of the fig-tree. Cf. Pers. *pulpul*, Ar. *fulful*, *pepper*.] 1. The product of plants of the genus *Piper*, chiefly of *P. nigrum*, consisting of the berries, which afford an aromatic and pungent condiment. The spikes are gathered as the berries begin to turn red; these berries are rubbed off and dried, when they form the ordinary black pepper. White pepper consists of the seeds of the same fruit allowed to ripen and deprived of their pulp; or it is sometimes prepared by removing or blanching the outer layer of the dry black pepper. It is a milder article, finding its largest market in China. Long pepper is the



Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*). Long Pepper (*Piper longum*)

product of *Piper longum* and *P. Chaba*. (See *Chavica*.) It is less powerful, but a considerable article of commerce. Pepper is stimulant of digestion, in large doses capable of producing inflammation. It yields to aqueous distillation a thin and colorless volatile oil. Ground pepper is extensively adulterated. Pepper was known and prized by the ancients, and was sometimes made a medium of exchange.

There is 3 manner of *Pepper*, alle upon o Tree; long *Pepper*, blak *Pepper*, and white *Pepper*. *Manderlie*, Travels, p. 168.

2. Any plant of the genus *Piper*; especially, one that produces the pepper of commerce (see def. 1). This is a stout shrub, trailing and rooting at the joints or climbing on trees; the stems grow to a length of 20 feet, bearing large ovate leaves, and flowers and berries in spikes. It is a native of forests in parts of India, and is everywhere cultivated in hot, damp, tropical regions.

3. A plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or one of its pods. These pods are the source of Cayenne pepper, and form the green and red peppers used in sauces, etc.

Ears of Indian corn, and strings of dried apples and peaches, hung in gay festoons along the walls, mingled with the gaud of red peppers. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 429.

4†. A bitter, biting drink [peppermint, *Morris*].

Ladies shulld hean such *pepir* brews.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6028.

5. A pepper-caster: as, a pair of silver-mounted peppers. [Trade use.]—**African pepper.** (a)

A shrub or small tree, *Xylopi* (*Uabzila*) *Athiopia*, of western Africa, its fruit aromatic and stimulant. (b) In the West Indies, also, other plants of the genus *Xylopi*.

(c) See *Capsicum*.—**Anise pepper.** the shrub or tree *Xanthoxylum schinifolium* (*X. Maudslayi*), of China, etc.

—**Ashantee or West African pepper.** Same as *African cubeba* (which see, under *cubeba*).—**Bird-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Bitter pepper.** a Chinese tree or shrub, *Erodia* (*Xanthoxylum*) *Daniellii*. Also called *star-pepper*.

—**Black pepper.** See def. 1 and 2.—**Bonnet-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Boulon pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (a).—**Cayenne pepper.** cherry-pepper. See *Capsicum*.—**Chili pepper.** (a) See *pepper-tree*. (b) Same as *chilli*.—**Chinese pepper.** Same as *Japanese pepper*.—**Cubeb-pepper.** See *cubeb*.—**Ethiopian pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (a).—**Goat-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Guinea pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (a). See also *bell-pepper* and *chilli*.—**Jamaica pepper.** Same as *pimento*.

—**Japanese pepper.** a shrub, *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, of China and Japan, or its fragrant pungent fruit, which is used as a pepper. —**Java pepper.** the cubeb. —**Long pepper.** See def. 1.—**Malabar pepper.** the common pepper produced in Malabar, esteemed the best quality. —**Melegueta, malaghatta, malaguetta pepper.** Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).—**Mignonne-pepper.** See *mignonne*.—**Monkey pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (a).—**Negro pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (a).—**Poor man's pepper.** (a) One of the pepperworks, *Lepidium campestre*. (b) Same as *wall-pepper*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Shot-pepper.** the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper. —**Spur pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Star pepper.** Same as *bitter pepper*.—**Sumatra pepper.** the common pepper produced in Sumatra, which is the cheapest quality. —**Tasmanian, Victorian pepper.** See *pepper-tree*, 2.—**To have pepper in the nose.** to behave superciliously.

There are full proude-herbed men pucient of tongue,
And homous as of berynge to burgeses and to lordes,
And to pore people han *peper* in the nose.

And as a lyon he lokoth there men lakketh his werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 197.

To take pepper in the nose. See *nose*.

Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient,
he takes *pepper* & the nose, and sneezes it out upon my ancient.

Chapman, *May-day*, iii. (*Nares*).

White pepper. See def. 1.—**Wild pepper.** a shrub, *Vitex trifolia*, of the East Indies, etc. (See also *bell-pepper*, *betel-pepper*, *cherry-pepper*, *mountain-pepper*, *water pepper*.)

pepper (pēp'ēr), *v. t.* [= D. *peperen* = F. *peperer* = MHG. *pfefieren*, *pfefieren*, G. *pfessern* = Ice. *pipra* = Sw. *peppra* = Dan. *peber*; from the noun.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper; make pungent: as, mutton-chops well *peppered*.—2. To pelt with shot or other missiles; hit with what puns or annoyances; also, to attack with bitter or pungent words.

Behump them, bothump them, behump them, belabour them, *pepper* them.

Urryhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 53. (*Davies*.)

"I think," cried he, "I'll warrent him well! I'll warrent he won't give an hour to morrow morning to settling what he shall put on."

Moss Burney, *Evolution*, lxxxiii.

3†. To cover with small sores.

And then you snarle against our simple French
As if you had been *peppered* with your wench.

Stephens, *Essays and Characters* (1616). (*Nares*.)

4. To pelt thoroughly; give a quietus to; do for.

I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world.

Shak, R. and J., iii. l. 102.

Alp. Pray God there be not poison in the bowl!
Ale. So were I *peppered*.

Chapman, *Alphonsus*, Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.

Leon. Thou art hurt.
Lucot. I am *pepper'd*.

I was t' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, ii. 2.

pepper-and-salt (pēp'ēr-and-salt'), *a. and n.* 1. a. Of a color consisting either of a light ground (as white, drab, gray, etc.) dotted or speckled finely with a dark color, as black or dark gray, or of black or dark gray thickly and evenly speckled with white or light gray: said of a fabric or a garment.

Half a dozen men of various ages . . . were listening with a look of concentrated intelligence to a man in a *pepper-and-salt* dress.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xli.

II. n. The plant harbinger-of-spring: so named from the mixture of white petals and dark stamens in its umbels.

pepper-bottle (pép'ér-bot'l), *n.* Same as *pepper-caster*, 1.

pepper-box (pép'ér-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, III. 5. 149.

pepper-bush (pép'ér-búsh), *n.* See *Clethra*.

pepper-cake (pép'ér-kák), *n.* [= *D. peperkoek* = *MLG. peperkoek* = *G. Pfefferkuchen* = *Sw. pepparkaka* = *Dan. peberkage*.] A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster (pép'ér-kás'tér), *n.* 1. That one of the casters of a cruet-stand which is made to contain pepper.—2. An early and clumsy form of modern revolver, in which the cylinder was made very long in order to fill the place of a barrel, and which was consequently very heavy. The word is sometimes used as a slang term for any revolver.

Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent *pepper-caster*. *J. Jefferson, Autobiog.*, II.

peppercorn (pép'ér-körn), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *pepercorn*, *< AS. piporcorn, pipercorn* (= *D. peperkorrel* = *MLG. peperkorn* = *MHG. Pfefferkorn*, *G. Pfefferkorn* = *Ital. piparkorn* = *Sw. pepparkorn* = *Dan. peberkorn*), *< pipar*, pepper, + *corn*, corn: see *pepper* and *corn*.] 1. *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. Hence—2. A small particle; an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a *peppercorn*. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, III. 3. 9.

They that enjoy most of the world have most of it but in title, and supreme rights, and reserved privileges, *peppercorns*, homages, trifling services and acknowledgments. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, IV. 8.

While they live the courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his *peppercorn* of praise. *Cowper, Table-Talk*, I. 110.

II. a. Of trifling or inconsiderable value or consequence.

How great a language to convey such *peppercorn* informations! *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 33.

Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent.

pepper-cress (pép'ér-kres), *n.* See *cress*.

pepper-crop (pép'ér-krop), *n.* The wall-pepper.

pepper-dulse (pép'ér-duls), *n.* A seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*, which possesses pungent qualities: sometimes eaten in Scotland.

pepper-elder (pép'ér-el'dér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

pepperer (pép'ér-ér), *n.* [*< pepper* + *-er*.] 1. One who deals in pepper; hence, a grocer.

In the nineteenth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1345), a part of the *Pepperers* had separated themselves from their old Guild, and had formed a society of their own. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxiii.

The *pepperer* formed an important member of the community in England during the Middle Ages, when a large proportion of the food consumed was salted meat, and pepper was in high request as a seasoner. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, IV. 35.

On June 12, 1345, a number of *pepperers*, as the grocers were then styled, met together at dinner by agreement. *The Century*, XXXVII. 12.

2. A person of a hot, peppery temper. *Dickens*. [Colloq. or humorous.]

pepperette (pép'ér-et), *n.* [*< pepper* + *-ette*, after *F. poivrete*, *< poivre*, pepper, + *-ette*.] The ash obtained by burning the pits or stones of olives. It is used as an adulterant for ground pepper. Also called *poivrete*.

pepper-gingerbread (pép'ér-jin'jér-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread.

Leave "In sooth," And such protest of *pepper-gingerbread*, To velvet-guards and Sunday-citizens. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, III. 1. 280.

peppergrass (pép'ér-gräs), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*. The garden-peppergrass is *L. sativum*, used as a cress: called *garden-cress*, etc. The wild peppergrass is *L. Virginicum*. See *cress* and *pepperwort*.

2. The pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*. See *Pilularia* and *pillwort*.

pepperidge (pép'ér-ij), *n.* 1. See *piperidge*.—2. The black-gum, sour-gum, or tupelo. See *black-gum* and *Nyssa*. Also *piperidge*.

pepperiness (pép'ér-ines), *n.* A hot or peppery quality.

peppering (pép'ér-ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of pepper*, *v.*] Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter, . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon. *Swift, Journal to Stella*, March 27, 1711.

pepper-mill (pép'ér-mil), *n.* [= *D. pepermolen* = *MLG. pepermole* = *MHG. Pfeffermühl*, *G. Pfeffermühle*.] A utensil in which peppercorns are put and ground by turning a handle.

peppermint (pép'ér-mint), *n.* [= *D. peppermunt* = *Lat. pepermint* = *G. Pfeffermünze* = *Sw. pepperminta* = *Dan. pebermynte*; as *pepper* + *mint*.] 1. The herb *Mentha piperita*, native in Europe, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated. It is notable chiefly for its aromatic pungent oil, which is often distilled. See *Mentha*.—2. The oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it. Peppermint is used to flavor confectionery, and in medicine, often in the form of an essence or water, as a stimulant, carminative, etc., and to qualify other medicines. See *oil of peppermint*, under *oil*. 3. A lozenge or confection flavored with peppermint.—*Australian peppermint*, *Mentha australis*.—*Small peppermint*, a Spanish plant, *Thymus Piperella*.

peppermint-camphor (pép'ér-mint-kam'fór), *n.* Same as *menthol*.

peppermint-drop (pép'ér-mint-drop), *n.* A confection flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 785.

peppermint-tree (pép'ér-mint-tré), *n.* One of three species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. amygdalina*, *E. piperita*, and *E. odorata*. All are Australian; the first, sometimes called *white* or *brown peppermint-tree*, is also Tasmanian. The name is doubtless from their aromatic foliage.

pepper-moth (pép'ér-móth), *n.* A geometrid moth of Great Britain, *Amphidasis betularia*: so called from its dingy speckled coloration.

peppernell (pép'ér-nel), *n.* [*< pepper* (?) ; term. not clear.] A lump or swelling.

Now, beshrew my heart, but 'a has a *peppernell* in 'a head, as big as a pullet's egg! *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 1.

pepper-plant (pép'ér-plant), *n.* Any of the plants called *pepper*.

pepper-pod (pép'ér-pod), *n.* The pungent fruit of plants of the genus *Capsicum*.

pepper-pot (pép'ér-pot), *n.* 1. Same as *pepper-box* and *pepper-caster*. [Rare in U. S.].—2. A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the young green pods of the okra and chillies. See *cassareep*.—3. Tripe shredded and stewed, to the liquor of which small balls of dough are added, together with a high seasoning of pepper. [Pennsylvania.]

pepperquern, *n.* [*< ME. pepyrquerne*, *pepyrcherne*, *peperquerno* (= *Dan. peberkvern*); *< pepper* + *quern*.] A mill for grinding pepper. *Palsgrave*.

pepper-rod (pép'ér-rod), *n.* A low euphorbiaceous shrub of the West Indies, *Croton humilis*.

pepper-root (pép'ér-rót), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*.

pepper-sauce (pép'ér-säs), *n.* [= *D. peppersaus*; as *pepper* + *sauce*.] A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage (pép'ér-sak'si-fräj), *n.* Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1. Also called *meadow pepper-saxifrage*.

pepper-shrub (pép'ér-shrub), *n.* Same as *pepper-tree*.

pepper-tree (pép'ér-tré), *n.* 1. A shrub or small tree of the cashew family, *Schinus Molle*, native in South America and Mexico, and cultivated for ornament and shade in southern California and other warm dry climates. It is a fast-growing overgreen of graceful habit, having leaves with twenty or more pairs of leaflets, and greenish-white flowers in feathery panicles, which appear at all seasons, followed by pendent clusters of small red drupes. The latter are strongly pungent, whence the name. The leaves emit a pleasant resinous fragrance, and also exude a gum, whence the shrub is also called (*Peruvian*) *mastic-tree*. Thrown into water, the leaves appear to move spontaneously, owing to the bursting of resin-glands. Also called *pepper-shrub* and *Chili pepper*. See *Schinus*. 2. A shrub or small tree of the magnolia family, *Drimys (Tasmaniana) aromatica*, of Victoria and Tasmania. Its bark has properties like those of *D. Winteri*, and its small globular berries serve as a substitute for pepper.

pepper-vine (pép'ér-vin), *n.* 1. The common pepper-plant.—2. The *Ampelopsis (Vitis) bipinnata*, an upright scarcely twining shrub of the southern United States, having bipinnate leaves and small purplish-black berries.

pepper-water (pép'ér-wä'tér), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepperwood (pép'ér-wúd), *n.* 1. One of the toothache-trees, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*.—2. See *Licania*.—3. The clove-cassia. See *Cassia*.

pepperwort (pép'ér-wért), *n.* [*< pepper* + *wort*.] Cf. *D. peperwortel*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*; in England, especially, *L. latifolium*, the dittander. Mithridate pepperwort is the European *L. campestre*, of which the old name was *mithridate mustard*, so called because used in the preparation called mithridate. See *dittander*, 2, *mithridate*, and *peppergum*. 2. Any plant of the natural order *Mursiceaceae*. *Lindley*.

peppery (pép'ér-i), *a.* [*< pepper* + *-y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; resembling pepper, as in appearance, taste, etc.; sharp; pungent; hot; as, a *peppery* appearance.—2. Choleric; irritable; warm; passionate; sharp; stinging; as, a *peppery* disposition; a *peppery* answer.

pepsin, **pepsine** (pép'sin), *n.* [*< F. pepsine*, *< Gr. πepsis*, cooking, digestion (*< πέπειν*, cook, digest: see *peptic*), + *-in*, *-ine*.] The proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice. In the presence of a weak acid it converts proteids into peptones, but in neutral or alkaline solutions it is inert. It is used in therapeutics, in a more or less pure state, in cases of indigestion, and as a solvent for diphtheritic membranes and other superficial necroses.

pepsinate (pép'sin-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pepsinated*, ppr. *pepsinating*. [*< pepsin* + *-ate*.] To prepare or mix with pepsin: as, *pepsinated pills*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 378.

pepsiniferous (pép-si-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< pepsin* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing pepsin.

Pepsis (pép'sis), *n.* [*NI.*] (Fabricius, 1804), *< Gr. πepsis*, cooking, digestion: see *pepsin*.] A genus of very large solitary wasps of the family *Pompilidae*. It has the prothorax shorter than the metathorax, rarely as long as the mesothorax; head orbicular; three submarginal cells; and a long and narrow marginal cell, obtusely pointed at the tip. The species are large enough to prey on tarantulas. *P. formosa* destroys the Texan tarantula, *Mygale hentzi*, and stores its burrow with the spider as food for its young. *P. heros* of Cuba is a sand-wasp two inches long, with a shining-black body, and wings bordered with reddish brown.

peptic (pép'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. πεπτικός*, conducive to digestion, *< πέπειν*, cook, digest, = *L. coquere*, cook, digest: see *cook*.] 1. *a.* 1. Concerned in or pertaining to the function of digestion; specifically, pertaining to the proteolytic digestion of the stomach: as, *peptic* processes.—2. Promoting digestion; dietetic: as, *peptic* substances or rules.—3. Able to digest; having a good digestion; not dyspeptic.

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, II. 3.

Peptic cells, the parietal or oxyntic cells of the cardiac glands.—**Peptic glands**. See *gland*.

II. n. A peptic substance; a digestive.

peptical (pép'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< peptic* + *-al*.] Same as *peptic*.

pepticity (pép-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< peptic* + *-ity*.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity* (and) good humour. *Carlyle, Dr. Francia*.

peptics (pép'tiks), *n.* [*Pl. of peptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. The digestive organs. [Colloq. or humorous.]

Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

peptogaster (pép-tō-gas'tér), *n.* [*NI.*, *< Gr. πέπειν*, cook, digest, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] The intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract proper, as distinguished from the *peptogaster*, or respiratory tract, which is an offset of the general intestinal system. It includes, however, the urinary passages, and is divided into *propeptogaster*, *mesogaster*, *epigaster*, and *urogaster*. See those words.

peptogastric (pép-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< peptogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the peptogaster; peptic or digestive, as the alimentary canal.

peptogen (pép'tō-jen), *n.* [*< pepto* (see *peptone*) + *Gr. γεννέω*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance capable of producing peptone: a general name for preparations which are said to facilitate peptic digestion.

peptogenic (pép-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< pept* (see *peptone*), + *-gen* + *-ic*.] Producing peptones; capable of converting proteids into peptones.

peptogenous (pép-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< pept* (see *peptone*), + *-genous*.] Producing peptones.

peptone (pép'ton), *n.* [*< pept* (see *peptone*) + *-one*.] The general name of a class of albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (such as albumin, fibrin, casein, etc.) are converted

by the action of the gastric or of the pancreatic juice. This conversion is caused by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin, which is present in the gastric juice, or of trypsin present in the pancreatic juice. The chief points of difference between peptones and other proteids are that peptones are not precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide and acetic acid, are not coagulated by heat, and are very readily diffusible through membranes.

peptonic (pép-ton'ik), *a.* [*< peptone + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing peptones: as, *peptonic* properties; *peptonic* pills or tablets.

peptonization (pép-tō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< peptonize + -ation.*] The process of peptonizing, or converting into peptones.

peptonize (pép-tō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peptonized*, ppr. *peptonizing*. [*< peptone + -ize.*] To convert into peptones.

peptonoid (pép-tō-noid), *n.* [*< peptone + -oid.*] A substance resembling or claimed to resemble peptones: used as a trade-name for certain food-preparations.

peptonuria (pép-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *< E. peptone + Gr. ούρον, urine.*] The presence of peptones in the urine.

peptotoxine (pép-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [*< pepto(ne) + tox(ic) + -ine.*] A poisonous alkaloid occurring in peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses. *Bilroth.*

Pepysian (pép'pis-i-an), *a.* [*< Pepys (see def.) + -ian.*] Of or relating to Samuel Pepys (1633-1703), for many years an official of the British Admiralty. He is best known through his diary, which gives a valuable picture of English life and manners in the time of Charles II.

We cannot breathe the thin air of that *Pepysian* self-denial, that Himalayan selectness, which, content with one bookcase, would have no tomes in it but porphyrogeniti, books of the bluest blood.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 292.

Pepysian Library, a collection of prints, books, and manuscripts bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

per (pér), *prep.* [*L.: see per-.*] Through; by means of. (a) A Latin preposition, the source of the prefix *per-*, and used independently in certain Latin phrases common in English use, as *per se*, *per saltum*, especially in law phrases, as *per capita*, *per curiam*, *per pares*, *per stirpes*, etc., and certain common commercial phrases, as *per centum*, *per diem*, *per annum*, whence, by an imperfect translation, as a quasi-English preposition, in similar commercial phrases with an English noun, as *per day*, *per week*, *per year*, *per hour*, *per hundred*, *per dozen*, etc., *per bearer*, *per express*, by credit as *per ledger*, received *per steamer Southampton*, etc. (b) An Old French preposition (from the Latin), occurring in some phrases now written as one word, as *peradventure*, *perceive*, *perchance*, *perhaps*, etc., and in phrases of heraldry: as, *party per pale*; *per bar*; *per bend*; *per saltier*. It occurs as *par-* in *paramour*, *parfay*, *parley* (also *perdy*), etc.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*.—**Per accidens**, by accident.—**Per annum**, by the year; in each year; annually.—**Per capita**, in law, by the head or poll: applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right. See *per stirpes*, below.—**Per cent. mark**, the commercial sign %.—**Per centum**, *per cent.*, in or by the hundred. See *cent*.—**Per chief**. See *chief*.—**Per curiam**, in law, by the court: a phrase prefixed to judicial opinions indicating the sanction of the court to the statements therein, as distinguished from the individual opinions of a particular judge.—**Per diem**, by the day; in each day; daily: used of the fees of officers when computed by the number of days of service.—**Per fas et nefas**, through right or wrong; whether right or wrong.—**Per fesse**, fret, long, etc. See the nouns.—**Per my et per tout** [OF., by half and by all], in the law of real property, a phrase used to describe a joint tenancy, under which each tenant is conceived as owning the whole jointly, and nothing separately—nothing belongs to him individually, and the whole belongs to him in association with his cotenants. The phrase is peculiarly appropriated to a strict joint tenancy with the resulting right of survivorship; but some writers have deemed it equally appropriate to tenancies in common.—**Per pais**, pale, pall, etc. See the nouns.—**Per pares**, in law, by one's equals or peers.—**Per saltum**, by a leap; at a single leap or bound; without intermediate steps.—**Per se**, by himself, herself, or itself; in itself; essentially.—**Per stirpes**, in law, by families: applied to succession when divided so as to give the representatives belonging to one branch the share only that their head or ancestor would have taken had he survived. Thus, in a gift to A and the children of B, if they are to take *per capita*, each child will have a share equal to that of A; but if they are to take *per stirpes*, A will take one half and the other half will be divided among the children of B.—**The twenty per cent. cases**, a number of cases litigated in the courts of the United States, arising on the construction of a congressional resolution adding twenty per cent. to the salaries of certain officers.

per- [ME. *per-*, *par-*, *< OF. per-*, *par-* = *Pr. per-* = *Sp. Pg. It. per-*, *< L. per*, prep., through, by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; in comp., as a prefix, in the above senses, or with adjectives and adverbs; as an intensive, as *peracutus*, very sharp, *perfacilis*, very easy, *perlucidus*, pellucidus, very clear; akin to Gr. παρά, beside (see *para-*), to Skt. *parā*, away, and to E. *from*. Before *l*, *per-* is usually assimilated to *pel-*. This prefix occurs as *par-*, not recognized as a prefix, in *parboil*, *pardon*, *parson*, etc., and as a merged preposition in *paramour*, *parley*, *parlay*, etc.: see *per* (b). But most words in

which *par-* formerly occurred have now *per-*, as *parfit*, now *perfect*, *parfourme*, now *perform*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'through.' See the etymology. It occurs chiefly in words formed in Latin, as in *peract*, *peragrate*, *perambulate*, etc. Though the primary sense of *per-* is usually distinctly felt in English, it is scarcely used in the formation of new words.

2. As an inseparable prefix of intensity, 'thoroughly,' 'very,' as in *peracute*, *perseverant*, *pellucid*; specifically, in chem., noting the maximum or an unusual amount, as *perozid*, the highest oxid, or an oxid containing more oxygen than the protoxid, etc.

peracephalus (pér-a-sef'ä-lus), *n.*; pl. *peracephali* (-li). [NL., *< L. per*, through, + *acephalus*: see *acephalus*, 2.] In *teratol.*, an acephalous monster without arms and with defective thorax.

peracti (pér-akt'), *r. t.* [*< L. peractus*, pp. of *peragere*, thrust through, carry through, accomplish, *< per*, through, + *agere*, move, conduct, do: see *act*.] To perform; practise.

I would speake nothing to the Cause or Continuance of these wearisome Warres hitherto; the one is enough debated, the other more than enough peracted.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

In certain sports called Florilla divers insolencies and strange villainies were peracted.

Sylvester, Summary of Du Bartas (1621), p. 149. (Latham.)

peracute (pér-a-küt'), *a.* [*< L. peracutus*, very sharp, *< per-*, very, + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat.

Harvey.

peradventure (pér-ad-ven'tür), *adv.* [*< ME. paraventure*, *per aventure*, *perauenter*, *< OF. (and F.) par aventure*: *par*, *< L. per*, by; *aventure*, *adventure*: see *adventure*.] Perchance; perhaps; it may be.

Fruide now and presumptuous, *per-adventure*, wole the apple.

That Clorgye thi compaignye ne kepeth nougt to sene.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 413.

A third bath means, but he wants health *peradventure*, or wilt to manage his estate.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Peradventure, had he seen her first, She might have made this and that other world Another world for the sick man.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

peradventure (pér-ad-ven'tür), *n.* [*< peradventure, adv.*] Doubt; question; uncertainty.

For out of all *peradventure* there are no antinomies with God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. app. 1.

There is no *peradventure*, but this will amount to as much as the grace of baptism will come to.

Jer. Taylor, Works, (ed. 1835), II. 399.

peragrate (pér-a-grät'), *r. t.* [Also *pergrate*; *< L. peragratu*, pp. of *peragere* (> *It. peragrar*), travel or pass through or over, *< per*, through, + *agere*, country, territory; see *agere*. Hence *pergrine*, *pilgrim*, etc.] To travel over or through; wander over; ramble through.

Two pillars . . . which Hercules (when he had *pergrated* all the world as far as any laudic went) did erecte and set vp for a memoriall that there he had been.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 227.

peragratiō (pér-a-grä'shon), *n.* [= F. *peragratiō*, *< L. peragratio(n-)*, a traversing, *< peragrar*, pp. *peragratu*, pass through or over: see *peragrate*.] The act of peragrating.

A month of *peragratiō* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac into the same again.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

perambulate (pér-am'bū-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perambulated*, ppr. *perambulating*. [*< L. perambulatus*, pp. of *perambulare*, traverse, go through, *< per*, through, + *ambulare*, go about, walk: see *ambire*, *ambulate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To walk through, about, or over.

He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes.

Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 63.

2. To survey while passing through; traverse and examine; survey the boundaries of: as, to *perambulate* a parish or its boundaries.

The forest, formerly called Penhill vccary, and sometimes the Chase of Penhill, was *perambulated* in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about the year 1824 this ancient ceremony was repeated.

Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

Boundary stones, which used to be annually *perambulated* by the mayor and corporation.

The American, VI. 359.

II. intrans. 1. To walk, or walk about.—2. To be carried in a perambulator. [Rare.]

Each *perambulating* infant

Had a magic in its squall.

Athenæum, No. 3239, p. 703.

perambulation (pér-am'bū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. (AL.) perambulatio(n-)*, *< L. perambulare*,

perambulate: see *perambulate*.] 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over.

Then he sent scouts to watch on the sides of the hills thereabouts, and to view the way of their *perambulation*.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 181.

In the *perambulation* of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among diuers others, to avoyd one kind of furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subject.

Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 48.

2. A traveling survey or inspection; a survey.

Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a *perambulation* or survey of the Roman empire.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 78.

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*.

Holyday.

4. A method used in early Scotch and English history, and thence followed in the colonial period in the United States, of determining and maintaining boundaries and monuments or marks of boundaries between the possessions of neighboring tenants, and between neighboring parishes, and thus to some extent of deciding disputed tenancies and rights of possession, and questions of taxation. It was accomplished chiefly by a rude official survey, usually by parish officers, which involved walking around the tract, following the boundary-line.

On Monday last, the Justice-seat was kept at Stratford Langthorn, in Essex, where all the judges delivered their opinions that by the *perambulation* of the 29th of Edward I., and also by a judgment of the king's bench in Richard the Second's time, all that part of Essex is forest which was lately delivered to be in the bounds.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 248.

Perambulation of a parish, a custom formerly practised in England and her colonies, but now largely fallen into disuse, by which, once a year, in or about Ascension Week, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of a given parish walk about its boundaries for the purpose of preserving accurately the recollection of them. In England also sometimes popularly called *beating the bounds*.

perambulator (pér-am'bū-lā-tör), *n.* [*< perambulate + -or.*] 1. One who perambulates.—2. An instrument for measuring distances traveled. See *odometer*.—3. A small three- or four-wheeled carriage for a child, propelled by hand from behind; a baby-carriage.

The young man from the country who talks to the nurse-

maid after she has upset the *perambulator*.

M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland (My Countrymen).

perambulatory (pér-am'bū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< perambulate + -ory.*] Of or relating to perambulation; walking or moving about.

His mind took an apparently sharp impression from it [the water-cart, but lost the recollection of this *perambulatory* shower, before its next reappearance, as completely as did the street itself, along which the heat so quickly strewed white dust again. *Hamethorne, Seven Gables, xl.*

Perameles (pér-am'e-lōz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *< L. pera*, *< Gr. ῥάπα*, a bag, wallet (pouch), + NL. *Moles*, a badger.] The typical genus of the family *Peramelidae*; those bandicoots which have no disproportionate development of the limbs nor greatly elongated ears. They are small terrestrial omnivorous animals, generally distributed over the Australian region, of several species, some of which are also Papuan.

Peramelidae (pér-a-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perameles + -idae*.] A family of Australian and Papuan polyprotodont marsupial mammals; the so-called bandicoots or bandicoot-rats. They have the incisors four above and three below in each half-jaw, the hind feet syndactylous, with the second and third toes united in a common integument, the hallux rudimentary or wanting, and the fourth digit larger than the rest. The fore feet are peculiar among marsupials in having the two or three middle toes large and clawed and the others rudimentary. There are no chevrons, and the pouch is complete, usually opening backward. The leading genera are *Perameles*, *Murdochia*, and *Chacrapia*. See cut under *Chacrapia*.

perameline (pér-am'-līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peramelidae*.

peramout, *a.* An obsolete form of *paramount*. **perauunter**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *peradventure*.

peravallet, *a.* An obsolete form of *paravail*.

perbend (pér'bend), *n.* See *perpend*.

perboilt, *r. t.* An obsolete form of *parboil*.

perbreak, *r.* See *parbreak*.

Perca (pér'kī), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), *< L. perca*, a perch: see *perch*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly used with wide and indefinite limits to cover many heterogeneous forms, variously separated by modern ichthyologists; now restricted to such species as the common yellow perch of Europe and North America, as *Perca fluviatilis* of the former and *P. americana*, *lutea*, or *flavescens* of

the latter country, and made the type of the family *Percidæ*. See *perch*¹.

percale (F. pron. *per-käl'*), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A kind of French cambric, very closely and firmly woven, with a round thread, and containing more dressing than ordinary muslin, but without the glossy finish of dress or lining cambries, made either white or printed. The soft-finished *percale* is an English manufacture, of less body than the French *percale*.

percaline (*pér-ka-lin*), *n.* [*percale* + *-ine*².] Cotton cloth with a very glossy surface, usually dyed of a single color.

A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of *percaline*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 740.

percarbureted, percarburetted (*pér-kär'bū-ret-ed*), *a.* [*per-* + *carbureted*.] In chem., combined with a maximum of carbon.

percaset (*pér-kās'*), *adv.* [Also *parcase*; ME. *per cas*, < OF. *par cas*, < L. *per casum*, by chance; *per*, by; *casus*, chance: see *per* and *case*¹.] Perhaps; perchance.

That he hath distrold that faire place
Off Malliers by his misdoinge, *percas*
Yut may he his pees full wel do to make.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3521.

Wot I not how hit happed *parcase*.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1907.

For it is so that as to morow I purpose to ryde into
Flandryns to purvey me off horse and herneys, and *per-*
case I shall see the assage at Nwae [Nessus].
Paston Letters, III. 122.

Yea, and *percase* venturing you in perilous and desper-
ate enterprises.
Bacon, Advice to Essex (1596).

percet, *r.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

perceable, *a.* An obsolete form of *pierceable*.
perceant (*pér-sant*), *a.* [Formerly also *persant*, *persant*; < F. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, *pierce*: see *pierce*.] Piercing; penetrating. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Wondrous quick and *persant* was his sight
As Eagles cle that can behold the Sunne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 47.

The sophist's eye,
Like a sharp spear, went through her utterly,
Keen, cruel, *perceant*, stinging. *Keats*, *Lamia*, II.

percée (*pér-sä'*), *a.* [F. *percée*, pp. of *percer*, *pierce*: see *pierce*.] In *her.*, pierced, especially with a round hole in the middle.

perceivable (*pér-sä'vā-bl*), *a.* [*perceivable*, < *percever*, *perceive*: see *perceive* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses; perceptible.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying
than the ideas of the mind. They do not remain precise-
ly in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, II. 6.

2. Capable of being known or understood.

Whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 446.

perceivably (*pér-sä'vā-bli*), *adv.* In a *perceiv-*
able manner; so as to be *perceivable*; *per-*
ceptibly.

perceivancet (*pér-sä'vāns*), *n.* [*perceiv-*
ance, *perception*, < *percever*, *perceive*: see *per-*
ceive and *-ance*.] Power of perceiving; percep-
tion.

Why, this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perceivancet* should be such to know us.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

His particular end in every man is, by the infliction of
pain, damage, and disgrace, that the senses and common
perceivancet might carry this message to the soul within,
that it is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in
this life to do evil. *Milton*, Church-Government, II. 3.

perceive (*pér-sēv'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perceived*,
ppr. *perceiving*. [*ME. perceiven, perceyven*, <
OF. *perceivre, perceivre, parceivre, perceivre*,
etc., also *percever, percevoir, parcevoir*, F. *perce-*
voir = Pr. *percebre* = Sp. *percebir, percibir* = Pg.
perceber = It. *percepire*, < L. *percepire*, pp. *per-*
ceptus, take hold of, obtain, receive, observe, <
per, by, through, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.
Cf. *conceive, deceive, receive*.] 1. In general, to
become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some
object or fact).

When she it *perceived* she oswowed to come in his pres-
ence, for she was right a gude lady, and full of grete bewte,
and right trewe a-geins hir lord.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 64.

Who [Nature] *perceiveth* our natural wits too dull to rea-
son of such goddesses, and hath sent this natural for our
whetstone. *Shak.*, As you Like It, I. 2. 55.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of
the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon*.

But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness, and said, Why
tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? *Mat.* xxii. 18.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he counts
And hedges his own way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 38.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive*
it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke*.

I *perceive* you have entered the Suburbs of Sparta al-
ready, and that you are in a fair way to get to the Town
itself. *Howell*, Letters, II. 40.

2. Specifically, to come to know by direct ex-
perience; in *psychol.*, to come to know by virtue
of a real action of the object upon the mind
(commonly upon the senses), though the know-
ledge may be inferential; know through exter-
nal or internal intuition.

Yff in the air men not as me myght,
And that thay mow not *perceive* me to sight,
I shall me appere vpon the erth playn.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3715.

It was in Vallies that I did chiefly *perceive* the Land-
Winds, which blow in some places one way, in others con-
trary, or side ways to that, according as the Vallies lay
pend up between the Mountains.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 30.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feel-
ing are words that express the operations proper to each
sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them
all. *Reid*.

A man far-off might well *perceive* . . .
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

When we talk of *perceiving* we generally refer to know-
ledge gained at the time through one of the higher senses,
and more particularly sight.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 154.

= *Syn.* Observe, Notice, etc. See *see*.

perceiver (*pér-sē'vēr*), *n.* [*perceive* + *-er*¹.]
One who perceives, feels, or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak *per-*
ceivers. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

perceiverancet, *n.* [Also *perseverance* (a cor-
rupt form, simulating *perseverance*¹); < OF. *per-*
severance, an irreg. var. of *perseverance*, *perceiv-*
ance: see *perseverance*.] 1. Perceivance; per-
ception.

For his diet he [Aristotle] was very temperate, and a great
enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicacies
as though he had no *perceivance* in the tastes of meats.
Sir J. Harrington, Life of Aristotle, p. 418 (quoted in Trench).

2. Appearance perceived.

He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving (with-
out any *perceivance* of sickness spied in him before, or
any change or alteration in him . . .) and his wife went
from him in such sort that he died three days after.
North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 221 (quoted in Trench).

percelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *parcel*.

percellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *par-*
sey.

percelmelt, *adv.* A Middle English form of
parcel-meal.

percelyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *par-*
seley. *Chaucer*.

percentage (*pér-sen'tāj*), *n.* [*per cent.* + *-age*.]
Rate or proportion per hundred: as, the *per-*
centage of loss; the *percentage* of oxygen in
some compound, or of pure metal in an ore;
specifically, in *com.*, an allowance, duty, com-
mission, or rate of interest on a hundred;
loosely, proportion in general.

At the church portals, to be sure, was the usual *percen-*
tage of distressing beggars.

Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 87.

percentile (*pér-sen'til*), *a.* and *n.* [*percen-*
t(age) + *-ile*.] I. *a.* In percentage: as, *percen-*
tile measurement.

II. *n.* See the first quotation.

The value that is unreachd by *n* per cent. of any large
group of measurements, and surpassed by 100 - *n* (per
cent.) of them, is called its *n*th percentile.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIV. 277.

The data were published in the Journal of this Institute
as a table of percentiles. *Nature*, XXXIX. 298.

percent tube. An instrument for measuring
the percentage of cream in milk. See *lactom-*
eter.

percept (*pér'sept*), *n.* [*L. perceptum*, neut.
of *perceptus*, perceived, pp. of *percepire*, *per-*
ceive: see *perceive*.] The immediate object in
perception, in the sense in which that word is
used by modern psychologists.

Our analysis of perception has suggested the way in
which our *percepts* are gradually built up and perfected.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 208.

-ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty):
"perception," "conception," "imagination," "deduc-
tion," "approbation." Some of these words express also
the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very
important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms
"*percept*," "concept," "exhibit," to express the things *per-*
ceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocu-
tion. *A. Bain*, English Grammar, p. 143.

perceptibility (*pér-sép-ti-bil'i-ti*), *n.* [*F. per-*
ceptibilité = Pr. *percepibilitat* = Pg. *perceptibili-*
dade; as *perceptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The
property of being perceptible: as, the *percepti-*
bility of light or color.

Nay, the very essence of truth here is this clear *percep-*
tibility or intelligibility.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, II. 718.

2. Perception; power of perceiving. [Rare.]

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to ob-
scure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.

Dr. H. More.

perceptible (*pér-sép'ti-bl*), *a.* [*F. perceptible*
= Sp. *perceptible* = Pg. *perceptível* = It. *percet-*
tibile, < L. *perceptibilis*, < L. *percepire*, pp. *per-*
ceptus, perceive: see *perceive*.] Capable of be-
ing perceived; capable of coming under the
cognizance of the senses; perceivable; notice-
able.

An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either
real or fictitious. *Bentham*, Fragment on Ontology, I. § 1.

= *Syn.* Visible, discernible, noticeable. See *sensible*.

perceptibleness (*pér-sép'ti-bl-nes*), *n.* The
state or property of being perceptible; percep-
tibility.

perceptibly (*pér-sép'ti-bli*), *adv.* In a percep-
tible manner; in a degree or to an amount that
may be perceived or noticed.

perception (*pér-sép'shən*), *n.* [*F. perception*
= Sp. *percepcion* = Pg. *percepção* = It. *percezi-*
one, < L. *perceptio* (-i-), a receiving or collecting,
perception, comprehension, < *percepire*, pp. *per-*
ceptus, obtain, perceive: see *perceive*.] 1. Origin-
ally, and most commonly down to the middle
of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought
and sense in general, whether the faculty, the
operation, or the resulting idea. Most psycholo-
gists since Plato had made two departments of mental ac-
tion, the *oretic* and the *speculative*; the latter was called
perception, but it did not include belief founded on tes-
timony. This use of the word is now uncommon in tech-
nical language.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants, to move
towards that which should comfort them, though at a dis-
tance. *Bacon*.

[The Hobbseans] stoutly contending that we have not
the *perception* of anything but the phantasms of material
objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to
stand for such objects. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of Soul.

The two great and principal actions of the mind, . . .
perception, or thinking, and volition, or willing.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. vi. 2.

All the *perceptions* of the human mind resolve themselves
into two distinct kinds, which I shall call impressions and
ideas. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. 1.

2. The mental faculty, operation, or resulting
construction of the imagination, of gaining
knowledge by virtue of a real action of an ob-
ject upon the mind. It includes the first sensation,
its objectification, its location, its intuitive assimilation
of ideas already in the mind—in short, all the knowledge
that is acquired involuntarily without our being aware
of any process, and which seems to be directly given by
sense. *Perception* may be internal or external.

Perception . . . being the first step and degree toward
knowledge, and the inlet of all the materials of it.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 15.

Perception is most properly applied to the evidence we
have of external objects by our senses.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, I. I.

Perception is a complex mental act or process. More
particularly, *perception* is that process by which the mind,
after discriminating and identifying a sense-impression
(simple or complex), supplements it by an accompaniment
or escort of revived sensations, the whole aggregate of
actual and revived sensations being solidified or "inte-
grated" into the form of a percept—that is, an apparently
immediate apprehension or cognition of an object now
present in a particular locality or region of space.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 152.

The manner in which the constituent elements in a *per-*
ception are combined differs materially from what is strict-
ly to be called the association of ideas. To realize this
difference we need only to observe first how the sight of
a suit of polished armour, for example, instantly reinstates
and steadily maintains all that we retain of former sen-
sations of its hardness and smoothness and coldness, and
then to observe how this same sight gradually calls up
ideas now of tournaments, now of crusades, and so through
all the changing imagery of romance.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. An immediate judgment founded on sense
or other real action of the object upon the mind,
more or less analogous to what takes place in
vision. Thus, we are said to recognize our friends by
perception. Also, mathematical, esthetic, and moral judg-
ments founded on direct observation of imaginary or ideal
objects are called *perceptions*.

It is admitted on all sides that the *perception* of an ob-
ject necessarily implies the recognition of the object as
this or that, as like certain objects, and as unlike certain
other objects. Every act of *perception*, therefore, involves
classification. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 107.

Her physical organization, being at once delicate and
healthy, gave her a *perception*, operating with almost the
effect of a spiritual medium, that somebody was near at
hand. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

A great method is always within the *perception* of many
before it is within the grasp of one. *De Morgan*.

Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the
right conclusion from the facts, when one has got them,
is best called *perception*, delicacy of *perception*.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Preface.

The members of this committee have been gathering evidence on this obscure but important question of what may be called supersensuous perception.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 13.

4. In law, participation in receipts; community of interest in income: as, the perception of profits.—External perception. See external.—Judgment of perception. See judgment.—Little perception [F. petite perception, Leibnitz], a perception which does not rise to the level of consciousness; an obscure perception.

perceptual (pér-sép'shon-ál), *a.* [*<* perception + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perception: as, perceptual insanity.

Hyperæsthetic or æsthetic and other perceptual morbid states. Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

perceptive (pér-sép'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *perceptif* = Sp. Pg. *perceptivo*, *<* ML. **perceptivus*, *<* L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see perceive.]

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving; consisting in perception.

The perceptive part of the soul.

Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

An urchin, pulling to pieces his toys, building card-houses, whipping his top, gathering flowers and pebbles and shells, passes an intellectual life that is mainly perceptive. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

II. *n. pl.* The perceptive faculties. [Colloq.]

It [a system of training] at the same time strengthens and disciplines the faculties of the mind, cultivating the perceptive. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 787

perceptiveness (pér-sép'tiv-ness), *n.* 1. The faculty of perception.—2. Readiness to acquire knowledge from sensations.

perceptivity (pér-sép-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *perceptive* + *-ity*.] The character of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking; perception.

Perceptivity, or the power of perception.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 73.

perceptual (pér-sép'tü-ál), *a.* [*<* L. as if **perceptus* (**perceptu-*), perceptive, + *-al*: see *percept* and *-al*. Cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of perception.

Secondly, the origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their perceptual content. Athenæum, No. 3248, p. 121.

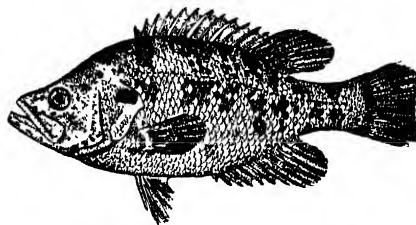
Percesoces (pér-ses'ô-séz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + L. *esox*, a kind of pike: see *Esox*.] A group of fishes so called because its species partake of the characters of and are intermediate between the perciform and esociform fishes. (a) In Cope's classification, an order of physoclistous fishes having the scapular arch suspended from the skull, ventral fins abdominal in position, and branchial arches well developed, their bones being generally present in full number excepting the fourth superior pharyngeal, and the third upper pharyngeal being much enlarged and complex. (b) In Gill's system, a suborder of teleostcephalus fishes characterized by the abdominal or subabdominal position of the ventrals, and the development of spines in these fins and in the dorsal. It includes the atherines, mullets, barracudas, and related fishes.

percesocine (pér-ses'ô-sin), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Percesoces* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Percesoces*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order or suborder *Percesoces*.

perch¹ (pérch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch*; *<* ME. *perche*, *<* OF. (and F.) *perche* = Sp. Pg. It. *perca* (ML. *percha*, *parcha*, after OF.), *<* L. *perca*, *<* Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch; prob. so called from its coloring: cf. *περκνός*, spotted, blackish, = Skt. *prigni*, spotted, dappled: see *spark*.] 1. A very common fresh-water fish of Europe, *Perca fluviatilis*, or one of many other species of the same family. The common perch has two dorsal fins, the first with from thirteen to fifteen spines, the second with a spine and fourteen rays; the anal has two spines and seven rays; the color is generally dark olivaceous, with six or eight darker bars. The common yellow perch of the

South Wales.] (d) One of various centrarchoid fishes, specified by a qualifying word. See phrases following. [U.S.] —Bachelor perch, the grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.] —Black perch. (a) *Morone americana*, as found in fresh-water ponds on Long Island. (b) One of the dark species of *Lepomis* or of *Pomotis*. (c) The black sea-bass, *Centropristis striata*. (d) One of the dark viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni*. (e) The fresh-water drum, or sheepshead, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (f) The tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*. —Blue-banded perch, a kind of viviparous perch, *Ditrema laterale*. [California.] —Chinkapin-perch, the grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.] —Common perch, in the United States, the yellow perch, *Perca americana* or *flavescens*. —English perch, a misnomer of the common yellow perch of North America. —Fresh-water perch, an embiotocid, *Heterocarpus traski*. [California.] —Goggler, or goggle-eyed perch, the grass-bass. —Golden perch, a theraponoid fish, *Plectrophilus* or *Ctenodon ambiguus*. [New South Wales.] —Gray perch, the fresh-water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. —Green perch, the large-mouthed black-bass. —Grunting perch, the grunter or buffalo-perch. —Little perch, an embiotocid, *Cymalogaster aggregatus*. [California.] —Macleay perch, the fish *Lutjanus macleayanus*. [New South Wales.] —Maggie-perch, a cirrhitid fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*. —Norway red perch, the Norway haddock. —Pearl perch, a sparoid fish, *Glaucozona scapularis*. [New South Wales.] —Red-bellied perch, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*. —Red-finned perch, the rodfish. —Red perch. (a) The garibaldi, *Hyperproprus rubicundus*. [California.] (b) The rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus*. —Sacramento perch, a spe-



Sacramento Perch (*Archoplites interruptus*).

cies of Centrarchidae. Archoplites interruptus. —Salt-water perch, the cunner, *Ctenodorus adspersus*. —Serpentiform perches, the family *Percepidae*. See cut under *Perca*. —Silver perch. (a) A sciaenoid fish, *Bairdiella punctata* or *chrysura*. [New Jersey.] See *silverfish*. (b) One of several embiotocid or viviparous perches. [California.] (c) A serranoid fish, *Macquaria australasica*. [New South Wales.] (d) The black or white-mouthed sunfish, *Chenobryttus pilosus*. [U. S.] —Speckled perch. Same as silver perch (d). —Spineless perch, a platy-perch, *Ambloplites*, an embiotocid, *Ditrema laterale*. —Thick-tipped perch, an embiotocid, *Rhacochilus toates*. [California.] —Tiny perches, the elasmenes. —Viviparous perch. See def. 2 (a). —Warmouth perch. See warmouth. —White perch. (a) In the United States, a fish of the family Labridae, *Morone americana*. See *Morone*. (b) The fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or black perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (c) One of several different embiotocids or viviparous perches, as *Hyporhamphus argenteus*, *Danialichthys naca*, etc. [Pacific C. U.S.] —Yellow perch, in the United States, the most common name of *Perca americana* or *flavescens*, closely allied to the true perch (*P. fluviatilis*) of Europe: the rainbow-perch, yellow-fish, redfin, ring-perch, etc. (See also blue-perch, buffalo-perch, log-perch, pike-perch, platy-perch, pond-perch, raccoon-perch, ring-perch, river-perch, ruddier-perch, sand-perch, sea-perch, strawberry-perch, sun-perch, trout-perch.)

perch² (pérch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch* (dial. perk); *<* ME. *perche*, *perke*, *<* OF. *perche*, *perque*, a pole, perch (roost), perch (measure), F. *perche*, a pole, perch (measure), = Pr. *perja* = Sp. Pg. *percha* = It. *pertica*, *<* L. *pertica*, a pole, a long staff, a measuring-rod (usually called *decempeda*, 'ten-foot pole'), also a portion of land measured with such a rod.] 1. A rod or pole; especially, a rod or pole serving as a roost for birds; anything on which birds alight and rest.

From reason back to faith, and straight from thence She rudely flutters to the perch of sense. Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

Hence—2. An elevated seat or position.

Not making his high place the lawless perch Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage-ground For pleasure. Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

3. A rod or pole used as a definite measure of length; a measure of length equal to 5½ yards. Perches of 7 and 8 yards have also been in local use. See *pole*¹.

If you do move me one perch from this, My pack and all shall gang with thee. Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

4. A square measure equal to 30½ square yards: 160 perches make an acre.—5. A unit of cubic measure used by stone-masons. It is usually 16½ feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot; but it varies greatly.—6. A pole or staff set up as a beacon on a shallow place or a rock, or used to mark a channel.—7. In vehicles: (a) A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage; the reach or bar. See cut under *barouche*. (b) An elevated seat for the driver.—8. [*<* *perch*², *r.*] The act of perching or alighting upon a place; hence, grasp; hold.

He, augmenting his hooste, determined to get the town of Wernoyle in *perche* & gyrd it round about with a strong seage. Hall, Hon. VI., an. 26.

perch³ (pérch), *r.* [*<* OF. (also F.) *percher*, perch; from the noun: see *perch*², *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To alight or settle on a perch or elevated support, as a bird; use a perch; roost.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not perch.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 71.

All that wear feathers first or last Must one day perch on Charon's Mast.

Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

2. To alight or sit in some elevated position, as if on a perch.

II. *trans.* 1. To place, set, or fix on a perch or other elevated support.

Perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.

Dr. H. More.

She looked up fondly at Pen perched on the book-ladder.

Thackeray, Pendennis.

2. To operate upon ("roughers," or woollen cloth as taken from the looms) as follows: The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns. This process is also called *barling*, and is preparatory to the process of fulling.

percha (pér'ché), *n.* An abbreviation of *gutta-percha*.

perchance (pér-chân's), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perchaunce*; *<* ME. *perchance*, prop. as two words *per chance*: see *per* and *chance*, and cf. *percase*, the more common ME. word for this sense, and *perhaps*, a modern equivalent.] 1. By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

To sleep! perchance to dream. Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 65.

Croed and rite perchance may differ, yet our faith and hope be one. Whittier, Mary Garvin.

2. By chance; accidentally.

It is perchance that you yourself were saved.

Shak., T. N., I. 2. 5.

perchant (pér'chant), *n.* [*<* OF. *perchant*, ppr. of *percher*, perch: see *perch*², *r.*] In sporting, a bird tied by the feet on a perch to serve as a decoy for other birds. Wright.

perch-backed (pérch'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a perch's back: specifically applied in anthropology to certain flint implements.

The Innate and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other. J. Evans, Anc. Stone Implements, xxiv. (Encyc. Dict.)

perchemynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *parchment*.

percher¹ (pér'chèr), *n.* [*<* *perch*², *r.*, + *-er*.] That which perches; specifically, a perching bird as distinguished from birds that rest on the ground; a bird of the old order *Insectorum*.

percher² (pér'chèr), *n.* [*<* *perch*² + *-er*.] A workman who performs the operation of perching or burling.

percher³ (pér'chèr), *n.* [*<* ME. *percher*, *perchour*, *<* OF. **perchier* (?) (cf. equiv. ML. *pericalis*), a wax candle, so called as being fixed on a small transverse bar, *<* *perche*, a pole, bar: see *perch*², *n.* Cf. OF. *percher*, a vender of poles.] A wax candle; especially, a large wax candle usually placed on an altar.

For by the percher [var. *marter*] which that I see brenne I knowe wel that day is not fer hence.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1245 (MS. GG. 4. 27).

If my memorie should reveale what it doth retene, . . . I am sure those that be present would marvel: for now burneth the *percher* without tallow, and at random all goeth to the bottom.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helldowes, 1577), p. 193.

Percheron (pér-she-rôn'), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *Percheron*, *<* *Perche* (see def.).] I. *a.* Noting a horse of a breed brought to perfection in Perche, a region of northern France, south of Normandy.

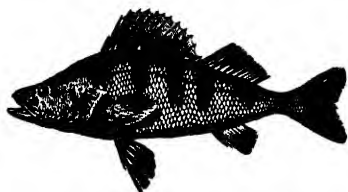
II. *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. These horses are of large size and stout build, yet of relatively light and free action. They are much used in France for the artillery and for heavy coaches, and have been very largely exported, particularly to the western United States, where they are now bred extensively. The usual color is dapple-gray. This horse is sometimes called the *Norman*, or *Norman Percheron*, and is at least the equal of the British Clydesdale horse in economic importance.

perching¹ (pér'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *perch*², *r.*] The operations performed on woollen cloth, as taken from the loom, preparatory to fulling. See *perch*², *r.* 2.

perching² (pér'ching), *a.* Habitually using a perch; specifically, in *ornith.*, inessorial.

A type of perching birds in which the peculiar singing muscles of the larynx have not been developed. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 355.

perch-iron (pérch'í'ern), *n.* A general term including the iron parts of a carriage-perch.



American Yellow Perch (*Perca americana*).

United States is scarcely different from the foregoing, but is technically distinguished as *P. americana* or *flavescens*. See also cuts under *fish* and *teleost*.

2. A fish of one of various other genera or families. (a) Any surf-fish or member of the *Embiotocidae*: more fully called *viviparous perch*. See *surf-fish* and *alfonsa*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] (b) The cunner, chogset, or nipper, *Ctenodrus adspersus*, more fully called *blue-perch*. [New Eng.] (c) An Australian fish, *Lates colonorum*. [New

perch-loop (pérch'lop), *n.* An iron fastened to a carriage-perch. It has loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swinging of the body.

perchlorate (pér-klo'rát), *n.* [*< per- + chlorate.*] A salt of perchloric acid.

perchloric (pér-klo'rik), *a.* [*< per- + chloric.*] Noting an acid (HClO₄), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence. Applied to the skin, it produces a very painful wound, which is extremely slow in healing. Also *hyperchloric*.

perch-pest (pérch'pest), *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the perch.

perch-plate (pérch'plát), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the head-blocks and bed-plates which are placed above and beneath the perch, at the king-bolt.

perch-pole (pérch'pól), *n.* A pole used by acrobats. It is held by one man while another climbs it.

perch-stay (pérch'stá), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the side rods which pass from the perch to the hind axle and serve as braces.

percid (pér'sid), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A perch, as a member of the *Percidae*.

II. a. Like a perch; percoid or percine.

Percidae (pér'si-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -idae.*] The perch family, a group of acanthopterygian fishes, to which widely varying limits have been assigned. (a) In Bonaparte's system, same as the first family of acanthopterygian fishes in Cuvier's system (*Percoides* in French). It included those with oblong bodies covered with scales which are generally hard or rough, with the operculum or preoperculum (or both) dentated or spinous at the edge, and the jaws and some part of the palate toothed. With such definition it included not only the modern *Percidae* proper, but also many other families. (b) In Günther's system, the representative family of his *Acanthopterygii percoformes*, having perfect ventrals, unarmored cheeks, uninterrupted lateral line, acute teeth in the jaws and on the palate, no barbels, the lower pectoral rays branched, and the vertical fins not scaly. (c) In recent American systems, *Percoidae* with an increased number of abdominal and caudal vertebrae, depressed cranium and little prominent cranial ridges, dorsal fins generally separate, and anal with one or two spinous. The species are inhabitants of fresh waters, and are represented by two genera common to North America and Europe (*Perca* and *Stizostedion*), several peculiar to the Palearctic region (*Acerina*, *Aspro*, *Percarina*), and the numerous darters, constituting the subfamily *Etheostominae*, peculiar to North America.

percidal (pér'si-dál), *a.* [*< percid + -al.*] Same as *percoid*. [Rare.]

perciform (pér'si-fórm), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. perca, a perch, + forma, form.*] *I. a.* Having the form or structure of a perch; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes*.

II. n. A percoid fish; a member of the *Perciformes*.

Perciformes (pér'si-fór'méz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *perciform*.] In Günther's classification, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body compressed, dorsal fin elongated and with the spinous larger than the soft portion, anal rather short, and ventrals generally with a spine and five rays. It includes the families *Percidae*, *Squamipinnæ*, *Mullidae*, *Sparidae*, *Scorpenidae*, and several others.

Percina (pér-si'ná), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -ina.*] In Günther's system, the first group of *Percidae*. They have the cloth of the mouth horizontal or slightly oblique, usually two dorsals, and seldom more than ten pyloric appendages. The *Percina* are mostly fresh-water fishes and sea-fishes which enter rivers, and belong to the family *Percidae* and others of modern ichthyologists.

Percinæ (pér-si'né), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Percidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By old ichthyologists it was used for a large assemblage of genera scarcely definable by exact characters. By recent authors it has been much restricted, and, in its narrowest sense, includes the genera *Perca* and *Lucioperca* or *Stizostedion*—that is, the true perches and the pike-perches. They have the pseudobranchie well developed, the preoperculum serrate, seven branchiostegals, and a large air-bladder.

percine (pér'sin), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *percinius, < L. perca, perch: see perch.*] *I. a.* Resembling a perch; perciform; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Percina*, or, in a narrow sense, to the *Percinæ*.

II. n. A perch or perch-like fish; a percoid; a member of the *Percina*, *Percidae*, or *Percinæ*.

perceptive (pér-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= *It. percepenza, < ML. *perceptentia* (?), *< L. percipien(t)-s*, perceiving: see *perception*.] Same as *perceptency*.

perceptency (pér-sip'i-én-si), *n.* [As *perceptency* (see *-cy*).] 1. The act or power of perceiving; the state of being percipient; perception.

Made ashamed
By my perceptency of sin and fall.
Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

2. Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See *percipient*, *n.*, 2. *Proc. London Soc. Psych. Research.*

percipient (pér-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. percipien(t)-s*, ppr. of *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] *I. a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

I have considered, during every period of my life, pain as a positive evil which every percipient being must be desirous of escaping. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 143.

A musical ear being nothing more nor less than one which is percipient of such structure. *E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 448.

II. n. 1. One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception.

The soul is the sole percipient, which alone hath amidvertion and sense, properly so called. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iv.

Within the limits of appreciation, the same objective difference may seem great or small according to the percipient's nature and temporary condition. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 92.

2. Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the *agent*) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments. [Recent.]

We have therefore been able to convince ourselves that the agents, concentrating their looks on the given object, projected on the mental eye of the percipient a picture more or less resembling it, and we take it as incontrovertible that the above results could not have been achieved by conscious or unconscious guessing. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 535.

Percis (pér'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. περσις*, dim. of *περκα*, a perch: see *perch*.] A genus of percophoid fishes, having a moderately elongated body, oblique mouth, scarcely projecting lower



Peris (Paraperis) sexfasciata.

jaw, and teeth on the jaws and vomer. The species inhabit the temperate and tropical Pacific. One species, *Percis colias*, is one of the most common fish of New Zealand, and weighs about five pounds. It is known as the *coalfish*, *rock-cod*, and *blue cod*. Also called *Paraperis*.

perciose (pér'kióz), *n.* [Also *parelose* (and erroneously *paraclose*); *< ME. perclose, parclose, pareloos, < OF. perclose, parelose, parclose, an inclosure, < L. præclusus*, fem. of *præcludere*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut off, shut up: see *preclude*.] 1. Conclusion.

By the *perciose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Kaleith.*

2. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded.

And all this season the other englyssmen were on the felds, and the constable styll in his *perciose*, & issued not out. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, I. cccvi.

3. In *arch.*, a screen or railing made to separate or inclose any object or place, as to inclose a tomb, or to separate a chapel or an altar from an aisle.

Vaerria, a rail or *perciose* made of thuber, wherein something is closed. *Florio.*

The fader loggid hem of sly purpos
In a chambré nexte to his joynynge,
For bitwixe hem nas but a *perciose*.
Oceve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.
[Halliwell.]



Perciose, 4.

4. In *her.*, a demi-garter. [Rare.]

percnopter (pérk-nop'tér), *n.* [*< NL. Percnopterius.*] A vulture of the genus *Neophron*.

Percnopterinae (pérk-nop-te-rí'né), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Percnopterius + -inæ.*] A subfamily of vultures; the *Neophroninae*. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Percnopterius (pérk-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (*Rafinesque*, 1815), *< Gr. περκόπος*, dusky, dark-colored (see *perch*), + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of vultures: synonymous with *Neophron*.

percoct (pér-kokt'), *a.* [*< L. percoctus*, pp. of *percoquere*, cook thoroughly, ripen, *< per*, through, + *coquere*, cook.] Well cooked; thoroughly done; hence, trite.

Among the elect, to whom it is your distinction to aspire to belong, the rule holds to abstain from any employment of the obvious, the *percoct*, and likewise, for your own sake, from the epitonic, the overstrained. *G. Meredith, Egoist*, xlix.

percoid (pér'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. περκα*, a perch (see *perch*), + *εidos*, form.] *I. a.* Perch-like; perciform; of or pertaining to the *Percoides* or *Percidae*, in any sense. Also *percoides*.

II. n. A perch; any member of the *Percoides* or *Percidae*.

Percoidæ (pér-koi'dé), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *percoid*.] Same as *Percidae*.

Percoidæ (pér-koi'dé-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -oidæ.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes proposed for the families *Percidae*, *Serranidae*, *Hæmulonidae*, *Sparidae*, *Gerridae*, and related forms.

percoideous (pér-koi'dé-us), *a.* Same as *percoid*.

percolate (pér'kô-lât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *percolated*, ppr. *percolating*. [*< L. percolare*, pp. of *percolare*, strain through, filter, *< per*, through, + *colare*, filter, strain, *< colum*, a strainer, a colander: see *colander*.] *I. trans.* To strain through; cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: literally and figuratively.

Therefore the evidences of fact are as it were *percolated* through a vast period of ages, and many very obscure to us. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

II. intrans. To pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

As there is no escape for the rain-water which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, . . . it must all *percolate* downwards through the fissures at its bottom. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, I. 29.

percolate (pér'kô-lât), *n.* [*< percolate, v.*] That which has percolated or passed through a filter or strainer; a filtered liquid.

percolation (pér'kô-lâ'shôn), *n.* [*< L. percolatio(n)*], a straining through, the act of filtering, *< percolare*, pp. *percolatus*, strain through, filter: see *percolate*.] 1. The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation or transmission (which is commonly called straining). *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 2.

2. In *phar.*, the process of extracting the soluble parts of powdered substances by passing through them successive quantities of a solvent which yields a clear extract free from insoluble matters: used in the sense of *displacement*.

percolator (pér'kô-lâ-tor), *n.* [= *F. percolateur*; as *percolate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which filters.

These tissues . . . act as *percolators*.

Henfrey, Elem. Botany.

2. A form of filtering coffee-pot.

The best and most convenient form of coffee-pot is called a *percolator*. *Spence, Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 423.

3. A nearly cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel end below, used in pharmacy for preparing extracts by the process of percolation.

percollicet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis*.

percomorph (pér'kô-môr'f), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percomorphi*. Also *percomorphic*, *percomorphous*.

II. n. A member of the *Percomorphi*.

Percomorphi (pér'kô-môr'fi), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. περκα*, perch, + *μορφή*, form.] In Cope's ichthyological system (1870), an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, skull normal, bones of jaws distinct, and inferior pharyngeals separate. It thus includes most acanthopterygian fishes.

percomorphic (pér'kô-môr'fik), *a.* [*< percomorph + -ic.*] Same as *percomorph*.

percomorphous (pér'kô-môr'fus), *a.* [*< percomorph + -ous.*] Same as *percomorph*.

per contra (pér kon'trâ), [*L.*: *per*, by; *contra*, against: see *per* and *contra*.] On the contrary.

Percophidæ (pér-kof'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Adams*, 1854), *< Percophis + -idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Percophis*. They have an elongate body, a pointed head, a short first and a long second dorsal, and complete thoracic ventrals moderately approximated. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the southern hemisphere. They are sometimes called *serpentine perches*.

Percophis (pér'kô-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. περκα*, a river-fish, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Percophidæ*.

percophoid (pér'kô-foid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Percophis + -oid*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Percophidæ*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Percophidæ*.

Percopsidæ (pér-kop'si-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Percopsis + -idæ.*] A family of physostomous fishes represented by the genus *Percopsis*; the trout-perches. The body has the form and fins, especially the adipose fin, of a trout, and is covered with otolith scales comparable with those of a perch. The margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillary bones, the opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-openings are wide, and an adipose fin is present. Only one species is certainly known.

Percopsis (pér-kop'sis), *n.* [NL. (*Agaassiz*, 1848), *< Gr. περκα*, a perch, + *ὤψ*, face.] The

Trout-perch (*Percopsis guttatus*).

typical genus of *Percopsidae*. *P. guttatus*, of the fresh waters of the United States, is the so-called trout-perch.

perculated, *a.* [A corrupt form of **percullised* for *portcullised*.] In *her.*, latticed.

percullist, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis*.

percussator (pér-kung'k-tá-tor), *n.* [*L. per*, through, + *cunctator*, one who hesitates, < *cunctari*, hesitate.] A very dilatory or habitually procrastinating person.

percussorily (pér-kung'k-tó-ri-li), *adv.* [Irreg. (in imitation of *perfunctorily*) < *percune* (ta)-tor + *-ly*.] In a perfunctory, dilatory, or listless manner.

This is he that makes men serve God *perfunctorily*, perfunctorily; to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 46. (*Davies*.)

percurrent (pér-kur'ent), *a.* [*L. percurrent* (t)s, ppr. of *percurrere*, run or pass through, < *per*, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] In *bot.*, running through the entire length; running through from top to bottom, as the midrib of a dicotyledonous leaf, the nerve of a moss-leaf, or a grass-palet, etc. It notes specifically nervilles that traverse the entire area from one secondary or tertiary nerve to another. See *nerve*.

percursory (pér-kér'só-ri), *a.* [*L.L.* as if **percursorius*, < *percursor*, one who runs or passes through, < *L. percurrere*, pp. *percursus*, run or pass through: see *percurrent*.] *Cursory*; running over slightly or in haste.

percuss (pér-kus'), *v. t.* [*OF. percussir*, < *L. percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, strike or pierce through, < *per*, through, + *quere*, shake, strike: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*.] 1. To strike against so as to shake or give a shock to; strike.

Thou art in our favour,
For we do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* over the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

2. Specifically, in *med.*: (a) To tap or strike for diagnostic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (a). When some light body, called a *pessimeter*, whether a finger of the left hand, or a piece of wood or the like made for the purpose, is placed firmly on the body of the patient and he is tapped through this, the act is called *mediate percussion*, in distinction from *immediate percussion*, where the body is directly tapped. The tapping is done either with the fingers of the right hand or with a small hammer. The sounds elicited by percussion are the most significant effects obtained, though the resistance felt, or pain or muscular contractions produced, may be of value. (b) To tap or strike for therapeutic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (b).

percussant (pér-kus'ant), *a.* [*OF. percussant*, ppr. of *percussir*, strike: see *percuss*.] In *her.*, bent around and striking the side: said of the tail of a lion or other beast when represented as lashing his sides.

percussed (pér-kus't), *a.* [*L. percuss* + *-ed*.] Same as *percussant*.

percussion (pér-kush'on), *n.* [*F. percussio* = *Pr. percussio*, *percussio* = *Sp. percussio* = *It. percussio* = *It. percussione*, < *L. percussio* (n-), a beating or striking, < *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] 1. The act of percussing, or the striking of one body against another with some violence; forcible collision.

The times when the stroke or percussion of an envious eye doth most hurt are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph. *Bacon, Envy*.

2. The state of being percussed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies.—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like percussion of thy sounds,
Thou madest thine enemies shake.

Shak., Cor., I. 4. 69.

4. In *med.*: (a) In diagnosis, the method of striking or tapping the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs in the region struck. It is employed chiefly in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs. (b) In therapeutics, tapping or striking in various ways with the hand or with an instrument as a therapeutic measure and a part of general massage.—5. In *music*, the production of a tone by a stroke or a blow, as upon any keyboard-instrument. Specifically—(a) In musical composition, the occurrence of a

dissonant tone; the actual sounding of a discord: distinguished from *preparation* on the one hand and *resolution* on the other. (b) In the reed-organ, a contrivance for striking a reed at the instant it is to be sounded, so as to set it in vibration promptly and forcibly. The stop-knob by which this contrivance is controlled is often called the *percussion-stop*.

6. In *palms*, the outer side of the hand; the side of the hand opposite the thumb.—Center of **percussion**. See *center*.—**Instruments of percussion**, musical instruments in which the tone is produced by a blow or stroke from a hammer or similar implement, such as drums and the pianoforte. **Percussion-figure**, in *mineral.*, a figure produced in a thin plate of some crystals by a blow with a rather sharp point: thus, on a sheet of mica the percussion-figure has the form of a symmetrical six-rayed star, two of whose rays are parallel to the prismatic edges. Compare *pressure-figure*.

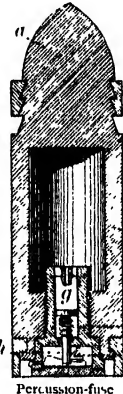
percussional (pér-kush'on-al), *a.* [*L. percussio* + *-al*.] Pertaining to percussion; percussive.

percussion-bullet (pér-kush'on-bul'et), *n.* A bullet charged with a substance that is explosible by percussion.

percussion-cap (pér-kush'on-kap), *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gun-powder.

percussioner (pér-kush'on-ér), *n.* In *gun-making*, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts. *W. H. Greener, The Gun*, p. 251.

percussion-fuse (pér-kush'on-fúz), *n.* A detonating fuse so constructed that, when impact suddenly checks the motion of the projectile, the firing-mechanism of the fuse is set free to act upon the detonating substance. In the cut, *a* is the shell. The plunger *b* is held by a detent *c*, which engages a notch at the rear end with a force graduated to permit its release by the shock of impact, when the plunger is driven forward to strike and explode a percussion cap on the nipple *g*. The spring *h* holds the plunger in engagement with the detent till the instant of impact.



Percussion-fuse

percussion-grinder (pér-kush'on-grin'dér), *n.* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a process of combined rubbing and pounding. *E. H. Knight*.

percussion-gun (pér-kush'on-gun), *n.* A gun discharged by means of a percussion-lock.

percussion-hammer (pér-kush'on-ham'ér), *n.* A small hammer used in percussion for diagnostic purposes.

percussion-lock (pér-kush'on-lok), *n.* A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge—or the cap may be attached to the cartridge, and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

percussion-match (pér-kush'on-mach), *n.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

percussion-powder (pér-kush'on-pou'dér), *n.* Detonating or fulminating powder.

percussion-primer (pér-kush'on-pri'mér), *n.* A primer which is ignited by percussion. See *primer*.

percussion-stop (pér-kush'on-stop), *n.* See *percussion*, 5 (b).

percussion-table (pér-kush'on-tá-bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a frame or table of boards on which ore is concentrated, the separation of the heavier from the lighter particles being aided by a jarring of the table by means of suitably arranged machinery. See *joggling-table* and *toze*.

percussive (pér-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. percussivo*; as *percuss* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion or a light sharp stroke; striking; striking against something.

The first musical instruments were, without doubt, *percussive* sticks, calabashes, tom-toms, and were used simply to mark the time of the dance.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.
The *percussive* tones of the oriole invite or compel attention. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 234.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *music*, an instrument of percussion.

percussively (pér-kus'iv-li), *adv.* In a percussive manner; by or by means of striking or percussion.

percussor (pér-kus'or), *n.* [= *F. percussor* = *Sp. percussor* = *It. percussore*, < *L. percussor*, < *percutere*, pp. *percussus*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] One who or that which strikes; an agent or instrument of percussion; one who percusses.

percuteous (pér-kú-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*L. per*, through, + *cutis*, the skin: see *cutaneous*.]

Passed, done, or effected through or by means of the skin: as, *percuteous* ligation.

Percuteous stimulation by the same method on the motor points of various digital muscles in the human arm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 184.

percuteously (pér-kú-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a percuteous manner; through or by means of the skin.

percuteur (F. pron. per-küt-ér'), *n.* [*F.*, < *percuter*, < *L. percutere*, strike through: see *percuss*.] An instrument for slow or rapid light percussion for therapeutic purposes, as in neuralgia and other neuroses.

percutient (pér-kú'shient), *a.* and *n.* [*L. percutio* (t)s, ppr. of *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] I. *a.* Percussive; striking; of or pertaining to percussion.

II. *n.* That which strikes or has power to strike.

Where the air is the *percutient*, pent or not pent, against a hard body, it never giveth an exterior sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellows against a wall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 190.

perclite (pér'si-lit), *n.* [Named after J. Percy, an English chemist and metallurgist.] A rare mineral occurring in sky-blue cubes: it is an oxychloride of copper.

perdet, *interj.* Same as *pardy*. *Chaucer*.

perdendo, **perdendosi** (per-dén'dō, -dō-sē), *a.* [*It.*, ppr. of *perdere*, lose (see *perdition*); *se*, itself, < *L. se*, itself.] In *music*, dying away; diminishing in loudness: practically the same as *morendo*.

Perdicidae (pér-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-idae*.] The partridges and quails as a family of gallinaceous birds: now usually regarded as a subfamily *Perdixinae*.

Perdixinae (pér-di-si'nā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, typified by the genus *Perdix*, of small size (as compared with *Tetraoninae* or grouse), with naked nostrils and scaly shanks; the partridges and quails. The term is used with varying latitude: (a) for all the birds of the character just stated; (b) for the Old World forms as distinguished from the American *Orthyxinae* or *Ottonophorinae*; (c) for partridges of the genus *Perdix* and its immediate congeners alone. See *cutis* under *partridge* and *quail*.

perdicine (pér-di-sin), *a.* [*L. perdix* (*perdic-*), a partridge, + *-ine*.] Related to or resembling a partridge or a quail; of or pertaining to the *Perdixinae*, in any sense.

perdiclet, *n.* [*ME. perdycele*; origin not ascertained.] A kind of precious stone; eaglestone. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 394.

perdidot, *n.* [*Sp.*, = *F. perdu*, lost: see *perdu*.] A desperate man. *Davies*.

The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of *Perdidots*, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 476.

perdiet, *interj.* See *pardy*.

perdifol (pér-di-fol), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. perdere*, lose, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foi*.] A deciduous plant; a plant that periodically loses or drops its leaves: opposed to *evergreen*. [*Rare*.]

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifols* when transplanted into Britain. *J. Barton*.

perditely, *adv.* [**perdit* (< *L. perditus*, lost: see *perdition*) + *-ly*.] In an abandoned manner; disgracefully.

I
A thousand times had rather wish to die,
Than *perditely* to affect one base and vile.

Heywood, Dialogues, II.

perdition (pér-dish'on), *n.* [*ME. perditionum*, < (*OF. perdition*, *perdition*, *F. perdition* = *Sp. perdition* = *It. perditione* = *It. perditione*, < *L. perdition* (n-), ruin, destruction, < *L. perdere*, pp. *perditus*, make away with, destroy, waste, ruin, lose, < *per*, through, + *dare*, give: see *dote*.] 1. Entire ruin; utter destruction.

Certain tidings . . . Importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak., Othello*, II. 2. 3

Perdition

Take me for ever, if in my fell anger
I do not out-do all example!

Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 5.

Free revellings, carnivals, and balls, which are the *perdition* of precious hours.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

2. The condition of the lost; the future state of the wicked; hell.

Would you send
A soul straight to *perdition*, dying frank
An atheist? *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 301.

3. Loss or diminution.

Sir, his deffinement suffers no *perdition* in you. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 2. 117.

perditionable (pér-dish'on-à-bl), *a.* [*< perdition + -able.*] Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok. (Imp. Dict.)*

Perdix (pér'diks), *n.* [NL. (Brissson, 1760), *< L. perdix, < Gr. πέρδιξ*, a partridge: see *partridge*.] 1. Partridges proper, the typical genus of *Perdixinae*, formerly more than conterminous with the *Perdixinae*, now restricted to a few species like the common European partridge, *P. cinerea*. See cut under *partridge*.—2. A genus of gastropods, now referred to *Dolium*. *Montfort*, 1810.

perdreaut, *n.* [OF. *perdreau*, also *perdrich*, *perdrail*, a military engine for throwing stones, later also a mortar, prop. a partridge, contr. of *perdriscieu*, dim. of *perdriz*, partridge: see *partridge*.] A bombshell of small size, such as was commonly used as a hand-grenade. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXIII, 222.

perdue, **perdu** (pér-dü'), *a. and n.* [*< F. perdu (= Sp. perdido = It. perduto, < L. *perditus, L. perditus)*, pp. of *perdre*, lose, *< L. perdere*, destroy, lose: see *perdition*.] *I. a. 1.* Lost to sight; hidden; in concealment; in ambush.

Bridget stood *perdue* within, with her finger and thumb upon the latch. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix, 16.

Perdue he couched, counted out hour by hour 'Till he should spy in the east a signal streak— Night had been, morrow was, triumph would be. *Browning*, *King and Book*, l. 138.

2. Being on a forlorn hope; sent on a desperate enterprise.

I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdue*; if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever. *Donne*, *Letters*, ciii.

II. n. 1. A soldier serving on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case.

I am set here, like a *perdu*, To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress— A scurvy fellow that must pass this way. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Little French Lawyer*, ii, 3.

Another night would tire a *perdu*, More than a wet furrow, and a great frost. *Sir W. Davenant*, *Love and Honour*, v, 1.

Was this a face To be opposed against the warring winds? . . . to watch— poor *perdu*! With this thin helm? *Shak.*, *Lea*, iv, 7, 35.

2. One who is morally lost or abandoned. Drunkards, spew'd out of taverns into th' sinks Of tap-houses and stews, revolve from manhood, Debauch'd *perdue*. *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, ii, 1.

3. In *cooking*, something concealed or ambuscaded: same as *surprise*.

Let the corporal Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe; Either doth serve, I think. As for *perdue*, Some choice souse'd fish brought couchant in a dish Among some fennell, or some other grasse, Shews how they lie 'till the field. *W. Cartwright*, *The Ordinary*. (*Nares*.)

perduell, *n.* [*< L. perduellis*, a public enemy, *< per*, through, + *duellum*, bellum, war: see *duel*.] A public enemy. *Minsheu*.

perduellion (pér-dü-el'ion), *n.* [*< L. perduellio(n)*, treason, overt hostility against one's country, *< perduellis*, a public enemy: see *perduell*.] In the civil law, treason.

perduellism (pér-dü-el'izm), *n.* [*< perduell + -ism*.] Same as *perduellion*.

perdulous (pér-dü-lus), *a.* [Irreg. *< F. perdu*, lost, or *< L. perdere*, destroy, lose, + *-ul-ous*.] Lost; thrown away.

Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities. *Abp. Bramhall*, *Against Hobbes*.

perdurability (pér'dü-rä-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. perdurabilitye*, *perdurabilete*, *< OF. perdurabilete = It. perdurabilità*, *< ML. *perdurabilitas*, *< perdurabilis*, perdurable: see *perdurable*.] The quality of being perdurable; prolonged durability; everlastingness.

His death is converted in to *perdurabilitye* of life. *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 161.

But yow men semeth to geten yow a *perdurabilete* when ye thinke that in tyme to conyngre youre fame shal lasten. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ii, prose 7.

Mr. Flake believes in the soul and in its *perdurability*. *Presbyterian Rev.*, April, 1886, p. 401.

perdurable (pér'dü-rä-bl), *a.* [*< ME. perdurable*, *< OF. perdurable*, *perdurabile*, *F. perdurable = Pr. perdurable = Pg. perduravel = It. perdurabile*, *< ML. *perdurabilis*, lasting, *< L. perdurare*, last, hold out: see *perdure*.] Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

When Iudas herde hym he cursed the devyll and said to him Ihesu cryst dampne the in fyre *perdurable*. *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 158.

Certes, the sighte of God is the lyf *perdurable*.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shak.*, *Othello*, l. 2, 343.

We shall be able to discover that the body is scarce an essential part of man, and that the material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable*. *Evelyn*, *True Religion*, l. 243.

True being is one, unchangeable and *perdurable*.

Adamson, *Fichte*, p. 208.

perdurably, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perdurably*.

Thilke same symple forme of man that is *perdurably* in the dyvnye thoght. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, v, prose 4.

perdurablyty, *n.* An old form of *perdurability*.

perdurably (pér'dü-rä-bl), *adv.* [*< ME. perdurably*, *perdurabilty*; *< perdurable + -ly*.] In a perdurable manner; lastingly; everlastingly.

Where regneth the Fader and the Sone, lo! And the Holy Gost in heynys full hy, And shall for ever *perdurably*. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6406.

Why would he, for the momentary trick, Be *perdurably* fined? *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii, l. 115.

Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more *perdurably* than the rest—the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets. *Lowell*, *Wordsworth*.

perdurance (pér'dü-rans), *n.* [= *It. perduranza*, *< L. perduran(t)-s*, pp. of *perdurare*, endure, continue: see *perdure*.] Same as *perdurance*.

Thyne eternal contynnace shall hee muche more excellent and muche farre above the *perdurace* of heuens, or of the earth. *Sp. Fisher*, *Seven Penitential Psalms*, cxxiv, 2.

perdurance (pér'dü-rā'shon), *n.* [= *Pg. perduración*, *< L. as if *perduratio(n)-s*, *< perdurare*, pp. *perduratus*, endure, continue: see *perdure*.] Long continuance.

perdure (pér-dür'), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *perdured*, ppr. *perduring*. [= *OF. perdurer*, *perdurere* = *It. perdurare*, *< L. perdurare*, last, hold out, endure, continue, *L. also make hard*, *< per*, through, + *durare*, last, also make hard: see *dure*. Cf. *endure*.] To last for all time or for a very long time; endure or continue long, or forever.

But the mind *perdures* while its energizing may construct a thousand lines. *Hickok*, *Mental Philos.* (1854), p. 76.

perdy, *interj.* See *pardy*.

perel, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearl*.

perel, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*.

perel, *n.* A Middle English form of *peer*.

peregal (pér'-gäl), *a. and n.* Same as *peragal*.

peregratet, *v. t.* See *peragrate*.

peregrin, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *peregrine*.

peregrinate (pér'-gri-nāt), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *peregrinated*, ppr. *peregrinating*. [*< L. peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*, travel (*> It. peregrinare*, *pellegrinare* = *Sp. Pg. peregrinar* = *F. pé-régriner*), *< peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine*.]

1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.—2. To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey*.

peregrinate (pér'-gri-nāt), *a.* [*< L. peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] Foreign; traveled; of foreign birth or manners. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too *peregrinate*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v, l. 15.

I perceive too that there is something outlandish, *pergrinate*, and lawless about me. *Bulwer*, *Caxtons*, xviii, 2. (*Davies*.)

peregrination (pér'-gri-nā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. peregrination*, *F. pégrination* = *Sp. peregrinación* = *Pr. peregrinacio*, *pellegrinacio* = *Pg. peregrinação* = *It. peregrinazione*, *pellegrinazione*, *< L. peregrinatio(n)-s*, *< peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] A traveling from one country or place to another; a roaming or wandering about in general; travel; pilgrimage.

Through all the journey and *peregrination* of human life, there is matter and occasion offered of contemplation. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, x., Expl.

A *peregrination* is this life; and what passenger is so besotted with the pleasures of the way that he forgets the place whither he is to go? *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 363.

The story of my dangers and *peregrination*.

R. Peeke (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I, 623).

peregrinator (pér'-gri-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. pégrinateur* = *Pg. peregrinador* = *It. peregrinatore*, *< L. peregrinator*, *< peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] One who peregrinates, travels, or wanders about from place to place; a traveler.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge. *Cassaubon*, *Credulity*, p. 66.

peregrine (pér'-gri-n), *a. and n.* [*< ME. peregrin*, *peregryn*, foreign, *< OF. peregrin* (also **pelegrin*, *pelerin*, *> ult. E. pilgrim*, q. v.), *F. pégrine* = *Sp. Pg. peregrino* = *It. peregrino*, *pellegrino*, foreign (ML. *peregrina falco*, OF. *Jaulcon peregrine*, a peregrine falcon), *< L. peregrinus*, foreign, as a noun a foreigner, stranger, *< pereger*, being abroad or in foreign parts, lit. passing through a land, *< per*, through, + *ager*, field, land: see *per* and *acre*.] *I. a. 1.* Foreign; not native.

Your Lordship is such a friend of nouelties as always you aske me histories so straunge and *peregrine* that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage. *Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hollowes, 1677), p. 165.

The third class includes the whole army of *peregrine* martyrs. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 12.

2. Migratory, as a bird; coming from foreign parts; roving or wandering; specifically noting a kind of falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

A falcon *peregrin* than samed she Of fremde lond. *Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 420.

3. In *astrol.*, not exerting a strong influence; void of essential dignities.

A planet is not reckoned *peregrine* that is in mutual reception with any other.

W. Lilly, *Introductio ad Astrol.*, App., p. 344.

II. n. 1. A foreign sojourner or resident in any state; a resident or subject not in possession of civil rights.

Until Caracalla's general grant of the franchise, the greater proportion of her [Rome's] provincial subjects were also spoken of as *peregrini*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 687, note.

2. The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. The original implication of the term in falconry is not retained in ornithology, and the name is extended to the group of falcons resembling the European peregrine, representatives of which are found in most parts of the world. They are true falcons of large size and great spirit. The American peregrine, commonly called the duck-hawk (*Falco anatum*), is a different variety from the European, and there are several other geographical races of peregrines. See *falcon*, and cut under *duck-hawk*.

Brave birds they were, whose quick-self lossing kin Still won the girlfolds from the peregrin. *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii, 23. (*Halliwel*.)

Thou shalt see My grayhounds flooting like a beam of light, And hear my peregrine and her bells in heaven. *Tennyson*, *Harold*, l. 2.

peregrinity (pér'-gri-ni'ti), *n.* [*< F. pérégrinité* = *Sp. peregrinidad* = *Pg. peregrinidade* = *It. peregrinità*, *pellegrinità*, *< L. peregrinita(t)-s*, condition of a foreigner, *< peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine*.] 1. Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

"These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language." I asked him (Johnson) if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed, and said, "No." I told him this was the second time I had heard him coin a word. *Bonell*, *Johnson* (1835), IV, 136.

2. Wandering; travel; journey; sojourn.

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on. *Carlyle*, *Sterling*, ii, 6.

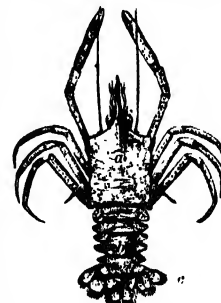
peregrinoid (pér'-gri-noid), *a.* [*< peregrine + -oid*.] Resembling a peregrine; specifically noting an African falcon, *Falco minor*.

perieon (pe-ri'on), *n.*; pl. *perieia* (-i). [NL., irreg. *< Gr. περίων*, pp. of *περιβαίνω*, go about, *< περι*, around, about, + *ibaínō*, go.] In *Crustacea*, the thorax: distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pleon* (abdomen). Cf. *Spence Bate*, *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 634.

perielopod (pe-ri'ō-pod), *n.* [*< NL. perieon + Gr. ποῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] An appendage of the perieon; one of the true thoracic limbs or legs of a crustacean. They are the typical ambulatory or walking members (though they may be modified for swimming or for prehension), intervening between the maxillipeds or foot-jaws and the pleopods or abdominal limbs, which latter are usually natatory.

perielopodite (pe-ri'ō-pō-dit), *n.* [*< perielopod + -ite*.] Same as *perielopod*.

perelle, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearl*. **perelle**, *n.* [*< NL. parella*, the specific name of the lichen.] In bot., a substance obtained from a lichen, *Lecanora parella*, much used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The name is also loosely and incorrectly given



Perieon and Pleon of *Munidopsis armata*.
a, perieon, bearing five pairs of perielopods; b, pleon; c, modified pleopods, forming the tail-fin.

to such lichens as are used to produce cudbear, litmus, archil, etc.

perempt (pér-empt'), *v. t.* [*< L. peremptus, peremptus, pp. of perimere (OL. peremere), take entirely away, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, < per, away, + emere, take, buy: see emption. Cf. exempt.*] In law, to kill; crush or destroy; quash.

Nor is it any objection that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal, because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*.
Aylife, Farergon.

peremptor (pér-emp'shon), *n.* [*< OF. peremptio, F. péremption, < LL. peremptio(n-), a destroying, < L. perimere, pp. peremptus, destroy: see perempt.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual.
Aylife, Farergon.

peremptorily (pér-emp-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively; so as to preclude further question or debate.

peremptoriness (pér-emp-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Peremptory, authoritative, or dogmatic character; positiveness; absoluteness; dogmatism: as, the *peremptoriness* of a command or of a creed.

peremptory (pér-emp-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< F. péremptoire = Sp. perentorio = Pg. peremptorio = It. perentorio, < LL. peremptorius, peremptorius, destructive, decisive, < peremptor, a destroyer, < L. perimere, pp. peremptus, destroy: see perempt.*] *I. a. 1.* That precludes or does not admit of debate, question, or expostulation; hence, express; authoritative; positive; absolute: as, a *peremptory* command or call.

My customs are as *peremptory*
As wrathful planets, death, or destiny.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, v. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our accept and *peremptory* answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 82.

The *peremptory* tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. In law, final; determinate; absolute and unconditional: as, a peremptory action or exception.

A *peremptory* adjustment of the number of saloons to the population would be extremely difficult.
Harper's Weekly, XXIII. 42.

3. Fully resolved; resolute; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatic: said of persons.

To-morrow be in readiness to go.
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 71.

I was *peremptory* that unless we had £10,000 immediately the prisoners would starve.
Enrylyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1666.

Say what you like—only don't be too *peremptory* and dogmatic; we know that wiser men than you have been notoriously deceived in their predictions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 13.

4. Positively settled upon; that positively must be done, etc.

The duke now goes to sea upon the 7th of June, as I am credibly informed; though others say the *peremptory* day is June the 31st. *Court and Times of Charles I., I. 230.*

Peremptory challenge. See *challenge, 9.*—**Peremptory day, in law,** a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be brought on. —**Peremptory defenses, in Scots law,** positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action. —**Peremptory inference,** an inference leading to a categorical, not a disjunctive, conclusion. —**Peremptory mandamus.** See *mandamus.*—**Peremptory pleas,** pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself. —**Peremptory writ,** a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim. = *Syn. 1 and 3. Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See magisterial.* — *3. Express, absolute, imperative, categorical.*

II.† n. A peremptory order.

For others they have stood as *peremptories*, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories.

peremptory (pér-emp-tō-ri), *adv.* [*< peremptory, a.*] Unquestionably; positively.

I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was most *peremptory* beautiful.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

perendure (pér-en-dūr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perendured*, ppr. *perenduring*. [*< L. per, through, + endure. Cf. perdure.*] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. *Encyc. Brit. (Imp. Dict.)*

perennate (pér-en-āt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perennated*, ppr. *perennating*. [*< L. perennatus, pp. of perennare, keep or last long, < perennia, lasting the year through, lasting long: see perennia.*]

nial. **I.† trans.** To continue to prolong indefinitely; renew. *Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 16.

II. intrans. In bot., to live perennially.

Properly to understand perennation the *perennating* portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity.

Nature, XXXIX. 188.

perennation (per-en-nā'shon), *n.* [*< perennate + -ion.*] Perennial or indefinite existence; specifically, in bot., the perennial continuance of life.

In the case of perennials, the mode of *perennation* is an interesting feature for observation. *Nature, XXXIX. 188.*

perennial (pe-ren-i-āl), *a. and n.* [= *OF. perennel = Sp. Pg. perennal, < L. perennis (> It. Sp. Pg. perenne = F. pérenne), lasting the year through, lasting long, continual, everlasting, < per, through, + annus, year: see annual.* (*Cf. biennial, etc.*)] *I. a. 1.* Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year, or through many years: as, a *perennial* spring or fountain. — *2.* Continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; everlasting.

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness, in work.

Carlyle, Past and Present, III. 11.

Thy glad *perennial* youth would fade.
M. Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy.

3. In zool., growing continually: noting teeth which have the pulp-cavity open, and grow indefinitely from persistent pulps: as, the perennial incisors of a rodent. — *4.* In bot., continuing more than two years: as, a *perennial* stem or root. — *5.* In entom., forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as the ants, bees, and termites; also, living more than one year, as an insect. = *Syn. 2.* Unfailing, enduring, permanent, constant, abiding, lasting, undying, imperishable, deathless, immortal.

II. n. In bot., a plant which lives and blossoms or fructifies year after year. Such plants may or may not have perennial roots. In trees and shrubs and herbs with growth from year to year from a strong taproot the root is naturally perennial; but in most perennials with only fibrous roots the roots are produced anew from time to time or from year to year. The division of plants into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or even a perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted to northern climates.

perennially (pe-ren-i-āl-i), *adv.* So as to be perennial; continually; without ceasing.

perennial-stemmed (pe-ren-i-āl-stemd), *a.* In bot., having stems which are perennial or which live and fructify from year to year.

perennibranch (pe-ren-i-brang'), *a. and n.* [*< L. perennis, perennial, + branchia, gills.*] *I. a.* Having perennial branchiae; retaining gills permanently; of or pertaining to the *Perennibranchiata*.

II. n. A member of the *Perennibranchiata*.

Also *perennibranchiate*.

Perennibranchia (pe-ren-i-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. perennis, perennial, + branchia, gills.*] Same as *Perennibranchiata*.

Perennibranchiata (pe-ren-i-brang'ki-ä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perennibranchiatus*: see *perennibranchiate*.] A division of urodele amphibians, comprising those whose gills are permanently retained. It embraces the sirenids, proteids, and amphimids, and is opposed to *Caduceobranchiata*, which includes almost all the other urodeles, such as the salamanders, newts, etc. Also called *Maenibranchia*.

perennibranchiate (pe-ren-i-brang'ki-ät'), *a. and n.* [*< NL. perennibranchiatus, < L. perennis, perennial, + branchia, gills.*] Same as *perennibranch*.

perennity (pe-ren-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. pérennité, OF. perennite = Sp. perennidad = Pg. perennidade = It. perennità, < L. perennita(t)-s, perennial duration, < perennis, perennial: see perennal.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

That springs have their origine from the sea and not from rains and vapours, among many other strong reasons I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs, which always afford the same quantity of water.

Derham, Physico-Theology, III. 5.

pererration (per-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. pererrare, pp. pererratus, wander through, < per, through, + errare, wander: see err.*] A wandering or rambling through various places.

After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went.

Honell, Foreigne Travels, p. 67.

Pereskia (pè-res'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after N. C. F. de Péresce (1580–1637) of Aix in Provence, author of numerous scientific and

historical works.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieae*, characterized by the numerous large spreading petals in many rows, and the stigma with very many clustered or spiral rays. There are 13 species, all natives of the West Indies. They are shrubs or trees, with round branches, large solitary or panicled flowers, and scaly or spiny pear-shaped or egg-shaped berries. The distinct fleshy and velvety leaves bear spines in their axils, and are in some species thick and cylindrical, in others broad and membranaceous, unlike those of other cacti. *P. Bleo* is the bleo of the United States of Colombia, with handsome rose-colored flowers, and leaves which are eaten as a salad. See *Barbados gooseberry*, under *gooseberry*.

pereyer, *n.* A Middle English form of *perry*³.

perf. An abbreviation of *perfect*.

perfect (pér-fekt'), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit*; now conformed to the orig. L. (*perfit, parfit* remain in dial. use); *< ME. perfeit, perfit, parfit, parfyte, parfyght, parfyth, etc., < OF. parfit, parfeit, parfite, parfaict, perfect, F. parfait = Fr. parfait, perfect, perficé, perfaig = Sp. perfecto = Pg. perfeito = It. perfetto = D. G. Dan. Sw. perfekt, < L. perfectus, finished, complete, perfect, pp. of perficere, finish, complete, < per, through, + facere, do: see per- and fact.*] *I. a. 1.* Brought to a consummation; fully finished; carried through to completion in every detail; finished in every part; completed.

Take noble courage, and make *perfect* what is happily begun. *Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.*

Nature finishes everything, and that makes a large part of her charm. Every little flower is *perfect* and complete, from root to seed. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 349.*

2. Full; whole; entire; complete; existing in the widest extent or highest degree.

She allways loned me with hert *parfyght*,
And the dede thereof shewid she to ryght.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3994.

It cannot be without some great works of God, thus in the old and decrepit Age of the World, to let it have more *perfect* knowledge of it selfe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.*

There is no such thing as *perfect* transparency or *perfect* opacity. *Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 13.*

3. In bot., having both stamens and pistils; hermaphrodite: said of a flower, also of a whole plant, as opposed to monocious, dioecious, etc. — *4.* Without blemish or defect; lacking in nothing; of the best, highest, or most complete type; exact or unquestionable in every particular: as, a *perfect* likeness; one *perfect* but many imperfect specimens; a *perfect* face; specifically, complete in moral excellence; entirely good.

The secunde Day next aftr Men funden a Brid quyke and *perfit*. *Maudeville, Travels, p. 48.*

Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 26.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. *Mat. v. 48.*

The *perfect* historian is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature. *Macaulay, History.*

5†. Sound; of sound mind; sane.

What faces and what postures he puts on!
I do not think he is *perfect*. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, I. 2.*

6. Completely skilled; thoroughly trained or efficient: as, perfect in discipline. Compare letter-perfect.

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 155.

7. Completely effective; satisfactory in every respect.

Distress is a *perfect* antidote to love.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

8†. Quite certain; assured.

Thou art *perfect*, then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia? *Shak., W. T., III. 3. 1.*

9. Entire; out and out; utter; very great: as, a perfect horror of serpents; a perfect shower of brickbats met them; a perfect stranger. [*Colloq.*]

The queen tore her bigonets for *perfect* anger.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

St. Martin, however, was one of the most active in destroying the pagan temples, and used in that employment to range over his diocese at the head of a *perfect* army of monks. *Lecky, Rationalism, II. 33.*

Of this habit (bucking) I have a *perfect* dread, and, if I can help it, never get on a confirmed bucker. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 5.*

10. In music: (a) Of an interval, melodic or harmonic, belonging to the first and simplest group of consonances, that in which inversion does not change the character of the interval: as, a *perfect* unison, octave, fifth, or fourth: opposed to *imperfect*, *diminished*, *augmented*. These intervals are now often also called *major*.

(b) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a *perfect* chord or triad is a triad, major or minor, in its original position; a *perfect* cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a *perfect* period is one that is fully balanced or filled out. (c) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See *measure*, 12.—**Most perfect ens.** See *ens*.—**Perfect being**, the being whose essence involves existence; God.—**Perfect cadence**, concord, consonance. See the nouns.—**Perfect definition**, a definition which perfectly explains the essence of a thing by its essential attributes.—**Perfect demonstration**, a demonstration that not only shows that a fact is so, but also why it must be so.—**Perfect elasticity**, ensemble, fifth, flower, fluid, fourth, etc. See the nouns.—**Perfect insect**, the imago or completely developed form of an insect, whether winged or wingless.—**Perfect metals**. Same as *noble metals* (which see, under *metal*).—**Perfect metamorphosis**, in entom., a metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked pupa stage between the larva and the imago. Also called *complete metamorphosis*. See *cut* under *Orgyia*.—**Perfect note**. See *note*.—**Perfect number**, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors or aliquot parts, as 28 (= 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14).—**Perfect octave**. See *octave*, 2.—**Perfect proposition**, a categorical proposition.—**Perfect speech**, a speech that makes complete sense.

Speech is either *perfect* or *imperfect*. *Perfect* is that that absolves the sentence.

Buryeradicus, tr. by a Gentleman, l. 24.

Perfect syllogism, a syllogism from which no part has been omitted.—**Perfect tense**, in *gram.*, a tense expressing completed time, or a variety of past time involving some reference to the present: instantiated by *I have done*; and the like. The same word is added to the titles of other tenses when a like implication is made: thus, *I shall have done*, future perfect; *I should have done*, conditional perfect; and so on.—**Perfect yellow**. See *yellow*.—**To make perfect**, in printing, to print on both sides.—**Syn.** 4. Faultless, blameless, unblemished, holy.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. See above.—**Historical perfect**. See *historical*, 4.

perfect (pér-fekt or pér-fekt'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit*; = *It. perficere*; from the adj.] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to *perfect* a picture or a statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.

It is the duty of art to *perfect* and exalt nature.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 214.

Exact Reformation is not *perfected* at the first push.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

I pray certify me, by the next occasion, what the wine cost for the common use, and if you have laid out any more in that kind, that I may *perfect* my account.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 446.

But a night there is

Between me and the *perfecting* of bliss!

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 313.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you, One of the greatest in the Christian world Shall be my surety; 'fore whose throne 'tis needful, Ere I can *perfect* mine intents, to kneel.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 4.

2. To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to *perfect* one's self in the principles of architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

Every man taking charge may be . . . well taught, *perfected*, and readily instructed in all the premises.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Whence might this distaste arise?

Be at least so kind to *perfect* me in that.

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 1.

To perfect ball. See *ball*, 2.—**Syn.** 1. To accomplish, consummate.

perfection (pér-fek-ti'-shon), *n.* [*< perfect + -ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; perfecting. [Rare.]

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter, as rendering the *perfection* of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation?

W. R. Greg.

perfecter (pér-fek-tér or pér-fek-tér'), *n.* [*< perfect + -er*.] One who perfects, completes, or finishes; one who makes perfect.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and *perfecter* of our faith.

Heb. xii. 2 (revised version).

Perfecti (pér-fek-ti'), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *L. perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*, a.] A body of Catholics in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who assumed the name on account of the strictness of their lives.

perfectibilist (pér-fek-ti-bil-ist), *n.* [*< perfectible + -ist*.] One who believes in the perfectibility of human nature in this life; a perfectionist.—**Society of the Perfectibilists**. Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).

perfectibility (pér-fek-ti-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. perfectibilité* = *Sp. perfectibilidad* = *Pg. perfectibilidade* = *It. perfectibilità*, < ML. **perfectibilitas* (< **perfectibilis*, perfectible: see *perfectible*.)] The property of being perfectible; the property of being susceptible of becoming or being made perfect; specifically, the capability

of arriving at perfection in this life, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection.

It is even possible . . . that if Clifford, in his foregoing life, had enjoyed the means of cultivating his taste to its utmost *perfectibility*, that subtle attribute might, before this period, have completely eaten out or fled away his affections.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

perfectible (pér-fek-ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. perfectible* = *Pg. perfectível* = *It. perfectibile*, < ML. **perfectibilis* (< *L. perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.)] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

perfecting (pér-fek-ting'), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *perfect*, *v.*] Printing on both sides.

perfecting-machine (pér-fek-ting-má-shén'), *n.* Same as *perfecting-press*. [British.]

perfecting-press (pér-fek-ting-pres), *n.* In printing, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one operation.

perfection (pér-fek'-shon), *n.* [*< ME. perfection, perfeccione, perfeccioun, perfeccium*, < OF. (and *F.*) *perfection* = *Sp. perfeccion* = *Pg. perfeição* = *It. perfezione*, < *L. perfectio(n-)*, a finishing, perfection, < *perficere*, pp. *perfectus*, finish, complete: see *perfect*.] 1. Performance; accomplishment.

Lovers . . . vowing more than the *perfection* of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 64.

Would any reasonable creature make these his serious studies and *perfections*, much less only live to these ends?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting; entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail; supreme excellence, whether moral or material; completeness or thoroughness: as, *perfection* in an art; fruits in *perfection*; the *perfection* of beauty: often used concretely: as, she is *perfection*.

Howbeit I will answer these messengers that they coming please me greatly, and that my daughter should be happy if she might come to so great *perfection* as to be conformed in marriage to the earl of Gloucester.

Hemmers, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cx.

Time shall breed skill, and we shall bring *perfection*.

Aecham, The Schoolmaster, p. 80.

If we affect him not far above and before all things, our religion hath not that inward *perfection* which it should have.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

He never plays, but reads much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in *perfection*.

Boelwyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The Roman language arrived at great *perfection* before it began to decay. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

Everybody, again, understands distinctly enough what is meant by man's *perfection*—his reaching the heat which his powers and circumstances allow him to reach.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, l.

3. A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or requirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell?

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Ye wonder how this noble Damozell

So great *perfections* did in her compile.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 1.

The unity, the simplicity or inseparability of all the properties of Deity, is one of the chief *perfections* I conceive him to possess.

Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), III.

4. The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the *perfection* of cruelty. [Colloq.]

Other Salvages assaulted the rest and slew them, stripped them, and took what they had: but fearing this murder would come to light, and might cause them to suffer for it, would now proceed to the *perfection* of villany.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 30.

5†. In medieval music, triple rhythm or measure. See *measure*, 12.—**Absolute perfection**, the absence of every kind of defect and fault; the perfection of God.—**Accidental perfection**, an addition to the essence, imparting higher powers of acting, of receiving impressions, etc.—**Christian perfection**. See *perfectionism* (b).—**Essential or transcendental perfection**, the possession of everything that is necessary to an essence.—**Ethetic perfection**, faultless beauty; the entire agreement of a cognition with sense.—**First and second perfection**. Name as *first* and *second entelechy* or *act*. See *entelechy*, and *energy*, 4.—**Formal perfection**, that which in any being is better to be than not to be; conformity to the formal laws of thought.—**Logical perfection**. See *logical*.—**Material perfection of cognition**. See *materi-*

al.—**Material perfection of knowledge**, conformity to the real world; truth.—**Moral perfection**, a perfection of the soul or mind.—**Natural perfection**. See *natural*.—**Perfection of cognition**, the union of precision with profundity.—**Perfection of disposition**, the entire disposition of matter to the receiving of a given form: nearly the same as *form perfection*.—**Perfection of energy**, that degree of effort which a being is spontaneously disposed to

put forth.—**Perfection of parts**, the absence of mutilation; integrity.—**Physical perfection**, a perfection of body.—**Supernatural perfection**, a perfection of miraculous origin.—**Third or last perfection**, the attainment of the end of the thing having the perfection.—**To perfection**. (a) Fully; completely; to the uttermost. Job xi. 7. (b) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part *to perfection*.—**Syn.** 2. Perfection, completion, consummation.

perfection (pér-fek'-shon), *v. t.* [*< F. perfectionner* = *Sp. perfeccionar* = *Pg. perfeccionar*, *perfeçoar* = *It. perfezionare*; from the noun.] To complete; make perfect.

Both our labours tending to the same general end, the *perfecting* of our countrymen in a most essential article—the right use of their native language.

Foots, The Orators, l.

The gradual *perfecting* of the respiratory machine.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 58.

perfectional (pér-fek'-shon-al), *a.* [*< OF. perfectionnal*, < *perfection*, perfection: see *perfection* and *-al*.] Made complete or perfect.

I call that [life] *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ.

Ep. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perfectionate (pér-fek'-shon-ät), *v. t.* [*< perfection + -ate*.] To make perfect; bring to perfection.

He has . . . founded an academy for the progress and *perfecting* of painting.

Dryden, Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 24.

perfectionation (pér-fek-sho-nä'-shon), *n.* [*< perfectionate + -ion*.] The act of making perfect. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

perfectioner (pér-fek'-shon-ér), *n.* One who or that which makes perfect or brings to perfection. [Rare.]

Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and *perfectioner* of Civilization.

R. Cusht, Mod. Langs. of Africa, Int., p. 19.

perfectionism (pér-fek'-shon-izm), *n.* [*< perfection + -ism*.] The belief that a sinless life is attainable. Specifically—(a) The doctrine, held by many Roman Catholics, that those who are justified can observe the commands of God, and that their sins are not mortal, but venial. (b) The doctrine, held by many Arminian Methodists, that a relative perfection called *Christian perfection* is attainable, and is to be distinguished from absolute perfection or from the perfection of angels or of Adam. (c) The doctrine expressed in the Confession of the Society of Friends in 1675, that the heart can be "free from actually sinning and transgressing the law of God, and in that respect perfect." (d) The belief that one can attain or has attained a state of absolute moral perfection. Such a belief is entertained by persons in various religious bodies.

perfectionist (pér-fek'-shon-ist), *n.* [= *F. perfectionniste* = *Sp. perfeccionista*; as *perfection + -ist*.] 1. One who believes in any form of perfectionism.

Our late *perfectionists* are truly enlightened, who think they can live and not sin.

Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 2.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] A member of the Oneida Community. See *community*. Also called *Bible Communist*.—**Christian Perfectionist**, a believer in Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (b).

perfectionment (pér-fek'-shon-ment), *n.* [*< F. perfectionnement*; as *perfection*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. [Rare.]

perfective (pér-fek-tiv'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. perfectivo* = *It. perfettivo*; as *perfect + -ive*.] Tending or conducing to perfecting or perfection.

The affections are in the destination of their *perfective* actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence.

Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xix.

perfectively (pér-fek-tiv'-li), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the phancy.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 7.

perfectless (pér-fekt'-less), *a.* [*< perfect + -less*.] Falling short of perfection; far from perfection.

Fond Epicure, . . .

(Not shunning the Atheists sin, but punishment),

Imaginedst a God so *perfect-less*,

In Works defying whom thy words profess.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

perfectly (pér-fekt'-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perfitly*; < *ME. perfectly, perfyghtly, parfytele*; < *perfect + -ly*.] 1. In a perfect manner; wholly; completely; entirely; thoroughly; altogether; quite: as, the matter is not *perfectly* clear; the coat is *perfectly* new.

Alle tho that beleven *perfitly* in God schul ben saved.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 135.

Ther she lyeth in a fayer Chapell, Closyd in a Coffre, hyr face bare and naked that ye may se it *perfyghtly*.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

I love you *perfectly* well, I love both your Person and Parts, which are not vulgar.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Some, indeed, who live in the valleys of the low country are *perfectly* black.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 217.

2. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way as to leave nothing to be desired: as, she dances *perfectly*; he speaks the language *perfectly*.

And can [know] you these tongues *perfectly*?

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

So may an excellent virtue of the soul smooth and calm the body, and make it serve *perfectly*, and without rebellious indispositions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 845.

3. With great exactness, nicety, or precision; accurately; exactly: as, a *perfectly* adjusted or balanced contrivance.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes *perfectly* like a Christian.

Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

perfectness (pér-fékt-nés), *n.* The character or state of being perfect or complete; perfection; completeness.

perfervid (pér-fér-vid), *a.* [*< L. perfervidus*, a false reading (though in form correct) for *præfervidus*, very hot, *< L. præ*, before (used intensively), + *fervidus*, boiling, hot: see *fervid*.] Very fervid or hot; very ardent.

Instruction, properly so called, they (the colored preachers) are not qualified to give, but the emotional nature is aroused by *perfervid* appeals and realistic imagery.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 861.

perfervidness (pér-fér-vid-nés), *n.* The character of being perfervid; extreme heat or ardor; great fervor or zeal.

perfect (pér-fish-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. perficiente*, *< L. perficien(t)-s*, ppr. of *perficere*, finish, complete, achieve: see *perfect*.] 1. *a.* Effectual; actual.

The endower [is] the *perfect* founder of all eleemosynary [corporations].

Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

The *perfect* objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.

Science, XII. 3.

Perfect action. See *action*.

II. *n.* Literally, one who performs a complete or lasting work; specifically, one who endows a charity.

perfidious (pér-fid-i-us), *a.* [= *Pg. It. perfidioso*, *< L. perfidiosus*, *< perfidia*, falsehood: see *perfidy*.] 1. Faithless; basely treacherous; false-hearted.

What of him?

He's quoted for a most *perfidious* slave.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 205.

An air of magnanimity which, *perfidious* as he was, he could with singular dexterity assume.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by perfidy or base treachery; false: as, a *perfidious* act.

= *Syn.* 1. *Unfaithful, Faithless, Treacherous, Perfidious.* *Unfaithful* represents negatively the meaning that is common to these words, but it especially means a lack of fidelity to trust or duty, a failure to perform what is due, however much may be implied in that. *Faithless* is negative in form, but positive in sense; the *faithless* man does something which is a breach of faith; the sleeping sentinel is *unfaithful*; the deserter is *faithless*. *Treachery* and *perfidy* are kinds of *faithlessness*. The *treacherous* man either betrays the confidence that is reposed in him, or lures another on to harm by deceitful appearances; as, the *treacherous* signals of the wrecker. The *perfidious* man carries treachery to the basest extreme; he betrays acknowledged and accepted obligations, and even the most sacred relationships and claims: as, Benedict Arnold and Judas are types of *perfidy*.

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,

And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove

Faithless alike in friendship and in love.

Cowper, Verses from Valeriction.

If King Edward be as true and just

As I am subtle, false, and treacherous.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 37.

Conscious of great powers and great virtues, he [Burke] found himself, in age and poverty, a mark for the hatred of a *perfidious* court and a deluded people.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

perfidiously (pér-fid-i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner; with perfidy; treacherously; traitorously.

Thou 'ast broke *perfidiously* thy oath,

And not performed thy plighted troth.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. I. 257.

perfidiousness (pér-fid-i-us-nés), *n.* The character of being perfidious; treachery; traitorously; faithlessness.

There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath, the Kings themselves by their own *perfidiousness* having absolved their Subjects.

Milton, Answer to Salmasius.

perfidy (pér-fid-i), *n.* [*< F. perfidie* = *Sp. Pg. It. perfidia*, *< L. perfidia*, perfidy, *< perfidus* (*> It. Pg. perfido* = *Sp. perfido* = *F. perfide*), faithless, *< per*, from, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] Breach of faith or trust; base treachery; faithlessness.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices: inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than Punic; no truth, no faith; no regard to oaths.

Hume, On Morals, App. 4.

= *Syn.* See *perfidious*.

perfiti, perfitet, a. Old forms of *perfect*.

perfix (pér-fiks'), *v. t.* [Appar. an error for *perfix*, in sense of 'pre-appoint.' To fix; settle; appoint.

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel

Sleep till the hour *perfix*.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 7.

perflable (pér-fla-bl), *a.* [*ME. < OF. perflable*, *< L. perflabilis*, that may be blown through, *< perflare*, blow through: see *perflate*.] Capable of being blown through.

But make it high, on everie half *perflable*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

perflate (pér-flat'), *v. t.* [*< L. perflatus*, pp. of *perflare*, blow through, *< per*, through, + *flare*, blow: see *flatus*. (*Cf. inflat*.)] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.

Harvey.

perflation (pér-fla-shon), *n.* [= *F. perflation*, *< LL. perflatio(n)-a*, a blowing through, *< L. perflare*, pp. *perflatus*, blow through: see *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.

Woodward.

That [barn] . . . was so contrived . . . as, by perpetual *perflation*, to prevent the snow from hunting.

A Journey, etc., quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 205.

perfoliate (pér-fó-li-āt), *a.* [= *F. perfolié* (*< OF. perfoliate*, 'through-wax, through-leaf' (an herb) = *Sp. Pg. perfoliado*, *< NL. perfoliatu*, *< L. per*, through, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] 1.

In *bot.*, having a stem which seems to pass through the blade: said of a leaf. This appearance is produced by the congenital union of the edges of the sinus of an amplexicaul leaf (*Utricularia perfoliata*, *Haptisia perfoliata*, and *Euphorbia rotundifolia* afford examples of perfoliate leaves. When opposite leaves have their bases united, so that the stem passes through, they are said to be *connate-perfoliate*, as in leaves of honeysuckles. See also *cut* under *connate*.

2. In *entom.*, having the outer joints much dilated laterally all around, but not forming a compact club; tuxicorn: said of antennæ appearing like a number of round plates joined by a shaft or stem running through their centers.

Also *perfoliated*.

perforable (pér-fó-rá-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *perforabilis*, *< perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Admitting of perforation; that can be bored or pierced through.

perforans (pér-fó-ranz), *n.*; pl. *perforantes* (pér-fó-ran-téz). [*NL.*, ppr. of *L. perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] The long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers: so called because their tendons perforate the tendons of the perforatus muscles near the points of insertion.

perforant (pér-fó-rant), *a.* [*< L. perforant(t)-s*, ppr. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Perforating, as the tendon of a flexor muscle.

Perforata (pér-fó-rá-ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] 1. One of the groups into which Edwards and

Haine (1850) divide the corals: distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Tabulata*, and *Rugosa*. It includes the *Madreporitæ*, *Poritidæ*, etc. Also called *Porosa*.—2. The perforate foraminifers, a large group (subclass, order, or suborder) of flosse protozoans inclosed in a test perforated with numerous foraminules besides the main opening, through all of which the thready pseudopods may protrude: opposed to *Imperforata*. Leading forms are the *Textulariidae*, *Lagenidae*, *Globigerinidae*, *Rotaliidae*, and *Nannulinidae*.

perforate (pér-fó-rát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perforated*, ppr. *perforating*. [*< L. perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, bore through (*> It. perforare* = *Sp. Pg. perforar* = *F. perforer*), *< per*, through, + *forare*, bore: see *bore*, *foramen*, etc.] To bore through; pierce; make a hole or holes in, as by boring or driving.

There is an abundant supply of nectar in the nectary of *Tropeolum tricolor*, yet I have found this plant untouched in more than one garden, while the flowers of other plants had been extensively *perforated*.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 427.

= *Syn.* *Bore through*, *Pierce*, etc. See *penetrate*.

perforate (pér-fó-rát), *a.* [*< L. perforatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Bored or pierced through; penetrated.

An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, pierced with one or more small holes, or, more commonly, having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in most plants of the order *Hypericinea*. (b) In *ornith.*, noting the nostril of a bird when lacking a nasal septum, so that a hole appears from side to side of the bill, as in the turkey-buzzard, crane, etc. (c) In *anat.*, open; opened through; affording passage or communication; having the character or quality of a perforation; foraminulate. (d) In *zool.*, full of little holes or perforations; cribrate; foraminulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Perforata*; as, a *perforate* coral; a *perforate* foraminifer. — *Perforate elytra*, in *entom.*, elytra which have a discal perforation, as in certain *Canidae* or tortoise-beetles. **perforated** (pér-fó-rá-ted), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *perforare*, *v.*] 1. Same as *perforate*.—2. By extension, cut through in many places and with irregular and somewhat large openings. Compare *à jour*.

A carved oak panel by Grinling Gibbons; the panel is *perforated* and carved both sides alike.

W. S. Ogden, Antique Furniture.

3. In *her.*, same as *cleché*. — **Perforated file**. See *file*. — **Perforated medallion**. See *pierced medallion*, under *pierced*. — **Perforated space**. (a) *Anterior*, a depression on either side, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, floored with gray matter, and pierced with numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels, most of which are destined for the corpus striatum, immediately above. (b) *Posterior*, a deep fossa situated back of the corpora albicantia, and between the crura cerebri, perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

perforati, n. Plural of *perforatus*.

perforating (pér-fó-rá-ting), *p. a.* In *anat.*, specifically, perforant; passing through a perforation: applied to the deep flexor muscles of the fingers or toes. See *perforans*. — **Perforating arteries**. (a) *Of the foot*, small communicating branches between the dorsal and plantar arteries, in the interosseous spaces and near the clefts of the toes. (b) *Of the hand*, branches of communication between the deep palmar artery and the dorsal interosseous arteries, through the interosseous spaces. (c) *Of the thigh*, usually four branches of the profunda artery which pierce the adductor muscles to supply the parts at the back of the thigh. (d) *Of the thorax*, branches of the internal mammary which pierce the intercostal muscles to supply the pectoral muscle, skin, and mammary gland. — **Perforating cutaneous nerves**, **perforating nerve of Casser**, See *nerve*. — **Perforating fibers of bone**. Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see under *fiber*). — **Perforating peroneal artery**, the anterior peroneal. — **Perforating rods of Sharpey**. Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see under *fiber*). — **Perforating ulcer of the foot**, an ulcer beginning on the sole and usually obtaining progressive, involving the deeper tissues, including the bones. It has been observed in tabes, in dementia paralytica, and with other nervous lesions. Also called *perforating disease of the foot*, *malum perforans pedis*, *mal perforans du pied*. A similar condition has been found in the hand.

perforating-machine (pér-fó-rá-ting-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A machine for stamping lines of holes or perforations in sheets of postage-stamps or paper leaves, as in a check-book or receipt-book, to facilitate separation, a paper-perforating machine. — 2. A machine for stamping the perforated ribbons of paper used with the rapid or other forms of automatic telegraphic machines. — 3. A rock-drill or perforator.

perforation (pér-fó-rá-shon), *n.* [= *F. perforation* = *Sp. perforacion* = *Pg. perforação* = *It. perforazione*, *< ML. perforatio(n)-a*, *< L. perforare*, pp. *perforatus*, bore through: see *perforate*.] 1. The act of boring or piercing through.

The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.

Bacon.

2. A hole bored; any hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Each bee, before it has had much practice, must lose some time in making each new *perforation*, especially when the *perforation* has to be made through both calyx and corolla.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 433.

perforative (pér-fó-rá-tiv), *a.* [= *F. perforativ* = *Pg. perforativo*; as *perforare* + *-ive*.] Having power to perforate or pierce.

perforator (pér-fó-rá-tor), *n.* [= *F. perforator* = *Pg. perforador* = *It. perforatore*, *< NL. *perforator*, *< L. perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, an instrument for perforating the skull of a fetus when it is necessary to reduce its size. (b) An instrument used to punch the ribbons of paper used in certain kinds of telegraphy.

The *perforator* . . . prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon.

Pricee and Stewright, Telegraphy, p. 116.

perfuse (pér-fúz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfused*, ppr. *perfusing*. [*< L. perfusus, pp. of perfundere, pour over, < per, through, + fundere, pour; see found³, fuse¹.*] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over or through.

These drops immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy. *Harvey, Consumptions.*

perfusion (pér-fú'zhn), *n.* [= *It. perfusione, < L. perfusio(n-), a pouring over, < perfundere, pp. perfusus, pour over; see perfuse.*] A pouring through; a causing to permeate.—**Perfusion cannula**, a double-way cannula.

perfusive (pér-fú'siv), *a.* [*< perfuse + -ive.*] Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle. *Cotteridge.*

Pergamene (pér'ga-mén), *a.* [*< L. Pergamenus, < Gr. Περγαμνός, pertaining to Pergamum, < Πέργανον, Pergamum.*] Of or pertaining to Pergamum, an important city of Mysia in Asia Minor, the capital of the Attalid kings in the third and second centuries B. C., the seat of a very notable school of Greek art, and the site of a famous library, which was later removed to Alexandria. See etymology of *parchment*. Also **Pergamian**.—**Pergamene art**, a renascence school of Greek sculpture which found its inspiration and its most frequent theme in the victories, important for civilization, won by King Attalus I. of Pergamum, in the last



Pergamene Art.—Part of the Athenae group from the great frieze of the altar at Pergamum

half of the third century B. C., over the threatening advance of barbarism represented by Gallic invasions. The work of this school is remarkably able, and much more modern in spirit than older Greek work; and it has a force and originality which rise far above contemporaneous Hellenistic art. Previous to 1878 the art of Pergamum was known by a number of detached fragments from battle-pieces, scattered throughout European museums, some of these have long figured in the list of the most notable ancient sculptures—as the Dying Gaul ("Gladiator") in the Capitol, and the "Aria and Tactus" in the Villa Ludovisi, at Rome.—**Pergamene marbles**. See *marble*.

pergameneous (pér'ga-mé'ni-ús), *a.* [*< L. pergamēnus, parchment (see parchment), + -ous.*] Pergamentaceous; thin and parchment-like in texture; specifically, in *entom.*, thin, tough, and somewhat translucent, as the wing-covers of some orthopterous insects.

Pergamian (pér'ga-mé'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Pergamene + -ian.*] *I. a.* Same as *Pergamene*. *II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pergamum.

pergamentaceous (pér'ga-men-tā'shi-us), *a.* [*Irreg. for *pergameneaceous, < L. pergamēna, parchment, + -aceous.*] Parchment-like; having the texture, quality, or appearance of parchment; specifically, in *entom.*, pergameneous, as the wings of certain insects.

perget (pérj), *v. i.* [(?) *< L. pergere, proceed.*] To go on; proceed.

If thou *perget* thus, thou art still a companion for galleys. *G. Wilkins, Miseries of Infort Marriage, II.*

pergetting, *n.* See *pergetting*.

pergola, **pergula** (pér-gó-lá, -gú-lá), *n.* [*< It. pergola, an arbor, < L. pergula, a shed, booth, shop, a vine-arbor, < pergere, proceed (also project?); < per, through, + regere, stretch; see right.*] A kind of arbor; a sort of balcony.

Neer this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports. *Evelyn, Diary, July 20, 1654.*

Inequalities of level, with mossy steps connecting them, rose-trees trained upon old brick walls, horizontal trellises arranged like Italian *pergolas*.

H. James, Jr., Confidence, xlii.

pergunnah (pér-gun'ä), *n.* [Also *pargana, pargana*; *< Hind. pargana* (see *def.*).] In British India, a subdivision of a zillah or district. The *Twenty-four Pergunnahs* is the official name of the district that immediately adjoins and incloses but does not administratively include Calcutta. *Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.*

perhapi, *adv.* An old form of *perhaps*.

And though that *perhapi* to other folks he seems to live in al worldly wealth and blisse, yet himself knoweth best what him ayleth most. *John Fowler, In Sir T. More's Comfort Against Tribulation (1573), To the Reader.*

perhaps (pér-haps'), *adv.* [Formerly also *perhap*; *< per + hap¹, n., pl. haps. Cf. perchance, percase.*] It may be; possibly; peradventure; perchance.

If he outlives me, he shall find that he was higher in my esteem than *perhaps* he thinks he is.

Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate, But Jove and destiny prolong'd his date.

Pope, Iliad, xl. 213.

We are strange, very strange creatures, and it is better, *perhaps*, not to place too much confidence in our reason alone.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III.

peri¹ (pé'ri), *n.* [*< F. péri, < Pers. pari, a fairy, Avestan pairi.*] In *Pers. myth.*, an elf or fairy, male or female, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from Paradise till their penance is accomplished.

One morn a *Peri* at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

peri² (pe-ré'), *a.* [*< F. péri, lost, spoiled, perished, pp. of périr, perish; see perish¹.*] In *her.*, reduced in size; generally equivalent to *couped*. *Cuzzens, Handbook of Heraldry.*

peri- [*L., etc., peri-, < Gr. περί-, prefix, περί-, prep., with gen., around, usually causal, about, concerning, etc.; with dat., around, about, for, etc.; with acc., around, by, etc.; in comp. in like uses, also, like L. per-, intensive, very, exceedingly; = Skt. pari, round about; akin to παρά, beside, L. per, through, etc.; see para-, per-.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'around,' 'about,' 'near,' equivalent to *circum-* of Latin origin, as in *periphery* equivalent to *circumference*, etc. It is much used in the formation of new scientific compounds, but not, like *circum-*, as an English formative.

periadentitis (per-i-ad-en'ti'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περί-, around, + aden-, a gland, + -itis.* Cf. *adenitis.*] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a gland.

periadventitial (per-i-ad-ver-tish'ál), *a.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + NL. adventitia, q. v., + -al.*] Situated on the outside of the adventitia or outer coat of a blood-vessel.

periaqua (per-i-a'gwá), *n.* [Formerly also *periaqua*, **periaqua*, *periauger*, *perriauger*, *perriaugur*, and more corruptly *sethauqua*, *petty-auga*, *petty-auger*, prop. *piragua*, *< Sr. (W. Ind.) piragua*, a dugout. Cf. *proque*, from the same source.] *1.* A canoe made from the trunk of a single tree hollowed out; a dugout; used by the American Indians.

This at length put me upon thinking whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe, or *periaqua*, such as the natives of those climates make.

DeJor, Robinson Crusoe, p. 104. (Nares.)

2. A vessel made by sawing a large canoe in two in the middle, and inserting a plank to widen it. These were much used on the coast of the Carolinas in the eighteenth century, and even made voy-ages by open sea to Norfolk, carrying 40 to 80 barrels of pitch or tar. One 30 feet long and 5 feet 7 inches wide is called "a small periaqua" in the Charleston (S. C.) "Gazette," 1744. Such a boat was also used on the Mississippi and its tributaries, where it is called *piroque* and *perique*. See *piroque*.

3. A large flat-bottomed boat, without keel but with lee-board, decked in at each end but open in the middle, propelled by oars, or by sails on two masts which could be struck. This was much used formerly in navigating shoal waters along the whole American coast, and sometimes also on the Mississippi and its affluents.

These *Periaques* are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 20 to 35 tons. They have a kind of Forecastle and a cabin, but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two masts which they can strike, and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two oars only.

Francis Moore, A Voyage to Georgia begun in 1735, p. 43.

periaktos (per-i-ak'tos), *n.*; pl. *periaktoi* (-toi). [*< Gr. περιᾱκτος, prop. turning on a center, < περι-ᾱγειν, turn about, < περί-, around, + ᾱγειν, carry.*] In the ancient Greek theater, one of the two pieces of machinery placed at the two sides of the stage for the conventional shifting of the scenes. It consisted of three painted scenes on the faces of a revolving frame in the form of a triangular prism. The scene was changed by turning one periaktes or both, so as to exhibit a new face to the audience.

perianal (per-i-ā'nál), *a.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + L. anus; see anal.*] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; periproctous.

periandra (per-i-an'drā), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + ἀνδρ- (andros), a male (in mod. bot.*

stamen).] In *bot.*, the bracts surrounding the male organs (antheridia) of mosses.

perianth (per-i-anth), *n.* [= *F. péríanthe = Sp. periantio, periancio = Pg. perianthio = It. perianzio, perianto, < NL. perianthium (cf. Gr. περὶανθίς, with flowers all around), < Gr. περί-, around, + ἄνθος, flower.*] In *bot.*, the floral envelopes, whether calyx or corolla or both. The word is not much used, however, where the floral envelopes are clearly distinguishable into calyx and corolla, being mainly restricted in its application to the petaloidaceous monocotyledons, in which the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from one another. See *cat's under Jungermannia* and *monochlamydeous*.—**Biserial perianth**. See *biserial*.

perianthial (per-i-an'thi-ál), *a.* [*< perianthium + -al.*] Of or relating to the perianth; provided with a perianth. Also *periantheous*.

perianthium (per-i-an'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *perianthia* (-thia). [*NL.; see perianth.*] Same as *perianth*.

periapt (per-i-apt), *n.* [= *F. péríapte = It. perianto, periatto, < Gr. περιᾱπτον, an amulet; prop. neut. of περιᾱπτος, hung round, < περί-, around, + ᾱπτός, verbal adj. of ᾱπτω, fasten.*] An amulet; a charm worn as a defense against disease or mischief, especially one worn on the person, as around the neck.

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 2.*

periarteritis (per-i-är-te-ri'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περί-, around, + ἄρτηρ, an artery, + -itis.* Cf. *arteritis.*] Inflammation of the adventitia or outer coat of an artery.

periarthrititis (per-i-är-thri'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περί-, around, + ἄρθρον, a joint, + -itis.* Cf. *arthrititis.*] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a joint.

periarticular (per-i-är-tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + L. articular, a joint; see articular.*] Surrounding a joint; *usu. periarthral* effusions.

periastral (per-i-as'trál), *a.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + ἄστρον, a star; see astral.*] Of or pertaining to the periastron.

periastron (per-i-as'tron), *n.*; pl. *periastra* (-trá). [*NL., < Gr. περί-, around, + ἄστρον, a star.*] In the orbit of any heavenly body which moves around another, the point where the former approaches nearest to the primary: usually applied to double stars, but also generally to any satellite.

periaugeri, *n.* An obsolete form of *periaqua*. **periaxial** (per-i-ak'si-ál), *a.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + L. axis, an axis; see axial.*] *1.* Surrounding an axis; peripheral with reference to an axis of the body: as, the *periaxial* coloma.

A differentiation of this [archenteric] space into an axial and a *periaxial* portion—a digestive tube and a body cavity. *Eucy. Brit., XII, 548.*

Specifically—*2.* Surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve: as, *periaxial* fluid.

periblast (per-i-blast'), *n.* [*< Gr. περί-, around, + βλαστός, a germ.*] Cell-substance of an ovum surrounding the nucleus.

periblastic (per-i-blas'tik), *a.* [*< periblast + -ic.*] Germinating from the surface of the ovum: noting those meroblastic eggs which, by superficial segmentation of the vitellus, produce a perigastrula in germinating.

periblastula (per-i-blas'tú-lá), *n.*; pl. *periblastulae* (-lé). [*NL., < Gr. περί-, around, + NL. blastula, q. v.*] In *embryol.*, the blastula which may result from the blastulation of a perimorula, and which proceeds to develop into a perigastrula.

periblem (per-i-blém), *n.* [*NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. περιβλημα, a cloak, < περιβάλλειν, throw around; see peribolos.*] In *bot.*, the primary cortex, or zone of nascent cortex between the dermatogen and the plerome in a growing point.

In the earliest stage of its development this leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (*periblem*) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen).

Hoadley, Physiological Botany, p. 155.

periblepsis (per-i-blep'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περιβλεψις, a looking about, < περιβάλλειν, look about, < περί-, about, + βλέπειν, look.*] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Dunghison.*

peribolos (pe-rib'ó-los), *n.*; pl. *periboloi* (-loi). [= *F. péríbole = Pg. It. peribolo, < NL. peribolos, peribolos, < Gr. περιβόλος, an inclosure, circuit, < περιβάλλω, encircling, < περιβάλλειν, throw around, encircle, < περί-, around, + βάλλω, throw.*] *1.* In *Gr. antiqu.*, a consecrated court or inclosure, generally surrounded by a wall, and often containing a temple, statues, etc. Hence—*2.* The outer inclosure of an early

Christian church, which constituted the utmost bounds allowed for refuge or sanctuary. Also *peribolos*.

peribranchial (per-i-brang'ki-ál), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated around or about the branchiae.

Water passes . . . into the *peribranchial* spaces. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 400.

peribranchial (per-i-brang'ki-ál), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *βράγχια*, the bronchial tubes: see *branchial*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of a bronchial tube.

peribranchitis (per-i-brang'ki-tis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *βράγχια*, the bronchial tubes, + *-itis*. Cf. *bronchitis*.] Inflammation of the peribranchial connective tissue.

pericecal, pericecal (per-i-sé'kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *L. cæcum*, the blind gut: see *cæcal*.] Surrounding or lying in the immediate vicinity of the intestinal cecum: as, a *pericecal* abscess; *pericecal* inflammation.

Pericallidæ (per-i-kal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), *<* *Pericallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* of the caraboid series, named from the genus *Pericallus*, containing about 15 genera, mainly from India, Africa, and South America.

Pericallus (per-i-kal'us), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1825), *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *L. callus*, also *calum*, hard skin: see *callus*.] The typical genus of *Pericallidæ*, comprising a few East Indian species.

pericambium (per-i-kam'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Sachs), *<* Gr. *περί*, about, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*.] A term proposed by Sachs for the thin-walled long-celled formative tissue just within the endodermis that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. Called *cambium-strands* by Nägeli and *desmogen* by Russow.

The thin-walled cells of the central cylinder [of the root of dicotyledons] are in contact with the inner face of the endodermis, and are known collectively as the *pericambium*. Goodale, *Physiological Botany*, p. 113.

pericardia, n. Plural of *pericardium*.

pericardiac (per-i-kär'di-ak), *a.* [*<* *pericardium* + *-ac* (after *cardiac*).] 1. Same as *pericardial*. — 2. Situated at or near the cardia or cardiac region, without reference to the pericardium itself.

pericardiacophrenic (per-i-kär'di-á-kō-fren'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *φρήν* (*phēr-*), diaphragm.] Of or pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm.—**Pericardiacophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary distributed to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

pericardial (per-i-kär'di-ál), *a.* [*<* *pericardium* + *-al*.] Surrounding or inclosing the heart; pertaining to the pericardium, or having its character. Also *pericardium*, *pericardiac*, and rarely *pericardic*.—**Pericardial arteries**, small branches given off by the internal mammary and thoracic aorta to the pericardium.—**Pericardial cavity or space**, in insects, a dorsal division of the abdominal cavity, containing the heart or dorsal vessel. In many groups it is separated from the rest of the abdomen by the alary muscles, which collectively have been termed the *pericardial septum*.—**Pericardial pleura**, that part of the pleura which is attached to the sides of the pericardium.—**Pericardial septum**, in insects, the partition formed by the alary muscles between the cavity of the pericardium and the general abdominal cavity.—**Pericardial veins**, small tributaries from the pericardium to the large azygos vein.

pericardian (per-i-kär'di-an), *a.* [*<* *pericardium* + *-an*.] Same as *pericardial*.

pericarditic (per-i-kär'dit'ik), *a.* [*<* *pericarditis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

pericarditis (per-i-kär'di-tis), *n.* [NL., *<* *pericardium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

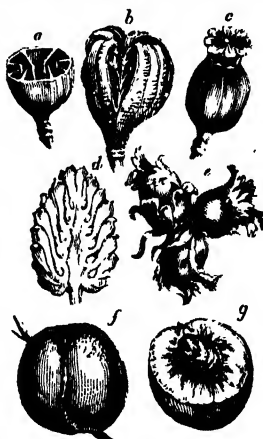
pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericardiu* (-i). [= F. *péricarde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pericardio*, *<* NL. *pericardium*, *<* Gr. *περικάρδιον*, the membrane around the heart; prop. neut. of *περικάρδιος*, around or near the heart, *<* *περί*, around, + *κάρδια* = *E. heart*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A somewhat conically shaped membranous sac, inclosing the heart and the origin of the great vessels. It is composed of two layers, an outer fibrous one, dense and unyielding in structure, and an inner serous one, reflected on the surface of the viscous. See cut under *thorax*.

The last act of violence committed upon him was the piercing of his side, so that out of his *Pericardium* issued both water and blood. Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. vi.

(b) A blood-sinus or special cavity beneath the carapace of a crustacean, in which the heart is suspended by ligaments and arteries, but not otherwise connected. (c) In mollusks, the spacious dorsal caelom or body-cavity which is traversed by the contractile vessel which acts like a heart. It is situated dorsal of the alimentary

canal, seldom or never contains blood-lymph, and does not communicate with other body-cavities, but opens upon the exterior through the nephridia. See cuts under *Lamelli-branchiata*. (d) A membranous sac inclosing the heart or dorsal vessel of a spider. Ligaments attached to the pericardium are connected with the envelopes of the tracheae, and by the dilatation and contraction of the heart the tracheae are opened and closed.—**Cardiac pericardium**, the reflected serous membrane covering the heart; the epicardium.

pericarp (per-i-kärp), *n.* [= F. *péricarpe* = Sp. It. *pericarpio* = Pg. *pericarpio*, NL. *pericarpium*, *<* Gr. *περικάρπιον*, a pod, husk, *<* *περί*, around, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In flowering plants, the seed-vessel or ripened ovary. It should accord in structure with the ovary from which it is derived, but extensive changes frequently take place during fructification by which the original ovarian form is obscured. Thus, by abortion the original number of cells in the ovary may be reduced in the fruit, as in the oak, chestnut, elm, and birch; or by the intrusion of false partitions the original number may be increased in the fruit, as in *Datura*, *Lémania*, *Astragalus*, etc. The pericarp may acquire external accretions, as the wing of the maple, ash, and hop-tree, the prickles on the pod of *Datura*, *Ricinus*, etc., or the barbs of the *Boraginaceæ*. Connected organs may modify the ovary, such as the adnate calyx of the apple, the pappus of the *Compositæ*, the persistent style of *Clematis*, the fleshy calyx of *Gaultheria*, or the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry. The walls of the ovary may change in consistence in the mature pericarp, being leaf-like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *exocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *pulamen*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus, in the *Characeæ* it incloses the oosperm, while in the *Floridæ* it incloses the carpospores. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.



a and c, capsules of pomegranate; b, capsule of *Arctostaphylos*; d, section of strobilus (or cone) of pine; e, nuts of filbert; f, drupe of plum or peach; g, section of drupe.

pericarp, being leaf-like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *exocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *pulamen*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus, in the *Characeæ* it incloses the oosperm, while in the *Floridæ* it incloses the carpospores. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.

pericarpia, n. Plural of *pericarpium*.

pericarpial (per-i-kär'pi-ál), *a.* [= F. *péricarpial*; as *pericarp* + *-ial*.] Same as *pericarpic*.

pericarpic (per-i-kär'pik), *a.* [= F. *péricarpique*; as *pericarp* + *-ic*.] In bot., of or relating to a pericarp.

pericarpium (per-i-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *pericarpia* (-i). [NL.: see *pericarp*.] In bot., same as *pericarp*.

pericarpoidal (per-i-kär'poi-dál), *a.* [*<* *pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al*.] In bot., belonging to or resembling a pericarp.

pericecal, a. See *pericecal*.

pericentral (per-i-sen'tral), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *περί*, around, + *κέντρον*, center.)] Situated about a center or central body.—**Pericentral tubes**, in bot., in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cell. Also called *siphons*.

Perichæna (per-i-kē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1817), *<* *peridium* + Gr. *χαίνα*, yawn, gape, open, in allusion to the peridium, which opens all round.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Perichænaceæ*. The peridium is distinct, irregular, or plasmodiocarpous, and circumscissilely or laciniately dehiscent.

Perichænaceæ (per-i-kē'nā-sē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), *<* *Perichæna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Perichæna*, having a simple or double peridium, the outer wall being calcareous.

Perichæta (per-i-kē'tā), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1859), *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. Also *Perichæta*.—2. A remarkable genus of oligochaetous annelids, having the segments perichæteous. It contains several Ceylonese species of earthworms. Schmarda, 1861.

perichæte, perichæte (per-i-kēt), *n.* [= F. *périchète*, *<* NL. *perichætum*, q. v.] In bot., same as *perichætum*.

perichætial (per-i-kē'shál), *a.* [*<* *perichætum* + *-al*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the perichætum.

perichætium (per-i-kē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *perichætia* (-i). [NL., *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane, foliage.] In *Muscinæ*, the circle of more or less modified leaves surrounding a group of sexual organs, comprising antheridia and archegonia, or archegonia alone. From the resemblance of these leaves to the bracts or even the calyx of flowering plants, they are frequently called "flowers" or inflorescences. *Perichætium* includes also the cluster of leaves at the base of the pedicel or mature sporangium. Also *perichæta*, *perichete*.

perichætous (per-i-kē'tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] Surrounded by bristles, as the segments of some earthworms; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Perichætia*. Rolleston.

pericholecystitis (per-i-kol'ē-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cholecystitis*.] Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

perichondrial (per-i-kon'dri-ál), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] Surrounding, investing, or covering cartilage, as a membrane; having the character or quality of perichondrium.

The ulceration may penetrate the cartilage to the tissues external, forming a *perichondrial* abscess. Medical News, LIII. 507.

perichondritic (per-i-kon-drit'ik), *a.* [*<* *perichondritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with perichondritis.

perichondritis (per-i-kon-dri'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* *perichondrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

perichondrium (per-i-kon'dri-um), *n.* [= F. *périchondre* = It. *pericondrio*, *<* NL. *perichondrium*, *<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χόνδρος*, gristle, cartilage.] The fibrous investment of cartilage; a membrane which covers the free surfaces of most cartilages, corresponding to the periosteum of bone. It is simply a layer of ordinary white fibrous connective tissue prolonged over cartilage from neighboring parts, and is deficient on the opposed surfaces of articular cartilages in the interior of joints.

perichord (per-i-kórd), *n.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*, *chorda*, *cord*.] The chordal sheath, or investment of the notochord.

perichordal (per-i-kór-dál), *a.* [*<* *perichord* + *-al*.] Surrounding the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate: as, *perichordal* cells; *perichordal* tissue.

perichoresis (per-i-kō-rēs'is), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *περιχώρασις*, rotation, *<* *περιχωρῆν*, go around, *<* *περί*, around, + *χωρῆν*, go on, *<* *χωρῶς*, a place.] A going round about; a rotation. Bp. Key. [Rare.]

perichoroidal (per-i-kō-roi-dál), *a.* [*<* Gr. *περί*, around, + *E. choroid* + *-al*.] About or external to the choroid coat of the eye: as, the *perichoroidal* space (the lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats).

pericladium (per-i-klá'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericladia* (-i). [NL. (cf. LGr. *περικλαδις*, with branches all around), *<* Gr. *περί*, around, *<* *κλάδος*, a young slip, branch: see *cladus*.] 1. In bot., the sheathing base of a leaf when it expands and surrounds the supporting branch. Gray.—2. [cap.] In *zool.*, a genus of calcareates. Allman, 1876.

periclasé (per-i-kláz), *n.* [= F. *périclasé*, *<* Gr. *περικλάσις*, a twisting round, a wheeling about (breaking off), *<* *περικλᾶν*, break off, wheel about, *<* *περί*, round, + *κλᾶν*, break (*>* *κλάσις*, fracture).] A rare mineral consisting of magnesia (MgO) with a little iron protoxide. It occurs in minute greenish octahedrons embedded in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius, and has also been found recently in Sweden.

periclete (per-i-kl), *n.* [*<* L. *periculum*, *periculum*, risk, danger: see *peril*.] A danger; danger; peril; risk; hazard.

Periclean (per-i-klē'an), *a.* [*<* L. *Pericles*, *<* Gr. *Περικλῆς*, Pericles (see def.), + *-ean*.] Of or relating to Pericles (about 495–429 B. C.), the foremost citizen and practically chief of the state of ancient Athens at her greatest period; hence, pertaining to the age of the intellectual and material preëminence of Athens.

With the close of the *Periclean* period in Athens the public desire for more temples seems to have ceased. Encyc. Brit., II. 364

periclinal (per-i-klī'nál), *a.* [As *pericline* + *-al*.] In bot., running in the same direction as the circumference of a part: said of the direction in which new cell-wall is laid down.

periclinally (per-i-klī'nál-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to dip on all sides from a central point.

pericline (per'i-klin), *n.* [*Gr.* περικλίνης, sloping on all sides, < περί, around, + κλίνειν, bend.] A variety of albite occurring in the crystalline schists of the Alps, the crystals of which are usually peculiar in being elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis.—**Pericline twin.** See *twin*.

periclinium (per-i-klin-i-um), *n.*; pl. *periclinia* (-i-ā). [*NL.* (cf. *Gr.* περικλινών, a couch all round a table, περικλίνης, sloping on all sides), < *Gr.* περί, around, + κλίνειν, bend, lean, slope.] In *bot.*, the involucre of the capitulum in the *Compositæ*. Also *periphoranthium*. [*Rare.*]

periclitare (pê-rik'li-târ), *v. t.* [*L.* periclitari, pp. of periclitari (> *It.* periclitare = *F.* péricliter), try, prove, test, put to the test, endanger, imperil, < *periculum*, *periculum*, trial, experiment, test, danger, peril: see *peril*.] To endanger.

And why so many grains of calomel! Santa Maria! and such a dose of opium! *periclitating*, pard! the whole family of ye from head to tail! *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 3.

periclitation (pê-rik-li-tâ'shun), *n.* [*L.* periclitatio(n-), < *periclitari*, pp. *periclitatus*, prove, test, endanger: see *periclitare*.] The state of being in danger; a hazarding or exposing to peril.

pericolitis (per'i-kô-lî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + κόλον, the colon (see *colon*), + -itis. Cf. *colitis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon, or of the tissues about the colon.

pericolicitis (per'i-kol-pî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + κόλον, bosom, lap, womb, + -itis. Cf. *colitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

pericope (pê-rik'ô-pê), *n.* [*LL.*, a section of a book, < *Gr.* περικοπή, a cutting all round, outline, in *LGr. eccl.* a section, a portion of Scripture, < περί, around, + κόπτειν, cut.] 1. An extract; a selection from a book; specifically, in the ancient Christian church, a passage of Scripture appointed to be read on certain Sundays and festive occasions.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more systems.

pericorneal (per-i-kôr-nê-âl), *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + *NL.* cornea, cornea: see *corneal*.] Surrounding or situated about the cornea of the eye: as, *pericorneal* circles.

pericranet (per'i-krân), *n.* [*Gr.* περίκραν, < *NL.* pericranium: see *pericranium*.] The pericranium; the skull. [*Rare.*]

The soundest arguments in vain
Attempt to storm thy *pericranet*.
D'Urfey, *Colin's Walk*, l. (Davies.)

pericranial (per-i-krâ-ni-âl), *a.* [*Gr.* περίκραν, < *NL.* pericranium + -al.] Surrounding the cranium; investing the skull, as a membrane; of or pertaining to the pericranium.

pericranium (per-i-krâ-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pericrania* (-i-â). [*Formerly* also *pericranion* (also *pericrane*, *pericrany*, *q. v.*) = *F.* péricrâne = *Sp.* pericranio = *Pg.* pericranio = *It.* pericranio, < *NL.* pericranium, the membrane around the skull, < *Gr.* περίκραν, neut. of περίκρᾱνός, around the skull (< περίκρᾱνός, χιτών or χιμήν, the membrane around the skull); cf. περίκρᾱνον, a covering for the head; < περί, around, + κρᾱνόν, the skull, the head: see *cranium*.] 1. The external periosteum of the cranium. Hence—2. The general surface or extent of the cranial bones; the cranium or skull itself.

pericranys (per'i-krâ-ni), *n.* [*NL.* pericranium, *q. v.*] The pericranium; the skull.

And when they joined their *pericranies*,
Ont skips a book of miscellanies.
Swift, *On Poetry*.

Pericrocotus (per'i-krô-kô'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1826), < (*Gr.* περί, around, + κροκότος, saffron-colored: see *crocotus*, *crocus*).] A genus of caterpillar-eaters of the family *Campopagidae*, having the bill short and weak. There are about 20 species, of brilliant or varied plumage, chiefly black and scarlet or yellow, inhabiting India, China, the Malay Peninsula and archipelago, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, such as *P. miniata* and *P. speciosus*. Some of them are known as *miniots*. The genus is also called *Pheniceornis* and *Acis*.

periculosus (pê-rik'û-lus), *a.* [*L.* periculosus, dangerous: see *perilous*.] Dangerous; hazardous.

As the moon about every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years as the moon doth days in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculosus* periods.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

periculum (pê-rik'û-lum), *n.*; pl. *pericula* (-lâ). [*L.*: see *peril*.] In *Scots law*, a risk.

pericystitis (per'i-sis-tî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + κύστις, bladder, + -itis. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation around the bladder.

pericytula (per-i-sit'û-lâ), *n.*; pl. *pericytulæ* (-lê). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + *NL.* cytula.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a perimorula by the reformation of the nucleus, and which proceeds by partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus to develop into a perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is the usual form of ovum or egg of insects and other arthropods. See *gastrulation*.

Peridel (pê-rid'ê-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Nylander), < *perid-ium* + -ei.] A tribe of lichens in which the apothecium is peridiiform. The thallus is thin, maculate, or wanting, and the spermogones have simple sterigmata.

peridental (per-i-den'tal), *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + *L.* dens (dent-) = *E.* tooth: see *dent-*.] Surrounding the teeth.—**Peridental membrane.** (a) The enamel cuticle. (b) Periosteum of the roots of teeth.

periderm (per'i-dêrm), *n.* [= *F.* périderme, < *Gr.* περί, around, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] 1. In *zool.*, epiderm or cuticle forming an investing sheath or tube, as in some tubularian hydromedusans; a kind of hard persiare or cortical layer of the conus of certain hydrozoans.—2. In *bot.*, the continuous layers of cork which cover the stems of many plants after they have acquired a certain age.

peridermal (per'i-dêr-mal), *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] Surrounding or investing like a cuticle; having the character or quality of periderm.

peridermic (per-i-dêr'mik), *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] Same as *peridermal*.

peridesmitis (per'i-des-mî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *peridesmus* + -itis.] Inflammation of the peridesmium.

peridesmium (per-i-des'mi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περίδεσμος, a band, belt, < περί, around, + δεσμός, a band, ligament.] The areolar tissue around a ligament.

peridia, *n.* Plural of *peridium*.
peridial (pê-rid'i-âl), *a.* [*Gr.* περίδιον, < περί, around, + δίδωμι, to give.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a peridium.

A very massive peridial wall which is characterized by a gelatinous middle layer. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 312.
perididymis (per-i-dîd'i-mis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + δίδωμι, to give, a testicle.] The tunica albuginea. See *albuginea*.

perididymitis (per-i-dîd-i-mî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *perididymis* + -itis.] Inflammation of the perididymis.

peridiiform (pê-rid'i-i-fôrm), *a.* [*NL.* peridium + *L.* forma, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a peridium.

peridinial (per-i-din'i-âl), *a.* [*NL.* Peridinium + -al.] Related to or resembling *Peridinium*; belonging to the *Peridiniales*.

Peridiniales (per'i-di-nî-âl-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Peridinium* + -iales.] The leading family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by *Peridinium* and several other genera, characterized by having a ciliate zone, or girdle of cilia, in addition to one or more flagella. These animals are free-swimming, of persistent form, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, often phosphorescent, loriculate or sometimes illoricate, mostly with a single flagellum, frequently with an eye-like pigment-spot, and always with a distinct oral aperture. They reproduce by fission and by sporulation. The modern family corresponds to several older groups of similar names and less exact definition.

Peridinium (per-i-din'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Ehrenberg, 1836), < *Gr.* περίδιον, whirling around; cf. περίδωκε, a rover, pirate, < περί, around, + δίνω, to whirl.] The typical genus of *Peridiniales*. There are several species, as *P. tabulatum* of Great Britain and *P. sanguineum* of India. The latter imparts a bloody color to water that contains it. Some are called *wreath-animalcules*.

Peridioides (per'i-di-ô-dê-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Nylander), < *peridium* + *Gr.* εἶδος, form.] A series of lichens, according to the classification of Nylander, including the single tribe *Peridei*.

peridiol (pê-rid'i-ôl), *n.* [*NL.* peridiolum, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, same as *peridiolum*.

peridiolum (per-i-dî-ô-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *peridium*.] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the smaller peridium or nests of tissue formed within the general fructification, and inside of which the hymenium is formed; also, the inner layer of a peridium when more layers than one are present. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

peridium (pê-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *peridia* (-i-â). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περίδιον, dim. of περί, a leather pouch, wallet, scrip.] The outer enveloping coat of a sporophore in angiospermous fungi, upon which the spores develop in a closed cavity. In the *Uredineæ* it envelops the *ascidium*, and is also called the *pseudoperidium*, or *paraphysis envelop*. In the

Gasteromycetes it is also called the *uterus*, and may be differentiated into an *outer peridium*, which opens in various ways, and an *inner peridium* (peridiolum), which directly incloses the gleba. See cuts under *Lycoperdon* and *Sperogonium*.

peridot (per'i-dot), *n.* [*F.* péridot = *Pg.* It. peridoto, *ML.* peridot (after *F.*), also *peridotus* (appar. after *L.* peridotus, period), a kind of emerald; origin not clear.] Same as *chrysolite*.

peridotite (per-i-dot'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* peridot + -ic.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of peridot or of peridotite.

peridotite (per'i-dô-tit), *n.* [*Gr.* peridot + -ite².] A rock composed essentially of olivin, with which are usually associated more or less of one or more of the minerals enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, and picroite. Lithologists are by no means agreed in regard to the nomenclature of the varieties of peridotite. M. F. Wadsworth distinguishes the following: *dunite*, composed almost entirely of olivin, with a few grains of picroite, magnetite, or some other accessory mineral; *aegirine*, a variety consisting of olivin and enstatite; *therzite*, of olivin with enstatite and diallage; *buchnerite*, of olivin, enstatite, and augite; *eulynite*, of olivin and diallage; *picroite*, of olivin and augite. Of these varieties, the first four have been found in meteorites as well as in terrestrial rocks; the others, so far as known, are exclusively terrestrial. Olivin passes readily into serpentine; hence many olivin rocks are found more or less completely altered into that mineral, so that the distinction between olivin and serpentine rocks is one not easily preserved. Peridotite is known to be in some cases an eruptive rock, and is generally supposed to have been such in all cases. That most serpentine rocks are the result of the alteration of some peridotite material is also generally conceded; that serpentine may have been produced in some other way is possible, but has not been distinctly proved.

peridrome (per'i-drôm), *n.* [= *F.* périrome = *Sp.* Pg. It. peridromo, < *Gr.* περίδρομος, a gallery running round a building, < περίδρομος, running round, < περί, around, + δρᾶν, run.] In an ancient peripteral temple, the open space or passage between the walls of the cella and the surrounding columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

periegesis (per'i-ê-jê'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περιήγησις, a leading around, περιήγησις, lead around, < περί, around, + ἡγέομαι, lead: see *hegemony*.] A progress through or around; especially, a formal progress, or a journey in state; a traveling through anything.

In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island, it has been calculated that he laid a tythe part of the inhabitants under contribution.

Lamb, *Two Races of Men*.

perieleses (per'i-ê-lê'sis), *n.* [*Gr.* περιέλιξις, a convolution, < περιέλιξαι, fold or wrap round, < περί, around, + εἰλεῖν, roll up.] In *Gregorian music*, a long ligature or phrase at the end of a melody, the tones of which are sung to a single syllable. Compare *pneuma*.

periencephalitis (per'i-en-sef-â-lî'tis), *n.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + ἐνέφαλος, the brain (see *encephalon*), + -itis.] Inflammation of the pia mater and tissues immediately subjacent.—**Periencephalitis acuta**, an acute psychosis presenting maniacal delirium followed by apathy and collapse, and attended with irregular pyrexia and frequent pulse. The onset, usually after some mental prodromes, is apt to be sudden; the end is ordinarily in death or in dementia and paralysis. There is intense hyperemia of the pia, arachnoid, and cortex, with evidence of inflammation. Also called *delirium acutum*, *typhomania*, *mania gravis*, *phrenitis*, *grave delirium*, *Dell's disease*, *acute peripheral encephalitis*.

periependymal (per-i-en'di-mal), *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, + *NL.* ependyma: see *ependyma*.] Same as *periependymal*.

perienteric (per'i-en-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* perienteron + -ic.] Situated around or about the enteron; perivisceral; colomatic; of or pertaining to the perienteron: as, the *perienteric* fluid of a worm.

—**Perienteric cavity.** Same as *perienteron*.

perienteron (per-i-en'te-ron), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + ἑντέρον, intestine: see *archenteron*.] The primitive perivisceral cavity persisting as a modified blastocoele after a blastosphere has undergone gastrulation; the blastocoele of a gastrula, or the space between the endoderm and the ectoderm, as distinguished from the cavity of the archenteron inclosed within the endoderm. Usually the perienteron is speedily obliterated by the apposition of the endoderm and ectoderm; and then, by the development of a mesoderm and the splitting up of its layers, or by the extension into the perienteron of diverticula of the archenteron which become shut off from the latter, a permanent and definitive perivisceral or perienteric cavity, in the form of a schizocoele or of an enterocoele, replaces the original perienteron to form a body cavity between the body-walls and the walls of the alimentary canal.

periependymal (per'i-e-pen'di-mal), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* περί, around, + *NL.* ependyma: see *ependyma*.] Situated or occurring about, or just outside of, the ependyma: as, *periependymal* myelitis. Also *perendymal*.

perier (per'i-är), *n.* [*F. perier* (see def.).] In *foundry*, an iron rod used to hold back the scum in the ladle. *E. H. Knight.*

periergia (per-i-er'ji-ä), *n.* [*ML.*: see *periergy*.] In *rhet.*, same as *periergy*.

Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluous of your words—as of your trouble to describe the matter which yee take in hand, and that ye over-labour your self in your business. And therefore the Greeks call it *Periergia*, we call it over-labour.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetie, p. 216.

periergy (per'i-er-ji), *n.* [*ML.* *periergia*, < *Gr.* *periergia*, over-carefulness, < *periergos*, over-careful, < *peri*, around, beyond, + *ergon* = *E. work*.] Excessive care or needless effort; specifically, in *rhet.*, a labored or bombastic style.

periesophageal (per-i-ä-sö-fä-jä-äl), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *NL.* *esophagus*: see *esophageal*.] Surrounding the esophagus; as the nervous ring around the gullet of many invertebrates.

periesophagitis (per'i-ä-sö-fä-jä-tis), *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *NL.* *esophagus*, esophagus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the esophagus.

perifascicular (per'i-fa-sik'ü-lär), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *L.* *fasciculus*, fascicle: see *fascicular*.] Existing or occurring about a fasciculus.

perifibril (per-i-fi'bräl), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *-al*.] Pertaining to perifibrum; containing or consisting of perifibrum: as, a *perifibril* membrane. *A. Hyatt.*

perifibrous (per-i-fi'brus), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *-ous*.] Same as *perifibril*.

perifibrum (per-i-fi'brum), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *L.* *fibrum*, a fiber: see *fiber*.] The membranous envelop or fibrous covering of the skeletal elements of sponges.

This *perifibrum* envelops the spicules as well as the fiber. . . . The cells of the *perifibrum* as observed in *Hallchondria* and *Challinula* were very long, fusiform, and flat. *A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXIII, 83.

perigamium (per-i-gä'mi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gamos*, marriage.] In mosses, an involucre inclosing both male and female organs. Compare *perigone* and *perigynium*.

periganglionic (per-i-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *E.* *ganglion*: see *ganglionic*.] Surrounding or investing a ganglion.—**Periganglionic glands**, small connective-tissue capsules containing a system of glandular tubes filled with a milky calcareous fluid, found in the ganglia of the spinal nerves of certain animals, as the frog. Also called *crystal capsules* and *calcareous sacs*.

perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gaster* (*gaster*), stomach: see *gaster*.] Surrounding the alimentary canal; perienteric; perivisceral: as, the *perigastric* space of a polyzoon, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of a vertebrate; the *perigastric* fluid.

perigastritis (per-i-gas-tri'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gaster* (*gaster*), stomach, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. Also called *exogastritis*.

perigastrula (per-i-gas'trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *perigastrulae* (-lä). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *NL.* *gastrula*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula, or kenogenetic gastrula, which results from surface-cleavage of the egg, or superficial segmentation of the vitellus. Also called *bladder-gastrula*.

Surface cleavage results in a bladder-gastrula (*perigastrula*). . . . the usual form among articulated animals (spiders, crabs, insects, etc.).

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I, 200.

perigastrular (per-i-gas'trö-lär), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a perigastrula or perigastrulation.

perigastrulation (per-i-gas'trö-lä'shon), *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *-ation*.] The formation of a perigastrula; the state of being perigastrular.

perigean (per-i-jö-än), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *E.* *genesis*.] Wave-generation; a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-

The accelerated *perigean* tides give rise to a retarding force, and decrease the apogean distance.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 378.

perigee (per'i-jö), *n.* [= *F. périgée* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *perigeo*, < *NL.* *perigeum* (cf. *Gr.* *perigeos*, around the earth), < *Gr.* *peri*, near, around, + *gē*, the earth. (Cf. *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be in her *perigee*. Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See *apogee*. Also called *perigee*, *perigean*.

perigenesis (per-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *E.* *genesis*.] Wave-generation; a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-

motion or rhythmical pulsation of plastidules. See the quotations.

Haeckel's *perigenesis* is, when separated from his rhetoric, the substitution of rhythmical vibrations for the different kinds of gemmules. *Science*, VIII, 183.

The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of *perigenesis*. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 229.

periglottic (per-i-glöt'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue, + *-ic*.] Situated about the base of the epiglottis: as, *periglottic* glands.

periglottis (per-i-glöt'is), *n.* [*NL.*, taken in lit. sense of 'something about the tongue,' < *Gr.* *periglōttis*, a covering of the tongue, < *peri*, around, about, + *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue: see *glottis*.] The epidermis of the tongue.

perignathic (per-ig-nath'ik), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gnathos*, jaw: see *gnathic*.] Surrounding the jaws (of an echinoderm): as, the *perignathic* girdle (the structures which protract and retract the jaws of sea-urchins). *M. Duncan*, 1885.

perigon (per'i-gon), *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gonia*, a corner, angle.] An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonal (pē-rig'ō-näl), *a.* [*Gr.* *perigonium* + *-al*.] Same as *perigonial*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 339.

perigonal (pē-rig'ō-näl), *a.* [*Gr.* *perigon* + *-al*.] In *cartography*, preserving the angles as nearly as possible under the condition of preserving the relative areas exactly.

perigone (per'i-gōn), *n.* [= *F. perigone*, < *NL.* *perigonium*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *gonē*, seed, generation, < *γενέσθαι*, produce.] In *bot.*, same as *perianth*, but also, specifically, the circle of leaves surrounding the antheridia of certain mosses. Also *perigonium*.

perigonial (per-i-gō-ni-äl), *a.* [*Gr.* *perigonium*, *perigone*, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the perigone: as, the *perigonial* leaves of a moss or liverwort.

perigonium (per-i-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perigonias* (-iä). [*NL.*: see *perigone*.] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Shortly after arrival in the sedentary gonophore, whether this be a medusoid or a simple sporosac, the sexual elements—egg-cells or spermatozoa—are found accumulated around the spadiæ, where they are retained by the *perigonium*. . . . The *perigonium* on the sporosac consists simply of the ectodermal coat, which, before the intervention of the sexual cells, lay close upon the spadiæ, while in the medusoid it consists not only of this coat but of layers which correspond to those which form the umbrella of a medusa.

G. J. Althman, Challenger Report on Hydrozoa, XXIII. (Pl. p. xxxv.)

2. In *bot.*, same as *perigone*.

Périgord pie. See *piel*.

perijourdine, **perijourdine** (per-i-gör'din, -jör'din), *n.* [So called from *Périgord*, a former province of France.] 1. A country-dance used in *Périgord*: it is usually accompanied by singing.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick.

perigraph (per'i-gräf), *n.* [*Gr.* *περιγραφή*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < *περιγράφειν*, < *peri*, around, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2. In *anat.*, the white lines or fibrous impressions on the straight muscle of the abdomen, resulting from tendinous intersections. They are now called the *linea alba* and *linea semilunares* or *transversæ* of the rectus abdominis.

perigraphic (per-i-gräf'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *perigraph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a perigraph (in sense 1).

perigyne (per'i-jin), *n.* [*NL.* *perigynium*.] In *bot.*, same as *perigynium*.

perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perigynia* (-iä). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, about, + *gynē*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, the hypogynous bristles, scales, or a more or less inflated sac, which surround the pistil in many *Cyperaceæ*. The perigynium, more or less in the form of a sac, is especially characteristic of the genus *Carex*. The term is also applied in the mosses and *Hepaticæ* to the special envelop of the archegonia.

perigynous (pē-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= *F. périgyné* = *It.* *perigino*, < *Gr.* *peri*, about, + *gynē*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil). Cf. *epigynous*.] In *bot.*, surrounding the pistil: specifically applied to a flower

in which there is a tubular ring or sheath surrounding the pistil and upon which the various parts of the flower are inserted. This ring or sheath may be produced by the continued marginal growth of the broad flower-axis after its apex has ceased to grow, or by the evident adnation of the various parts. This adnation may be merely the union of petals and stamens to the calyx, the calyx remaining hypogynous, or it may involve the adnation of the calyx, with the other organs, to the lower part of the ovary, or nearly to the summit of the ovary, while the petals and stamens may be still further adnate to the calyx.—**Perigynous insertion**. See *insertion*.

perigyny (pē-rij'i-ni), *n.* [*Gr.* *perigyn-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being perigynous.

perihelion, **perihelium** (per-i-hē'li-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *perihelia* (-iä). [*F.* *périhélie* = *Sp.* *perihelio* = *It.* *perihelio*, < *NL.* *perihelium*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, near, + *hēlios*, the sun: see *heliac*. Cf. *aphelion*.]

That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is that extremity of the major axis of the orbit which is nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed; when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

perihelioned (per-i-hē'li-on-d), *a.* [*Gr.* *perihelion* + *-ed*.] Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perihepatic (per'i-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *hēpar* (*hēpar*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] Surrounding the liver: noting the fibrous connective tissue which invests and, as the capsule of Glisson, penetrates that organ to invest the different divisions of hepatic substance proper.

perihepatitis (per-i-hē-pat-i'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *hēpar* (*hēpar*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver.

perihermenial (per-i-hēr-mē-ni-äl), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, about, + *epurmeia*, interpretation, < *ἐρμηνεύειν*, interpret.] Pertaining to the subject or contents of Aristotle's treatise *Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας*, 'of interpretation'—that is to say, to the logical forms of propositions. Aristotle's doctrine in this book does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics,' and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

perijourdine, *n.* See *perijourdine*.

perijove (per'i-jöv), *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, near, + *L.* *Jovis*, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perikephalaia, **perikephalaion** (per-i-kef-ä-li-ä-on), *n.* [*Gr.* *περικεφαλαία*, *περικεφαλαίον* (see def.), < *peri*, around, about, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering for the entire head, as a helmet, or a head-dress of the nature of the *kekryphalos* or *kerchief* entirely inclosing the hair.

peril (per'il), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *perill*, *perrill*, *parel*, *parrell*; < *ME.* *peril*, *peryle*, *perille*, *perile*, *perile*, *perel*, *paril*, *parel*, *parcil*, < *OF.* *peril*, *F.* *péril* = *Pr.* *peril*, *peril* = *Sp.* *perigo*, *OSP.* *perigo* = *It.* *perigo* = *It.* *periglio*, *perico*, *pericolo*, *periculo* = *MD.* *perikel* (*E.* obs. *pericle*), < *L.* *periculum*, *periculi*, a trial, experiment, test, essay, etc., also risk, danger, < **periri*, try (*peritus*, tried, experienced); cf. *Gr.* *πεῖρα*, try, *F.* *farel*.] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

And therefore, alle be it that men han grette chep in the Yle of Prestre John, natheles men dreden the longe way and the grette *periles* in the See, in the parties.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.

They vse their peeces to fowle for pleasure, others their Callers for feare of *perill*.

Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 456.

To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 3.

Since he will be

An ass against the hair, at his own *peril*

Be it.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

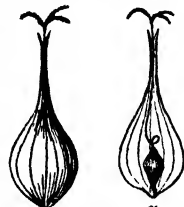
The rest

Spake but of sundry *perils* in the storm.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *law*, a source of danger; a possible casualty contemplated as the cause of loss or injury.—**Perils of the sea**, risks peculiarly incident to navigation, and particularly from wind or weather, the state of the ocean, and rocks or shores. Against dangers of this class the carrier does not insure the shipper.

The words *perils of the sea* embrace all kinds of marine casualties, such as shipwreck, foundering, stranding, etc., and every species of damage to the ship or goods at sea by the violent and immediate action of the winds and waves,



Perigynium of *Carex lucida*. *a.*, the same laid open, showing the caryopsis within.

not comprehended in the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage, or directly referable to the acts and negligence of the assured as its proximate cause. *Arnold.*

peril (per'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *periled* or *perilled*, ppr. *periling* or *perilling*. [*OF. periller*, put in peril, be in peril, perish, = *Sp. peligrar* = *Pg. perigar* = *It. pericolare, perigliare, periculare*, *ML. periculare*, endanger, peril, perish by shipwreck, *L. periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.* Cf. *periclitare*.] **I. trans.** To hazard; risk; put in peril or danger.

II. intrans. To be in danger.

Any scold wherewith it may *peril* to stain it self.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Perilampinae (per'i-lam-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Förster, 1856), *< Perilampus + -inae*.] A notable subfamily of chalcids, mainly tropical. These parasites are large compact forms with highly arched and deeply punctured thorax, the stigmal vein of the fore wings developed, and the abdominal joints evident, as in *Perilampus*.

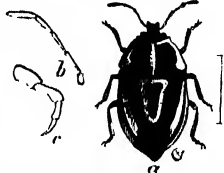
Perilampus (per-i-lam'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1809), *< Gr. περιλάμπειν*, beam around, *< περί*, around, + *λάμπειν*, shine.] The typical genus of *Perilampinae*, having the abdomen not petiolate and the antennae scarcely clavate. It is wide-spread; about 30 species are described.

perilaryngeal (per'i-lā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *λάρυγξ* (*larynx*), larynx: see *laryngeal*.] Around or in the immediate neighborhood of the larynx.

perilaryngitis (per-i-lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *λάρυγξ* (*larynx*), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the larynx.

Perilla (pē-ril'ū), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1764), from a native name in India.] A genus of annual herbs of the order *Labiatae*, tribe *Satureiæ*, and subtribe *Menthoidæ*, known by the four perfect didynamous stamens, the reticulated nutlets, and the declined two-lipped fruiting calyx. The 2 species are natives of eastern India and China. They bear small flowers in racemes, and usually purple or deep-violet foliage, on account of which *P. Nankinensis*, sometimes called *beefsteak-plant*, has been much used for ornamental borders. *P. arguta* of Japan yields an infusion used to render table vegetables, etc.; and the oil yemola, pressed from its seeds, is used in the preparation of Japanese paper to imitate leather, and of water-proof papers for umbrellas, windows, etc.

Perillus (pē-ril'us), *n.* [*NL.* (Stål, 1867), *< Perillus*, proper name.] A genus of pentatomoid bugs of the subfamily *Asopinae*, having the head smooth and shining, the thorax with narrowly elevated lateral margins, and the tibiae distinctly sulcate. There are 6 species, exclusively American. *P. circumscriptus* is common in Canada and the western United States, and is known as the *ring-banded soldier-bug*. It is predaceous, and one of the known enemies of the Colorado potato-beetle.



Ring-banded Soldier-bug (*Perillus circumscriptus*). *a*, bug (line shows natural size); *b*, antenna, enlarged; *c*, proboscis, enlarged.

perilous (per'il-us), *a.* [Formerly also *perilous*, also *parlous*, *parlish* (see *parlous*); *ME. perilous*, *perilowse*, *< OF. perillos, perilleux*, *F. périlleux* = *Sp. peligroso* = *Pg. perigoso* = *It. periglioso, periculoso, periculoso*, *L. periculosus*, dangerous, hazardous, *< periculum*, danger, *peril*: see *peril*, *n.*] 1. Full of peril or danger; dangerous; hazardous; risky: as, a *perilous* undertaking or situation; a *perilous* attempt.

I have not ben so fer aboven upward, because that there ben to many *perilous* passages.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

And yet vnto this day it is a right *perilous* way.

Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He [Milton] fought their *perilous* battle; but he turned away with disdain from their insolent triumph.

Maccabay, Milton.

In the Norse legends the gods of Valhalla, when they meet the Jotuns, converse on the *perilous* terms that he who cannot answer the other's questions forfeits his own life.

Emerson, Clubs.

2†. Terrible; to be feared; liable to inflict injury or harm; dangerous.

For I am *perilous* with knyfe in honde,

Albe it that I dar nat hir withstonde.

Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale, l. 31.

Ahab was a king, but Jezabel. Jezabel, she was the *perilous* woman.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3†. Sharp; sarcastic; smart. Compare *parlous*.

A *perilous* mouth the ys wors than spere or launce.

Booke of Precedence (F. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 80.

perilous (per'il-us), *adv.* [*< perilous*, *a.*] Ex-

ceedingly; very.

She is *perilous* crafty;
I fear, too honest for us all too.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

perilously (per'il-us-lī), *adv.* In a *perilous* manner; dangerously; with hazard.

perilousness (per'il-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being *perilous*; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

perilymph (per'i-limf), *n.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *NL. lymph*, lymph: see *lymph*.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the ear, surrounding the membranous labyrinth: distinguished from *endolymph*. Also called *liquor Cochlearis*.

perilymphangeitis (per'i-lim-fan-jē-i'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *NL. lymph*, lymph, + *Gr. αγγιον*, a vessel, + *-itis*. Cf. *lymphangitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about a lymphatic vessel.

perilymphangial (per'i-lim-fan-jī-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *NL. lymph*, lymph, + *Gr. αγγιον*, a vessel.] Surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels: as, *perilymphangial* or *perilymphatic* nodules (nodules of lymphoid tissue surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels).

perilymphatic (per'i-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [*< perilymph* + *-atic*.] Of or pertaining to the perilymph: as, *perilymphatic* spaces.

perimancy, *n.* Same as *pyromancy*.

perimeristem (per-i-mēr'is-tem), *n.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *E. meristem*.] In bot., that portion of the meristem which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen. See *mesomeristem*.

perimeter (pē-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. périmètre* = *Sp. perímetro* = *Pg. It. perimetro*, *< L. perimetros*, *< Gr. περιμετρος*, the circumference, *< περί*, round, + *μετρος*, measure: see *meter*.] 1. The circumference, border, or outer boundary of a superficial figure; also, the measure of this boundary.

If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter* must be exactly equal.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, i. vi. 1.

2. An instrument for determining the visual power of different parts of the retina and plotting areas of distinct vision.

perimetral (per-i-mē'trāl), *a.* [*< perimetro* + *-al*.] Same as *perimetric*.

perimetric (per-i-mē'trik), *a.* [*< perimetro* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the perimeter or external boundary of a body: as, *perimetric* measurements. 2. Pertaining to perimetry.

perimetric (per-i-mē'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the uterus.

perimetrical (per-i-mē'tri-kāl), *a.* [*< perimetro* + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*).] Of or pertaining to the perimeter.

perimetritic (per'i-mē-trī'tik), *a.* [*< perimetritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by perimetritis.

perimetritis (per'i-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-itis*. Cf. *metritis*.] Inflammation about the uterus; pelvic peritonitis.

perimetry (pē-rim'e-ri), *n.* [*< perimetro* + *-y*.] The determination of the boundaries of areas of distinct vision in the field of view by means of a perimeter.

perimonerula (per'i-mō-ner'ū-lū), *n.*; pl. *perimonerulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *NL. monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes superficial as well as partial segmentation of the vitellus, and develops in succession into a pericytula, perimonerula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is a cytoide which includes formative yolk in the outer wall and nutritive yolk in the interior.

perimonerular (per'i-mō-ner'ū-lār), *a.* [*< perimonerula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a perimonerula.

perimorph (per'i-mōrf), *n.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *μορφή*, form.] A mineral inclosing another, or formed around another by its partial metamorphism.

perimorphic (per-i-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*< perimorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of a perimorph.

The pseudomorph or *perimorphic* hornblende has precisely the same characters as the original hornblende.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 452.

perimorphous (per-i-mōrf'us), *a.* [*< perimorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *perimorphic*.

perimorula (per-i-mōr'ū-lū), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *NL. morula*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from

the partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus of a pericytula, and proceeds to develop into a periblastula and perigastrula. It is a body in which an external cell-stratum surrounds and incloses an unsegmented mass of nutritive yolk. See *pericytula*.

perimorular (per-i-mōr'ū-lār), *a.* [*< perimorula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a perimorula.

perimysial (per-i-mis'i-āl), *a.* [*< perimysium* + *-al*.] Investing a muscle, as a sheath of connective tissue or a fascia; of or pertaining to perimysium.

perimysium (per-i-mis'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perimysia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *μῦς*, muscle.] The outer investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds a muscle, sending inward partitions between the fasciculi.

perineal, perineal (per-i-nē-āl), *a.* [= *F. périnéal*; as *perineum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the perineum; connected with or contained in the perineum; done in or performed upon the perineum: as, *perineal* veins, glands, muscles, etc.; *perineal* section, laceration, rupture; *perineal* operations. — **Perineal aponeurosis.** Same as *perineal fascia*. — **Perineal artery.** (a) *Superficial*, a branch of the pudic supplying chiefly the back of the scrotum in the male and the pudendal labia in the female. (b) *Transverse*, a branch of the superficial perineal or pudic supplying the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra. — **Perineal body.** See *perineum*, 1. — **Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the pelvic outlet, more especially that of the true perineum, in front of the anus. See *fascia*. — **Perineal hernia,** a rare hernia in the perineum, by the side of the rectum, or between the rectum and the vagina in the female, or the rectum and the bladder in the male. — **Perineal nerve,** one of the terminal divisions of the pudic, sending superficial branches to the skin of the perineum, and the back of the scrotum in the male, or the labia in the female, and deep branches to the perineal muscles. — **Perineal region.** Same as *perineum*. — **Perineal section,** incision into the urethra through the perineum, for the relief of stricture. — **Perineal strait,** the inferior strait of the pelvis.

perineoceles (per-i-nē-ō-sēl), *n.* [*< NL. perineum* + *Gr. κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia in the perineum.

perineoplasty (per-i-nē-ō-plas'tī), *n.* [*< NL. perineum* + *Gr. πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold.] A plastic operation on the perineum, as a *perineorrhaphy*.

perineorrhaphy (per-i-nē-or'a-fī), *n.* [*< NL. perineorrhaphia*, *< perineum* + *Gr. ραφή*, suture, *< ράπτω*, sew, stitch together.] Suture of the perineum, as when ruptured in childbirth.

perinephral (per-i-nēf'rāl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί*, around, + *νεφρός*, the kidney.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the kidney.

perinephrial (per-i-nēf'rī-āl), *a.* [*< NL. perinephrium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the kidney; of or pertaining to the perinephrium.

perinephric (per-i-nēf'rīk), *a.* Same as *perinephrial*.

perinephritic (per'i-nēf-rit'ik), *a.* [*< perinephritis* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or affected with perinephritis. 2. *Perinephric*.

perinephritis (per'i-nēf-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< perinephrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the kidney.

perinephrium (per-i-nēf'rī-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. περί*, around, + *νεφρός*, the kidney.] The connective tissue which forms a more or less complete capsule or sheath for the kidney.

perineum, perineum (per-i-nē-um), *n.* [= *F. périnée* = *Sp. Pg. It. perineo*, *< NL. perineum*, *perineum* (*L. perineum*, *perineum*), *< Gr. περί*, around, *περίων*, also *περίωνος*, *περίωνος*, sometimes *περίωνος*, the perineum; origin uncertain; by some explained as if **περίωνος*, *< περίων* (*πῆρων*) or *πῆρως* (*πῆρως*), scrotum.] 1. The region of the body between the thighs, extending from the anus to the fourchette in the female, or to the scrotum in the male. In this, the usual surgical and obstetrical sense of the word, the term may include, in the female, all the deeper parts between the posterior wall of the vagina and the anterior wall of the rectum, or it may be more particularly applied to the superficial parts, the deeper parts receiving the name of *perineal body*.

2. The region included by the outlet of the pelvis, extending from the apex of the subpubic arch in front to the tip of the coccyx behind, and bounded laterally by the conjoined pubic and ischiatic rami, the tuberosities of the ischia, and the great sacrosacral ligaments. It is occupied by the termination of the rectum, the urethra, the root of the penis in the male, or the termination of the vagina, the vulva, and the clitoris in the female, together with their muscles, fasciae, vessels, and nerves. In this sense, the division in front of the anus is termed the *urethral part*, or the *true perineum*, and the posterior division, including the anus, is termed the *anal part*, *ischioanal region*, or the *false perineum*.

perineuria, *n.* Plural of *perineurium*.

perineurial (per-i-nū'ri-āl), *a.* [*< NL. perineurium* + *-al*.] Investing a nerve or surround-

ing a nerve-fiber; of or pertaining to perineurium.

perineuritis (per-i-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perineurium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perineurium.

perineurium (per-i-nū-rī-um), *n.*; pl. *perineuriae* (-iē). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *νεύρον*, nerve.] The membranous sheath surrounding a nerve-funiculus. Also called *neurilemma*.

perinium (pē-rin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίσι*, around, + *ιν* (-in-), muscle, fibrous vessel in muscle, a vessel of plants.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Leibniz for a peculiar outer layer that enters into the composition of the walls of the spores of certain *Hepaticae*, such as *Cor-sinia* and *Sphaerocarpos*. It is frequently beautifully sculptured, and is derived from the membrane of the special mother-cells of the spores.

periocular (per-i-ok'ū-ljūr), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὤculus*, eye; see *ocular*.] Surrounding the eyeball.—**Periocular space**, the space within the orbit not occupied by the eyeball.

period (pē-rī-od), *n.* [< F. *période* = Sp. *período* = Pg. It. *periodo* = D. (i. Dan. *periode* = Sw. *period*, < L. *periodus*, < Gr. *περίοδος*, a going round, a way round, circumference, a circuit, or a cycle of time, a regular prescribed course, a well-rounded sentence, a period, < *περί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way.] 1. A circuit; a circuit, or a cycle of time, in which a circuit or revolution, as of a heavenly body, is made; the shortest interval of time within which any phenomenon goes through its changes to pass through them again immediately as before.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary period.

Baron, Nat. Hist.

The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period, the former falling to affect the retina because their periods of recurrence are too slow.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

2. Any round of time, or series of years, days, etc. Specifically:—(a) A revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a cycle: as, the *Calippic period*; the *Dionysian period*; the *Julian period*. (b) Any specified division of time: as, a *period* of a hundred years; the *period* of a day.

The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided, in my opinion, are these: 1. From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence down to the present time.

Bolingbroke, Study of History, vi.

3. An indefinite part of any continued state, existence, or series of events; an epoch: as, the *first period* of life; the *last period* of a king's reign; the *period* of the French revolution.

Many temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's period.

Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

So spake the archangel Michael: then paused,

As at the world's great period. Milton, P. L., xii. 467.

A really good historian may . . . combine an earnest faith in the Unity of History with a power of creating most exact and minute reproductions of periods, scenes, and characters.

4. The point of completion of a cycle of years or round or series of events; limit; end; conclusion; termination.

The period of thy tyranny approacheth.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 2. 17.

About four of the clock, they made a period of that solemnity.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

To end

And give a timely period to our sports,

Let us conclude them with declining night.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hence—5†. The end to be attained; goal.

This is the period of my ambition.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 47.

6. In *rhet.*, a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a passage terminated by a full pause.

I am employed just now . . . in translating into my faint and inefficient periods the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium.

Shelley, in Dowden, II. 218.

7. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more cola. According to the number of cola it contains, a period is dicolic, tricollic, tetracolic, etc. The end (apothesis) of a period must coincide with the end of a word, and is also characterized by admitting of syllaba anceps and hiatus. A single colon treated thus is also regarded as a period (a monocolic period). A monocolic, dicolic, etc., period is a meter. (See *meter*, 1 (b) (2).) Certain periods are known as *lines* or *verses*. (See *line*, 2 (b).) A group of periods is called a *system*.

8. In *music*, a definite and complete division of a composition, usually consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases; a complete musical sentence. The term is somewhat variously used; but it always involves a cadence at the end of the period, by which it is distinctly separated from what follows. Usually a period includes eight or sixteen measures.

9. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, etc.; a full stop, thus (.).—10. In *math.*:

(a) The smallest constant difference which, added to the value of a variable, will leave that of a function (of which it is said to be the period) unchanged. (b) In vulgar arithmetic, one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots. Sometimes called *degree*.—11. In *med.*, one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease.—**Archaeological periods**. See *archaeological ages*, under *age*.—**Calippic, Dionysian, Gaussian, hypothetical, Julian, lunisolar period**. See the adjectives.—**Latent period of a disease**. See *latent*.—**Period of a wave**. See *wave*.—**Period of incubation**. Same as *latent period of a disease*.—**Sothic period**. Same as *Sothic cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—**Variable period**, the period during which the current of electricity passing through a conductor is rising to its full strength, = *Syn. 2* (a). *Era, Age*, etc. (see *epoch*), *cycle*, *date*.—3. Duration, continuance, term.—4. Bound, determination.

period† (pē-rī-od), *v.* [< *period*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put an end to. [Rare.]

Your honorable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which falling,
Periods his comfort. Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 99.

II. *intrans.* To end; cease.

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will period. Barton. (Nares.)

periodic (pē-rī-od'ik), *a.* [< OF. *periodic*, F. *périodique* = Sp. *periódico* = Pg. It. *periodico* = D. *periodisch* (cf. G. *periodisch* = Dan. Sw. *periodisk*), < L. *periodicus*, < Gr. *περίοδικός*, coming round at certain times, periodic, < *περίοδος*, a going round, a period: see *period*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a period, cycle, or round of years or events.—2. Performed or proceeding in a series of successive circuits or revolutions: as, the *periodic motions* of the planets round the sun, or of the moon round the earth.—3. Happening or occurring at regularly recurring intervals of time; steadily recurring: as, a *periodic publication*; the *periodic return* of a plant's flowering; *periodic outbursts*; the *periodic character* of ague; the *periodic motion* of a vibrating tuning-fork or musical string.

Periodic gatherings for religious rites, or other public purposes, furnish opportunities for buying and selling, which are habitually utilized.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 497.

4. In *rhet.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a period or complete sentence; complete in grammatical structure. (b) Noting that form of sentence in which the sense is incomplete or suspended until the end is reached.

These principles afford a simple and sufficient answer to the vexed question as to the value of the *periodic sentence*—or sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end—as compared with the loose sentence, or sentence which could have been brought to a grammatical close at one or more points before the end.

A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, p. 152.

Milton is the last great writer in the old *periodic* style.

J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica, p. xxxiv.

Doubly periodic, having two periods.—**Doubly periodic functions**, in *math.* See *function*.—**Periodic comet**. See *comet*. 1.—**Periodic continued fraction**. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Periodic curve, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Periodic function**. This phrase is used in different senses in the calculus of functions and in the theory of functions. In the former, a *periodic function* is one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable. Thus, $1 - x$ is such a function, since $1 - (1 - x) = x$. But in the theory of functions a *periodic function* is defined as a function having a period. For a more general definition, see *function*.—**Periodic inequality**, a disturbance in the motion of a planet dependent upon its position in its orbit relative to another planet, and hence going through its changes in periods not excessively long: opposed to *secular inequality*, which is a disturbance dependent upon the relative positions of two planetary orbits.—**Periodic law**, in *chem.*, a relation of chemical elements expressed by the statement that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. If the chemical elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, at regular intervals of the series will be found elements which have similar chemical and physical properties—that is, there is a periodic recurrence of these properties. If the elements showing this periodic recurrence are arranged in order by themselves, they form a group which, having similar properties and relations, follows a regular progression in the individual differences of its members. **Periodic stars**. See *star*. **Periodic winds**. See *monsoon* and *trade-wind*.

periodical (pē-rī-od'ik-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *periodic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a period; performed in a fixed period or cycle; appearing, occurring, or happening at stated intervals; regularly or steadily recurring at the end of a fixed period of time: as, *periodical diseases*; *periodical publications*.

It [her religion] dwelt upon her spirit, and was incorporated with the *periodical* work of every day.

Jer. Taylor, Works, III. viii.

2. Of or pertaining to magazines, newspapers, or other publications which appear or are published at regularly recurring intervals.

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendancy and power.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 566.

Periodical cicada, a book-name of the seventeen-year locust, *Cicada septendecim*, whose larva stays underground seventeen years in the northern United States, and thirteen in the southern. See out under *Cicadidae*.—**Periodical diseases**, diseases the symptoms of which recur at stated intervals.—**Periodical literature**, literature which, through the relative brevity or incompleteness of treatment of subjects incident to writing or editing for periodical publications, is usually of less permanent and substantial interest than works on similar subjects prepared for publication in book form.

II. *n.* A publication issued at regular intervals in successive numbers or parts, each of which (properly) contains matter on a variety of topics, and no one of which is contemplated as forming a book by itself.

periodicalist (pē-rī-od'ik-al-ist), *n.* [< *periodical* + *-ist*.] One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*

periodically (pē-rī-od'ik-al-i), *adv.* At stated or regularly recurring intervals: as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

periodicalness (pē-rī-od'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

periodicity (pē-rī-od'ik-al-ti), *n.* [F. *périodicité* = Pg. *periodicidad*; as *períodic* + *-ity*.] Periodic character; habitual tendency or disposition to recur at stated intervals of time.

The flowering, once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit.

Whewell, Bridgewater Treatise, p. 22.

Periodicity of an operation, in *math.*, the number of times it has to be repeated to give unity.

periodontal (per-i-ō-don'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (odont-), = E. *tooth*, + *-al*.] Surrounding a tooth: specifically noting the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

periodontitis (per-i-ō-don-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (odont-), = E. *tooth*, + *-itis*.] Alveolar periostitis.

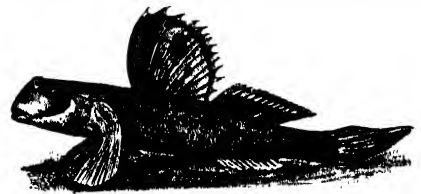
Periceci (per-i-ō'si), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *περίοικος*, pl., < *περίοικω*, dwelling around, neighboring, < *περί*, around, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In ancient Greece, the name given by their Dorian conquerors to the descendants of the original Achaean inhabitants of Laconia.

periesophageal, *a.* Same as *periesophageal*.

periodophoritis (per-i-ō-ō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *oöphoron*, ovary, + *-itis*. Cf. *oöphoritis*.] Inflammation about the ovary.

periophthalmic (per-i-ō-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmic*.] Surrounding the eye; circumocular; orbital, with reference to the eye; periocular.

Periophthalmus (per-i-ō-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of gobioid fishes, with the eyes approximated



Periophthalmus kochreuteri.

on the upper surface of the head, very prominent, and capable of looking around, whence the name. *P. kochreuteri* is an example.

periophtic (per-i-ōp'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Surrounding the orbit of the eye: as, *periophtic bones* (those bones which enter into the formation of the orbit).

perioral (per-i-ō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *os* (or-), the mouth: see *os*, *oral*.] Surrounding the mouth; circumoral: correlated with *ad-oral*, *postoral*, and *preoral*.

periorbital (per-i-ō'r'bi-tal), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbit*.] The periosteum of the orbit of the eye.

periorbital (per-i-ō'r'bi-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye: as, *periorbital pain*.—**Periorbital membrane**, the lining membrane of the orbit; the orbital periosteum, and its continuation over the *fissures*.

periosteal (per-i-os'tē-āl), *a.* [*< periosteum + -al.*] Investing or covering bone or a bone; of or pertaining to periosteum: as, *periosteal tissue*; *periosteal vessels*.

periosteotome (per-i-os'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. *periosteion, periosteum, + -tōm, < τέμνειν, taínein, cut.*] A knife for dividing the periosteum.

periosteous (per-i-os'tē-us), *a.* [*< periosteum + -ous.*] Same as *periosteal*.

periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um), *n.* [= *F. périoste* = *Sp. It. periostio* = *Pg. periosteio*, *< NL. periosteum*, *LL. periosteum*, *< Gr. *periosteion*, the membrane around the bones, neut. of *περίστροφος*, around the bones (*περίστροφος ἰψήν*, the membrane around the bones), *< περί*, around, + *στροφή*, bone.] The enveloping membrane of bones; a dense fibrous membrane firmly investing the surface of bones, except where they are covered by cartilage. Its innermost or osteogenic layer produces bone substance, and the whole membrane further serves in the attachment of softer parts and the support of blood-vessels. Compare *endosteum*.

periostitic (per'i-os-tit'ik), *a.* [*< periostitis + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to periostitis; affected with periostitis.

The association of the osteo-arthritis and periostitic lesions suggested a similar origin for both.

Lancet, No. 3469, p. 404.

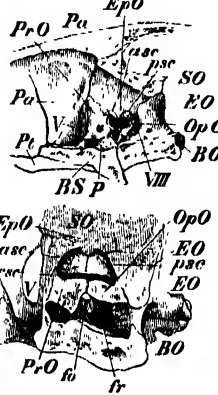
periostitis (per'i-os-ti'tis), *n.* [*< periosteum + -itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum.

periostacal (per-i-os'tra-kāl), *a.* [*< periostacum + -al.*] Investing the shell of a mollusk, as an epidermis; of or pertaining to periostacum.

periostacum (per-i-os'tra-kum), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στράκων, shell.*] The horny epidermal investment of the shells of most mollusks.

periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + ὠς (ōs-), the ear: see otic.*] *I. a.* Surrounding and containing the inner ear, or essential organ of hearing; composing or entering into the formation of the otic capsule, or otocranium; otocranial; petromastoid; petrosal or petrous.

Several periotic bones are found in nearly all vertebrates. They may all remain distinct throughout life, but they are usually more or less confluent with one another, and may be, as in man, completely fused; furthermore, they may ankylose with other cranial bones, and thus give rise to certain parts of the compound temporal bone. The parts of a skull called *mastoid* are commonly outgrowths of periotic bones. The set of periotic bones composes a bony case for the inner ear, much as the case of a watch covers the works, and this is termed the *otocranium*, *otic capsule*, or *skull of the ear*. When mastoid parts are super-



Periotic capsule of a turtle (*Chelone mydas*). Upper figure internal and lower figure external view of section of auditory region of skull, showing distinct *Pro* and *Op*, prootic and opiotic, with *Pa*, parietal, united with *SO*, the supraoccipital; *asc*, etc., *asc*, anterior, exterior, and posterior semicircular canals; *fo*, *fo*, fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basoccipital; *BS*, basphenoid; *P* and *Pr*, exits of trigeminal and auditory nerves; *P*, pterygoid space; *Pa*, parietal bone; *Pr*, pterygoid.

added, the resulting bone is called *petromastoid*. The human periotic bones form what are called the *petrous* and *mastoid* sections of the temporal bone. Periotic bones which have been distinguished and named in various animals are the *epiotic*, *prootic*, *opiotic*, and *pterotic*. See these words, and cut under *hyoid*.—**Periotic fenestra**, a cavity or depression included by the conspicuous superior semicircular canal, in the fetus or infant.

II. n. A periotic bone.

peripapillary (per-i-pap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + NL. papilla, papilla: see papillary.*] Situated or occurring around the circumference of the optic papilla.

peripatecian (per'i-pā-tē'shan), *n.* [For **peripatetician* (= *F. péripatéticien*), *< peripatetic + -ian.*] A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall*.

I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatecian* and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

peripatetic (per'i-pā-tet'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. péripatétique* = *Sp. peripatética* = *Pg. It. peripatetica*, *< L. Peripateticus*, Peripatetic, of the Peripatetic school; as a noun, *Peripateticus*, a disciple of this school (in *ML.* also simply a logician); *< Gr. περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing (said of Aristotle and his followers, *οἱ Περιπατητικοί*, the Peripatetics, because Aristotle taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens), *< περιπα-*

τειν, walk about (cf. *περίπατος*, a walking about, a public walk, esp. a covered walk, hence discussion, argument), *< περί*, about, + *παρῖν*, walk, *< πάρος*, a path, walk: see *path*. The literal sense is later in *E.*] *I. a.* 1. Walking about; itinerant.

The plaintive cries of the chair-seaters, frog-vendors, and certain other *peripatetic* merchants, the meaning of whose vocal advertisements I could never penetrate.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 224.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the *Peripatetic* philosophers.

And an hundred and sixty years before Christ flourished Aristotolulus, a Jew, and *Peripatetike* Philosopher.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 174.

II. n. 1. One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we *peripatetike* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage.

Steele, Tatler, No. 144.

2. [*cap.*] A follower of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician. See *Aristotelianism*.

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the *Peripatetikes*, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses.

D. Stewart, Philos. of the Mind, I. § 1.

3. *pl.* Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures.

The custom [of instructing by lectures] is old; it is not merely a medieval one—it belongs with hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and *peripatetikes*.

The Nation, XLVIII. 306.

peripatetic (per'i-pā-tet'ik), *a.* [*< peripatetic + -al.*] Same as *peripatetic*.

The proud man is known by his gait, which is *peripatetic*, strutting like some new church-warden.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 486.

Peripateticism (per'i-pā-tet'ik-sizm), *n.* [= *Pg. It. peripateticismo* (cf. *F. péripatétisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. peripatetismo*); as *Peripatetike* = *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of Aristotle and his followers; the philosophy of the Peripatetikes. See *Aristotelianism*.

From first to last, Arabian philosophers made no claim to originality; they did but merely to propagate the truth of *Peripateticism* as it had been delivered to them.

Encyc. Brit., II. 287.

Peripatidæ (per-i-pat'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Peripatus + -idæ.*] The only family of *Peripatidæ*, containing the genus *Peripatus*.

Peripatidea (per'i-pā-tid-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Peripatus + -idea.*] An order of arthropods established upon the single genus *Peripatus*. It has been variously referred to the worms and the myriapods, or elevated to the rank of a peculiar class. The same group, variously cited or considered in classification, is called *Malacostraca*, *Oncophora*, and *Protracheata*. Also *Peripatæ*, *Peripati*, *Peripatoda*.

peripatidean (per'i-pā-tid-ē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Peripatidea + -an.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Peripatidea*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Peripatidea*.

Peripatus (pe-rip'ā-tus), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. περίπατος, a walking about, περιπατεῖν, walk about: see peripatetic.*] 1. A genus of myriapods, constituting the family *Peripatidae*. It is a synthetic or generalized type, supposed to be the living representative of an ancestral form like that from which all insects are descended. It has been at different times considered a mollusk, a worm, and an insect; it is now known to be a myriapod. It resembles a gnat-like worm or millipede, having a long extensible cylindrical body capable of coiling up in a spiral like a thousand-legs, and has a gait like a caterpillar, the body being supported upon simple legs (17 to 23 pairs in the different species) ending in claws, placed along nearly the whole length of the body. At least 14 species are known. One was first described from the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies, under the name *P. iduliformis*, from its resemblance to an *idulus* or millipede. *P. capensis* inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. novæ-zelandæ* is found in New Zealand; others occur in South America, Australia, etc. They are found among the decaying wood of damp and warm localities, and have the curious habit of throwing out a web of viscid filaments when handled or otherwise irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

peripetalous (per-i-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + πῆλον, a leaf (petal): see petal.*] 1. In *zool.*, situated around or about the petaloid ambulara of a sea-urchin.—2. In *bot.*, situated around the petals.

peripetia (per'i-pe-ti-ā), *n.* [= *F. péripétie* = *Sp. Pg. peripetia* = *It. peripezia*, *< NL. peripetia*, *< Gr. περιπέτεια*, a turning right about, a sudden change, *< περιπατῆς*, falling around, *< περιπατῆν*, fall around, *< περί*, around, + *πατῆν*, fall.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unraveled and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

periphacitis (per'i-fā-si'tis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. περί, around, + φακός, lentil (taken as 'lens'), + -itis.* Cf. *phacitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

peripharyngeal (per'i-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + φάρυγξ (pharynx), the throat: see pharyngeal.*] Surrounding the pharynx; as, the *peripharyngeal* band of cilia of some ascidians.—**Peripharyngeal band**, in ascidians, a tract of large cilia which surrounds the oral aperture of the pharynx, and may be continuous with a similar hypopharyngeal band, as it is in *Appendicularia*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 512.

peripherad (pe-rif'e-rad), *adv.* [*< periphery + -ad.*] Toward the periphery; away from the center: the opposite of *centrad*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 533.

peripheral (pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [*< periphery + -al.*] Of, belonging to, or situated on the periphery, circumference, or surface generally; characteristic of or constituting the periphery: as, *peripheral parts*; *peripheral expansion*.—**Acute peripheral encephalitis**. Same as *pericerephalitis*.—**Peripheral akinesia**, akinesia due to lesion of the anterior cornua of the spinal gray matter, or of the motor nerves or of the muscles, or, in a more restricted sense, of the nerves or muscles alone.—**Peripheral anesthesia**, anesthesia due to lesion of the sensory nerves, or end-organs.—**Peripheral epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*.—**Peripheral organs**. In *zool.*, organs distinctly separated from the main part of the body, as the feet and feathers of a bird, the wings of an insect, etc.

peripherally (pe-rif'e-ral-i), *adv.* On or from the periphery or exterior surface; as regards the periphery: as, *peripherally* acting inhibitory nerves.

periphrastic (per-i-fer'ik), *a.* [= *F. périphrastique* = *Pg. perifrastico* = *It. periferico*; as *periphrastic + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.—2. Situated around the outside of an organ; external: in botany, noting an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the seed-covering.—3. In *zool.*, radiate: noting the type of structure of the Cuvierian radiates. See *massive*, 6. *Von Baer*.

peripheral (per-i-fer'ik), *a.* [*< periphrastic + -al.*] Same as *periphrastic*.

peripherically (per-i-fer'ik-ā-i), *adv.* Peripherally. [*Rare.*]

periphery (pe-rif'e-ri), *n.*; *pl. peripheries* (-riz). [Early mod. *E. periferie*; *< ME. periferie*, *< OF. periferie*, *F. périphérie* = *Sp. periferia* = *Pg. periferia* = *It. periferia*, *< L. periferia*, *ML. also periferia*, *< Gr. περιφέρεια*, the line around a circle, circumference, part of a circle, an arc, the outer surface, *< περιφέρω*, moving around, round, circular, *< περιφέρω*, carry around, move around, *< περί*, around, + *φέρω* = *to bear*.] 1. In *geom.*, the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

[An] imperfect round declining toward a longitude, and yet keeping within one line for his *periferie* or compass as the round.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 84.

2. The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

There are two distinct questions involved in this unsolved problem. The first relates to the transmission of a nervous impulse from the *periphery* to the sentient centres.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 30.

Fire of the periphery. See *fire*.

periphlebitic (per'i-flē-bit'ik), *a.* [*< periphlebitis + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to periphlebitis.

periphlebitis (per'i-flē-bi'tis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. περί, around, + φλέψ (phleps), vein, + -itis.* Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the outermost coat of a vein.

periphoranthium (per'i-fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. περιφορά, a circuit (< περιφέρω, move around: see periphery), + ἄνθος, a flower.*] In *bot.*, same as *perichthium*.

periphractic (per-i-frak'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. περιφρακτός, fenced around, inclosed, < περιφράσσειν, fence around, < περί, around, + φράσσειν, fence: see phragma.*] Having, as a surface, such a form that not every closed line within it can shrink to a point without breaking. Thus, an anchor-ring is a *periphractic* surface.

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *n.* [*< F. périphrase* = *Sp. perifrasis*, *perifrasi* = *Pg. perifrasis* = *It. perifrasi*, *< L. periphrasis*, circumference: see *periphrasis*.] Same as *periphrasis*. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v.*; *prct. and pp. periphrased, pp. periphrasing*. [= *F. periphraser* = *Sp. perifrascar* = *Pg. periphrascai* = *It. perifrascare*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.

II. intrans. To use circumlocution. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrasis (pe-rif'fā-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *periphrases* (-sēz). [*L.*, < *Gr.* *περίφρασις*, circumlocution, < *περίφραειν*, express in a roundabout manner, < *περί*, around, + *φράζειν*, declare, express: see *phrase*.] A roundabout way of speaking; a roundabout phrase or expression; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a phrase employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; circumlocution.

Then have ye the figure *Periphrasis*, holding somewhat of the dissembler, by reason of a secret intent not appearing by the words, as when we go about the bush.

Pullenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 161.

They speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of periphrasis and argument.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, li. 26, note.

= *Syn.* *Circumlocution*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik), *a.* [= *F.* *périphrastique* = *Pg.* *periphrastico*, < *MGr.* *περιφραστικός*, < *Gr.* *περίφραειν*, express in a roundabout manner (> *περίφρασις*, circumlocution): see *periphrasis*.] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

A long, periphrastic, unsatisfactory explanation.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

There is nothing to shock the most sensitive mind in the periphrastic statement that "Persons prejudicial to the public peace may be assigned by administrative process to definite places of residence."

G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXVII. 381.

periphrastical (per-i-fras'ti-kal), *a.* [*<* *periphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *periphrastic*.

periphrastically (per-i-fras'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

periphraxy (per-i-frak-si), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περίφραξις*, a fencing around, < *περίφρασσειν*, fence around, inclose: see *periphrastic*.] The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphrastic.

periphyllum (per-i-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περίφυλλον*, around, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Same as *lodicule*.

periphyse (per-i-fiz), *n.* [*<* *NL.* *periphysis*.] In bot., same as *periphysis*.

periphysis (pe-rif'fā-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *periphyses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περίφωσις*, a growing around, overgrowth, < *περίφωσθαι*, grow around or upon, < *περί*, around, + *φωσθαι*, grow.] In bot., a sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of fungi at various points outside of the asci. Compare *paraphysis*.

Periplaneta (per-i-plā-nē'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (Burmeister, 1838), < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πλανήτης*, a wanderer: see *planet*. Cf. *Gr.* *περιπλανήτης*, wandering about.] A leading genus of cockroaches of the family *Blattidae*, having the seventh abdominal sternite divided in the female, and long subanal styles in the male. The principal roaches of this genus are *P. orientalis*, the common black-beetle of the English, and the related *P. americana*. Both are now cosmopolitan; the former originated in tropical Asia and the latter in subtropical or temperate America. See cut under *cockroach*.

periplasm (per-i-plazm), *n.* [*<* *NL.* *periplasma* (cf. *Gr.* *περίπλασμα*, a plaster put around), < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue.

periplast (per-i-plast), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πλάστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue.

periplastic (per-i-plas'tik), *a.* [*<* *periplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or quality of periplast; of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or organ.—2. Surrounding the nucleus or endoplast of a cell: applied to cell-substance.

His [Mr. Huxley's] "endoplast" and "periplastic substance" of 1853 together constitute his "protoplasm" of 1860.

Beall, *Protoplasm*, p. 13.

peripleuritis (per-i-plū-rī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πλευρά*, the side, + *-itis*. Cf. *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, usually ending in suppuration.

Periploca (pe-rīp'lō-kā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < *Gr.* *περίπλοκη*, a twining round, < *περίπλεειν*, twine around, < *περί*, around, + *πλέειν*, plait, twine: see *plait*.] A genus of gamopetalous twining vines of the order *Asclepiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Periploceae*, and distinguished by a corona consisting of short broad scales,

united at the base, and commonly with awl-shaped appendages. The 12 species are natives of southern Europe, Asia, and tropical Africa. They are smooth and leafy twiners, or sometimes rigidly erect shrubs. They bear loose cymes of rather small flowers, greenish without and livid or dark within, followed by smooth cylindrical follicles. The opposite leaves are in some species entirely lacking. *P. Græca* is the milk-vine, silk-vine, or climbing dog's-bane, valued for covering walls, and for its handsome leaves and purplish flowers. It is the common vine of the hedge-rows of southern Europe, and its acrid juice is used in the East as a wolf-poison. See *Hemidesmus*, formerly included in this genus.

Periploceae (per-i-plō-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1808), < *Periploca* + *-eae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceae*, the milkweed family, distinguished by the filaments being distinct or partly so, by the granular pollen, and acuminate or appendaged anthers. It includes 26 genera, of which *Periploca* is the type. They are all natives of the Old World, chiefly in tropical climates, many of them twining vines.

periploca (per-i-plus), *n.* [= *F.* *périple* = *Sp.* *periplo*, < *L.* *periploca*, < *Gr.* *περίπλοος*, περίπλοος, a sailing round, < *περίπλεειν*, sail round, < *περί*, round, + *πλεειν*, sail (> *πλος*, πλοος, a voyage).] A voyage around a sea, or around a land; circumnavigation. Jefferson, *Letters*, li. 339.

periportal (per-i-pōr'tal), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *L.* *porta*, a gate: see *portal*.] Surrounding the portal vein of the liver: as, *periportal* fibrous tissue.

periproct (per-i-prokt), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] The circumanal body-wall of an echinoderm; the aboral part of the perisome immediately about the anus: the opposite of *peristome*.

periproctitis (per-i-prok-ti'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the connective tissue about the rectum.

periproctous (per-i-prok'tus), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; perirectal; specifically, in echinoderms, of or pertaining to the periproct.

periprostatic (per-i-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *E.* *prostate* + *-ic*. Cf. *prostatic*.] Situated or occurring around the prostate gland.

peripteral (pe-rīp'te-ral), *a.* [*<* *peripter-y* + *-al*.] In arch., surrounded by a single range of columns: said especially of a temple in which the cells are surrounded by columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripteros (pe-rīp'te-ro-s), *n.*; *pl.* *peripteroi* (-rōi). [*L.*, < *Gr.* *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, < *περί*, around, + *πτέρων*, a wing, a row of columns.] A peripteral edifice; a building having a peristyle of a single range of columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripterous (pe-rīp'te-rus), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, lit. having wings or feathers all around: see *peripteros*.] 1. Feathered on all sides. Wright.—2. In arch., same as *peripteral*.—3. In bot., surrounded by a wing or thin border.

periptery (pe-rīp'te-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *peripteries* (-riz). [= *F.* *periptère* = *Pg.* *periptero*, *peripterio* = *It.* *perittero*, < *L.* *peripteros*: see *peripteros*.] Same as *peripteros*.

Peripylæa (per-i-pī-lē'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, a gate, door.] An order of siliceoskeletal *Radiolaria*. The typical form is spherical, sometimes discoid, rhomboid, or irregular. The peripylæans are usually unicellular or monocytarian, in some cases pluricellular or polycytarian.

peripylæan (per-i-pī-lē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Peripylæa* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having a finely foraminulate siliceous skeleton, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Peripylæa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripylæa*.

peripylephlebitis (per-i-pī-lē-flē-bi'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, gate, + *φλέψ* (φλέβ), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the portal vein.

peripyryst (per-i-pī'rist), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πύρ*, fire, + *-ist*.] A sort of cooking apparatus. *Imp. Dict.*

perique (per-ēk'), *n.* A tobacco, grown in Louisiana, cured in its juices and put up in carrels.

perirectal (per-i-rek'tal), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *NL.* *rectum*: see *rectal*.] Situated or occurring around the rectum.

perirenal (per-i-rē-nal), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *L.* *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Situated about the kidney; perinephric.

perirrhinal (per-i-rī-nal), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *ῥίς* (ῥιν), nose: see *rhinal*.] Situated about the nose or nasal fossæ: as, *perirrhinal* bones or

cartilages (those entering into the formation of the olfactory capsule).

perisalpingitis (per-i-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet (> *NL.* *salpinx*, q. v.), + *-itis*. Cf. *salpingitis*.] Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube, or, more strictly, of the peritoneum covering it.

perisarc (per-i-sārk), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περίσαρξ*, surrounded with flesh, < *περί*, around, + *σάρξ* (σαρκ), flesh.] The hard, horny, or chitinous ectodermal case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are often protected.

perisarcous (per-i-sār'kus), *a.* [*<* *perisarc* + *-ous*.] Having the character or function of perisarc; forming or consisting of perisarc.

perisaturnium (per-i-sā-tēr'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περί*, around, near, + *L.* *Saturnus*, Saturn.] The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Periscian (pe-rish'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περίσκιος* (see *Periscii*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii.

In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk about us.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 2.

II. *n.* One of the Periscii.

Periscii (pe-rish'i-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *περίσκιος*, throwing a shadow all round (said of the inhabitants of the polar circles), < *περί*, around, + *σκιή*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

periscope (per-i-skōp), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *περίσκοπείν*, look around, < *περί*, around, + *σκοπεῖν*, look.]

1. A general view or comprehensive summary. [Rare].—2. An instrument by which objects in a horizontal view may be seen through a vertical tube. It is used in piloting submarine boats, and consists substantially of a vertical tube with a lenticular total-reflection prism at the top, by which horizontal rays are projected downward through the tube, and brought to a focus, after which they are received by a lens the principal focus of which coincides with that point. The vertical cylindrical beam thus formed is converted into a horizontal one again by a mirror inclined at 45° from the vertical axis of the tube, and is thus conveyed to an eyepiece, through which, by turning the tube on its vertical axis with its attached prism, a view of all the supernatant objects around the vessel may be obtained. A screen or diaphragm operated by a tangent-screw is used to cut off the view of the vertical plane in which the sun is.

periscopic (per-i-skōp'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *periscopique*; as *periscope* + *-ic*.] Viewing on all sides—that is, giving distinct vision obliquely as well as axially. Specifically—(a) Noting spectacles or eye-glasses having meniscus or concavo-convex lenses, and thus giving a wide field of vision, also other wide-angled lenses. (b) Noting a peculiar form of microscope-lens, composed of two deep plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal pierced with a circular aperture of a diameter equal to one fifth of the focal length of the combination.

periscopical (per-i-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *periscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *periscopic*.

periscopism (per-i-skō-pizm), *n.* [*<* *periscopic* + *-ism*.] The faculty of periscopic vision. See the extract.

It is probable that the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens . . . confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he [Dr. Hermann] calls *periscopism*.

Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 37.

perish (per'ish), *v.* [*ME.* *perishen*, *perysshen*, *perisschen*, *perischen*, *perschen*, *perchen*, < *OF.* *periss-*, stem of certain parts of *perir*, *F.* *perir* (cf. *Sp.* *perir*, *Pg.* *perir*) = *It.* *perire*, < *L.* *perire*, pass away, perish, < *per*, through, + *ire*, go: see *iter*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To pass away; come to naught; waste away; decay and disappear.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God.

Ps. lxxviii. 2.

2. To cease to live; die.

They are living yet; such goodness cannot perish.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, i. 2.

How often have the Eastern Sultans perished by the sabres of their own janissaries, or the bow-strings of their own mutes!

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

= *Syn.* *Expire*, *Decease*, etc. See *die*.

II. *trans.* To bring to naught; injure; destroy; kill.

And zif a schipp passed be the Marches, that hadde outhen Iren Bondes or Iren Nayles, anon he scholde ben perisacht.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 164.

The Grekes . . .

Made myche murmur and menit hom sore,

As folis, that folly hade faren fro home

To put hom in perell to perysche there luyes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7614.

You are an innocent,

A soul as white as Heaven; let not my sins

Perish your noble youth.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

perish², *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.
perishability (per'ish-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< perishable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] Perishableness.
perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. perissable, F. périssable; as perish¹ + -able.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction; mortal.

Courteases should be no *perishable* commodity.
 Howell, Letters, I. i. 33.

Perishable monition, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition.—**Perishable property**, property which from its nature decays in a brief time, notwithstanding the care it may receive, as fish, fruit, and the like.

perishableness (per'ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being perishable; liability to speedy decay or destruction; lack of keeping or lasting qualities.

perishment (per'ish-ment), *n.* [*< F. périssement; as perish + -ment.*] The act of perishing; also, injury. [Rare.]

So to bestow life is no *perishment*, but advantage: and this is not to loose the life, but to keep it.

J. Udall, On John xii.

perisoma (per-i-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *perisomata* (-mātā). [*NL., < Gr. περί, around, + σῶμα, body.*] The body-wall of an echinoderm; the parietes of the perivisceral cavity (the modified enterocoel of the larva) in the *Echinodermata*. The mesoderm presents a more or less radially disposed set of autimeres, while the ectoderm may develop a coriaceous or calcareous exoskeleton. See cuts under *Holothuroidea* and *Synapta*. Also *perisome*.

perisomal (per-i-sō'māl), *a.* [*< perisome + -al.*] Same as *perisomatic*. *Encyc. Brit.*

perisomatic (per'i-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< perisoma (-soma) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a perisoma; parietal, with reference to the body-wall of an echinoderm: correlated with *perivisceral* and *peristomatic*, and opposed to *visceral*.

Portions of the *perisomatic* skeleton.
 Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

Perisomatic plates, in erinoids, the basal, oral, anal, and other discal or interradial plates: distinguished from *radial plates*. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson.*

perisome (per'i-sōm), *n.* [*< NL. perisoma, q. v.*] Same as *perisoma*.

perisomial (per-i-sō'mi-āl), *a.* [*< perisome + -ial.*] Same as *perisomatic*.

Perisoreus (per-i-sō're-us), *n.* [*NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1831), irreg. < Gr. περισσῶς, heap up around, < περί, around, + σῶρειν, heap up, < σῶρος, a heap.*] A genus of boreal and alpine birds, of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinae*, having plain-colored or somber plumage and no crest; the gray jays. *P. infestus* inhabits northerly parts of Europe and Asia. *P. canadensis* is



Canada Jay, or Whisky jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

the Canada jay, the well-known whisky-jack or moose-bird, of which there are several varieties in the Rocky Mountains and northwestern parts of America. Also called *Dysornithia*.

perisperm (per'i-spērm), *n.* [= *F. périsperme* = *Sp. perisperma* = *Pg. It. perisperma*, < *Gr. περί, around, + σπέρμα, seed: see sperm.*] In *bot.*, a name originally proposed by Jussieu for the albumen or nutritive matter stored up in the seeds of plants; by later authors restricted to the albumen which is stored up outside the embryo-sac. Compare *endosperm*.

perispermic (per-i-spēr'mik), *a.* [*< perisperm + -ic.*] In *bot.*, provided with or characterized by perisperm.

perispheric (per-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= *F. périsphérique* = *Pg. perisphérico*, < *Gr. περί, around, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see sphere.*] Having the form of a ball; globular.

perispherical (per-i-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [*< perispheric + -al.*] Same as *perispheric*.

perisplenitis (per'i-splē-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περί, around, + σπλήν, spleen, + -itis. Cf. splenitis.*] Inflammation of the serous covering of the spleen.

perispome (per'i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *perispomenon*.] *I. n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

II. a. In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispome (per'i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perispomed*, ppr. *perispoming*. [*< perispome, n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispomenon (per-i-spōm'e-non), *n.* [*< Gr. περισπόμενον, neut. of περισπῶμενος, ppr. pass. of περισπᾶν, mark with a circumflex, lit. draw around, < περί, around, + σπᾶν, draw: see spasm.*] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *perispome*.

perispore (per'i-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + σπόρος, seed: see spore.*] In *bot.*, the outer membrane or covering of a spore.

Perisporiaceæ (per-i-spō-ri-ā'sō-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Fries, 1846), < Gr. περί, around, + σπόρος, seed, + -i- + -αει.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi. They are saprophytic or parasitic, simple, and with the perithecia membranaceous, coriaceous, or subcarbonaceous. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Erysipheæ* and *Perisporiæ*.

Perisporiæ (per'i-spō-ri-ā'sō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Saccardo, 1882), as Perispori(aceæ) + -æ.*] A subfamily or group of pyrenomycetous fungi, of the family *Perisporiaceæ*, having globose, pyriform, or lenticular automatus perithecia. This group embraces many forms parasitic upon the leaves and stems of plants, but none are so widely destructive as those of the *Erysipheæ*.

perissad (pe-ris'ad), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. περισσός, beyond the regular number or size, superfluous, excessive, also odd, not even (< περί, beyond), + -ad.*] *I. a.* In *chem.*, having a valency represented by an odd number; noting an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

II. n. 1. An atom whose valence is designated by an odd number, as hydrogen, whose valence is 1, or nitrogen, whose valence is 1, 3, or 5: so called in contradistinction to *artids*, whose valence is represented by an even number, as sulphur, whose valence is 2, 4, or 6.

As Prof. Odling termed atoms with such valences, *perissads* and *artids*. *Philos. Mag.* 4th ser., XXV. 220.

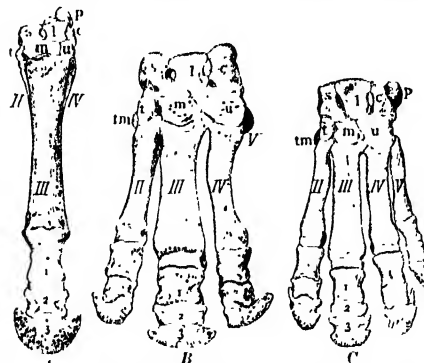
2. In *zool.*, an odd-toed ungulate quadruped; a solidungulate animal; one of the *perissodactyls*: opposed to *artid*.

perisset, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*¹.
perissodactyl, **perissodactyle** (pe-ris-ō-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*< NL. perissodactylus, < MGr. περισσόδακτυλος, with more than the regular number of fingers or toes, < Gr. περισσός, beyond the regular number or size, + δάκτυλος, finger: see dactyl.*] *I. a.* Odd-toed, as a hoofed quadruped; of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Perissodactyla*. Also *perissodactylate*, *perissodactylic*, *perissodactylous*.

The dentition . . . of the kangaroos is *perissodactyl*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 347.

II. n. A member of the *Perissodactyla*; a *perissad*.

Perissodactyla (pe-ris-ō-dak'til-i-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of perissodactylus: see perissodactyl.*] A suborder of *Ungulata* containing the odd-toed



Perissodactyl Foot of (A) horse, (B) rhinoceros, and (C) tapir. Left fore foot in each case. *II, III, IV, V*, second to fifth metacarpals; *1*, waphoid; *2*, lunar; *3*, cuneiform; *4*, p. p. form; *tm*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, ungiform; *1, 2, 3*, first, second, and third phalanges of third digit in each foot.

hoofed quadrupeds: distinguished from *Artiodactyla*. The digits are unpaired or unequal, the third being the largest and sometimes the only functional one; and there are corresponding modifications of the metacarpal and metatarsal and of the carpal and tarsal bones and their articulations. The hind feet are always odd-toed, and though the fore feet may have 4 digits, as in the tapir, these are uneven. The astragalus has two very unequal facets or articular surfaces on the under side. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsal lumbar vertebrae are no fewer than 22 in number. The intermaxillary bones are teetiform above and united toward the symphysis, and their incisors, when present, are implanted nearly vertically and are nearly parallel to their roots. The stomach is simple and non-ruminant; there is a capacious sacculated caecum. In all the living forms horns, when present, are single and median, or two, one behind the other. The only living representatives of the suborder are the tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, including asses, zebras, etc., of the three families *Tapiridae*, *Rhinocerotidae*, and *Equidae*. The fossil families are more numerous, including the *Achtheriidae*, *Palaetheriidae*, and *Lophodontidae*. Also *Perissodactyl*. See also cut under *solidungulate*.



Perissodactyl Foot (left hind foot of horse)

1, lower end of tibia; *2*, calcaneum or protuberance of the hock, corresponding to human heel; *3*, astragalus; *4*, cuboid; *5*, navicular of anatomist, or scaphoid; *6*, outer cuneiform; *7*, third or middle metatarsal, or cannon-bone, bearing *8*, fourth or outer metatarsal, or splint-bone; *9*, first phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; *10*, second behind metatarsophalangeal joint, or fetter-joint; *11*, second phalanx, small pastern, or coronary bone; *12*, third phalanx, or coffin bone; *13*, interphalangeal articulation; *14*, sesamoid, called navicular by veterinarians; *15*, hoof.

perissodactylate (pe-ris-ō-dak'til-i-tāt), *a.* [*< perissodactyl + -ate.*] Same as *perissodactyl*. *Nature*, XLI. 84.

Perissodactyli (pe-ris-ō-dak'til-i-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of perissodactylus: see perissodactyl.*] Same as *Perissodactyla*.

perissodactylic (pe-ris-ō-dak'til'ik), *a.* Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissodactylous (pe-ris-ō-dak'til-i-lūs), *a.* [*< perissodactyl + -ous.*] Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissological (pe-ris-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [*< "perissologic" (= F. périssologique = Pg. perissologico; as perissolog-y + -ic) + -al.*] Redundant in words. [Rare.]

perissology (per-i-sol'j-i-jī), *n.* [= *F. périssologie* = *Sp. perissologia* = *Pg. It. perissologia*, < *L. perissologia*, < *Gr. περισσολογία, wordiness, < περισσολόγος, talking too much, < περισσός, superfluous (see perissad), + λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] Needless amplification in writing or speaking; use of more words than are necessary or desirable; verbiage; verbosity.

perissosyllabic (pe-ris-ō-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. περισσός, superfluous, + συλλαβή, syllabē.*] Having superfluous syllables.—**Perissosyllabic hexameter**. See *hexameter*.

peristalith (pe-ris'ta-lith), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. περί, around, + στήλαι, stand* (cf. *περίστασις, a standing around*), + *λίθος, stone.*] In *archæol.*, a series of standing stones or members surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

The monument consists of a ruined chamber, of some remains of a gallery, and of a second chamber to complete the cruciform plan, which were all at one time buried in the earth, and surrounded by a ring of stones, or *peristalith*, of an oblong form.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 131.

peristalsis (per-i-stal'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στήλαι, compression, constriction, < στήλαι, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. peristaltic.*] The peculiar involuntary muscular movements of various hollow organs of the body, especially of the alimentary canal, whereby their contents are propelled onward.

As best seen in the small intestines, it consists of rhythmic circular contractions, traveling, wave-like, downward, due to successive contractions of the circular and longitudinal muscular fibers. Peristalsis, simple or modified, is characteristic of the whole alimentary canal, from the beginning of the esophagus to the anus, but it also occurs in other tubes or cavities, as the ureters, Fallopiian tubes, etc.

peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik), *a.* [= *F. péristaltique* = *Sp. peristáltico* = *Pg. It. peristáltico*, < *Gr. περισταλτικός, compressive, < περιστάλλειν, wrap around (compress), < περί, around, +*

σπλάξ, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristalsis*.] 1. Compressive; contracting in successive circles; of or pertaining to peristalsis; consisting in or exhibiting peristalsis. *Peristaltic* is sometimes used to designate waves of contraction running in the ordinary direction down the alimentary canal, while *antiperistaltic* denotes those running in the opposite direction.

2. Noting that electrostatic induction which takes place between two or more conducting wires when inclosed within the same insulating case, as in an ocean cable: a use due to Sir W. Thomson.

peristaltically (per-i-stal'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. *Owen*.

peristem (per'i-stem), *n.* In *bot.*, an abbreviation of *perimeristem*.

Peristeria (per-i-stē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1831), so called in allusion to the form and white color of the column; < Gr. *περιστέρα*, a dove, pigeon.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandae* and subtribe *Stanhopeae*, known by the short straight column, and broad sepals connivent into a fleshy globular flower. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Andes of Colombia. They are robust epiphytes, with the stem thickening into a fleshy pseudobulb bearing one or a few ample plicately-nerved leaves, the scapes springing from its base. The most important species, *P. elata*, the dove-plant, has the flowers in a long raceme covering the upper third of the flower-stalk, which is from 4 to 6 feet tall; the flowers single, 1½ inches broad, fragrant, creamy-white, with lilac specks at the base of the lip. (See *dove-plant*.) It is the *el espíritu santo*, or Holy-Ghost flower, of Panama.

peristerite (pe-ris'tē-rit), *n.* [*Gr. περιστέρα*, f., *περιστέρις*, m., a pigeon, + *-ite*.] A variety of albite, exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristeroid (pe-ris'tē-roid), *a.* [*Gr. περιστέριος*, of the pigeon kind, < *περιστέρα*, a pigeon, + *-oides*, form.] Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Peristeroidae*.

Peristeroidae (pe-ris'tē-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeroid*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the *Columbæ* (including *Didus* and *Didunculus*), or pigeons in the widest sense, considered as a cohort of anisodactyl *Volucres*.

peristeromorph (pe-ris'tē-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*Gr. περιστέρα*, a pigeon, + *μορφή*, form.] A member of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeromorphæ (pe-ris'tē-rō-mōrf-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867): see *peristeromorph*.] The pigeons or columbine birds regarded as a superfamily of schizognathous birds. They have the rostrum swollen at the end, and provided with a tumid basal membrane in which the nostrils open; narrow prominent basipterygoid processes; long spongy maxillopalatines; the mandibular angle neither produced nor recurved; the sternum doubly notched or notched and fenestrated on each side behind, and with the resulting external lateral processes shorter than the internal ones; the hallux insistent, with a twisted metatarsal, and anterior toes not webbed at the base; the plumage not after-shafted; the oil-gland without a circle of feathers; and the syrinx with one pair of intrinsic muscles.

peristeromorphie (pe-ris'tē-rō-mōrf-ik), *a.* [*Gr. περιστέρα*, a pigeon, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Peristeromorphæ*, or having their characters; columbine.

peristeropod (pe-ris'tē-rō-pōd), *a. and n.* [*Gr. περιστέρα*, a pigeon, + *πῶς* (πῶδ) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Pigeon-toed, as a rasorial fowl; having the feet constructed as in pigeons, as a member of the *Gallinæ*; or of pertaining to the *Peristeropodes*.

II. *n.* A peristeropod gallinaceous bird, as one of the *Cracidae* or *Megapodidae*.

peristeropodan (pe-ris'tē-rōp'ō-dan), *a. and n.* Same as *peristeropod*.

peristeropode (pe-ris'tē-rōp'ō-dēz), *a. and n.* Same as *peristeropod*.

Peristeropodes (pe-ris'tē-rōp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeropod*.] A subdivision of the *Alectoromorphæ*, or *Gallinæ*, formed to include those birds which have the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons; the pigeon-toed fowls. The antithesis is *Alectoropodes*. The group includes two families: the American *Cracidae*, or curassows, hoecos, and guans, and the Australian *Megapodidae*, mound-birds or bigfoot.

peristeropodous (pe-ris'tē-rōp'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *peristeropod*.

peristethium (per-i-stē'thi-um), *n.*; *pl. peristethia* (-i-ā). [NL., < *Gr. περί*, around, + *στήθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to that part of the lower surface of the thorax which lies in front of the sockets of the middle legs and is limited laterally by the pleuræ. It is now generally called the *mesosternum*, a name which Kirby limited to the part of the peristethium between the middle coxæ.

peristoma (pe-ris'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. peristomata* (per-i-stō-mā-tā). [NL.: see *peristome*.] In *zool.*, a peristome, in any sense.

peristomal (per'i-stō-māl), *a.* [*Gr. περί*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Surrounding the mouth; adoral in a circular manner; relating to the peristome or oral region; peristomial.

Peristomata (per-i-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. περί*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In Lamarck's classification, a family of trachelipod gastropods, having the aperture surrounded by a continuous lip or peristome, and including the genera *Falvata*, *Paludina*, and *Ampullaria*, now dissociated in different families. Also *Peristomidae*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *peristoma*.

peristomatic (per'i-stō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. peristoma* (-t) + *-ic*.] 1. Of the nature of a peristome.

—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the peristome.

peristome (per'i-stōm), *n.* [= *F. peristome*, < NL. *peristomium* (cf. *Gr. περιστόμιος*, around a mouth), < *Gr. περί*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, the ring or fringe of delicate hair-like appendages which is observed on the rim or mouth of the capsule of a moss when the operculum is removed. These appendages are in a single row, or frequently in two rows, when the peristome is said to be double. The individuals of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner *cilia*. The number of both teeth and cilia is always four or a multiple of four. See cuts under *moss*, *clitium*, 3, and *Dicranum*.

2. In *zool.*, mouth-parts in general; the structures or set of parts which surround the cavity of the mouth or oral opening and constitute its walls, framework, or skeleton: used chiefly of lower animals, as echinoderms, which have circular or radiate mouth-parts. Specifically—(a) The circumoral body-wall of an echinoderm; the peristomial peristoma: the opposite of *periproct*. See cut under *Astrophylla*. (b) In *Crustacea*, specifically, the space included between the pterygostomial plates and the antennary sternite. *Milne-Edwards*. (c) In the *Infusoria*, the oral region with its accompanying cilia or other circumoral appendages. (d) In *Vermes*, the first true somite of a polychæte annelid, coming next to the prostomium, and bearing the mouth. See *præstomium*. (e) In *entom.*, the border of an insect's mouth, or properly the border of the mouth-cavity irrespective of the trophi. In insects having suctorial mouths, as the *Diptera*, the peristomium is the border of the cavity from which the proboscis or sucking-organ projects. (f) In *conch.*, the margin of the aperture of the shell when the outer and inner lips are united and surround the aperture.

peristomia, *n.* Plural of *peristomium*.

peristomial (per-i-stō'mi-āl), *a.* [*Gr. peristome* + *-ial*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a peristome.—2. Situated around the mouth; circumoral. *Science*, VI. 5.

peristomialian (per-i-stō'mi-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. peristome* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peristomatia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Peristomatia*.

Peristomidae (per-i-stō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peristoma* (ata) + *-idae*.] Same as *Peristomatia*, 1.

peristomium (per-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; *pl. peristomina* (-i-ā). [NL.: see *peristome*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a peristome.

peristrephe (per-i-stref'ik), *a.* [*Gr. περιστρέφω*, turn round, < *περί*, around, + *στροφή*, turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: said of the paintings of a panorama.

peristylar (per-i-stī'lār), *a.* [*Gr. peristyle* + *-ar*.] Surrounded by columns; having or pertaining to a peristyle.

All round the court there is a *peristylar* cloister with cells. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 335.

peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* [= *F. péristyle* = *Sp. peristilo* = *Pg. peristilo*, *peristilo*, *peristyltio* = *It. peristilo*, *peristilio*, < *L. peristylum*, *peristylum*, < *Gr. περιστύλιον*, a peristyle, neut. of *περίστυλος*, with pillars round the wall, < *περί*, round, + *στυλος*, a column.] In *arch.*, a range or ranges of columns surrounding any part, as the cells of a Greek temple, or any place, as a court or cloister, or the atrium of a classical house. See cuts under *Greek* and *opisthodomos*.

A wider passage than the entrance leads . . . to the *peristyle*, or principal apartment of the house. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 370.

perisynovial (per'i-si-nō'vi-āl), *a.* [*Gr. περί*, about, + *NL. synovia*: see *synovial*.] Situated about the synovial membrane.

peritet (pe-rīt'), *a.* [= *OF. pèrite* = *Sp. Pg. It. perito*, < *L. peritus*, pp. of **periri*, try: see *peril*. Cf. *expert*.] Experienced; skilful.

That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing. *Keely*, *Sculpture*, iv.

perithece (per'i-thēs), *n.* [*Gr. περί*, around, + *θήκη*, a case, a box.] In *bot.*, same as *perithecium*.

perithecial (per-i-thē'si-āl), *a.* [*Gr. perithecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the perithecia.

perithecium (per-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; *pl. perithecia* (-i-ā). [NL., < *MGr. περιθήκη*, a lid, cover, < *Gr. περί*, around, + *θήκη*, a cover: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped envelop (or ascocarp) with the margin incurved so as to form a narrow-mouthed cavity, inclosing the fructification of certain fungi, lichens, etc. In the *Ascomycetes*, for example, it is flask-shaped with a single narrow opening, the ostiole. The asci arise from ascogenous hyphae, either from the base of the perithecial cavity or from all points of the inner surface. See cuts under *Cordyceps*, *ergot*, and *Spermogonium*. Also *perithece*.

perithoracic (per'i-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*Gr. περί*, around, + *θώραξ*, the chest: see *thoracic*.] Around the thorax.

perition (pe-rish'on), *n.* [*L. as if *peritio* (-n), < *perire*, perish: see *perish*.] Destruction; annihilation.

Were there an absolute *perition* in our dissolution, we could not fear it too much. *Ep. Hall*, *Works*, VI. 411.

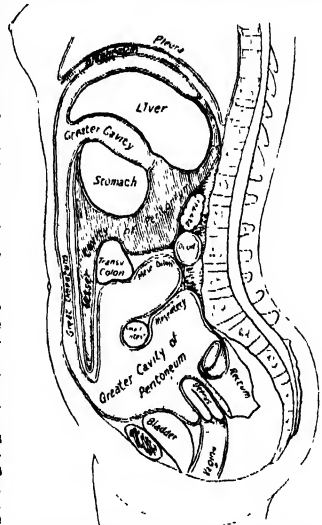
peritomeous (pe-rīt'ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. περίτομος*, cut off all round, < *περί*, round, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all similar.

peritoneal, **peritonæal** (per'i-tō-nē'āl), *a.* [= *F. péritonéal* = *Pg. peritoneal*; as *peritoneum*, *peritonæum*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal fever**. See *fever*.—**Peritoneal fossæ**, pocket-like recesses of the peritoneum, such as Douglas's pouch, the rectovesical pouch, etc. Also called *peritoneal recesses*.—**Peritoneal ligaments**, certain reflections of the peritoneum from the walls of the abdomen or pelvis to the viscera, such as the ligaments of the liver, spleen, uterus, and bladder.—**Peritoneal sac**, in echinoderms, that part of the primitive vaoperitoneal vesicle of the embryo which gives rise to the peritoneum.

peritoneum, **peritonæum** (per'i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [= *F. péritone* = *Sp. peritoneo* = *Pg. It. peritoneo*, < *LL. peritonæum*, *peritonæum*, < *Gr. περίτωνα*, prop. neut. of *περίτωνα*, stretched over (*περίτωνα* *ὑπὲρ* or *ὑπὸν*, the membrane inclosing the lower viscera), cf. *περίτωνα*, stretched over, < *περιτίβειν*, stretch over or around, < *περί*, around, + *τίβειν*, stretch: see *tone*.] 1. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. It is a strong, uncolored, transparent, serous membrane, with a smooth, shining surface, attached to the subjacent structures by the subperitoneal areolar tissue, and forming a closed sac, except in the female, where it is continuous with the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts.

From the walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities it is reflected at various places over the viscera, which it serves to invest and at the same time hold in position by its folds or duplicatures. These folds or duplicatures are of various kinds. Some of them, constituting the mesenteries (see *mesentery*), connect certain parts of the intestinal canal with the posterior abdominal wall; others form the so-called ligaments of the liver, spleen, stomach, and kidneys, the broad ligaments of the uterus, and the suspensory ligament of the bladder; still others form the omenta, folds attached to the greater and lesser curvatures of the stomach. That part which lines the abdominal and pelvic walls is called the *parietal* or *external* peritoneum; that which more or less completely invests the viscera, the *visceral* or *internal*. The cavity of the peritoneum is divided into two unequal parts by the constriction at Winslow's foramen; of these, the upper posterior one, lying back of and below the stomach and liver, is called the lesser cavity; the greater cavity lies in front and below. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, the peritoneum and the pleura (which is the corresponding thoracic serous membrane) are thrown into one, lining the whole pleuroperitoneal cavity and investing its contained viscera. The name *peritoneum* is extended to various similar or analogous, though not necessarily homologous, membranes or tunics which line the body-cavity of many different invertebrates.

2. In brachiopods, an investment of the alimentary canal, by which the latter is suspended in the perivisceral cavity as by a mesentery. Special folds form the gastroparietal and ileoparietal bands, respectively connecting the stomach and intestines with the parietes.



3. In *entom.*, the outer coat of the digestive tube of an insect.

peritonitic (per'i-tō-nit'ik), *a.* [*< peritonitis + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with peritonitis: as, *peritonitic adhesions*.

peritonitis (per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< peritoneum + -itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or as a chronic disease, and may be local or general. Acute diffuse or general peritonitis was formerly often called *inflammation of the bowels*, involving some confusion with the much less serious disease enteritis. The causes of acute diffuse enteritis are various and often obscure.—**Cellular peritonitis**, peritonitis in which there is simply a hyperplasia of the endothelial cells of the peritoneum.—**Hemorrhagic peritonitis**, peritonitis with sanguinolent effusion, as, for instance, in some cases of tubercular peritonitis.—**Pelvic peritonitis**. See *pelvic*.—**Peritonitis chronica adhesiva**, chronic peritonitis with the formation of adhesions between the intestine and the walls of the body-cavity or other organs, or between different parts of the intestine.—**Peritonitis chronica hemorrhagica**, peritonitis with the formation of a false membrane, with thin-walled blood-vessels giving rise to hemorrhages between its layers: similar to pachymeningitis hemorrhagica.—**Peritonitis deformans**, chronic peritonitis producing, by the contractions of newly formed tissue, distortions of the alimentary canal, mesentery, and omentum.—**Peritonitis fibrino-purulenta**, peritonitis with effusion of coagulable lymph, with more or less of pus.—**Septic peritonitis**, peritonitis with foul-smelling effusion, as may occur in peritonitis from intestinal perforation and in puerperal peritonitis.—**Tubercular peritonitis**, tubercular inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritracheal (per-i-trā'kē-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + τράχεια, trachea: see tracheal.*] Surrounding the trachea of an insect.—**Peritracheal circulation**, the circulation of blood between the loose peritoneal envelop and the trachea proper. Blanchard and other anatomists have believed that they could trace such a circulation in insects.

peritreme (per-i-trē'mā), *n.*; pl. *peritremata* (-mā-tā). [NL.: see *peritreme*.] Same as *peritreme*.

peritrematous (per-i-trē-mā-tūs), *a.* [*< NL. peritreme(-t-) + -ous.*] 1. Surrounding a hole, as the sclerite or peritreme of the spiracle of an insect; of or pertaining to a peritreme.—2. Surrounding the aperture of a univalve shell.

peritreme (per'i-trēm), *n.* [*< NL. peritremat, < Gr. περί, around, + τρήμα, a hole.*] 1. In *entom.*, a small circular sclerite, or ring of hard chitinated integument, often surrounding the spiracle or breathing-hole of an insect.—2. In *conch.*, the circumference of the aperture of a univalve; a peristome.

The mouth or *peritreme* of the [small-shell] overlies the thickened anterior border of the pulmonary sac.
Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 274.

Peritricha (pe-rit'ri-kij), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of **peritrichus*: see *peritrichous*.] An order of ciliate *Infusoria*, containing those which have a zone of cilia about the body. These animalcules are free-swimming or attached, solitary or united in social colonies, often in the latter instance forming branched tree-like growths; they have the oral aperture terminal or subterminal; ciliary system consisting of an anterior, circular or spiral, adoral wreath with occasionally one or more supplementary equatorial or posterodorsal locomotive circles, the remaining cuticular surface entirely smooth. In those instances in which the adoral wreath takes a spiral form the right limb is more usually involute and descending into the oral fossa. The anal aperture is posteriorly located or debouching upon the vestibular or oral fossa. The endoplast is mostly elongate, band-like. These infusorians multiply by longitudinal or transverse fission. There are eight or ten families, all free excepting the *Vorticellidae*. See cut under *Vorticella*.

peritrichan (pe-rit'ri-kan), *n.* [*< Peritricha + -an.*] A free-swimming animalcule of the order *Peritricha*.

peritrichous (pe-rit'ri-kus), *a.* [*< NL. *peritrichus, < Gr. περί, around, + τριχ-, a hair.*] Having a zone of cilia around the body; of or pertaining to the *Peritricha*. See cut under *Vorticella*.

peritroch (per'i-trok), *n.* [*< IGr. περιτρόχιον, a wheel revolving round an axle, < Gr. περί, around, + τροχός, a wheel, a runner, < τροχ-, run.*] 1. A circle of cilia, as that of a rotifer.—2. That which has such a circle, as a ciliated embryo.

peritrochal (per'i-trō-kāl), *a.* [*< peritroch + -al.*] Pertaining to a peritroch, or having its character.

peritrochium (per-i-trō'ki-um), *n.* [NL.: see *peritroch*.] A wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, constituting one of the mechanical powers called the *wheel and axle*. See *wheel*.

peritropal (pe-rit'rō-pāl), *a.* [*< Gr. περιτροπός, turned round (see peritropous), + -al.*] 1. Rotatory; circuitous.—2. Same as *peritropous*.

peritropous (pe-rit'rō-pūs), *a.* [*< Gr. περιτροπός, turned round, < περί, around, + τροπ-, turn.*]

In *bot.*, horizontal in the pericarp, as a seed; also, having the radicle pointing toward the side of the pericarp, as an embryo. [Rare.]

perityphlitic (per'i-tif-lit'ik), *a.* [*< NL. perityphlitis + -ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by perityphlitis; affected with perityphlitis.

perityphlitis (per'i-tif-lit'is), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. περί, around, + τρύχλι, blind (with ref. to the cæcum or blind gut), + -itis.*] 1. Inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue behind the cæcum.—2. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the cæcum and appendix.

periueterine (per-i-u'tē-rin), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + L. uterus, the womb: see uterus.*] Surrounding the uterus; situated or located about the uterus; perimetral: as, *periueterine inflammation*.

perivascular (per-i-vas'kū-lār), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + L. vasculum, a small vessel: see vascular.*] Surrounding a vascular structure, as a blood-vessel; inclosing or containing an artery or a vein: as, a *perivascular network* of sympathetic nervous filaments about an artery.—**Perivascular canals**, the canals formed by perivascular sheaths.—**Perivascular lymphatic**, a lymphatic vessel or plexus when it insheathes, partially or wholly, a vein or an artery.—**Perivascular sheath**, the sheath composed of pial tissue, forming a canal about the vessels in the brain.—**Perivascular spaces**, lymph-spaces between the middle and outer coats of an artery.

perivascularitis (per-i-vas'kū-lit'is), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. περί, around, + L. vasculum, a small vessel, + -itis.*] Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

perivenous (per-i-vē'nus), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + L. vena, a vein: see venous.*] Surrounding or investing a vein: as, inflammation of the *perivenous tissue* (that is, periphlebitis).

perivisceral (per-i-vis'ē-rāl), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + L. viscera, entrails: see visceral.*] Surrounding and containing viscera, as a cavity; perienteric; colomatic: chiefly said of the large or general body-cavity, called the *perivisceral cavity* or *space*, in which are contained the alimentary canal and its appendages. See cut under *Arctostaphylos*.—**Perivisceral cavity**. See the quotation.

What is called a *perivisceral cavity* may be one of four things: 1. A cavity within the mesoblast, more or less representing the primitive blastocoele. 2. A diverticulum of the digestive cavity, which has become shut off from that cavity (enterocoele). 3. A solid outgrowth, representing such a diverticulum, in which the cavity appears only late (modified enterocoele, or schizocoele). 4. A cavity formed by invagination of the ectoderm (epicoele). And whether any given *perivisceral cavity* belongs to one or other of these types can only be determined by working out its development. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 544.

perivitelline (per'i-vit'el-in), *a.* [*< Gr. περί, around, + L. vitellus, yolk.*] Surrounding the vitellus: as, the *perivitelline space* (the space between the vitellus and the zona pellucida, caused by a shrinking of the former).

periwick, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* [Formerly also *perwig*, *perewig*, *perewig*, *perewick*, *perewike*, *perewake* (these forms having *peri-*, *per-* for *per-*, appar. by association with *peri-*, the prefix (*cf. periwinkle*), *periwinkle*), where also *perix* is simulated; earlier *perwig*, *perewig*, *perewick*, *perewike*, *perewake*, in earliest instance *perewike*; an altered form (with *wi* for *u*) of *peruke*, *< OF. peruke, peraque, perreque, F. perrique, a peruke, wig: see peruke*. The alteration evidently took place in E. in simulation of the F. pron., and could hardly be due to D. *perug* (Sewel), as Skeat explains it. The D. form at the time in question was *perreque*, *perreque* (Kilian). Similar interchange of *ri* (*ui*) and *u* appears in the history of *cubeb* (ME. *quibbe*, etc.), *cushion* (ME. *quissen*, etc.), *cut* and *quid* (AS. *cudu*, *cudu*), *quack* (AS. *cwicu*, *cuca*), etc. From *periwig*, regarded appar. as *< peri-* + **wig*, as something put 'around' the head, was derived, by omission of the supposed prefix, or by mere abbreviation (as in *bus* for *omnibus*, *rau* for *caravan*, etc.), the form *wig*: see *wig*.] 1. Same as *peruke*.

A *perewike* for Sexton, the King's fool.
Priny Poise Expenses of Henry VIII., Dec., 1529 (Fairholt.)

Sometimes like a *periwig*
I sit upon her brow. Marlowe, *Faustus*, ii. 2

I warrant you, I warrant you, you shall see mee prove the very *perewig* to cover the balde pate of brainlesse gentillie.
Marston, *Antonio and Mellibea*, Ind. p. 3.

The Janizaries went first; then the two dragomen, or interpreters; after them the consul in the Turkish dress, having on a purple feticje, or gown of ceremony, but with a *perewig* and hat.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 102

2†. In *zool.*, a *periwinkle*.

The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw,
The British Oyster, Muscle, *Periwig*.
The *Periwig* lies in the case [ooze] like a head of hair, which being touched, draws back it self, leaving nothing but a small round hole.
S. Clarke, *Four Chiefest Plantations* (1670), pp. 37, 38.

periwig (per'i-wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *periwigged*, ppr. *periwigging*. [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perwig*, from the noun. Cf. *peruke*, *v.*] To dress with a periwig; hence, to put a head-dress upon; cover or dress the head of. [Rare.]

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were, *periwigged* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment.

South, *Sermons*, VIII. i.
There [comes] the *periwigged* and broadcated gentleman of the artist's legend. Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

periwig-pated (per'i-wig-pā'ted), *a.* Wearing a periwig or peruke.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robusions *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very tatters.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 10.

periwinket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

His bonnet vaill'd, ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinket*.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, III. v. 12.

periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl), *n.* [Formerly also *perwinkle*, *perwincle*; *< ME. perewinke, perewike, perewike, perewike, perewike, < AS. perewicca, perewince, late AS. perewice = F. perewice = Sp. Pg. It. perewica, < L. perewica, earlier cinca perewica, also written as one word rucaperewica, ML. also perewica, a plant, periwinkle; a peculiarly formed name, appar. *< cinca*, a twist (*< cinere*, bind), + *per*, through, + **cinca*, a twist.] A plant of the genus *Viola*, most often one or other of the familiar garden species, *V. major*, the larger, and *V. minor*, the lesser *periwinkle*. These are natives of southern Europe, trailing plants with deep-colored evergreen leaves and blue flowers, in *V. minor* varying to white often known as *myrtles*. The small species is the more hardy, and hence the more common northward. *V. herbacea*, another European species, differs from these in that its tops die down annually. *V. rosea*, sometimes called *Madagascar periwinkle* though native of tropical America, is an erect plant with continuously blooming showy rose-purple or white flowers, excellent for bedding or in the greenhouse.*

The princle he passeth, the *perewice* of pris,
With alisaundre thate to, ache and any.
MS. Harl. 2253, l. 63. (Halliwell.)

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet hour,
The *periwinkle* trailed its wreaths.
Wordsworth, *Lines Written in Early Spring*.

periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perewincle*, *perewinke*, *perewink*, *perewinke*, *perewincle*; no ME. form found; commonly referred to AS. **perewincle* or **perewincle*, found only in pl. *perewincle*, in the ML. glosses, "formiculi, *perewincle*," sea-smalls (Wright's *Voc.*, ed. Wileker, 94, 14), "chelio, testudo, uel marina gugalina, smacud [sea-smail?] uel *perewincle*" (id., 122, 23); but according to the entry in Bosworth (ed. Toller), *perewincle* is here an error for *perewincle* (due to the frequent confusion of the AS. *p* and *w*, which are very much alike in the manuscripts); the first element in *perewincle* or *perewincle* is uncertain; the second, *wincle*, appears as *W. winkle*; see *winkle*. Wedgwood, referring to the equivalent dial. name *perewincle* and *perewincle*, explains *perewincle* or the supposed AS. *perewincle* as "pinwinkle, or winkle that is eaten by help of a pin used in pulling it out of the shell." For this there is no evidence. The form seems to be corrupt. (Cf. *perewincle*, *perewig*.) 1. A kind of sea-smail; any member of the family *Littorinidae*, and especially of the genus *Littorina*. See cuts under *Littorina* and *Littorinidae*.

And white sand like house-glass: sand, and sometimes *perewincle*, or small shells.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. 619.

The *perewincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv. 190.

2. One of several large whelks or conch-shells, as *Busyon* (*Fulgur*) *carica*, *Strotypus canaliculatus*, and various species of *Perpura*, as *P. ostrina*, *P. lapillus*, *P. floridana*; commonly called *winkles* or *winkles*. They are pests in the oyster-beds. [U. S.]

perizonium (per-i-zō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perizonia* (-ia). [NL., *< Gr. περί, around, + ζώνη, girdle.*] In *Diatomacra*, the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore. Goebel.

perjenetet, *n.* [ME., also *perjenette*, *< F. ponne jennette*, a young pear-tree; *poivre*, *< L. prunum* (see *pear*); *jennette*, fem. dim. of *jeune*, *< L. juvens*, young: see *jurenle*.] A young pear-tree.

She was ful more blisful on to se
Than is the newe *perjenette* tree
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 92.

perjurat (pér-jû-râ'shon), *n.* [*< LL. *perjuratio* (*n.*), *pejeratio* (*n.*), *< L. perjurare, pejerare, swear falsely: see perjure.*] Perjury. *Foxe.*
perjure (pér-jûr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perjured*, ppr. *perjuring*. [Early mod. E. *parjure*, *< OF. parjuror, perjurer, F. parjurer = Pr. Sp. Pg. perjuror = It. perjurare, < L. perjurare, pejerare, swear falsely (cf. perjurus, one who breaks his oath), < per, through, + jurare, swear: see jury.*] *I. intrans.* To swear falsely; be false to oaths or vows; bear false witness.

See the bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, *perjures*, robs, murders!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

II. trans. 1. To render guilty of the crime of testifying falsely under oath or solemn affirmation, especially in judicial or official proceedings, or of being false to one's oaths or vows; forswear: commonly used reflexively: as, the witness *perjured himself*.

In their best fortunes strong; but want will *perjure*
 The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shak., A. and C., III. 12. 30.*
 2†. To swear falsely to; deceive by false oaths or protestations.

And with a virgin innocence did pray
 For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*
 = **Syn.** 1. *Perjure, Fornear.* *Perjure* is now technical and particular; strictly, it is limited to taking a legal oath falsely; occasionally it is used for *fornear*. *Fornear* is general, but somewhat old-fashioned.

perjure (pér-jûr), *n.* [*< OF. perjure, parjure, F. parjure = Pr. perjur = Sp. Pg. perjurio = It. perjurio, spergiuro, < L. perjurus, who breaks his oath, < per, through, + jus (jur-), law. Cf. per-jure, v.*] A perjured person.

He comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers.
Shak., L. L. L., IV. 3. 47.

perjured (pér-jûrd), *p. a.* 1. Guilty of perjury; that has sworn falsely, or is false to vows or protestations: as, a *perjured* villain.

For I have sworn thee fair; more *perjured* I,
 To swear against the truth so foul a lie!
Shak., Sonnets, ciii.

2†. Deliberately or wilfully broken or falsified.
perjuredly (pér-jûrd-li), *adv.* In a perjured manner; by false oaths or vows.

perjurer (pér-jû-rér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perjurour = Sp. Pg. perjurador; as perjure + -er*.] One who is wilfully false to oaths or vows, or who in judicial or official proceedings wilfully testifies falsely under oath or solemn affirmation.

Is there neuer a good man that dare beseech her grace
 to beware of these double faced *perjurous* counsailors
 in tyme? *Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, To the Reader.*

perjurious (pér-jû-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. perjuriosus, perfidious, < perjurium, perjury: see perjury.*] Guilty of perjury; laden or tainted with perjury.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar. (Latham.)
 O *perjurious* friendship!

perjuroust (pér-jû-rus), *a.* Same as *perjurious*.

Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

perjury (pér-jû-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perjurie, perjurce; < ME. perjurie, < OF. perjurie, parjurie, F. parjure = Pr. perjuri = Sp. Pg. perjurio = It. perjurio, spergiuro, pergiuro, < L. perjurium, a false oath, < perjurus, one who breaks his oath: see perjure, n.*] The violation of any oath, vow, or solemn affirmation; specifically, in law, the wilful utterance of false testimony under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry.

This is a *perjurye*
 To prente vndir penna. *York Plays, p. 222.*

Do not swear;
 Cast not away your fair soul; to your treason
 Add not foul *perjury*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 3.

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* . . . is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.

Blackstone, Com., IV. x.

= **Syn.** See *perjure*.
perk (pérk), *n.* [*< ME. perke, parke, an unsibilated form of perch*.] A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

French Discoverers vttirly denie this Historie [of a great Towne and a faire River], affirming that there are but Cabans here and there made with *perkes*, and covered with barkes of trees, or with skins. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 751.*

perk¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *perch*.
perk² (pérk), *a.* [*< W. perce, neat, trim, smart; cf. perous, smart; cf. perit*, which is in part a var. of *perk*.] Neat; trim; smart; hence, pert; airy; jaunty; proud.

They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tayles,
Perke as a Peacock. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

perk² (pérk), *v.* [Formerly also *pirk; < perk*.] *I. intrans.* To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

The popelays *perken* and pruyneyn fol proude.
Celestin und Susanna (ed. Horstmann), I. 81 (in Anglia, I. 96).

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to bogtrot [in rags] in Ireland, than to *perk* it in preferment no better dressed.

Roger North, Examen, p. 328.

You think it a disgrace
 That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, I. 48.

The Old Woman *perk'd* up as brisk as a bee.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 225.

Violante up and down was voluble
 In whatsoever pair of ears would *perk*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 512.

II. trans. 1. To hold up smartly; prick up. About him round the grassy apries (in hope
 To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'd* up.
Sherburne, Salmacia.

The rose *perks* up its blushing cheek.
Motherwell, To the Lady of my Heart.

2. To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten; prank.
 I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
 And range with humble livers in content,
 Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistening grief,
 And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII, II. 3. 21.

perk³ (pérk), *v.* [Prob. dim. form of *peer*¹, with formative *k*, as in *smirk*, talk, etc.] *I. intrans.* To peer; look narrowly or sharply.

Adam Bede . . . might be drowned for what you'd care
 — you'd be *perking* at the glass the next minute.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, viii.

II. trans. To examine thoroughly. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

perk⁴, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *park*.

perket (pér'ket), *n.* [*< perk*¹ + *-et*.] A small perk or pole. See *perk*¹.

perkily (pér'ki-li), *adv.* In a perky manner; jauntily; airily; smartly.

perkin (pér'kin), *n.* [Short for **perrykin; < perry*¹ + *-kin*. Cf. *ciderkin*.] A kind of weak perry.

perkinness (pér'ki-ness), *n.* Perky or airy manner or quality; a pert or jaunty air.

perking (pér'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *perk*³, *v.*] Sharp; peering; inquisitive.

He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes.
Dickens, Sketches, iv.

Perkinism (pér'kin-izm), *n.* [*< Perkin-s* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A mode of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), consisting in applying to diseased parts the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors; tractoration. *Dunglison.*

Perkinism soon began to decline, and in 1811 the Tractors are spoken of by an intelligent writer as being almost forgotten.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 18.

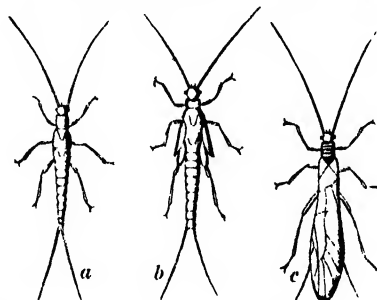
Perkinist (pér'kin-ist), *n.* [*< Perkin-ism + -ist*.] A believer in or practitioner of Perkinism.

Perkinistic (pér'ki-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Perkinist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to Perkinism.

perky (pér'ki), *a.* [*< perk*² + *-y*.] Pork; jaunty; pert.

There amid *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 1.

Perla (pér'li), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764); said to be from a proper name.] The typical genus



Perla nigra.
a, aquatic apogous larva; *b*, transitional stage to *c*, perfect insect, or imago.

of *Perlidæ*, having the abdomen robust, bise-tigerous, and the wings short in the male. The species are few. *P. bicaudata*, a British species, appears in April, and is known to anglers as the *stone-fly*.

perlaceous (pér-lâ'shius), *a.* [*< ML. perla, a pearl (see pearl), + -aceous*.] See *pearlaceous*.
perlarian (pér-lâ-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Perla + -arian*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Perlidæ* or to the genus *Perla*.

II. n. In entom., a species of the family *Perlidæ*.

perle¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearl* and *purle*².

perle² (pér'l), *n.* [F.: see *pearl*.] In med., a pellet. See *pearl*, *n.*, 3.

Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. *Medical News, I. 291.*

Perlidæ (pér'li-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perla + -idæ*.] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Perla*, presenting such structural peculiarities that it is considered by Brauer and others an order by the name of *Plecoptera*; the stone-flies. The prothorax is large; the antennæ are long, tapering, many-jointed; the wings are unequal, the second pair larger and resting on the abdomen, which usually bears two setæ; the tarsi are three-jointed. The larvae and pupæ are aquatic, and very numerous under stones in streams. The adults fly about or rest upon herbage near water. See cut under *Perla*.

perline (pér'lin), *a.* [*< Perla + -inc*.] Of or pertaining to the *Perlidæ*.

perlite (pér'lit), *n.* [*< F. perlite, < perle, a pearl (see pearl), + -ite*.] A peculiar form of certain vitreous rocks, such as obsidian and pitch-stone, the mass of which sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules. These may constitute the whole rock, in which case they become polygonal in form owing to mutual pressure, or they may be separated from each other by more or less of the unaltered vitreous material.

perlitic (pér-lit'ik), *a.* [*< perlite + -ic*.] Resembling or pertaining to perlite. — **Perlitic structure**, a sort of concentric structure, imperfectly developed, so as to show in sections more or less circular or elliptic lines, which are often inclosed between minute parallel planes, giving the rock a mixed concretionary and reticulated structure — not easily discernible, however, without the aid of the microscope.

perloust, *a.* An obsolete form of *perilous* or *parlous*.

perlustrate (pér-lus'trät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perlustrated*, ppr. *perlustrating*. [*< L. perlustratus, pp. of perlustrare (> It. perlustrare = Pg. perlustrar), wander through, view all over, examine, also purify completely, < per, through, + lustrare, go around, also purify by propitiatory offering: see lustration.*] To view or scan thoroughly; survey. [Rare.]

Mr. Asterias *perlustrated* the sea-coast for several days, and reaped disappointment, but not despair.
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vii.

perlustration (pér-lus-trä'shon), *n.* [= *It. perlustrazione, < L. as if *perlustratio* (*n.*), *< perlustrare, pp. perlustratus, wander through, view all over, examine: see perlustrate*.] The act of viewing thoroughly; survey; thorough inspection.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, . . . he [may] come to discern the best of all earthly things to be frail and transitory.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 70.

permant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearmain*.

permanabet, *n.* [ME., *< OF. permanere = It. permanere, < L. permanere, continue: see permanent*.] Permanent; durable. *Lydgate.*

permanence (pér'mā-nens), *n.* [= *F. permanence = Sp. Pg. permanencia = It. permanenza, < ML. permanentia, < L. permanere* (*t*)-*s*, lasting: see *permanent*.] The character or property of being permanent or enduring; durability; fixedness; continuance in the same state, condition, place, or office; the state of being lasting, fixed, unchanging or unchangeable in character, condition, position, office, or the like; freedom from liability to change: as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of liberal institutions.

A kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 73.

A house of thick walls, as if the projector had that sturdy feeling of *permanence* in life which incites people to make strong their earthly habitations.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 5.

The notion of matter does not involve the notion of *permanence*, but only of the occupation of space.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 212.

= **Syn.** See *lasting*.
permanency (pér'mā-nen-si), *n.* [As *permanence* (see -*cy*).] Same as *permanence*.

permanent (pér'ma-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*F. permanent* = *Sp. Pg. permanente* = *It. permanente*, *permanente*, *< L. permanens(-is)*, ppr. of *permanere*, remain, *< per*, through, + *manere*, remain: see *remain*. Cf. *immanent*.] *1. a.* Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change; abiding: as, a *permanent* building; *permanent* colors; *permanent* employment; *permanent* possession.

At the tounes rounds about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be remoued.

Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10.

I have found it registered of old In Faery Land mongst records *permanent*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 2.

The distinguish'd Yew is ever seen, Unchang'd his Branch, and *permanent* his Green.

Prior, Solomon, 1.

2. In *zool.*, always present in a species or group.

The basal portion of the band is often obsolete [in the species described], but the enlarged marginal part is *permanent*.

Say.

Permanent alimony, cartilage, etc. See the nouns.—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Permanent gases,** a name formerly given to those gases (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) which it was supposed could not be reduced to the liquid form by cold and pressure. See *gas*, 1.—**Permanent in-junction, ink, magnet, etc.** See the nouns.—**Permanent matter.** Same as *matter of composition* (which see, under *matter*).—**Permanent possibility,** the remaining during some considerable time ready to come into existence under appropriate conditions: a term invented by J. S. Mill. The idea expressed is that of necessity, which word would, however, have been liable to misapprehension. See *possibility*.—**Permanent quantity,** a quantity whose parts exist at the same time.—**Permanent teeth,** teeth not succeeded by others; in man, the thirty-two teeth following the milk-teeth.—**Permanent way, white, etc.** See the nouns.—*Syn.* 1. *Durable, Stable, etc.* (see *lasting*), enduring, steadfast, unchangeable, immutable, constant.

II. n. In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permanently (pér'ma-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent or lasting manner; so as to remain: as, to serve *permanently*; to settle *permanently*.

permanganate (pér-mang'gy-nát), *n.* [*< per-* + *manganate*.] A compound of permanganic acid with a base.

permanganic (pér-mang-gan'ik), *a.* [*< per-* + *mangan(ese)* + *-ic*.] Obtained from manganese.—**Permanganic acid, HMnO₄,** an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms a deep red solution, which decomposes with evolution of hydrogen on exposure to light or when heated. Potassium permanganate is the most important salt. It forms crystals which are nearly black, but give with water a purple solution. It is used as an oxidizing agent, and is a powerful antiseptic.

permanisont, n. [= *OF. permansion, parman-sion* = *Sp. permansion*, *< L. permansio(-n)*, a remaining, *< permanere*, pp. *permansus*, remain, last: see *permanent*.] Continuance; duration.

From Imperfection to perfection, from perfection to Imperfection; from female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both, without a *permanisont* in either.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

permeability (pér'mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. perméabilité* = *Sp. permeabilidad* = *Pg. permeabilidad*; as *permeable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being permeable.

These two ends of strength and *permeability* are secured by partial linings of lignin.

Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 69.

Magnetic permeability, the coefficient of magnetic induction, corresponding in magnetism to the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric in electricity. See the quotation.

Magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force; and hydrokinetic permeability, a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which when placed in a moving frictionless liquid it modifies the flow.

Sir W. Thomson.

permeable (pér'mē-a-bl), *a.* [= *F. perméable* = *Sp. permeable* = *Pg. permeavel* = *It. permeabile*, *< LL. permeabilis*, passable, *< L. permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] That may be permeated; capable of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts: noting particularly substances that permit the passage of fluids.

permeably (pér'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In a permeable manner; so as to be permeated.

permeant (pér'mē-ant), *a.* [= *Pg. It. permeante*, *< L. permeans(-is)*, ppr. of *permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] Passing through. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

permeate (pér'mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permeated*, ppr. *permeating*. [*< L. permeatus*, pp. of *permeare* (> *It. permeare* = *Pg. permeare*),

pass through, *< per*, through, + *meare*, pass: see *meatus*.] To pass into or through without rupture or displacement of parts; spread through and fill the openings, pores, and interstices of; hence, to saturate; pervade: as, water *permeates* sand; the air was *permeated* with smoke.

According to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to act all things.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 608.

The solemn mood Of her pure mind kindled through all her frame A *permeating* fire.

Shelley, Alastor.

Religion *permeated* the whole being of the [Egyptian] people.

Faiths of the World, p. 129.

permeation (pér-mē-ā'shon), *n.* [= *It. permeazione*, *< L.* as if **permeatio(-n)*, *< permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.

They [the three persons] are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual inexistence, and *permeation* of one another.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 550.

permeative (pér'mē-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< permeate* + *-ive*.] That permeates and spreads, or tends to permeate and spread, through every interstice, pore, or part.

Permian (pér'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. *Permianus*, *< Permia*, Perm (see def. 1).] *1. a.* 1. Relating to the city or government of Perm in eastern Russia.—*2.* Relating to the Permians.—*3.* An epithet applied by Murchison and his coadjutors in a geological reconnaissance of a part of Russia, in 1841, to a group of strata overlying the Carboniferous, and forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. The rocks of which the Permian system is composed are largely red sandstone, and their equivalent in England had then been known as the *New Red Sandstone*, to distinguish it from the *Old Red Sandstone*, which lies beneath the Carboniferous. Eventually the New Red of England was found to be divisible (paleontologically) into two groups, of which the older was classed with the Paleozoic, and the newer placed in the Mesozoic. In Germany there is a well-marked division of the Permian into two lithologically distinct groups; hence it is sometimes designated as the *Dynas*, a name coined in imitation of *Trias*. The divisions of the Permian in Germany are a lower series of sandstones, red and mottled in color (hence the name *Peciliitic* has been applied to them), called the *Rothliegendes*, and an upper series of dolomites, marls, limestones, etc., called the *Zechstein*. The flora of the Permian in general closely resembles that of the Carboniferous, and several of the most characteristic plants of the latter pass upward into the Permian, but rise no higher. The cycads appear first in the Permian, and are largely increased in number and importance in the Trias. The Permian fauna is, on the whole, less rich than those of the overlying and underlying groups. The Permian is of great economical importance in Europe as the repository of extensive deposits of rock-salt, gypsum, and other saline combinations.

II. n. An inhabitant of Perm; also, one of a Finnic people dwelling in eastern Russia, chiefly in the government of Perm.

permillage (pér-mil'ā), *n.* [*< L. per*, by, + *mille*, thousand, + *-age*.] The ratio of a certain part to the whole when the latter is taken at one thousand; the number of thousandth parts; the ratio or rate per thousand.

That in all cases where Jews have a higher *permillage* they produce more exports per million in that branch.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XV. 363.

permiscible (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **permiscibilis*, *< permiscere*, mix together, *< per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*, *miscible*.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture. Blount, Glossographia. [Rare.]

permissi (pér-mis'), *n.* [*< L. permissus*, *ML.* also *permissum*, leave, permission, *< permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in *rhet.*, a figure by which an alternative is left to the option of one's adversary.

Wherein we may plainly discover how Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but, like a wise physician, administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permissa*.

Milton, Prose Works, 1. 108.

permissibility (pér-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< per-* + *missible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being permissible. Eclectic Rev.

permissible (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *OF. *permissible* = *Sp. permisible* = *It. permessibile*, *< ML. *permissibilis*, *< L. permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] Proper to be permitted or allowed; allowable.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence. Lamb. —*Syn.* Lawful, legitimate, proper.

permissibly (pér-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a permissible manner; allowably.

permission (pér-mish'on), *n.* [= *F. permission* = *Sp. permision* = *Pg. permisso* = *It. permisione*, *permessione*, *< L. permisso(-n)*, leave,

permission, *< permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] The act of permitting or allowing; license or liberty granted; consent; leave; allowance.

The natural *permissions* of concubinate were only confined to the ends of mankind, and were hallowed only by the faith and the design of marriage.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

He craved a fair *permission* to depart, And there defend his marches.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

permissive (pér-mis'iv), *a.* [= *F. permissif* = *Sp. permisivo* = *Pg. permissivo* = *It. permissivo*, *permessivo*, *< ML. *permissivus*, *< L. permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] *1.* That suffers, permits, or allows (something to pass or be done); that allows or grants permission; unhindering.

For neither man nor angel can discern Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks Invisible, except to God alone, By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth.

Milton, P. L., iii. 685.

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation is *permissive* and not mandatory. The Century, XXXVIII. 415.

2. Permitted; unhindered; that may or may not be done or left undone; at the option of the individual, community, etc.; optional; not obligatory or mandatory. [Rare.]

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used *Permissive*, and acceptance found.

Milton, P. L., viii. 435.

Permissive bill, a measure embodying the principles of local option as to licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The bill was introduced periodically in the British Parliament, but without success; it has therefore been dropped, and its principles advocated under the name *local option* (which see, under *local*).—**Permissive laws,** such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.—**Permissive waste.** See *waste*.

permissively (pér-mis'iv-li), *adv.* By permission or allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

permissory (pér-mis'ō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of permission; permissive.

permission, n. Same as *permiſsion*.

permit¹ (pér-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *permitted*, ppr. *permitting*. [= *F. permettre* = *Sp. permitir* = *Pg. permitir* = *It. permettere*, permit, *< L. permittere*, let go through, let fly, let loose, give up, concede, leave, grant, give leave, suffer, permit, *< per*, through, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, etc.] *1. trans.* *1.* To suffer or allow to be, come to pass, or take place, by tacit consent or by not prohibiting or hindering; allow without expressly authorizing.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone.

Hooker.

Shall we thus *permit* A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall On him so near us? Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 121.

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; allow expressly; give leave, liberty, or license to: as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

The mosque which is over the sepulchre of Samuel was a church, and they will not *permit* Christians to go into it.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 48.

3t. To give over; leave; give up or resign; refer.

Neither is this so to be understood, as if the servants of God were . . . wholly forsaken of him in this world, and . . . *permitted* to the malice of evil men.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 133.

The King addicted to a Religious life, and of a mild Spirit, simply *permitted* all things to the ambitious will of his Step-mother and her Son Ethelred.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

=*Syn.* 1. and 2. *Consent to, Sanction, etc.* See *allow*.—*2.* To license, empower.

II. intrans. To grant leave, license, or permission; afford opportunity; be favorable; allow: as, it will be done if circumstances *permit*.

permit¹ (pér-mit' or pér-mit'), *n.* [*< permit*¹, *v.*] Leave; permission; especially, written permission giving leave or granting authority to do something: as, a *permit* to view a house; a *permit* to visit a fort; a customs or excise *permit*.

No tea could be removed from one place to another, by land or by water. In any quantity exceeding six pounds in weight, without an accompanying excise ticket of permission termed a *permit*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 243.

permit² (pér-mit'), *n.* [Corrupted from *Sp. patometa*.] A carangoid fish, *Trachynotus rhodopus*, closely related to the pompano, occurring in the West Indies, in Florida, and on the western coast of Mexico. [Florida.]

permutance (pér-mit'ans), *n.* [*< permit + -ance.*] 1. Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Milton.*—2. In *elec.*, the power of a dielectric to permit or aid induction. **permuttee** (pér-mi-té'), *n.* [*< permit + -ee.*] One to whom permission or a permit is granted. **permitter** (pér-mit'er), *n.* [*< permit + -er.*] One who permits.

If by the author of sin is meant the *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin, . . . I do not deny that God is the author of sin. *Edwards, Freedom of Will*, iv. 9.

permissible (pér-mit'i-bl), *a.* [*< permit + -ible.*] Permissible. *Guevara, Letters* (1577), p. 355.

permutivity (pér-mi-tiv'i-ti), *n.* In *elec.*, degree of permutance; the ratio of permutance of a dielectric to that of air.

permix (pér-miks'), *v. t.* [*< ME. permixen*, in pp. *permixt*; *< L. permiscere*, pp. *permixtus*, *permixtus*, mix through, *< per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*.] To mix together; mingle.

And next hem in merite is dyvers hued
Blacke, bay, and *permyet* gray, monadon also,
The fomy, spotty hne, and many moe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 133.

permixtion (pér-miks'chun), *n.* [*< permix + -ion.*] *permixtion* = *F. permixtion*, *OF. permixtion* = *Sp. permixtion* = *Pg. permixtion* = *It. permixtion*, *< L. permixtio(n)*, *permixtio(n)*, a mingling together, *< permixtus*, *permixtus*, pp. of *permiscere*, mingle together: see *permix*. Cf. *mixtion*, *mixtion*.] A mixing or mingling, or the state of being mixed or mingled.

Such a kind of temperature or *permixtion*, as it were. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 161.

Permocarboniferous (pér-mō-kār-bō-nif'e-rus), *a.* An epithet current in the United States to note the rocks forming the upper part of the Paleozoic series, there being no such decided break there between the Carboniferous and Permian as there is in Europe. The word indicates that the beds so designated form a kind of transition between the two systems. The Permian is, so far as is known, of much less importance in North America than in Europe.

permutability (pér-mū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< permut + -ity* (see *-billy*).] The condition or character of being permutable, exchangeable, or interchangeable.

The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App., p. xli.

permutable (pér-mū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< F. permutable* = *It. permutable*, *< ML. "permutabilis"*, *< L. permutare*, change throughout: see *permutate*.] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable; interchangeable.

permutableness (pér-mū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being permutable; permutability.

permutably (pér-mū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

permutant (pér-mū-tant), *n.* [*< L. permutant(t)s*, pp. of *permutare*, change throughout: see *permutate*.] In *math.*, a sum of *n* quantities which are represented by the different permutations of *n* indices. The terms representing odd numbers of displacements are generally taken as affected with the negative sign. If the indices are separated into sets, only those of each set being interchanged, the permutant is said to be compound, as opposed to a simple permutant, of which, however, it may be regarded as a special variety.

permutation (pér-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. permutacion*, *permutacion*, *< OF. (and F.) permutacion* = *Sp. permutacion* = *Pg. permutação* = *It. permutacione*, *< L. permutatio(n)*, *< permutare*, pp. *permutatus*, change throughout: see *permutate*.] 1. Interchange; concurrent changes; mutual change; change in general.

In countenance shew not much to desire the forren commodities: neuertheless take them as for friendship, or by way of permutacion. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

Her [Fortune's] permutacions have not any truce. *Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno*, vii. 88.

2. Exchange; barter.

In marchandise his no meede I may hit wel avenge;
Hit is a permutacion a penil for another.

Piers Plowman (A), iii. 243.

There is also in them a conon etre and permutacion or readeringe of either others benevolent dewtie.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xli.

3. In *math.*, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order. *Permutation* differs from *combination* in this, that in the latter there is no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined, whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If *n* represents the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together, is $n \times (n-1)$; taken three and three together, it is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$; and so on. Sometimes called *alternation*. See *combination*, 5.

4. In *philol.*, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants.—**Cyclical permutation**, an arrangement obtained by advancing all the objects the same number of places, the first place being for this purpose considered as coming next after the last, so as to form a cycle.—**Permutation-lock**. See *lock*.

permute (pér-mūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permuted*, ppr. *permuteing*. [*< ME. permuten*, *< OF. (and F.) permuter* = *Sp. Pg. permutar* = *It. permutare*, *< L. permutare*, change throughout, interchange, exchange, buy, turn about, *< per*, through, + *mutare*, change: see *mutate*.] 1. To interchange.—2. To exchange; barter.

I wolde *permute* my penance with gowre for I am in paynte to Dowel! *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 110.

To buy, sel, trucke, change, and *permute* al and euery kind and kindes of waros, marchandizes, and goods.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

3. In *math.*, to subject to permutation or change of order.

When the columns are *permuted* in any manner, or when the lines are *permuted* in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 498.

permuter (pér-mūt'er), *n.* [*< permute + -er.*] Cf. *F. permutateur* = *Pg. permutador* = *It. permutatore*.] One who exchanges. *Hindoe*.

permut (pér-mūt), *v. t.* [*< OF. permut, preure, F. prendre* = *Sp. Pg. prender* = *It. prendere*, *< L. prendere, prehendere*, take: see *prehend*, *prize*. Cf. *pernancy*.] To turn to profit; sell.

Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince,
Pernt their Profession, their Religion mince.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

pern (pér-n), *n.* [*< NL. Pernis*: see *Pernis*.] A kite of the genus *Pernis* or some related genus; a honey-buzzard. The common pern of Europe is *P. apivorus*. Anderson's pern is *Machærhamphus alcinus*, an African species.

pernancy (pér'nang-si), *n.* [*< OF. pernant* (F. *pernant*), ppr. of *pernare*, take: see *pern*, *v.*] In law, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xi.

pernell, *n.* Same as *pernell*.

pernetti (It. pron. per-net'ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *pernetto*, dim. of *perno*, a hinge, pivot.] In *ceram.*: (a) Small pins of iron used to support pieces of pottery in the kiln, and insure the exposure of the bottom to the full heat. Hence

—(b) The small marks left by these pins, which in enameled wares generally show by the absence of enamel, the paste being exposed.

pernicion (pér-nish'on), *n.* [*< LL. perniciō(n)*, equiv. to *L. perniciēs*, destruction: see *pernicious*. Cf. *internecion*.] Destruction.

But Ralpho, . . .

Looking about, beheld *pernicion*.

Approaching knight from fell musician.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 936.

pernicious (pér-nish'us), *a.* [*< F. pernicieux* = *Sp. Pg. pernicioso* = *It. pernicioso*, *pernicioso*, *< L. perniciōsus*, destructive, *< perniciēs*, destruction (cf. *L. L. perneare*, destroy), *< per*, through, + *uer* (acc.), slaughter, death. Cf. *internecine*.] 1. Having the property of destroying or being injurious; hurtful; destructive.

He [Socrates] did profess a dangerous and *pernicious* science. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 15.

A wicked book they seized; the very Turk

Could not have read a more *pernicious* work.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 44.

2. Wicked; malicious; evil-hearted.

I went

To this *pernicious* cattif deputy.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 88.

Pernicius fever. See *fever*.—**Progressive pernicious anemia**. Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).—*Syn.* 1. *Noxome*, etc. (see *noxious*), deadly, ruinous, baneful, fatal.

pernicious (pér-nish'us), *a.* [After *perniciōsus*, *< L. pernix* (*pernic-*), quick (*< per*, through, + *niti*, strive), + *-ous*.] Quick. [Rare.]

Part incentive reed

Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fir.

Milton, P. L., vi. 520.

perniciously (pér-nish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a pernicious or hurtful manner; destructively; with ruinous tendency or effect.—2. Maliciously; malignantly.

All the commons

Hate him *perniciously*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 50.

perniciousness (pér-nish'us-nos), *n.* The character of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive; hurtfulness.

pernicity (pér-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. pernicia(t)s*, nimbleness, *< pernix* (*pernic-*), swift: see *pernicious*.] 2. Swiftess of motion; celerity.

By the incomparable *pernicity* of those airy bodies we . . . outstrip the swiftmess of men, beasts, and birds. *Nashe, Pierce Penilence*, p. 85.

pernickiness (pér-nik'e-ti-nes), *n.* The character of being pernickety. [Colloq.]

pernickety (pér-nik'e-ti), *a.* [Also *pernicketty*; origin obscure.] 1. Of persons, precise in trifles; fastidious; fussily particular, especially in dress or about trifles.

This I say for the benefit of those who otherwise might not understand what *pernickity* creatures astronomers are. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 62.

2. Of things, requiring minute attention or painstaking labor; characterized by petty details.

It is necessary, however, to pick over the main body of the coal in order to reject slaty fragments. . . . Any white man . . . grows lame and impatient at such confining and pernickety work. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 875.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

pernine (pér'nin), *a.* [*< Pernis + -ine*.] In ornith., related to or resembling the perns; pertaining to the genus *Pernis*.

pernio (pér'ni-ō), *n.* [*L.*, a chilblain, a kibe on the foot, *< perna*, haunch, leg, *< Gr. πέπνα*, a ham; cf. *πέπνα*, the heel.] A chilblain. *Dun-glison*.

Pernis (pér'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), origin obscure.] A genus of hawks of the family



Common Pern or Honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*).

Falconide and subfamily *Milvinae*; the honey-buzzards. It contains kites of moderate size and chiefly insectivorous habits, having the head densely clothed with soft feathers, the tarsal partly feathered, and the bill weak, without a tooth. There are several species, belonging to Europe, Asia, and Africa, as *P. apivorus*.

pernite (pér'nit), *n.* [*< L. perna*, a kind of mussel, + *-ite*.] A fossil avicloid bivalve.

pernoctant (pér-nok-tā'lian), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. pernoctare*, pass the night (see *pernoctation*), + *-al* + *-ian*.] One who watches or keeps awake all night. *Hook*.

pernoctation (pér-nok-tā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. pernoctacion*, *< LL. pernoctatio(n)*, *< L. pernoctare*, pp. *pernoctatus* (*> It. pernoctare* = *Sp. pernoctar* = *Pg. pernoitar* = *OF. pernocter*), pass the night, *< pernox*, continuing through the night, *< per*, through, + *nox* (noc-), night: see *night*.] 1. A passing the night in sleeplessness or in watching or prayer; a vigil lasting all night; specifically, in the *early Christian ch.*, a religious vigil held through the entire night immediately previous to a given festival.

They served themselves with the instances of sack-cloth, hard lodging, long fasts, *pernoctation* in prayers.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 91.

Among the primitive Christians the Lord's Day was always usher'd in with a *Pernoctation* or Vigil.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 146.

2. A staying out all night. *Bailey*.

pernor (pér'ngr), *n.* [*< OF. preneur, preneur, F. preneur, < prendre*, take: see *pern*, *v.* Cf. *mainpernor*.] In law, one who receives the profits of lands, etc.

Pernot furnace. See *furnace*.

perobranch (pér-rō-brangk), *n.* [NL. (*F. Perobranchies*, Duméril and Bibron, 1854), *< Gr. περὶ*, maimed, + *βράγχια*, gills.] One of a family of urodele batrachians distinguished by the persistence of branchial apertures but the absence of external gills, whence the name. The family includes the *Amphiumidae* and *Menopomidae* of later herpetologists.

percephalus (pér-rō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *percephali* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. περὶ*, maimed, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a defective head.

perochirus (pě-rō-kī'rus), *n.*; pl. *perochiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *πρόος*, maimed, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete or defective hands.

Perodicticus (pě-rō-dik'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett), < Gr. *πρόος*, maimed, + *δευκτικός*, serving to point out (with ref. to the index-finger): see *deictic*.] An African genus of lemurs, of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, so called from the rudimentary index-finger; the potto. *P. potto* is the only species. See cut under *potto*.

perovskite, *n.* Same as *perovskite*.

Perognathinae (pě-ro-g-nā-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1875), < *Perognathus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidae*, represented by the genus *Perognathus* and related forms; the pocket-mice. They have the hind limbs scarcely saltatorial, the inner digit of the hind foot well developed, the soles naked or sparsely pilous, the molars rooted, the upper incisors compressed and sulcate, the temporal region of the skull moderately developed, and the pelage moderately hispid. As in other members of the same family, there are external cheek-pouches, furry inside. The subfamily is confined to the western parts of North America. Originally *Perognathinae*.

Perognathus (pě-ro-g'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 1839), < Gr. *πῆψα*, pouch, + *νόθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Perognathinae*, having an upright antitragal lobe of the ear and the soles nearly naked. There are several species, as the tuft-tailed pocket-mouse, *P. penicillatus*, and the fasciated, *P. fasciatus*, inhabiting the United States west of the Mississippi. They resemble mice, but have external cheek-pouches.



Pocket-mouse (*Perognathus fasciatus*). (Lower figure shows external cheek-pouches.)

perognath, *n.* An obsolete form of *perognath*.

Peromela (pě-rom'-ē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. Peron, 1841), < Gr. *περὸς*, maimed, with maimed limbs: see *peromelus*.] A group of ophiomorphie or pseudophidian amphibians: same as *Ophiomorpha*.

peromelus (pě-rom'-ē-lus), *n.*; pl. *peromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *περὸς*, maimed, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete formation of the extremities.

peronæus, *n.* See *peronæus*.

peronate (pě-rō-nāt), *a.* [*peronatus*, rough-boated, < *peron* (-), a kind of boot of raw hide.] In *bot.*, thickly covered with a mealy or woolly substance, as the stipules of certain fungi.

perone (pě-rō-nē), *n.* [= F. *peroné* = Sp. *perone* = Pg. It. *peroneo*, < NL. *perone*, the fibula, < Gr. *περὸν*, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, a brooch, pin, lynch-pin, etc., also the small bone of the arm or leg, the fibula, < *πῆψα*, pierce.] In *anat.*, the fibula or smaller bone of the leg: so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

peroneal (pě-rō-nē'al), *a.* [*perone* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the perone or fibula; fibular. — **Anterior peroneal muscle**. Same as *peroneus tertius*. — **Descending peroneal artery**, the posterior peroneal. — **Perforating peroneal artery**. See *perforating*. — **Peroneal artery**, the largest branch of the posterior tibial, lying deeply in the back of the leg, close to the fibula. It supplies most of the muscles on the back and outer part of the leg, and divides, just above the ankle, into the anterior and posterior peroneal, the former of which, after passing to the front between the tibia and the fibula, terminates on the front and outer side of the tarsus; the latter terminates in branches which ramify on the back and outer surface of the calcaneum. — **Peroneal bone**, the fibula. — **Peroneal muscles**. See *peroneus*. — **Peroneal nerve**, the smaller division of the great sciatic, dividing near the head of the fibula into the anterior tibial and the musculospiral. It supplies the knee-joint and the skin on the back and outer side of the leg as far as the middle, by branches given off in its course. Also called *external popliteal nerve*, and *fibularis*. — **Peroneal veins**, the veins comites of the peroneal artery.

peroneocalcaneal (pě-rō-nē'ō-kāl-kā'nē'al), *a.* [*perone*, fibula, + *calcaneum*, heel-bone.] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone: as, the *peroneocalcaneal* muscle or ligament.

peroneocalcaneus (pě-rō-nē'ō-kāl-kā'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *peroneocalcanei* (-ī). [NL., < *perone*, fibula, + *L. calcaneum*, the heel.] A small muscle passing from the fibula to the calcaneum, occasionally found in man.

peroneotibial (pě-rō-nē'ō-tib'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [*perone*, fibula, + *L. tibia*, the shin-bone:

see *tibial*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the tibia; tibiofibular.

II. n. 1. A muscle in some marsupial animals, and also in reptiles and batrachians, passing downward obliquely from the fibula to the tibia in the place of the usual interosseous membrane. — *2.* An anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in seven cases, arising from the inner side of the head of the fibula, and inserted into the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. Also called *pronator tibiae*.

peroneus, **peronæus** (pě-rō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *peronei*, *peronæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *περὸν*, fibula: see *perone*.] In *anat.*, one of several fibular muscles. — **Communicans peronei**, a cutaneous nerve connecting the peroneal with the external saphenous nerve. — **Peroneus accessorius**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the fibula, between the longus and the brevis, and joining the tendon of the former in the sole of the foot: apparently a form of the *peroneus quinti digiti*. — **Peroneus anticus**. Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus brevis**, a muscle lying beneath the peroneus longus, arising from the lower two thirds of the shaft of the fibula and inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Also called *peroneus secundus*, *peroneus anticus*, *peroneus medius*, and *semifibularis*. See cut under *muscle*. — **Peroneus longus**, the largest of the peroneal muscles, arising from the upper two thirds of the fibula chiefly, and, after passing obliquely across the sole of the foot, inserted into the outer part of the base of the first metatarsal bone. See cut under *muscle*. — **Peroneus medius**. Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus quartus**, **peroneus quintus**, peroneal or fibular muscles going to the fourth and fifth digits of some animals, as lemurs. — **Peroneus quinti digiti**, a muscle of a large number of mammals, and not infrequent in man. It arises from the fibula between the peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis, and is inserted into the proximal phalanx of the fifth toe. — **Peroneus secundus**. Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus tertius**, an annex of the extensor longus digitorum, its tendon being inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal. Also called *anterior peroneal muscle*, and *femor metatarsi*. See cut under *muscle*.

peronia (pě-rō-ni-ā), *n.*; pl. *peroniæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *περὸν*, a brooch, pin, etc.: see *perone*.] In *Hydrozoa*, a mantle-rivet; one of the hard gristly processes which connect the base of a tentacle with the marginal ring, as of a narcomedusan.

Peronia (pě-rō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; named after the French naturalist *Péron*.] *1.* The typical genus of *Peronidae*. De Blainville, 1824. See *Oncidiidae*. — *2.* A genus of dipterous insects. Desvoidy, 1830.

peronial (pě-rō-ni-al), *a.* [*peronia* + *-al*.] In *Hydrozoa*, having the character or quality of a mantle-rivet; of or pertaining to a peronia.

Peronidae (pě-rō-ni-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronia* + *-idae*.] A family of slug-like oral gastropods: same as *Oncidiidae*.

Peronospora (pě-rō-nōs-pō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < Gr. *περὸν*, a brooch, pin, + *σπώρα*, seed.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Peronosporaceæ*. They grow upon living plants, causing some of the most destructive diseases known. The mycelium penetrates or covers the tissues of the host, sending up branching conidiophores which bear relatively large conidia. Large globose oospores are also produced on the mycelium. About 70 species are known, of which *P. viticola*, the downy mildew of the grape, is the most destructive. See *grape mildew*, *grape rot*, *mildew*, *Fungus*, and cuts under *conidium*, *mildew*, *haustorium*, and *oospore*.

Peronosporaceæ (pě-rō-nōs-pō-rā'scā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary, 1861), < *Peronospora* + *-aceæ*.] A family or order of phycomycetous fungi, including the genera *Cystopus*, *Phytophthora*, *Sclerospora*, *Plasmospora*, and *Peronospora*. Reproduction is either agamic by zoospores or by the direct germination of conidia, or sexual by oogonia and anthridia. See *Peronospora*.

Peronosporæ (pě-rō-nō-spō'rō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronospora* + *-æ*.] Same as *Peronosporaceæ*.

peropod (pě-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*peropod*, maimed, + *πῆψα* (pod-) = F. *foot*.] *I. a.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Peropoda*: pythoniform.

II. n. A member of the *Peropoda*, as a python or boa.

Peropoda (pě-rop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peropod*.] A series or superfamily of pythoniform serpents, nearly always having rudimentary hind limbs. It corresponds to *Pythonidae*. It contains 4 families, the *Pythonidae*, *Boidæ*, *Charinidae*, and *Erycinæ*, when the last is admitted as a distinct family.

peropodous (pě-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [*peropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *peropod*.

perorquet, *n.* Same as *parraket*.

perorate (pě-rō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perorated*, ppr. *perorating*. [*L. peroratus*, pp. of *perorare* (> It. *perorare* = Sp. Pg. *perorar* = F. *pérorer*), speak to the end, bring a speech to a close, conclude, < *per*, through, + *orare*, speak:

see *oration*.] To make a peroration; by extension, to make a speech, especially a grandiloquent one. [Colloq.]

I see him strain on tiptoe, soar and pour
Eloquence out, nor stay nor stint at all—
Perorate in the air, and so, to press
With the product!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

peroration (pě-rō-rā'shon), *n.* [*OF. peroration*, *peroraison*, F. *péroraison* = Sp. *peroracion* = Pg. *peroracão* = It. *perorazione*, < L. *peroratio* (-n), the finishing part of a speech, < *perorare*, pp. *peroratus*, bring a speech to a close: see *perorate*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers; hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

Nephew, what means this passionate discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 105.

His enthusiasm kindles as he advances, and when he arrives at his peroration it is in full blaze.
Burke.

Perospondylia (pě-rō-spon-dil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περὸς*, maimed, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the major groups into which the *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospindylia*) are divisible, characterized by the presence of double tubercles instead of transverse processes on the dorsal vertebrae, and the paddle-like structure of the limbs. The group is coterminous with the fossil order *Ichthyosauria*, and is contrasted on the one hand with *Herpetospondylia*, and on the other with *Suchospondylia*.

perospondylan (pě-rō-spon-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Perospondylia*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Perospondylia*.

perovskite (pě-rov'skīt), *n.* [After *Perovski* of St. Petersburg.] A titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals of isometric form (though perhaps through pseudosymmetry), and having a yellow to black color. It is found in the Urals, at Zernatt in Switzerland, and elsewhere; it also occurs in minute crystals in some peridotites or the serpentine formed from them. Also *perovskite*.

peroxid, **peroxide** (pě-rōk'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [= F. *peroxyde* = Pg. *peróxido* = It. *perossido*: as *per* + *oxid*.] That oxid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

peroxidate (pě-rōk'sī-dāt), *v.* [*peroxid* + *-ate*.] Same as *peroxidize*.

peroxidation (pě-rōk'sī-dā'shon), *n.* [*peroxidate* + *-ion*.] The state or process of being oxidized to the utmost degree.

peroxidize (pě-rōk'sī-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peroxidized*, ppr. *peroxidizing*. [*peroxid* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

II. intrans. To become oxidized to the utmost degree; undergo peroxidation.

perpend (pě-rēnd'), *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. *perpendere*, weigh carefully, ponder, consider, < *per*, through, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder*.] To weigh in the mind; consider attentively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must be considered,
Ponder'd, perpended, or premeditated.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

This, by the help of the observations already premised, and, I hope, already weighed and perpended by your reverences and worship, I shall forthwith make appear.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, fil., Author's Pref.

I found this Scripture also, which I would have those perpend who have striven to turn our Israel aside to the worship of strange gods. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

perpend, *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. as if **perpendere*, hang down, < *per*, through, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] To hang down. [Rare.]

perpend (pě-rēnd') *n.* [Also *perpent*, *perbend* (and *perpender*) (these forms simulating L. *pend* in *pendicle*, *pendent*, etc.), formerly more prop. *perpin*; < OF. *parpaigne*, *parpeigne*, *perpaigne*, *perpeigne*, *parpeine*, *perpin*, *parpin*, F. *parpaigne*, a perpend, < *per*, par, through (< L. *per*, through), + *pan*, side of a wall: see *pan*.] In *arch.*, a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so that it is visible on both sides, and is therefore wrought and smoothed at both ends. Now usually called *bond-stone*, *bonder*, or *through*, also *perpend-stone*, *perpent-stone*. See cut under *ashler*. — **Keeping the perpend**, in *brickwork*, a phrase used with reference to the placing of the vertical joints over one another. **Perpend wall**, a wall formed of perpend or of ashler stones, all of which reach from side to side.

perpender (pě-rēn'dēr), *n.* Same as *perpend*.
perpendicular (pě-rēn'di-kī), *n.* [*OF. perpendicular*, F. *perpendiculaire* = Sp. *perpendicular* =

Pg. perpendicular = It. *perpendicolo* = G. Dan. *Sw. perpendikel*, < L. *perpendicularum*, a plummet, plumb-line, < **perpendere*, hang downright: see *pend*².] A pendant or something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

perpendicular (pér-pen-dik'ü-lär), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. perpendiculer* (= D. *perpendikular* = G. *perpendikular*, *perpendikular* = Sw. *perpendikular* = Dan. *perpendikular*, < OF. *perpendiculaire*, F. *perpendiculaire* = Sp. *Pg. perpendicular* = It. *perpendicularare*, < LL. *perpendicularis*, also *perpendiculararius*, vertical, as a plumb-line, < L. *perpendicularum*, a plumb-line: see *pend*¹.] **1. a.** 1. Perfectly vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; passing (if extended) through the center of the earth; coinciding with the direction of gravity.

In one part of the mountain, where the aqueduct is cut through the rock, there is a *perpendicular* cliff over the river, where there is now a foot way through the aqueduct for half a mile.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

2. In geom., meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles. A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve or surface when it cuts the curve or surface in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular is tangent to the curve or surface. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve or surface.

That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 20.

3. In zool., forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body: as, a *perpendicular* head; epimeron *perpendicular*, etc. — **Perpendicular lift**, a mechanical contrivance on canals for raising boats from one level to another. — **Perpendicular plate** or **lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid. — **Perpendicular style**, in arch., the so-called Tudor style of medieval architecture, a debased style representing the last stage of pointed architecture, peculiar to England in the fifteenth century and the first half of the



Perpendicular Style of Architecture.—The Abbey Church, Bath, England

sixteenth. The window exhibits most clearly the characteristics of this style, which differs from others in that a large proportion of the chief lines of its tracery intersect at right angles. It corresponds in art-development to the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth century, but is without the grace, richness, and variety of French work, though some of its buildings present fine effects of masses. See also cuts under *molding* and *pinnacle*.

II. n. 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity. — **2. In geom.**, a line that meets another line or a plane at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side. Thus, if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line CD, makes the angles ABC, ABD equal to C'D, and C'D is a *perpendicular* to AB. A line is a *perpendicular* to a plane when it is perpendicular to all lines drawn through its foot in that plane.

3. In gunn., a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunners' level.

perpendicularity (pér-pen-dik'ü-lär'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpendicularité* = Pg. *perpendicularidade* = It. *perpendicularità*, < NL. **perpendicularitas* (t-s), < LL. *perpendicularis*, perpendicular: see *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.

perpendicularly (pér-pen-dik'ü-lär-i), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular, in any sense of that word.

perpendicularum (pér-pen-dik'ü-lum), *n.* [*L. perpendicularum*, a plummet: see *perpendicular*.] In *her.*, a carpenter's plumb-line and level used as a bearing.

perpension (pér-pen'shon), *n.* [*L. perpendere*, pp. *perpensus*, weigh carefully: see *perpend*¹.] Consideration.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

perpensity (pér-pen'si-ti), *n.* [*L. perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, *perpend* (see *perpend*¹), + *-ity*.] Consideration; a pondering; careful thought or attention.

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

perpensive (pér-pen'siv), *a.* [*L. perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, *perpend* (see *perpend*¹), + *-ive*.] Considerate; thoughtful. [Rare.]

It is rather Christian modesty than shame, in the dawn of Reformation, to be very *perpensive*.

N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 41.

perpent, *n.* See *perpend*³.

perpent-stone (pér-pent-stōn), *n.* In arch., same as *perpend*³.

perpessant (pér-pesh'on), *n.* [*L. perpersio* (u-), a bearing, suffering, < *perpeti*, pp. *perpersus*, bear steadfastly, < *per*, through, + *pati*, endure: see *patience*, *passion*.] Suffering; endurance.

The eternity of the destruction in language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpessant* and duration in misery.

By. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xli.

perpetrable (pér-pê-trä-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if **perpetrabilis*, < *perpetrare*, *perpetrate*: see *perpetrate*.] Capable of being perpetrated.

perpetrate (pér-pê-trät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetrated*, ppr. *perpetrating*. [*L. perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, carry through (> It. *perpetrare* = Sp. *Pg. perpetrare* = F. *perpétrer*), < *per*, through, + *patrare*, perform, akin to *potis*, able, *potens*, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. To do, execute, or perform; commit: generally in a bad sense: as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

What great advancement hast thou hereby won,
By being the instrument to *perpetrate*
So foul a deed? Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 78.

For whatso'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To produce, as something execrable or shocking; perform (something) in an execrable or shocking way: as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [Humorous.]

Sir P. induced two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxi.

perpetration (pér-pê-trä'shon), *n.* [= F. *perpétration* = Sp. *perpetración* = Pg. *perpetração* = It. *perpetrazione*, < LL. *perpetratio* (n-), a performing, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, *perpetrate*: see *perpetrate*.] 1. The act of *perpetrating*; the act of committing, as a crime. — **2t.** That which is perpetrated; an evil action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*.

Rikon Basilike.

perpetrator (pér-pê-trä-tor), *n.* [= F. *perpétrateur* = Sp. *Pg. perpetrador* = It. *perpetratore*, < LL. *perpetrator*, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, *perpetrate*: see *perpetrate*.] One who *perpetrates*; especially, one who commits or has committed some objectionable or criminal act.

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime. Blackstone, Com., IV. iii.

perpetuable (pér-pet'ü-ä-bl), *a.* [= OF. *perpetuable*, < L. as if **perpetuabilis*, < *perpetuare*, *perpetuate*: see *perpetuate*.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. A. Gray.

perpetual (pér-pet'ü-äl), *a.* [*ME. perpetuel*, < OF. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel* = OSP. *perpetual* = It. *perpetuale*, < ML. *perpetualis*, permanent, L. *perpetuus*, universal, < *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, constant, universal, general, continuous (> It. *Sp. Pg. perpetuo*, OF. *perpetuel*, *perpetual*), < *per*, through, + *petere*, fall upon, go to, seek: see *petition*.] 1. Continuing forever in future time; destined to continue or be continued through the ages; everlasting: as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.

A *perpetual* Union of the two Kingdoms. Baker, Chronicles, p. 200.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; continuous; continual: as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries; a vow of *perpetual* poverty.

The Christian Philosopher tells us that a good Conscience is a *perpetual* Feast.

Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed,
Forever. Bryant, Forest Hymn.

Circle of perpetual apparition. See *apparition*. — **Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*. — **Perpetual canon, curate, motion.** See the nouns. — **Perpetual lever.** Same as *continual lever* (which see, under *lever*). — **Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*). = Syn. 1. *Everlasting, Immortal*, etc. (see *eternal*), unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, endless, everlasting. — 2. *Continual, Incessant*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant.

perpetually (pér-pet'ü-ä-l), *adv.* [*ME. "perpetuelly, perpetuelli; < perpetual + -ly2.*] In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually; always; forever: as, lamps kept *perpetually* burning; one who is *perpetually* boasting.

Perpetuelli schal ben holden a-forn ye ymage of oure lady at ye heyte auter.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

The shadow of a tree in the river seemeth to have continued the same a long time in the water, but it is *perpetually* renewed in the continual ebbing and flowing thereof.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 63.

perpetualty (pér-pet'ü-äl-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpetualité* = It. *perpetualità*; as *perpetual + -ty*.] The state or condition of being perpetual. *Imp. Dict.*

perpetuanat, perpetuanet, n. [Also *perpetuano*; < Sp. *perpetuán*, a woolen stuff so called, < L. *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] A stuff of wool, or wool and silk, mentioned in the seventeenth century: it was similar to lasting.

He not see him now, on my soule; hee's in his old *perpetuano* sute.

Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

They had of diverse kinds, as cloath, *perpetuanes*, & other stuffs, besides hose, & shoes, and such like commodities as ye planters stood in need of.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 220.

Perpetuano, so called from the lasting thereof, though but counterfeit of the cloth of the Israelites, which endured in the wilderness forty years.

Fuller, Worthies.

perpetuance (pér-pet'ü-äns), *n.* [= It. *perpetuanza*; < *perpetuare* + *-ance*.] The act of *perpetuating*, or of rendering perpetual; perpetuation.

For if trust to the gospel do purchase *perpetuance* Of life unto him who therein hath confidence,
What shall the light do? New Custom, ii. 1. (Davies.)

The transformation of religion essential for its *perpetuance*.

M. Arnold, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 414.

perpetuant (pér-pet'ü-änt), *n.* [*L. perpetuans* (t-s), ppr. of *perpetuare*, make perpetual: see *perpetuate*.] In math., an absolutely indecomposable subinvariant.

perpetuate (pér-pet'ü-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetuated*, ppr. *perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare* (> It. *perpetuare* = Sp. *Pg. perpetuar* = F. *perpétuer*), make perpetual, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] To make perpetual; cause to endure or to continue or be continued indefinitely; preserve from failure, extinction, or oblivion: as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

Present superstition too visibly *perpetuates* the folly of our forefathers.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

It is not a little singular that we should have preserved this rite, and insisted upon *perpetuating* one symbolical act of Christ whilst we have totally neglected all others.

Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

perpetuate (pér-pet'ü-ät), *a.* [*L. perpetuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made perpetual; continued through the ages, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

The trees and flowers remain

By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. Southey.

perpetuation (pér-pet'ü-ä'shon), *n.* [*F. perpétuation* = Sp. *perpetuación* = Pg. *perpetuação* = It. *perpetuazione*, *perpetuazione*, < ML. *perpetuatio* (n-), < L. *perpetuare*, pp. *perpetuatus*, *perpetuate*: see *perpetuate*.] The act of *perpetuating* or making perpetual; the act of preserving through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuation. — **Perpetuation of testimony**, in law, the taking of testimony, although no suit is pending, in order to preserve it for future use. This is allowed in some cases where there is reason to fear that controversy may arise in the future and after the death of witnesses. Thus, a party in possession of property, and fearing that his right or that of his successors might at some future time be disputed, was allowed in chancery to file a bill merely to examine witnesses, in order to preserve that testimony which might be lost by the death of such witnesses before he could prosecute his claim, or before he should be called on to defend his right.

perpetuator (pér-pet'ü-ä-tor), *n.* [*L. perpetuator* + *-or*¹.] One who *perpetuates* something.

perpetuity (pér-pet'ü-ä-ti), *n.*; pl. *perpetuities* (-tiz). [*F. perpétuité* = Sp. *perpetuidad* = Pg.

perpetuidade = *It. perpetuidà, < L. perpetua (t)-s, continuity, < perpetuus, continuous, perpetual: see perpetual.* 1. The state or character of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration through the ages or for an indefinite period of time: as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions.

Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality. The king never dies.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

The Race of man may seem indeed to them to be perpetual; but they see no promise of *perpetuity* for individuals.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 105.

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.

A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*.
South, Sermons.

3. In *law*: (a) A limitation intended to be unalterable and of indefinite duration; a disposition of property which attempts to make it inalienable beyond certain limits fixed or conceived as being fixed by the general law. *Pollock*. The evils incident to rendering any specific piece of land or fund inalienable, and thus shutting it out from the general circulation of property, early led the courts to hold provisions for a perpetual suspension of the power of alienation to be void. The desire of owners of estates to perpetuate the wealth of the family led to attempts to create forfeitures and gifts over to other persons, by way of shielding the successor in the title from temptation to alienate; and as the right to create life-estates and trusts, and to add gifts over to other persons upon the termination of precedent estates, could not be wholly denied, the question has been what temporary suspension of the power of alienation is reasonable and allowable, and what is too remote and to be held void as "tending to create a perpetuity." (See *remoteness*.) The limit now generally established for this purpose in varying forms is substantially to the effect that no disposition of real property or creation of an estate therein is valid if it suspends the absolute power of alienation for more than a period measured by a life or lives in being plus 21 years and 9 months. Hence, since literal perpetuities are no longer known, except in the law of charities, etc., the phrase *rule against perpetuities* has come to mean in ordinary usage the rule against future estates which are void for remoteness as "tending to create a perpetuity." (b) Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. —4. In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also, the annuity itself. —In *perpetuity*, for an endless or an indefinite length of time; forever.

Periphan wood. See *wood*.

perplant, *v. t.* [*L. per, through, + plantare, plant.*] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

His especial trust and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelity.
Hall, Richard III., l. 27. (Halliwell.)

perplex (pér-pleks'), *a. and n.* [*OF. perplex, F. perplexe = Sp. perplejo = Pg. perplejo = It. perplesso, < L. perplectus, entangled, confused, < per, through, + plectus, pp. of plectere, plait, weave, braid: see plait. Cf. complex.*] 1. *a.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirit for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigents is as *perplex* in the theory as either of the former.

Glauville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

II. *n.* A difficulty; an entanglement; something hard to understand; a perplexity.

There's a *perplex*! I could have wished . . . the author . . . had added notes.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxlii.

perplex (pér-pleks'), *v. t.* [*< perplex, a.*] 1. To make intricate; involve; entangle; make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

Are not the choicest fables of the poets,
That were the fountains and first springs of wisdom,
Wrapped in *perplexed* allegories?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

His tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
Maturest counsels.

Milton, P. L., ii. 114.

I much admir'd the contorsions of the Thea route, which was so *perplex'd*, large, and intricate, and withal hard as box.

Keelyn, Diary, March 11, 1690.

There is one unintelligible word, which I fear will extremely *perplex* my dissertation.

Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

2. To embarrass; puzzle; distract; bewilder; trouble with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

Love with Doubts *perplexes* still thy Mind.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Wondering Science stands, herself *perplexed*.
At each day's miracle, and asks "What next?"
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

—*Syn.* 1. To complicate, tangle, snarl.—2. *Puzzle*, etc. (see *embarrass*), confuse, harass, pose, nonplus, put to a stand, mystify.

perplexedly (pér-plek'sed-li), *adv.* 1. In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involuntarily; in an involved or intricate manner.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly*.
Bp. Bull, Works, III. 1085.

perplexedness (pér-plek'sed-nes), *n.* Perplexity.

Musidorus shortly, as in haste and full of passionate *perplexedness*, . . . recounted his case unto her.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

perplexful (pér-pleks'fúl), *a.* [*< perplex + ful.*] Perplexing.

There are many mysteries in the world, which curious wits with *perplexful* studies strive to apprehend.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 63.

perplexingly (pér-plek'sing-li), *adv.* In a perplexing manner; in such a way as to perplex or embarrass; bewilderingly.

perplexity (pér-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *perplexities* (-tiz). [*< ME. perplexiter, < OF. perplexite, F. perplexité = Sp. perplejidad = Pg. perplejidade = It. perplesità, < L. perplectita (t)-s, perplexity, obscurity, < L. perplectus, confused: see perplex, a.*] 1. An intricate or involved state or condition; the character of being intricate, complicated, or involved.

Tho was betwene my preste and mee
Debate and great *perplexité*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts.

Stillington.

2. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment.

Such *perplexity* of mind
As dreads too lively leaves behind.

Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

A case of *perplexity* as to right conduct, if it is to be one in which philosophy can serve a useful purpose, must be one of bona fide *perplexity* of conscience.

T. A. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 313.

3. A perplexing circumstance, state of things, or conjuncture of affairs; whatever is a source of distraction or puzzlement of mind.

Comforting himself with hoping that, if he were not already converted, the time might come when he should be so, he imparted his feelings to those poor women whose conversation had first brought him into these *perplexities* and struggles.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

perplexiveness (pér-plek'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

The *perplexiveness* of imagination.
Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, l. 2.

perplexly (pér-pleks'li), *adv.* In an involved or perplexing manner.

Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon Annalist, ill guilfted with utterance, as with much ado can be understood sometimes what is spok'n.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

perplext, **perplextyt**. Obsolete spellings of *perplexed*, *perplexedly*.

perpolitet, *a.* [*< L. perpolitus, thoroughly polished, pp. of perpolire, polish thoroughly, < per, through, + polire, polish: see polish, polite.*] Highly polished.

I find those numbers thou do'st write
To be most soft, terse, sweet, and *perpolite*.

Herrick, To Harmar.

perponder (pér-pon'dér), *v. t.* [*< per- + ponder.* Cf. *perpend*.] To ponder well.

Perponder of the Red-Herrings a priority and prevalence.
Nashe, Lenten Stulle (Harl. Misc., VI. 157). (Davies.)

perpotation (pér-pó-ta'shon), *n.* [*< L. perpotatio(n)-, a continued drinking, < perpotare, drink without intermission, < per, through, + potare, drink: see potation.*] The act of drinking deeply or much; a drinking-bout.

perquiret, *v. t.* [*< L. perquirere, ask or inquire after diligently, make diligent search for, < per, through, + querere, seek: see quest.*] To search into. *Clobery's Divine Glimpses (1659), p. 73. (Halliwell.)*

perquisite (pér-kwi-zit'), *n. and a.* [*< ML. perquisitum, anything purchased, also extra profit beyond the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, etc.; prop. neut. of L. perquisitus, pp. of perquirere, make diligent search for: see perquire; in the adj. use, < L. perquisitus.*] 1. *n.* 1. An incidental emolument, profit, gain, or fee, over and above the fixed or settled income,

salary, or wages; something received incidentally and in addition to regular wages, salary, fees, etc.

The *Perquisites* of my Place, taking the King's Fee away, came far short of what he promised me at my first coming to him.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

I was apprized of the usual *perquisite* required upon these occasions.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxv.

2. In *law*, whatever one gets by industry or purchases with his money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

II. *a.* That may or must be sought out. [*Rare.*]

In the work of faith it is first needful that you get all the *perquisite* helps of natural light, . . . to befriend the supernatural revelations.

Baxter, Life of Faith, ii. 1.

perquisited (pér-kwi-zit-ed), *a.* [*< perquisite + -ed.*] Supplied with perquisites.

If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.

Savage.

perquisition (pér-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [*< F. perquisition = It. perquisizione, < ML. perquisitio(n)-, < L. perquirere, pp. perquisitus, seek after: see perquisite.*] Diligent search or inquiry.

So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 127.

perquisitor (pér-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [*< F. perquisiteur, < L. perquisitor, a seeker out, a hunter after, < perquirere, pp. perquisitus, seek after: see perquisite.*] 1. In the law of real property, the one who was the first of the family to acquire (otherwise than by descent) the estate to which any others of the family have succeeded; the first purchaser. See *purchaser*.

At common law inheritable blood is only such as flows from the *perquisitor*.

Judge Woodward, in Roberts's Appeal, 39 Pa. St., 420.

2. A searcher. *Wharton*.
perradial (pér-rá'di-ál), *a.* [*< perradius + -al.*] Primarily or fundamentally radial; pertaining to the original or primary rays of a hydrosoun: said of certain parts or processes, as tentacles, as distinguished from those which are secondary and tertiary, or interradial and adradial: as, the *perradial* marginal bodies of a hydrosoun.

perradius (pér-rá'di-us), *n.*; pl. *perradii* (-i). [*NL., < L. per, through, + radius, ray.*] One of the primary or fundamental rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrosoun. In many hydrosouns, as scyphomedusans, the perradii are definitely four in number, alternating with four interradii, and situated between pairs of eight adradii.

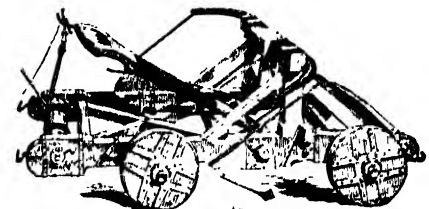
perrét, *n.* Same as *perry*, *perry*, *perry*.

perrewigt, *n.* An obsolete form of *perwig*.

perreyt, *n.* Same as *perry*.

perriet, *n.* See *perry*.

perrier (pér'i-ér), *n.* [*< ME. perrier, OF. perrier, perriere, F. perrier, perriere, < ML. petrarra, an engine for throwing stones, < petra (> F. pierre), a stone: see petrify, pier.*] 1. A



Perrier, def. 1.

ballistic war-engine for throwing stones, used in the middle ages.—2. An early form of cannon the ball of which was of stone.

First there were six great gunnes, canons, *perriers* of brass, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

perrieret, *n.* [*ME., < OF. perrierie: see perry.*] Same as *perry*.

The sonerayn hym selfe was a sete rioll,
Ficht full of *perrieris* & of proude genys,
Atyret with a tabernacle of Eynafyll fyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1670.

perrière (pér-i-ér'), *n.* [*F.: see perrier.*] Same as *perrier*.

Bid Miles bring up the *perrière*.
Morris, A Good Knight in Prison.

perriwig, *n.* An obsolete form of *perwig*.

**Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia
del Landi, Florence**

sea-monster.—
2. An ancient
northern
constellation,
the figure of which
represents Per-
seus in a sin-
gular posture,
holding the head
of the Gorgon in
one hand, and
waving a sword
with the other.

persever (pér-sév'ér), *v. t.* An
obsolete form of
persevere.

This is the first
time that ever you
resisted my will; I
thank you for it, but
never not in it.
Sir P. Sidney, Ar-
cadia, li.



The Constellation Perseus.

To *persevere*
In obstinate condolence is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 62.

perseverance (pér-sév'ér'ans), *n.* [*ME.*
**perseverance*, *persiverantise*, < *OF.* *perseverance*,
F. *persévérance* = *Sp.* *perseverancia* = *Pg.* *per-
severança* = *It.* *perseveranza*, *perseveranzia*, < *L.*
perseverantia, steadfastness, constancy, perse-
verance, < *perseverant* (*t-s*, ppr. of *perseverare*,
persevero: see *perseverant*).] 1. The act or
habit of persevering; persistence in anything
undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of
any business or enterprise begun; steady
persistence in any state or course of action:
applied alike to good and evil.

Persuasion of purpus may quit you to lure,
Your landys to lose, & langur for ever.
Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. S.), i. 2655.

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 150.

[Styvesant] possessed, in an eminent degree, that great
quality in a statesman, called *perseverance* by the polite,
but nicknamed obstinacy by the vulgar.
Ireving, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

2. In *theol.*, continuance in a state of grace,
leading finally to a state of glory: sometimes
called *final perseverance*. See *perseverance* of
the saints, below.

The *perseverance* of God's grace, with the knowledge of
his good-will, increase with you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

Perseverance of the saints, the doctrine that "they
whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called
and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally
fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly
persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved" (*West.
Conf. of Faith*, xvii. § 1). [This doctrine forms one of the
"five points of Calvinism," but is denied by Arminians,
while the Anglican Church permits either position to be
held.] = *Syn.* 1. *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*),
steadiness, steadfastness.

perseverance *t*, *n.* See *perseverance*.

perseverant (pér-sév'ér'ant), *a.* [*F.* *persé-
vérant* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *perseverante*, < *L.* *perseve-
rant* (*t-s*, ppr. of *perseverare*, *persevero*: see *per-
severe*).] Persevering; constant, persistent, or
unflinching in pursuit of an undertaking.

Such women as were not only devout, but sedulous, dili-
gent, constant, *perseverant* in their devotion.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

perseverantly (pér-sév'ér'ant-li), *adv.* Perse-
veringly. *Poore*.

persevere (pér-sév'ér'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *per-
severed*, ppr. *persevering*. [Formerly *persever*;
< *ME.* *perseveren*, < *F.* *persévérer* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *per-
severar* = *It.* *perseverare*, < *L.* *perseverare*, con-
tinue steadfastly, persist, persevere, < *perse-
verus*, very strict or earnest, < *per*, through, +
severus, strict, earnest: see *severe*.] 1. *intrans.*
To persist in anything one has undertaken;
pursue steadily any design or course com-
menced; avoid giving over or abandoning what
is undertaken; be constant, steadfast, or un-
flinching.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in
this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting tor-
ments in the next. *Abp. Wake*, Preparation for Death.

Vasques, satisfied in his mind that there was nothing
extraordinary in the danger, *persevered* to pass the Cape in
spite of all difficulties. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 111.

= *Syn.* To keep on, hold on, stick to (one's work). See
assiduity.

II. *trans.* To continue; cause to abide or
remain steadfast or unchanged.

The Holy Ghost preserve you, your wife, and family,
and *persevere* his grace in you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

persevering (pér-sév'ér'ing), *p. a.* Persisting
in any business or course begun; constant in
the execution of a purpose or enterprise: as, a
persevering student.

perseveringly (pér-sév'ér'ing-li), *adv.* In a
persevering manner; with perseverance or con-
tinued pursuit of what is undertaken.

persewet, *v.* An obsolete form of *persue*.

Persian (pér'shan), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF.* *persien*,
persan, *F.* *persan* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *persiano*, < *L.* as
if *Persianus*, < *Persia*, *Persis*, < *Gr.* *Περσία*, *Persis*,
< (*OPers.* *Pārsa*, *Pers.* *Pārs* (> *Ar.* *Pārs*), *Persis*.
Cf. *Parsec*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to
Persia, in any of the various limitations of the
name. (a) An ancient region near the Persian Gulf, nearly
corresponding to the modern Persistan, and the nucleus
of the Persian empire. (b) An ancient empire under the
Achaemenians, and later restored under the Sassanians,
comprising at its height the greater part of western Asia
with Egypt, etc. (c) A later kingdom, now extending
from Russia and the Caspian southward to the Persian
Gulf, and from Turkey eastward to Afghanistan and Balu-
chistan (called Iran by the Persians).
Hence (from the luxury of the ancient Per-
sians)—2*t.* Splendid; magnificent; luxurious;
soft.

I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will
say they are *Persian* attire; but let them be changed.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 85.

Our men are not onlie become willow, but a great manie,
through *Persian* delicacie crept in among vs, altogether of
straw.
Harrison, I. 212, col. 1, quoted by Ellis.

Persian apple, the peach.—**Persian bed**, a mattress, or
framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material
that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as
either a bed or a sofa.—**Persian berries**, the fruit of one
of several buckthorns, as *Rhamnus infectoria*, *R. azarilis*,
R. oleoides, and perhaps others. They afford in decoction
bright yellow and green dyes applicable to woolen mate-
rials, including that of Oriental carpets, and also em-
ployed in cotton-printing, paper-staining, and leather-
dyeing. They are grown in France, Spain, Asia Minor,
etc., as well as in Persia, and are distinguished as *Arignon*
grains or *berries*, *Spanish berries*, etc., though by dyers they
are indiscriminately called *Persian berries*. Also called
yellow berries.—**Persian blinds**. Same as *persiennes*.—
Persian carpet, cat. See the nouns.—**Persian cord**,
a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of
cotton and wool. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Persian deer**.
(a) *Cervus nivalis*. (b) *Dama mesopotamica*, related to the
common fallow-deer.—**Persian drill**, *duallism*, *era*. See
the nouns.—**Persian fire**, in *pathol.*, same as *anthrax*.—
Persian gazel, *Gazella subgutturosa*.—**Persian insect-
powder. See *insect powder*.—**Persian lily**, a plant of
the genus *Fritillaria* (*F. Persica*), a native of Persia,
cultivated as a garden flower.—**Persian lynx**. Same as *caracul*.—
Persian morocco, a kind of morocco leather much
used in bookbinding. It may be finished by graining in
any style, but for the most part it is seal grained—that
is, finished on the grain side in imitation of the grain of
sealskin. It is mostly made in Germany, from the skins
of hairy sheep called *Persian goats*, whence its name is de-
rived.—**Persian tick**, *Argas persicus*. See *Argas*.—
Persian ware, a kind of pottery, introduced by English
makers about 1833, in which decoration is freely applied,
modeled in low relief with a semi-transparent glaze, which
appears darker in color where it is thicker, as in the hol-
lows, and lighter on the projections.—**Persian wheel**.
See *wheel*.**

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient
or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are
a mixed race, in part descended from the an-
cient Iranians.—2. The language spoken in
Persia, a member of the Iranian branch of the
Aryan or Indo-European family of languages.
Modern Persian dates from about A. D. 1000; older dia-
lects are the Avestan or Zepd, and the language of the
Achaemenian cuneiform inscriptions.
3. In *arch.*, a male figure draped in the an-
cient Persian manner, and serving in place of
a column or pilaster to support an entablature.
See *atlantes* and *caryatid*.—4. A thin, soft, and
fine silk used for linings and the like.

One ditto [nightgown] of red and white broad strip
Thread satin, lined with a green and white *Persian*.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
II. 161.

persiana (pér-si-ā'nā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *Persian*,
n., 4, *persienne*.] A silk stuff decorated with
large flowers. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Persic (pér'sik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *Persique* =
Sp. *Pg.* *It.* *Persico* (cf. *D.* *Perzisch* = *G.* *Persisch*
= *Sw.* *Dun. Persisk*), < *L.* *Persicus*, < *Gr.* *Περσι-
κός*, *Persian*, < *Περσία*, *Persia*: see *Persian*. (Cf.
peach, from the same source.) Same as *Per-*
sian.

Persica (pér'si-kā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700),
< *L.* *persica*, peach: see *peach*.] A genus of
trees (the peach), now merged in *Prunus*.

persicaria (pér-si-kā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *ML.*
persicarius, peach-tree), < *L.* *persicaria*, a peach:
see *peach*.] The plant lady's-thumb, *Poly-
gonum Persicaria*; also, the garden species *P.*
orientale (see *prince's-feather*, 2). Also called
peachwort. See *heart's-ease*, 2 (b).—**Water-persi-**
caria, *Polygonum amphibium*, a species common in the
north temperate zone, with dense spikes of rather large
bright rose-red flowers.

persicary (pér'si-kā-ri), *n.* [*F.* *persicario* =
Sp. *Pg.* *It.* *persicaria*, < *NL.* *persicaria*, q. v.]
Same as *persicaria*.

Persicize (pér'si-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Persi-
cized*, ppr. *Persicizing*. [*< Persic* + *-ize*.] To
make Persian; assimilate in any way to some-
thing Persian.

"India," the abstract form of a word derived through
the Greeks from the *Persicized* form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*,
a river, pre-eminently the Indus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 731.

persicot (pér'si-kot), *n.* [Also *persecot*; < *F.* *per-
sicot*, < *L.* *persicum*, a peach: see *peach*.] A
cordial prepared by macerating in alcohol lemo-
on-peel and different spices with a large pro-
portion of the kernels of peaches, apricots, or
similar fruits.—**Persicot-water**, a sweet syrup
flavored in a manner similar to persicot cordial, but much
weaker, having but little alcohol.

persienne (pér-si-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *OF.* *per-
sien*, *Persian*: see *Persian*, *n.*, 4.] An Eastern
cambric or muslin printed with colored pat-
terns.

persiennes (pér-si-en'), *n. pl.* [*F.*, pl. of *per-
sienne*, fem. of *OF.* *persien*, *Persian*: see *Persian*.]
Outside window-shutters made of thin
movable slats fastened in a frame on the prin-
ciple of the Venetian blind. Also called *Per-*
sian blinds.

persiflage (*F.* pron. per'si-flāzh), *n.* [*F.*, < *per-
sifler*, banter, quiz, < *L.* *per*, through, + *F.* *sif-
fler*, hiss, whistle, < *L.* *sibilare*, *sifflare*, hiss:
see *sibilant*.] Light, flippant banter; idle,
bantering talk or humor; an ironical, frivo-
lous, or jeering style of treating or regarding
a subject, however serious it may be.

I hear of Brougham from Seton, with whom he passes
most of his spare time, to relieve his mind by small talk,
persiflage, and the gossip of the day.
Grenville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

persiflate (pér'si-flāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *per-
siflated*, ppr. *persiflating*. [*< F.* *persifler*, ban-
ter (see *persiflage*), + *-ate*.] To indulge in
persiflage, or light, flippant banter. [Rare.]

We talked and *persiflated* all the way to London.
Thackeray, Letters, 1840.

persifleur (per-si-flér'), *n.* [*F.*, < *persifler*: see
persiflage.] One who indulges in *persiflage*; a
banterer; a quiz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire all as
the French of Voltaire. *Persiflage* was the character of
their whole mind. . . . They feel withal that, if *persiflage*
be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*.
Carlyle.

persimmon (pér-sim'ón), *n.* [Also *persimon*;
Amer. Ind.] 1. One of several species of the
genus *Diospyros*; primarily, *D. Virginiana* of
North America, the date-plum, a tree common
in the South, growing to a height of 60 feet.
The hard fine wood of the species is used in turnery, etc.,
and especially for shuttles. The black or Mexican
persimmon, or chopote, is *D. Texana* of Mexico and Texas,
with a small black sweet and insipid fruit; its wood is
probably the best American substitute for box. *D. Kaki*
is the Japanese persimmon.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees.
That of *D. Virginiana* is an inch in diameter, is extreme-
ly astringent when green, and is sometimes used as a
remedy for diarrhea; when frosted or thoroughly ripe it
is sweet and edible. With other ingredients it yields a
domestic beer.—**Not a huckleberry to one's persim-**
mon, not to be compared with one; insignificant in com-
parison with one. [Southern U. S.]—**That's persim-**
mons or all persimmons, that's time! [Southern U. S.]
—**The longest pole knocks the persimmon**, success
falls to him who has the most advantages. [Southern
U. S.]

persio (pér'si-ō), *n.* A powder used in dyeing;
same as *cadbeer*.

Persism (pér'sizm), *n.* [*< Gr.* as if **Περσισμός*,
< *Περσιζω*, act, think, or speak with or like the
Persians, < *Περσία*, a Persian: see *Persian*.] A
Persian idiom.

persist (pér-sist'), *v. i.* [*< F.* *persister* = *Sp.*
Pg. *persistr* = *It.* *persistere*, < *L.* *persistere*, con-
tinue, persist, < *per*, through, + *sistere*, causal
of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, etc.] To
continue steadily and firmly in some state,
course of action, or pursuit, especially in spite
of opposition, remonstrance, etc.; persevere,
especially with some degree of obstinacy.

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy.
Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 186.

As you have well begun, and well gone forward, so well
persist and happily end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

It was otherwise in Saul, whom Jesus threw to the
ground with a more angry sound than these persecutors;
but Saul rose a saint, and they *persisted* evils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 320.

persistence (pér-sis'tens), *n.* [Also *persistence*;
< *F.* *persistencia* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *persistencia* = *It.* *per-*

sistenza, < ML. **persistentiā*, < L. *persisten(t)-s*, persistent: see *persist*.] 1. The quality of being persistent; steady or firm adherence to or continuance in a state, course of action, or pursuit that has been entered upon; especially (of persons), a more or less obstinate perseverance; perseverance notwithstanding opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.—2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed: as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of force.—**Persistence of force**, the law of mechanics. The phrase was introduced by Herbert Spencer to sum up all the laws of mechanics, especially the two principles of the permanence of matter and the conservation of energy. The law of action and reaction may be considered as consisting in the persistence of the algebraic sum of the momenta; and in fact every such law may be stated in an integrated form which contains an arbitrary constant independent of the time.—**Persistence of vision**, the continuance of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye after the exciting cause is removed. The length of time varies with the intensity of the light and the excitability of the retina, and ordinarily is brief, though the duration may be for hours or even days. The after-image may be either positive or negative, the latter when the bright parts appear dark and the colored parts in their corresponding contrast-colors. It is because of this persistence that, for example, a firebrand moved very rapidly appears as a line or circle of light. The phenakistoscope, zoetrope, and other similar contrivances depend for their effect upon this principle.—**Syn.** 1. *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), pertinacity, doggedness.

persistency (pér-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *persistence* (see -cy).] Same as *persistence*, 1.

By this hand, thou thinkst me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obduracy and *persistence*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2. 50.

persistent (pér-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *persistant* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *persistente*, < L. *persisten(t)-s*, ppr. of *persistere*, *persist*: see *persist*.] 1. Persisting or continuing in spite of opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.; refusing to cease or give up some action, course, or pursuit; persevering: as, a *persistent* beggar; *persistent* attempts to do something.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray *persistent* eye.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

2. That endures; enduring.

Strange that some of us, with quick alternate vision,
see beyond our infatuations, and even while we rave on
the heights, behold the wide plain where our *persistent*
self pauses and awaits us.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 168.

Matter is indestructible, motion is continuous, and beneath both these universal truths lies the fundamental truth that force is *persistent*.
J. Fiske, *Idea of God*, p. 150.

3. Specifically—(a) In bot., continuing without withering: opposed to *caducous*, *deciduous*, or *marcescent*: as, a *persistent* calyx (one remaining after the corolla has withered). (b) In zool., perennial; holding to morphological character, or continuing in functional activity; not degenerate, deciduous, or caducous, as a part or an organ: as, *persistent* types of structure; the *persistent* horns of cattle or gills of newts.

There are several groups which show special marks of degeneracy. Such are the reduced maxillary bones and *persistent* gills of the Proteida.
E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 333.

4. Repeated; continual.

The *persistent* breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy, and predisposes to disease.
Huxley and Youtmans, *Physiol.*, § 128.

Persistent character, in morphology, a character not necessarily essential, but found through a large series of species or groups. Such a character is said to *persist* as we ascend in the scale of structure.—**Persistent pulp**. See *dental pulp*, under *dental*.

persistently (pér-sis'tent-li), *adv.* So as to persist; in a persistent manner; with persistency.

persistingly (pér-sis'ting-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

persistive (pér-sis'tiv), *a.* [*< persist + -ive*.] Steady in persisting; persevering; persistent.

To find *persistive* constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 21.

persolver (pér-solv'), *v. t.* [= *Fig. persolver* = It. *persolvere*, < L. *persolvere*, discharge or release completely, pay, pay out, give, render, < *per*, through, + *solvere*, loose, release: see *solve*.] To pay in full or wholly.

Or els I'm crown'd [were] yearly to be *persolved* & paid within the toure of London, by the space of ix yeres.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 14.

Yea, if all thynges must be *persolved* that hath bene prouysed in papisme, then must king Joha most iniurious & hurtful vowe be also fulfilled in all his successors.
Bp. Bale, *Apology*, fol. 83.

person (pér'son or pér'su), *n.* [*< ME. person, person, person, parson, a person or*

parson, < OF. *persone*, person, parson, F. *personne*, person, = Sp. *persona* = *Fig. persona* = It. *persona*, a person, character, = OFries. *persona*, *persenna*, *persinna*, person, parson, = MD. *persoon*, D. *persoon*, person, character, = MLG. *persone*, person, character, parson, = MHG. *persone*, *persôn*, G. *person*, person, = Icel. *persóna*, *persóni*, person, parson, = Sw. *Dan.* *person*, person, personage, character, < L. *persóna*, a mask for actors, hence a personage, character, or a part represented by an actor, a part which one sustains in the world, a person or personage, ML. also a parson; said to be derived, with lengthening of the radical vowel, < *persónare*, sound through, resound, make a sound on a musical instrument, play, call out, etc., < *per*, through, + *sónare*, sound, < *sonus*, sound: see *sonant*, *sound*. The orig. sense 'mask' is late in E., and is a mere Latinism.] 1†. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

Certain it is that no man can long put on a *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe.
Jer. Taylor, *Apples of Sodom*, III.

2. The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it; hence, character; rôle; the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a scyophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he [Perkin Warbeck] was exposed to the derision not only of the courtiers, but also of the common people.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 188.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay in me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 74.

I must take upon me the *person* of a philosopher, and make them a present of my advice.
Steele, *Guardian*, No. 141.

3. A human being; a man, woman, or child; an individual; in a broader sense, a self-conscious being. See def. 9, and *personality*, 1.

Nygho that Cytee of Tyberie is the Hille where oure Lord fedde 5 thousand *Persones* with 5 barley Loves and 2 Fishes.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 116.

There were some Hundreds of Coaches of *Persons* of the best Quality.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 6.

Person . . . is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxvii. 9.

Passing to the higher level of Intellection, we come at length upon the concept which every intelligent being more or less distinctly forms of himself as a *person*, M. or N., having such and such a character, tastes, and convictions, such and such a history, and such and such an aim in life.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 84.

4†. An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity; a personage.

And on her bodie she had a croune;
Her semed well an high *person*,
For round enuiron her crounet
Was full of rich stones fret.
Rom. of the Rose.

As I'm a *Person*, I'll have you bastinado'd with Broomsticks.
Congress, *Way of the World*, IV. 11.

5. In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition: commonly applied to female servants or employees; as, a capable young *person* as milliner's assistant; a respectable *person* as cook. [*Colloq.*, Eng.]

The "young *person*" of the quite ordinary middle classes, presumably so much brighter, and so much fuller of initiative, than the youth with whom she condescends to consort.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

6†. The rector of a parish; a parson. See *parson*.

And now *persones* han parceyoud that freres parte with hem.
Thise possessorres preche and depraue freres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

The *person* of the town hir fader was.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 23.

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honle-lane.
Holinshed, *Chron. of England*, p. 953. (*Latham*.)

7. The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it; bodily form; external appearance: as, offenses against the *person*; the king's *person* was held sacred; the adornment of the *person*.

King Henry, our great master, doth commit
His *person* to your loyalty.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, I. 3.

At our arrivall, a Soldier convey'd us to the Governor, where our names were taken, and or *persones* examin'd very strictly.
 Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 12, 1641.

The *person* of the orator was in perfect harmony with his oratory.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

8. In *biol.* and *morphol.*, an individual in a narrow sense, as the shoot or bud of a plant, a polypite or medusa, a zoëid, etc. In the nomenclature of the parts of hydroid polyps some authors recognize (1) locomotive, (2) nutritive, (3) protective, (4) tentacular, and (5) generative *persons*, represented respectively by the necotolices, stomachal parts, hydrophylla, nematocysts, and medusæ, or their equivalents. Also *persona*.

9. In *law*: (a) A living human being. (b) A human being having rights and duties before the law; one not a slave. In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons. (c) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.—10. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *theol.*, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other: opposed to *essence*, which denotes what is common to them.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. *Athanasian Creed*.

What I denominate a *Person* is a subsistence of the Divine essence which is related to the others and yet distinguished from them by an incommunicable property.
Calvin's Institutes, I. 13.

11. In *gram.*, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself: namely, the *first* person, that of the speaker; the *second*, that of the one spoken to; and the *third*, that of the person or thing spoken of.

Person is the face of a word, quibk in diverse formes of speech it diverselle putes on: as, I, Peter, say that thou art the son of God. Thou, Peter, sayest that I am the son of God. Peter said that I am the son of God.
A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Artificial person, in *law*, a corporation or body politic, sometimes termed *legal person*. See *natural person*, below.—**Confident person**. See *confident*.—**Confutation of the person, diversity of person**, etc. See *confutation*, etc.—**Generative person**. See *generative*.—**In person**. (a) As regards the body or external appearance: as, he was not agreeable *in person*. (b) In the flesh; actually; with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative: as, he came *in person*; he paid the money *in person*.—**Jurisdiction of the person**. See *jurisdiction*, 1.—**Legal person**. Same as *artificial person*.—**Locomotive, nutritive, etc., person**. See the adjectives.—**Natural person**, in *law*, a human being, in contradistinction to an *artificial person*. See *corporation*.—**Persons of color**. See *color*.—**Protective, tentacular, etc., person**. See the adjectives.—**Third person**. (a) See def. 11. (b) The Holy Ghost. (c) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration: as, the liability of members of a corporation to *third persons*. = *Syn.* 2-4. *Person*, *Individual*, *Personage*. *Person* is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally: as, I met a *person* who said, etc. *Individual* views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing separately before the mind: as, the rights of the *individual*; the rights of *individuals*; it is incorrect to use *individual* for *person* unemphatically: as, there were several *individuals* in the room. A *personage* is an important, distinguished, or illustrious *person*; hence, the state has been called "a great moral *personage*."

person† (pér'son), *v. t.* [*< person, n.*] To represent as a person; personify. *Milton*.

persona (pér-só'nä), *n.*; pl. *personæ* (-në). [NL., < L. *persona*: see *person*.] In *biol.*, same as *person*, 8.

personable (pér'son-ä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. personable, personnable; as person + -able*.] 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance; comely; presentable.

Her foyning fancie did pourtray
Him such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 5.

The people, he affirmed, were white, comely, long-bearded, and very *personable*.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 407.

2. In *law*: (a) Qualified to maintain pleas in court. (b) Competent to take anything granted or given.—3†. Personally visible; able to be interviewed.

My saled lord of Winchester saled unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sicknesse, was not *personable*.
Hall, Hen. VI., f. 13. (*Halkiwell*.)

personableness (pér'son-ä-bl-nes), *n.* Bodily form; stature; personage.

They [of Japan] much esteeme a tall *personableness*: they plucke off the haire on their head, . . . leauing but a little growing behinde.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 523.

personæ, *n.* Plural of *persona*.

personage (pér'son-ä-j), *n.* [*< OF. personage, F. personnage = Pr. personatge = Sp. personaje = Pg. personagem = It. personaggio*, < ML. *personaticum*, also, after OF. *personagium*, dramatic representation, personation, also an image, also a personage (see *personage*), < L. *persona*,

person: see *person*.] 1. A person represented; a rôle or part assumed or played; a character.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and personages of this fable. *W. Broome*, View of Epick Poetry.

There is but one genuinely living personage in all the plays, and his features are those of Victor Hugo. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 16.

2. A person; an individual; especially, a man or woman of importance or distinction.

In the Porch there sat
A comely personage of stature tall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 46.

You are more saucy with lords and honourable personages than the commission of your birth and virtue gives you heraldry.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 278.

At the first glance, Phoebe saw an elderly personage, in an old-fashioned dressing-gown of faded damask, and wearing his gray or almost white hair of an unusual length.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

"The Theatre of all my actions is fallen," said an antique personage when his chief friend was dead.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, III. 24.

3†. Bodily form; external appearance; person. In respect of their own talies and goodlye personages at the Gallies for the most part account vs but dwarfs.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, tr. 62.

The damzell well did view his personage,
And liked well.

Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 26.

My mother's name was Eleanor. . . She was of proper personage; of a browne complexion.

Evelyn, Diary, p. 5.

=Syn. 2. Individual, etc. See *person*.

persona grata (pér-sò-nà grà'tà). [*L.*: *persona*, person (see *person*); *grata*, fem. of *gratus*, beloved, dear (see *grate*).] A person who is acceptable; one in favor; as, an ambassador must be *persona grata* to the sovereign to whom he is accredited.

personal (pér'son-ál), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *personal*, *< OF.* *personal*, *personel*, *F.* *personnel* = *Pr. Sp.* *personal* = *Pg.* *personal*, *personel* = *It.* *personale*, *< LL.* *personalis*, belonging to a person (as a term of law), *< L.* *persona*, person: see *person*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguished from a thing; having personality, or the character of a person; self-conscious; belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things: as, a *personal* God; the *personal* object of a verb.—2. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-conscious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community; individual: as, not a public but a *personal* matter; *personal* interests; *personal* property, etc.

Seeing Virtues are but *personal*, Vices only are communicative.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

We are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our *personal* identity.

D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, I. i. 1.

In the midst of a corrupt court he had kept his *personal* integrity unsullied.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The (Roman) citizen, as the Acts of the Apostles alone would teach us, had valuable *personal* privileges.

E. A. Freeman, Amor. Lects., p. 331.

3. Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc.; pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another): as, a *personal* paragraph; *personal* abuse; *personal* remarks.

Splonetic, *personal*, base,

A wounded thing with a rancorous cry.

Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

You have never seen the young lady; you can have no *personal* feeling about her, one way or other.

Mrs. Craik, Young Mrs. Jardine, vii.

4. Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences: as, *personal* reminiscences.

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates.

Macaulay, Milton.

Nothing short of *personal* experience affords sufficient evidence of a supernatural occurrence.

Poole, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 121.

5. Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative: as, a *personal* appearance; a *personal* interview; *personal* service of a summons; *personal* application is necessary.

With great difficulty he pacified them again for that time, and brought them to *personal* communication, and lastly to anyable and friendly departure.

Fabryna, Chron., II., an. 1407.

The daughter of the King of France . . .

Importunes *personal* conference with his grace.

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 32.

6†. Present in person.

Cut me off the heads

Of all the favourites that the absent king

In deputation left behind him here,

When he was *personal* in the Irish war.

Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 3. 88.

7. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure; corporeal: as, *personal* beauty.

It was the fame of this heroic constancy that determined his Royal Highness to desire in marriage a princess whose *personal* charms . . . were now become the least part of her character. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 21.

8. In *gram.*, denoting or pointing to the person; expressing the distinctions of the three persons: as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.

—**Chattel personal**. See *chattel*.—**Personal action**, in law: (a) An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured. (b) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels. (c) Any action other than one for the recovery of land.—**Personal acts of Parliament**, statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc.—**Personal assets**. See *assets*, 1.—**Personal bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the grantor, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified time, with a penalty in case of failure and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid.—**Personal diligence or execution**, in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.—**Personal equation**. See *equation*.—**Personal estate** (in lands), an estate the duration of which can be definitely determined or computed in time when it is created, such as an estate for a term of years, as contrasted with an estate for life.

See *personal property*.—**Personal identity**, the condition of retaining the same person or of retaining all the personal characteristics throughout the changes of mental and bodily life, continuity of personality.—**Personal-liberty laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, during the slavery period, laws passed by several Northern States, in order to secure to persons accused of being fugitive slaves the rights of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, which were refused to them by the fugitive-slave laws.—**Personal medals**, in *numism.*, medals commemorating persons, as distinguishing from medals commemorating events.—**Personal pronoun**, in *gram.*, one of the pronouns *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*.—**Personal property**, movables; chattels; things subject to the law which applies to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, etc., as distinguished from *real estate*. (See *chattel, estate, and real*).—**Personal property** usually consists of things temporary and movable, but includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law. (*Kent*).—**Personally**, originally called *personal* because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant. In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland.—**Personal representatives**. (a) Executors and administrators. (b) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person.—**Personal rights**, the rights which pertain to the person including the right to life, the right to immunity from attacks and injuries, and the right equally with others similarly circumstanced to control one's own actions. *Cooley*.—**Personal security**, the security afforded by the obligation of one or more natural persons, as distinguished from that secured by a pledge or mortgage of real or personal property.—**Personal service**. (a) In the law of procedure, delivery to the person, as distinguished from *constructive service*, such as by publication and mailing. (b) In the law of real property, such a servitude as has not been constituted for the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another's estate, only for the use of a person. *Angell*.—**Personal supposition**, the acceptance of a common name to denote the things which come under the class it signifies: thus, in the proposition "a man is running," the word *man* has a personal supposition.—**Personal tithes**, tithes from profits arising from manual occupations, trade, fisheries, etc.—that is, the tenth part of the clear gains—as distinguished from the proceeds of agricultural labor.—**Personal transaction**, in some modern statutes as to evidence, a transaction had in person, as distinguished from one had through agents in the absence of the person.—**Personal verb**, in *gram.*, a verb-form having a personal character, or taking a subject; a true or finite verb-form; not an infinitive or participle.

II. n. 1. In law, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.—2. A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons.

Personales (pér'son-nà-léz), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1836), so called from the personate corolla; *< L.* *persona*, a mask: see *person*.] A cohort of eight orders of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the series *Bicarpellatæ*, known by the commonly personate or two-lipped corolla, the smaller rudimentary or obsolete posterior stamens, and the two carpels with numerous ovules, or with two, one placed above the other. It includes the extensive and mainly herbaceous *Scrophularia*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Genera* families; the broom-rapes, parasitic plants, the bladderworts, aquatic; the pedicular family, strong-scented herbs; and the bignonias and columbellas families of trees and shrubs.

personalisation, personalise. See *personalization, personalize*.

personalism (pér'son-nl-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *personalisme*; *< personal* + *-ism*.] The character of being personal.

personalist (pér'son-nl-ist), *n.* [*< personal* + *-ist*.] In journalism, a writer or editor of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.

As a witty and slashing political *personalist*, as an editor of his kind, . . . he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal.

The Nation, June 15, 1876, p. 332.

personality (pér'son-nl-i-ti), *n.*: *pl.* *personalities* (-tiz). [*< F.* *personnalité* = *Pr.* *personalität*

= *Sp.* *personalidad* = *Pg.* *personalidade* = *It.* *personalità*, *< ML.* *personalitas* (-s), *< LL.* *personalis*, personal: see *person*. Cf. *personality*.] 1. The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing; self-consciousness; existence as a self-conscious being; also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively; a person. As a philosophical term *personality* commonly implies personal identity. See *personal*.

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a person. These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

All mankind place their *personality* in something that cannot be divided, or consist of parts. . . . When a man loses his estate, his health, his strength, he is still the same person, and has lost nothing of his *personality*. . . . A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, III. 4.

In order to become majestic, it (a procession) should be viewed from some vantage-point, . . . for then, by its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities of which it is made up into one broad mass of existence.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

God, before whom ever lie bare

The abyssal depths of *Personality*.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

The *personality* of God ought not . . . to be conceived as individual, but as a total, universal *personality*; and, instead of personifying the absolute, it is necessary to learn to conceive it as personifying itself to infinity.

Veitch, Intro. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxxvi.

2. A personal characteristic or trait.

I now and then, when she teases me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace which the other never will have.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 138. (*Davies*.)

3. Limitation to particular persons or classes.

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code, and applying it to all persons, of whatever race, living within the territory.

Brougham.

4. Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual: as, the *personality* of a remark.

Not being supported by any *personality* (though some guessed it to be directed at the character of the late Lord Melbourne), it [a play] was not received with those bursts of applause so common to his higher-souled entertainments.

W. Cooke, Life of S. Foote, I. 75.

5. An invidious or derogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc.: as, to indulge in *personalities*.

Mr. Tillot had looked higher and higher since his gln had become so famous; and in the year '29 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks—a *personality* which could not be overlooked.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

6. In law, personal estate. In this sense usually *personally*.—**Personality of laws**, a phrase including all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the *reality of laws* denotes all those laws which concern property or things. *An actum in personality* or *personality* is one brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

personalization (pér'son-nl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< personalize* + *-ation*.] The attribution of personal qualities to that which is impersonal; the act of making personal, or of regarding something as a person; personification. Also spelled *personalisation*.

Personalization [in nature-worship] exists at the outset; and the worship is in all cases the worship of an indwelling ghost-derived being.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 468.

personalize (pér'son-nl-iz), *v. t.*; *prct.* and *pp.* *personalized*, *ppr.* *personalizing*. [= *F.* *personnaliser* = *Sp.* *personalizar* = *Pg.* *personalizar*; as *personal* + *-ize*.] To make personal; endow with personality; personify. *Warburton*. Also spelled *personalise*.

Our author adopts a simple though efficacious plan of comparison between the outward appearance of things and places in London in 1837 and 1887. He *personalizes* the two epochs, and sends them walking arm-in-arm down the Strand.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 196.

personally (pér'son-nl-i), *adv.* [*< ME.* *personally*; *< personal* + *-ly*.] 1. In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*.—2. With respect to an individual; as, a *personally* individual.

Shée [Princess Margaret] bare . . . a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.

Haem, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 30.

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality: as, to remain *personally* the same being.

personalty (pér'son-nl-ti), *n.* [*< ME.* **personalit*, *< OF.* (AF.) *personalit*, *personality*; *< ML.* *personalitas* (-s), *personality*, *personality*: see *personality*.] In law, personal property, in dis-

tion from *really*, or real property. See *personal*, *real*.

Our courts now regard a man's *personality* in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his *realty*.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxiv.

Action in personality. See *personality of laws*, under *personality*.

personate (pér'son-át), *v.*; pret. and pp. *personated*, ppr. *personating*. [*< L. personatus*, assumed, counterfeited, masked, *< persona*, a mask; see *person*. No *L.* or *ML.* verb **personare* appears in this sense. Cf. *L. personare*, resound, play on a musical instrument (see *person*).] **I. trans.** 1. To assume or put on the character or appearance of; play the part of; pass one's self off as.

The elder Brutus only *personated* the fool and madman for the good of the public. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. To assume; put on; perform; play.

Does she *personate*,

For some ends unknown to us, this rude behaviour?

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; pretend; with a reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift*

4. To represent by way of similitude; typify.

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline,

Personates thee. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 454.

5. To describe; characterize; celebrate.

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most feigningly *personated*. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 3. 173.

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*

Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.

Milton, P. R., iv. 341.

[In this passage *personate* is by some referred to Latin *personare*, play (celebrate with music). See etymology.]

II. intrans. To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enthrallments, often-times *personating* with the actors. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 76. (*Latham*).

personate (pér'son-át), *a.* [*< L. personatus*, masked, *< persona*, mask; see *person*.] 1. In bot., mask-like; having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon; said of a gamopetalous irregular corolla.—2. In zool., masked or disguised in any way. (a) Larval; not imaginal. (b) Having a coloration of the face or head suggestive of a mask; eucallate.

3. Name as *personated*.

personated (pér'son-á-ted), *p. a.* Personified; impersonated; hence, feigned; pretended; assumed; as, *personated* devotion.

Tut, she dissembles: all is *personated*

And counterfeit comes from her!

B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

The niggardliness and incompetency of this reward showed that he was a *personated* act of greatness, and that Private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II.

We followed the sound till we came to a close thickét, on the other side of which we saw a young woman sitting as if we were in a *personated* sullenness just over a transparent fountain. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

personation (pér'son-á-shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **personatio(n)-*, *< personatus*; see *personate*, *v.*] The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another; impersonation.—**False personation**, in law, the offense of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

personator (pér'son-á-tor), *n.* [*< personate* + *-or*.] One who assumes the character of another; one who plays a part.

personality (pér'son-né'i-ti), *n.* [*< person* + *-e-ity*.] Personality. [Rare.]

The *personality* of God.

Coleridge. (*Webster*.)

personification (pér'son-i-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [= *F. personification* = *Sp. personificación* = *Pg. personificação* = *It. personificazione*.] *< NL. *personificatio(n)-*, *< *personificare*, personify; see *personify*.] 1. The act of personifying; specifically, in rhet., a figure of speech, or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endowed with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia; as, "the floods clap their hands," "the sun rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing," etc.

The sage, the satirist, and the seer . . . veiled his head in allegory; he published no other names than those of the virtues and the vices; and, to avoid personality, he contented himself with *personification*.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 217.

That alphabetic *personification* which enlivens all such words as Hunger, Solitude, Freedom, by the easy magic of an initial capital. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 2.

2. Embodiment; impersonation.

They are *personifications*; they are passions, talents, opinions, virtues, vices, but not men.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. In art, the representation in the form of a person of something abstract, as a virtue or



Personification.—The "Church of Christ," from the west front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris (13th century sculpture).

vices, or of an aggregation, as a race or nation, a body of doctrines, etc.

personificative (pér'son-i-fi-ká-tiv), *a.* [*< personificatio(n) + -ive*.] Pertaining to personification; characterized by a tendency to personification or the act of personifying.

personificator (pér'son-i-fi-ká-tor), *n.* [*< personificatio(n) + -or*.] One who is given to personifying qualities or inanimate things; a personifier. *Southey*.

personifier (pér'son-i-fi-ér), *n.* [*< personify* + *-er*.] One who personifies.

personify (pér'son-i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personified*, ppr. *personifying*. [= *F. personnifier* = *Sp. Pg. personificar* = *It. personificare*.] *< NL. personificare*, *< L. persona*, a person (see *person*), + *facere*, make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; represent as a rational being; treat, for literary purposes, as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or, for artistic purposes, as if having a human form and nature.

The life and action of the body being ascribed to a soul, all other phenomena of the universe were in like manner ascribed to soul-like beings or spirits, which are thus, in fact, *personified* causes. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 56.

2. To impersonate; be an impersonation or embodiment of; as, he *personifies* all that is mean.

personization (pér'son-i-zá'shon), *n.* [*< personize* + *-ation*.] Same as *impersonation* or *personification*. Also spelled *personisation*.

personize (pér'son-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personized*, ppr. *personizing*. [*< person* + *-ize*.] To personify. Also spelled *personise*. [Rare.]

Milton has *personized* them [Orpheus and Ades] and put them in the Court of Chaos.

J. Richardson, Notes on Milton, p. 84.

If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to *personize* her no longer, if you desire . . . to be rich, . . . be more eager to save than acquire.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

personnel (per-so-nel'), *n.* [*F.*, *< personnel*, *a.*: see *personat*.] The body of persons employed in any service, especially a public service, as the army, navy, etc., in contradistinction to the *matériel*, or material, which consists of guns, stores, tools, machines, etc.

Persoonia (pér-só-ni-á), *n.* [*NL.* (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), after C. H. Persoon (died 1836), author of "Synopsis Plantarum" (1805-7).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ*, type of the tribe *Persooniæ*, characterized by the four distinct scales upon the stalked ovary, and the two pendulous ovules. There are 60 species, all Australian, except one which is found in New Zealand. They bear undivided alternate leathery leaves, small yellow or white flowers, usually solitary in the axils, and pulpy drupes with an extremely hard and thick stone. *P. Toro*, a small evergreen tree, is known in New Zealand

as *toro*. Many species are cultivated under glass, chiefly for the brilliant yellow flowers.

Persooniæ (pér-só-ni-á-é), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), *< Persoonia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and the series *Nucumetaceæ*, distinguished by the two ovules, the perfect anthers, and the unequal seed-leaves commonly much thickened. It includes 8 genera—7 Australian and 1 African.

perspective (pér-spek'tiv, formerly also *per'spek-tiv*), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* *< F. perspectif* = *Pr. perspectiu* = *Sp. Pg. perspectivo* = *It. prospettivo*, *< ML.* as if **perspectivus*, *< L. perspectus*, pp. of *perspicere*, see through, *< per*, through, + *specere*, see. *II. n.* *< F. perspective*, the perspective art, = *Sp. Pg. perspectiva* = *It. prospettiva*, *prospettiva* = *D. perspektief* = *G. perspectief* = *Sw. Dan. perspektiv*, *< ML. *perspectiva*, fem. (sc. ars) of **perspectus*; see above.] **I. a.** 1. Optical; used in viewing or prospecting; used especially in the phrase *perspective glass*—that is, a telescope, and specifically a terrestrial as distinguished from an astronomical telescope.

Gallileus, a worthy astrologer, . . . by the help of *perspective glasses* hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 183.

God's *perspective glass*, his spectacle, is the whole world. *Donne*, Sermons, II.

A Cane with a Silver Head and a Black Ribbon in it, the top of it Amber, crack'd in two or three places, part of the Head to turn round, and in it a *Perspective Glass*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 158.]

2. Of or pertaining to the art of representing solid objects upon a flat surface.—3. Represented in perspective; thoroughly and duly proportioned in its parts; not anamorphous or distorted; true; as, a *perspective* plan. See *II.*

To recommend this system to the people, a *perspective* view of the court, gorgeously painted and finely illuminated from within, was exhibited to the gaping multitude. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

Perspective glass. See def. 1.—**Perspective shell**, a penoglossate gastropod, *Solarium perspectivum*; the sundial shell.

II. n. 1. A reflecting glass or combination of glasses producing some kind of optical delusion or anamorphous effect when viewed in one way, but presenting objects in their true forms when viewed in another.

Like *perspectives*, which, rightly gazed upon,

Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry

Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., II. 2. 18.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective* there appeared only the single portrait of the chancellor.

Humane Industry. (*Narra*.)

2. A magnifying-glass; a telescope; a spy-glass.

To spite my worth, as I have seen dimme eyes

To look through spectacles, or *perspectives*.

Heywood, Epilogue (Works, ed. Pearson, VI. 353).

I bring

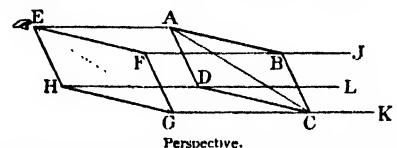
A *perspective*, to make those things that lie

Remote from sense familiar to thee.

Shirley, Wedding, iv. 4.

Two embroidered suits, a pocket *perspective*, a dozen pair of red-heeled shoes, three pair of red silk stockings, and an amber-headed cane. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 113.

3. The art of representing solid objects on a flat surface so that when they are viewed the eye is affected in the same manner as it would be by viewing the objects themselves from a given point. By *perspective*, in common language, is meant *linear perspective*, or the art of delineating the outlines of objects, of their shadows, and of their reflections. The theory is that the positions of the delineated points in the picture are such that if rays, or straight lines, were drawn from the corresponding *original points* in the natural objects to the eye of the spectator, and if the picture were then interposed in the right position, it would be pierced by these rays at the *points of delineation*. It follows that perspective supposes that a picture is to be looked at with one eye placed in a particular position; and if it be otherwise looked at, the perspective necessarily appears false. This position of the eye, called the *station-*



JBCK, an original plane; *K'DL*, another original plane; *ACD*, their intersection, an original line; *ABCD*, plane of delineation; *E*, station-point; *F-RGH*, directing plane; *E-ADH*, vanishing plane of original plane *JBCK*; *BC*, its intersecting line; *AD*, its vanishing line; *FC*, its directing line; *E-ABF*, vanishing plane of original plane *KCDL*; *DL*, its intersecting line; *AB*, its vanishing line; *HG*, its directing line; *C*, intersecting point of line *CK*; *A*, its vanishing point; *G*, its directing point; *E-G*, its direct ray; *AC*, its delineation.

point, or *point of sight* (which phrase with old writers has, however, another meaning), is, according to the directions of most treatises, placed much too near the picture to represent the mean position of a person looking at it. *Ar-*

tists consequently find it necessary to modify the forms which strict perspective would prescribe. To ascertain how an original line or plane (that is, a line or plane in nature) is to be delineated, we have to consider, first, the intersecting point or line, also called the intersection of the original line or plane (that is, the point or line where the original line or plane, extended if necessary, cuts the plane of delineation, or the plane of the picture extended to infinity); and, second, the vanishing point of the original line, or the vanishing line of the original plane (that is, the point or line where the plane of delineation is cut by a line or plane passing through the eye parallel to the original line or plane). An original line is represented by some portion of the line from its intersecting point to its vanishing point; and every line in a given original plane has its intersecting point on the intersecting line and its vanishing point on the vanishing line of that plane. It is also proper to consider the directing plane, or plane through the eye parallel to the picture; the directing line, or line in which the directing plane cuts an original plane; the directing point, or point in which the directing plane is pierced by an original line; and the director, or line from the eye to a directing point. It is further necessary to take account of the direct radial, or principal visual ray, being the perpendicular; let fall from the eye upon the plane of delineation; the center of the picture, or center of vision (called by old writers the point of sight), being the foot of that perpendicular; and the principal distance, or distance of the picture, being the perpendicular distance of the plane of delineation from the eye. The ground-plane is the level plane on which the spectator is supposed to stand. The horizontal line, or horizon, is the line in which the level plane through the eye cuts the picture, passing ordinarily through the center. This would better be termed the horizontal line at infinity, for, owing to the dip of the horizon (which see, under *dip*), it differs sensibly from the delineation of the true horizon. Linear perspective is merely a branch of descriptive geometry, itself an application of projective geometry. Perspective is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of perspective no picture can have truth. Perspective is illustrated in the correct delineation of even the simplest positions of objects.

4. A drawing or representation in perspective; specifically, a painting so placed at the end of an alley, a garden, or the like, as to present the appearance of continuing it, and thus produce the impression of greater length or extent. Stage scenic painting is of this nature.

Towards his study and bedchamber joyous a little garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well painted perspective is to appearance greatly enlarged.
Keelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

5. Prospect; view; vista.

Perspectives of pleasant glades. Dryden.
I saw a long perspective of felicity before me.
Goldsmit, Citizen of the World, xxx.

Imagination had ample range in the boundless perspective of these unknown regions.
Freccott, Verd. and Isa., II. 26.

6. Proper or just proportion; appropriate relation of parts to one another and to the whole view, subject, etc.

We have endeavored, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 111.*

Mr. Webster . . . never indulged in a weak flourish, though he knew perfectly well how to make such exordiums, episodes, and perorations as might give perspective to his harangues.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

Cromwell, we should gather, had found out the secret of this historical perspective, to distinguish between the blaze of a burning tar-barrel and the final conflagration of all things. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 260.*

Aerial perspective, in painting, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects according to their distances, to the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.

The painter can imitate the aerial perspective. . . . But he cannot imitate the focal perspective, and still less can he imitate the binocular perspective.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 143.

Angular perspective. See *angular*.—Axis of perspective. See *axis*.—Center of perspective. See *center*.—Conical perspective, the art of delineating objects as if they were projected upon a conical surface from a point on its axis, this surface being subsequently developed.—Curious perspective, the art of delineating objects so that, when the image of the picture in a curved mirror of definite form and position is viewed from a fixed station, the objects appear as in nature.—Cylindrical perspective, that variety of conical perspective in which the cone of delineation is a cylinder.—Gauche perspective. See *gauche*.—In perspective, according to the laws of perspective; hence, represented on a flat surface in such a way as to convey the idea of solidity and distance.—Inverse perspective, the art of interpreting pictures in perspective so as to ascertain the proper position of the eye and the relative positions and forms of the objects represented.—Isometric perspective. See *isometric*.—Linear perspective. See *linear*.—Oblique perspective. Same as *angular perspective*.—Panoramic perspective, that variety of cylindrical projection in which the cylinder of delineation is vertical.—Parallel perspective, the perspective of a delineation in which the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object.—Perspective plane, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or the transparent surface or plane through which the objects represented may be supposed to be viewed. It is also called *plane of projection*, *plane of the picture*, *picture-plane*.—Projected perspective, a modification of ordinary perspective in which the picture is further from the eye than the original objects.

perspective-instrument (pér-spek'tiv-in'stróment), *n.* Any mechanical aid in perspective drawing; a perspectograph. It may be a camera lucida, a camera obscura, an arrangement of movable strings or wires in connection with an eyepiece, or anything similar.

perspectively (pér-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1†. Optically; as through some optical instrument. See *perspective*, *n.*, 1.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a madd, for they are all girdled with maiden walls, that war hath never entered. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 347.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pér-spek'tó-gráf), *n.* [*L. perspectus* (see *perspective*) + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a surface the points and outlines of objects.

perspectography (pér-spek'tog'rá-fi), *n.* [*L. perspectus* (see *perspective*) + *Gr. γραφία*, < γράφω, write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

perspicable (pér-spi-ká-bl), *a.* [*L. perspicabilis*, < *L. perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*.] Discernible; perceptible.

The sea, . . . to the eye without any *perspicable* motion. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 188.*

perspicacious (pér-spi-ká'shús), *a.* [= *F. perspicace* = *Sp. Pg. perspicaz* = *It. perspicace*, < *L. perspicax* (*perspicere*), sharp-sighted, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

And [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing. *South, Sermons, II. xii.*

2. Of acute discernment.

Your *perspicacious* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplished and desirable patron. *Cathcart, Intellectual System, Ded.*

The . . . bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too *perspicacious* brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Bysshe. *E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 129.*

=*Syn.* Acute, shrewd, clear-sighted, sharp-witted. See *astute*.

perspicaciously (pér-spi-ká'shús-li), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner; with quick discernment.

perspicaciousness (pér-spi-ká'shús-nés), *n.* The character of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

perspicacity (pér-spi-ká's-i-ti), *n.* [*F. perspicacité* = *Sp. perspicadad* = *Pg. perspicacidade* = *It. perspicacia*, < *L. perspicacia* (*perspicere*), sharp-sightedness, < *L. perspicax* (*perspicere*), seeing through: see *perspicuous*.] The state or character of being perspicacious. (a) Keeness or quickness of sight.

Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.*

(b) Acuteness of discernment or understanding; penetration; sagacity; as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Although God could have given to us such *perspicacity* of intellect that we should never have erred, we have, notwithstanding, no right to demand this of him. *Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), I. § 38.*

=*Syn.* (b) Sagacity, etc. (see *judgment*), insight.

perspicacity† (pér-spi-ká-si), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. perspicacia*, < *L. perspicax* (*perspicere*), sharp-sighted: see *perspicuous*.] Perspicacity.

You have this gift of *perspicacity* above others. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.*

perspicience† (pér-spi'sh'ens), *n.* [*L. perspicientia*, < *perspicere* (*t*-s), pp. of *perspicere*, look through: see *perspective*.] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey.*

perspicill† (pér-spi-sil), *n.* [*ML. perspicillum*, a magnifying-lens, pl. *perspicilla*, spectacles, < *L. perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*, *perspective*. Cf. *ML. conspiciilla*, spectacles, similarly related to *conspicuous*, etc.] A magnifying-glass; a lens; a telescope.

Bring all your helps and *perspicilla*, To see me at best advantage, and augment My form as I come forth. *B. Jonson, Staple of News, I. 1.*

Sir 'tis a *perspicill*, the best under heaven. With this I'll read a leaf of that small liad . . . Twelve long miles off. *Tombs (?) Alhambra, I. 3.*

perspicillum† (pér-spi-sil'um), *n.* [*ML.:* see *perspicill*.] Same as *perspicill*.

In these investigations he [Harvey] used a *perspicillum* or simple lens. *Encyc. Brit., XI. 504.*

perspicuity (pér-spi-kú'i-ti), *n.* [*F. perspicuité* = *Sp. perspicuidad* = *Pg. perspicuidade* = *It. perspicuità*, < *L. perspicuita* (*t*-s), transparency, < *perspicuus*, transparent: see *perspicuous*.] 1†.

The quality of being perspicuous or transparent; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; transparency; clearness.—2. The quality of being clear to the mind, or easily apprehended or understood; clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; clearness.

And, as much as you may, frame your stile to *perspicuity* and to be sensible; for the haughty obscure verse doth not much delight. *Gaucogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arbor), p. 30.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the ideas or thoughts which [a man] . . . would have pass from his own mind into that of another. *Locke, Reading and Study.*

If Clearness and *Perspicuity* were only to be consulted, the Poet would have nothing else to do but to cloath his Thoughts in the most plain and natural Expressions. *Addison, Spectator, No. 285.*

=*Syn.* 2. *Perspicuity*, *Lucidity*, *Clearness*, *Plainness*. These words, as expressing a quality of style, suggest much of their original meaning. *Perspicuity* is the quality by which the meaning can be seen through the words, transparency. *Lucidity* expresses the same idea, or the other meaning of *lucid*, that of the radiation or shining forth of the idea from language. *Clearness* may have two aspects, corresponding to the clearness with which one sees an object as separate from other things, or to the clearness of water when it is not darkened in any way. *Plainness* rests upon the idea that nothing rises up to intercept one's view of the thought; it therefore implies, as the others do not, a simpler and homelier diction, etc. *Clearness* or *perspicuity* is the common heading for that department of rhetoric which treats of intelligibility in methods of expression.

perspicuous (pér-spi-k'ú-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. perspicuo*, < *L. perspicuus*, transparent, clear, evident, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] 1†. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2†. Obvious; plainly to be seen; conspicuous; evident.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance, Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 324.*

For the ruins that are now so *perspicuous*, and by him [Bellonius] related, doe stand foure miles Southwest from the aforesaid place [Troy]. *Sandys, Travels, p. 17.*

The common Gull, so *perspicuous* a Pop, the Women find him out, for none of 'em will marry him. *Wycherley, Love in a Wood, IV. 1.*

3. Clear to the understanding; that may be easily apprehended or clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid; as, a *perspicuous* statement.

The Language of an Heroic Poem should be both *Perspicuous* and Sublime. *Addison, Spectator, No. 285.*

=*Syn.* 3. See *perspicuity*.

perspicuously (pér-spi-k'ú-us-li), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly.

perspicuousness (pér-spi-k'ú-us-nés), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; perspicuity; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

perspirability (pér-spi-rá-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< perspirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being perspirable.

perspirable (pér-spi-rá-bl), *a.* [= *F. perspirable* = *It. perspirabile*; as *perspire* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.

There are likewise ailments more or less *perspirable*. *Arbutnot, Diet, I.*

2†. Capable of perspiring or emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

perspire (pér-spi-rát), *v. i.* & *v. t.* & *pp.* *perspirated*, *pp. perspiring*. [*< L. perspiratus*, pp. of *perspire*, *perspire*: see *perspire*.] To perspire; sweat. [Rare.]

I *perspire* from head to heel. *Thackeray, Titmarsh's Carmen Lillense, III.*

perspiration (pér-spi-rá'shon), *n.* [*< F. perspiration* = *Sp. perspiracion* = *It. perspirazione*, < *L. perspiratio* (*n*-), < *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspire*, *perspire*: see *perspire*.] 1. Excretion of liquid from the skin, mainly by the sweat-glands; sweating; a function of service in the elimination of certain substances, but especially as a means of cooling the body. It is under direct nervous control.—2. The liquid thus excreted; sweat. It consists of water holding 1 to 2 per cent. of other substances, including sodium chloride, various fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterol. *Insensible perspiration*, perspiration which is so small in quantity as to evaporate entirely and immediately.—*Sensible*

perspiration, *perspiration* which stands on the surface of the skin. = *Syn.* 2. *Perspiration*, *Sweat*. *Sweat* is much the stronger word; hence it is by many considered inhuman to apply it even to the visible perspiration of human beings.

perspirative (pér-spir'a-tiv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **perspiratus*, *< perspiratus*, pp. of *perspire*, *perspire*: see *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson*.

perspiratory (pér-spir'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F.* *perspiratoire* = *Sp.* *perspiratorio*, *< L.* *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspire*, *perspire*: see *perspire*.] Of or pertaining to perspiration; causing or attending perspiration. — **Perspiratory ducts**, the excretory ducts of the sweat-glands. — **Perspiratory gland**. Same as *sweat-gland*.

perspire (pér-spir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perspired*, ppr. *perspiring*. [*< OF.* *perspirer*, *< L.* *perspirare*, breathe everywhere, blow constantly (NL. *perspire*, sweat), *< per*, through, + *spire*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *inspire*, *expire*, *transpire*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To breathe or blow through.

What gentle winds *perspire*! As if here
Never had been the northern plunderer
To strip the trees. *Herrick*, Farewell Frost.

2. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; perform excretion by the cuticular pores; sweat. — 3. To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; exude by or through the skin, as a fluid.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*, and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 7.

II. trans. To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; give out through external pores.

Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett*.

perstand (pér-stand'), *v. t.* [*< per-* + *stand*. Cf. *percipio*, *peruse*.] To understand.

But, lady, say what is your will, that I may *perstand*.
Peele, *Clyomon and Clamides*, i. 1.

perstreperous (pér-strep'g-rus), *a.* [*< L.* *perstreperus*, make much noise, *< per*, through, + *strepere*, make a noise. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; obstreperous.

You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box. *Ford*.

perstrictive (pér-strik'tiv), *a.* [*< L.* *perstrictus*, pp. of *perstringere*, bind together, censure, + *-ive*.] Compressing; binding.

They . . . make no *perstrictive* or invecitive stroke against it. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 333. (*Davies*).

perstringe (pér-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perstringed*, ppr. *perstringing*. [*< L.* *perstringere*, bind together tightly, graze, touch, censure, *< per*, through, + *stringere*, bind together: see *stringent*.] 1. To wring or tie hard; pass strictures upon in speaking or writing; criticize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But whom doth your poet mean now by this Master Bias? what lord's secretary doth he purpose to personate or *perstringe*? *B. Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*, ii. 1.

Such as personate, rail, scoff, calumniate, *perstringe* by name, or in presence offend. *Burton*, *Anat.* of Mel., p. 210.

persuadable (pér-swā'dā-bl), *a.* [*< persuade* + *-able*. Cf. *It.* *persuadibile* = *Pg.* *persuadível*, *< ML.* *persuadibilis*, *< L.* *persuadere*, persuade. Cf. also *persuasive*.] Capable of being persuaded or prevailed upon.

persuadableness (pér-swā'dā-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being persuadable; complying disposition.

persuadably (pér-swā'dā-bli), *adv.* In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

persuade (pér-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *persuaded*, ppr. *persuading*. [Formerly also *persuade*; *< F.* *persuader* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *persuadir* = *It.* *persuadere*, *< L.* *persuadere*, convince, persuade, *< per*, through, + *suadere*, advise: see *suaion*. Cf. *dissuade*.] **I. trans.** 1. To advise; counsel; urge the acceptance or practice of; commend by exposition, argument, demonstration, etc.; inculcate.

And these he bringeth in the patience of our Saviour Christ, to *persuade* obedience to governors, yea, although they be wicked and wrong doers.

Homilies, p. 110, quoted in *Wright's Bible Word-book*.

And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. *Acts* xix. 8.

To children afraid of vain images we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. To lead to the opinion or conclusion (that); make (one) believe or think: frequently followed by *that*.

On the top of a round hill there are the remains of an edifice, whose ruins would *persuade* that it flourished in the old world's childhood. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 68.

Who among all the Citizens of Lohdon could have been *persuaded*, but the day before the Fire broke out, . . . that ever in four days time not a fourth part of the City should be left standing? *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, i. 1.

The monks would *persuade* me that my indisposition was occasioned by my going into the Dead Sea.

Poocote, *Description of the East*, II. 88.

3. To prevail upon, as by demonstration, exposition, argument, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; argue or reason into a certain belief or course of conduct; induce; win over.

Almost thou *persuaded* me to be a Christian. ["With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian" — revised version.] *Acts* xxvi. 28.

This Priest shew'd me a Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, but would not be *persuaded* to put it upon any consideration. *Maundrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 62.

My Lord and I have been fetching a Walk, and I could not *persuade* his Lordship to pass by your Door.

Mrs. Centlivre, *The Artifice*, III.

4. To convince, as by argument or reasons offered.

Much like the Mole in *Æsop's* fable, that, being blind herself, would in no wise be *persuaded* that any beast could see. *Spenser*, *To G. Harvey*.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

We are *persuaded* that moral and material values are always commensurate. *Emerson*, *Miscellanies*, p. 328.

= *Syn.* 3. *Convince*, *Persuade* (see *convince*), prevail on, lead.

II. intrans. To use persuasion.

Twenty merchants . . . have all *persuaded* with him. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 2. 283.

These appointed of God called them together by utterance of speech, and *persuaded* with them what was good, what was bad, and what was gainful for mankind. *Sir T. Wilson* (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, i. 466).

persuaded (pér-swād'), *n.* [*< persuade*, *v.*] Persuasion. [Rare.]

Were her husband from her.

She happily might be won by thy *persuades*. *Kyd* (?), *Soliman and Perseda*, iv.

The king's entreats,

Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,
Marriage rites, nor ought that can be nam'd,
Since Lella's loss, can move him. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, i. 1.

persuadedly (pér-swā'ded-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who is persuaded; assuredly; positively.

He's our own;

Surely, nay, most *persuadedly*. *Ford*, *Fancies*, i. 1.

persuadedness (pér-swā'ded-nēs), *n.* The state of being persuaded or convinced; conviction.

A *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it. *Boyle*, *Works*, i. 249.

persuader (pér-swā'dér), *n.* [*< persuade* + *-er*. Cf. *F.* *persuadeur* = *Sp.* *persuador*.] One who or that which persuades, influences, or prevails upon.

persuasibility (pér-swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML.* *persuasibilitas*, *< L.* *persuasibilis*, persuasible: see *persuasive*.] Capability of being persuaded.

Persuasibility, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own. *Hallywell*, *Saving of Souls* (1677), p. 39.

persuasive (pér-swā'si-bl), *a.* [*< F.* *persuasible* = *Sp.* *persuasible* = *Pg.* *persuasível* = *It.* *persuasibile*, *< L.* *persuasibilis*, convincing, *< persuadere*, convince, persuade: see *persuade*.] 1. Capable of being persuaded or influenced.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasive*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule which the Psalmist reproaches. *Government of the Tongue*.

2. Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive.

A letter to his abandoned wife, in the behalfe of his gentle host: not so short as *persuasive* in the beginning, and pitifull in the ending. *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters* (1592).

persuasibleness (pér-swā'si-bl-nēs), *n.* The character of being persuasive.

persuasibly (pér-swā'si-bli), *adv.* Persuasively. *Fore*, *Martyrs*, Q. Mary, an. 1555.

persuasion (pér-swā'zhon), *n.* [Formerly also *perswasion*; *< F.* *persuasion* = *Fr.* *persuasio* = *Sp.* *persuasión* = *Pg.* *persuasão* = *It.* *persuasione*, *< L.* *persuasio*(n-), *< persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] 1. The act of persuading, influencing, or winning over the mind or will to some conclusion, determination, or course of action, by argument or the presentation of suitable reasons, and not by the exercise of authority, force, or fear; a coaxing or inclining of the mind or will by argument, or by appeals to reason, interest, the feelings, etc.

Vitiance also and language is given by nature to man for *persuasion* of others, and aide of them selves.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 5.

No *persuasion* could prevail,
Nor change her mind in any thing that shee had said.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 387).

The object of oratory alone is not truth, but *persuasion*. *Macaulay*, *Athenian Orators*.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

St. Paul doth mean nothing else by Faith but only "a full *persuasion* that that which we do is well done": against which kind of faith or *persuasion* . . . St. Paul doth count it sin to enterprise any thing.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, II. 4.

One in whom *persuasion* and belief

Had ripened into faith, and faith become

A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, iv.

His besetting error was an unfortunate *persuasion* that he was gifted with a certain degree of pleasantry, with which it beloved him occasionally to favour the stage.

Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xiv.

3. An inducement; a reason or motive for a certain action.

Yet he with strong *persuasions* her asswaged,

And wonne her will to suffer him depart.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 43.

For this relation we gauge him many toyes, with *persuasions* to goe with vs.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 187.

4. Way of thinking; creed or belief; hence, a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions: as, Christians of the same *persuasion*.

There are diversity of *persuasions* in matters adiaaphorous, as meats, and drinks, and holy days.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 294.

The company consisted of thirty members, of whom twenty-two were Quakers, and eight only of other *persuasions*.

B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 178.

5. Kind; sort. [Colloq. or humorous.]

I have a canary of the feminine *persuasion* who is particularly fond of music. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 236.

= *Syn.* *Opinion*, *Belief*, *Persuasion*, *Conviction*, and *Faith* agree in expressing the assent of the mind. *Opinion* has the least feeling or energy, is most intellectual. *Belief* may be purely intellectual, or largely moral by the consent of the feelings or the will. *Persuasion* is a word borrowed from the field of action; primarily, we *persuade* one to do something by motives addressed to his feelings or interests; when the word is applied to opinions, it seems to retain much of its original sense, suggesting that the *persuasion* is founded largely on the feelings or wishes: we have a *persuasion* of that which we are willing to believe. *Conviction* starts from the other side, primarily suggesting that one was rather reluctantly forced to believe by the weight of evidence; it is now more often used of settled, profound, and earnest beliefs: as, his deepest *convictions* of right and duty. *Faith* rests upon belief, but implies confidence in a person on whose authority one depends at least partly, and the gathering of feeling about the opinion held: it is a confident belief: as, to have implicit *faith* in a friend or a promise. See *inference*, and quotation from *Wordsworth* under definition 2.

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 46.

Belief is regarded . . . as the recognition by conscience of moral truth. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, i. 191.

Surely force cannot work *persuasion*, which is faith. *Milton*, *Civil Power*.

Conviction and *persuasion* are commonly used as synonymous terms; or, if any difference be made between them, it lies in this, that *conviction* denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance, of assent: for we are said to be convinced when brought by fresh evidence to the belief of a proposition we did not hold for truth before, but remain persuaded of what we have formerly seen sufficient grounds to gain our credit.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature* (1768), xiii.

Faith shone from out her eyes, and on her lips

Unknown love trembled. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 299.

persuasive (pér-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *perswasive*; *< OF.* (and *F.*) *persuasif*, *a.*, *persuasive*, *n.*, = *Fr.* *persuasif* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *persuasivo*, *< L.* *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] **I. a.** Having the power of persuading; tending to influence or win over the mind or will: as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* glances.

In all wise apprehensions the *persuasive* power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the compulsive power to restrain men from being evil by terror of the Law.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Send Ajax there, with his *persuasive* sense

To mollify the man, and draw him thence.

Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xiii.

= *Syn.* *Cogent*, *weighty*, *winning*, *moving*. See *convince*. **II. n.** That which persuades; an exhortation, incentive, or incitement.

[To do good] is that which he hath, with the most earnest and affectionate *persuasives*, . . . enforced upon us. *Sharp*, *Works*, I. III.

I would . . . speake *persuasives* to a comely, brotherly, seasonable, and reasonable cessation of Armes on both sides. *N. Ward*, *Simple Cowler*, p. 33.

persuasively (pér-swá'siv-ly), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; so as to influence or win over; convincingly.

persuasiveness (pér-swá'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or convincing; the quality of winning over the mind or will of another.

persuasiory (pér-swá'só-ri), *a.* [*< OF. persuasoire = Pg. It. persuasorio, < LL. persuasor, a persuader, < L. persuadere, pp. persuasus, persuade: see persuade.*] Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Such eloquent speeches, such pithy sentences, such *persuasorie* reasons. *Stamishurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1578.*

persuet, *v.* An obsolete form of *pursue*.

persulphate (pér-sul'fát), *n.* [*< per- + sulphate.*] That sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persultation (pér-sul-tá'shún), *n.* [*< L. persultare, pp. persultatus, leap about, < per, through, + saltare, leap: see saltation.*] A leaping or jumping over.

perswadet, **perswasiont**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *persuade*, etc.

perswayt (pér-swá'), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *perswade*, *persuade*, simulating *sway*.] To soften; mitigate; allay; assuage.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent . . . neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor the drying of it, nor the lighting or burning can any way *persway* or assuage. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.*

persymmetric (pér-si-met'rik), *a.* [*< per- + symmetric.*] Same as *persymmetrical*.—**Persymmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.

persymmetrical (pér-si-met'ri-kál), *a.* [*< persymmetric + -al.*] Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike.

pert¹ (pért), *a. and n.* [Also dial. *peart*; *< ME. pert, peert, < W. pert, equiv. to perc, compact, trim, whence E. perk², of which pert¹ is a variant (cf. *jert* and *jerk¹, flirt* and *flirk*). In part confused with *pert²*.] **I. a.** 1. Comely; beautiful; of good appearance; trim; neat.*

This priske kyng Priam had of *pert* childer
Threty sonnes besydes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1504.

Sche was as whyt as lylie yn May,
Or snow that neweth yn wynters day;
He seigh never non so *pert*.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11. (Halliwell.)

2. Lively; brisk; clever; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 13.

And on the lawny sands and shelves
Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

The acutest and the *perdest* operations of wit and subtlety.
Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 49.

3. Forward; saucy; impudent; indecorously loquacious or free.

She was proud and *peert* as is a pye.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 30.

I scorn that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *pert*.
Marlowe, Edward II., l. 4.

Harry was, in the days of his celibacy, one of those *pert* creatures who have much vivacity and little understanding.

Here Vanity assumes her *pert* grimace,
And trims her robes of frieze with copper lace.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

= **Syn.** 3. See *impudence*.

II. n. A pert or impudent person of either sex.

No powder'd *pert*, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings. *Cowper, Task, iv. 145.*

pert^{1†} (pért), *v.* [*< pert¹, a.; a var. of perk², v.*] **I. trans.** To perk.

Sirrah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? how it behaves itself, I warrant ye, and speaks and looks, and *perts* up the head!

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 2.

II. intrans. To be pert or saucy; behave with pertness.

Hagar *perited* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp. Gauden, Anti-Basil-Berith (1661), p. 292.*

pert^{2†} (pért), *a.* [By aphoresis from *apert*, *q. v.*] **1. Open; clear, as a way or passage.**

Thor quiles he weren in the desert
God tagto hem wele, wis and *pert*.
Gen. and Exod. (E. E. T. S.), l. 3292.

2. Plain; clear; evident; obvious; not concealed.

That is the *perste* profession that a-pendeth to knighthes.
Piers Plowman (A), l. 98.

Or prive or *perst* yf any bene,
We han great Bandogs will tearo their skynne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

pert^{2†}, *adv.* [*ME. perte; < pert², a.*] Openly.

Some perled as *perste* as pronyd well after,
And clapped more flor the coyne that the kyng oweth hem
Thanne flor comfote of the coynne that her cost paid.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 88.

pertain (pér-tân'), *v. i.* [*< ME. pertaynen, perteynen, partenien, < OF. partenir (cf. Sp. pertenecer = Pg. pertencer) = It. pertenerre, < L. pertinere, extend, stretch out, belong, relate, have concern, < per, through, + tenere, hold: see tenant. Cf. attain, contain, detain, obtain, retain, etc., also appertain, etc.*] **1. To belong; appertain, as a possession or an adjunct: with to or unto: as, the things which pertain to God.**

By hym the obsequy well don that day,
Enriched with light *pertayning* ther-to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6219.

We com to an yloude callyd Calamo, C myle from the
Rodes, And it *pertergeth* to the Rodes.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

The crown
And all wide-stretched honours that *pertain*
By custom and the ordinance of times
Unto the crown of France. *Shak., Hen. V., II. 4. 82.*

While the Archbishop blessed the Crown, he to whose
Office it *pertainet* put spurs on his heels.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 130.

2. To relate; have reference or relation: with to.

They begin every dinner and supper with reading something that *pertaineth* to good manners and virtue. But it is short, because no man shall be grieved therewith.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

I find not any science that doth properly or fitly *pertain* to the imagination.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 207.

= **Syn.** 2. To regard, relate to, bear upon, concern.

pertaining (pér-tā'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pertain*, *v.*] A belonging; an appurtenance. [Rare.]

Of this plot seven "bangruppen" (i. e., land which would serve for constructing seven houses and their *pertainings*) have been at once taken in hand.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 607.

perthe^{1†}, *v.* A Middle English form of *part*.

perthe² (pért), *n.* [*F., < perdre, lose: see perditi-
on.*] In France, a place where a river disappears, in consequence of its having worn a deep channel in the rock, which has subsequently become covered over by the fall of large blocks from above. The *Perte du Rhône*, below Geneva, the best-known of these localities, is about fifty yards long.

perterlotet, *n.* See *perlet*.

pertereret, *n.* An obsolete form of *martner*.

perterebration (pér-ter-é-brā'shún), *n.* [*< L. as if *perterebratio(n)-, < perterebrare, bore through, < per, through, < terere, pp. terebratus, bore: see terebrate.*] The act of boring through; perforation. *E. Phillips; Bailey.* [Rare.]

perthite (pér'thít), *n.* [*< Perth (see def.) + -ite².*] A flesh-red aventurine variety of feldspar from Perth in Ontario, Canada. It consists of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. The name has been extended to similar compounds from other localities; when the laminae are visible under the microscope only, it is sometimes called *micro-perthite*.

perthitic (pér-thít'ik), *a.* [*< perthite + -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. See *microperthitic*.

pertilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perthly*.

pertinacious (pér-ti-nā'shus), *a.* [= *OF. pertinace = Sp. Pg. pertinaz = It. pertinace, < L. pertinax (pertinax-), very tenacious, < per, through, + tenax, tenacious: see tenacious.*] Unyielding; persistent; obstinate; especially, resolute, as in holding or adhering to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.

They may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities.

I. Walton.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study.

South.

= **Syn.** Unyielding, dogged; the word is rarely used now except in condemnation. See *obstinate*.

pertinaciously (pér-ti-nā'shus-ly), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; firmly; with pertinacity; resolutely.

pertinaciousness (pér-ti-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Pertinacity.

pertinacity (pér-ti-nas'í-ti), *n.* [*< F. pertinacité = It. pertinacia, < L. as if *pertinacia(t)-, < pertinax, pertinacious: see pertinacious.*] The character of being pertinacious; resolute or unyielding adherence, as to an opinion, purpose,

design, course of action, etc.; persistency; obstinacy; resoluteness: as, to cling with *pertinacity* to one's purpose.

The *pertinacity* with which he adheres to his purpose yields only to the immediate pressure of fear.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

= **Syn.** See *perstinacious*.

pertinacy (pér'ti-nā-si), *n.* [*< ME. pertinacie, < OF. pertinacie, pertinace = Sp. Pg. It. pertinacia, < L. pertinacia, pertinaciousness, < pertinax, pertinacious: see pertinacious.*] Pertinacity; obstinacy.

Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folles, and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

My breeding is not so coarse . . . to offend with *pertinacy*.

B. Jonson, Volpone, IV. 2.

pertinate (pér'ti-nāt), *a.* [Irreg. *< pertinacious*, with accom. suffix *-at³*.] Obstinate.

pertinately (pér'ti-nāt-ly), *adv.* Obstinate.

Joye.

pertinence (pér'ti-nens), *n.* [*< F. pertinence = Pr. pertencensa = Sp. pertinencia, pertencencia, obs., = Pg. pertinencia, pertenga = It. pertinenza, pertinenzia, < ML. pertinentia, pertinence, right of possession or property, appurtenance, < L. pertinere(t)-s, belonging, pertinent: see pertinent.*] **1. The character of being pertinent or to the point; strict relevancy or suitability; appositeness.**

Secondly, a due ordering of our words that are to proceed from and to express our thoughts: which is done by *pertinence* and brevity of expression.

South, Works, II. iii.

2. Relevant or apposite utterance. [Rare.]

This balance between the orator and the audience is expressed in what is called the *pertinence* of the speaker.

Emerson, Eloquence.

= **Syn.** 1. Relevancy, appropriateness, applicability, propriety.

pertinency (pér'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *pertinence* (see *-cy*).] Pertinence.

pertinent (pér'ti-nent), *a. and n.* [*< F. pertinent = Sp. pertinente = Pg. pertinente, pertencente = It. pertinente, pertencente, < L. pertinere(t)-s, ppr. of pertinere, pertain, concern: see pertain. Cf. appertinent, appurtenant.*] **I. a.** 1. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question; being to the point. In the doctrine of scholastic disputation, *pertinent* (from the fourteenth century) was said of a proposition whose truth or falsity would follow necessarily from the truth of the proposition to which it was said to be pertinent, and also of a term which was necessarily true or necessarily false of that to which it was pertinent.

There are *pertinent* two points of much purpose, the one by way of preparation, the other by way of caution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 175.

Some of the verses pleased me, it is true,
And still were *pertinent* - those honoring you.

Lowell, To G. W. Curtis, (P. 8.)

2. Pertaining or relating; that regards or has reference: with to or unto.

Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

= **Syn.** Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining.

II. n. In *Scots law*, an appurtenant: used, chiefly in the plural, in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*: as, lands are disposed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

pertinently (pér'ti-nent-ly), *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the point or purpose.

pertinentness (pér'ti-nent-nes), *n.* The character of being pertinent; pertinence; appositeness.

pertingent (pér'tin'jent), *a.* [*< L. pertingen(t)-s, ppr. of pertingere, stretch out, extend, < per, through, + tangere, touch: see tangent.*] Reaching to or touching completely.

Blount.

perthly¹ (pért'li), *adv.* [*< ME. perthly; < pert¹ + -ly².*] 1. Readily; briskly; promptly.

And Park to the prince *perthly* answered:
"Sir, your commandment to kepe, I cast me forsothe,
With all the might that I may, at this mene tyme."

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6232.

Now come, my Ariel! bring a corollary,
Rather than want a spirit: appear, and *perthly*!
No tongue! all eyes! be silent.

Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 58.

2. In a pert, bold, or saucy manner; saucily.

For yonder walls, that *perthly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet.

Shak., T. and C., IV. 5. 219.

perthly^{2†}, *adv.* [*< ME. perthly, pertheche, pertheche; < pert² + -ly².*] Openly; plainly; clearly; evidently; truly.

Thane syr Priamou the pryne, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and *perily* it hentes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2918.

peritess (pér'tés), *n.* The fact or character of being pert. (at) Briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is [in Shaftsbury's works] a lively *peritess*, a parade of literature. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. v. § 3. (b) Sanctness; forward promptness or boldness. = *Syn*. (b) *Impertinence*. *Impudence*, *Egmont*, etc. See *impudence* and *impertinent*.

pertransient (pér-tran'shent), *a.* [*< L. pertransiens* (-t-s), pp. of *pertransire*, go through, *< per*, through, + *transire*, cross, go through: see *transient*.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

pertrychet, **pertryket**, *n.* Middle English forms of *partridge*.

peruisant, **peruisanet**, *n.* [OF.: see *partizan*2.] Obsolete forms of *partizan*2.

perturb (pér-tér'b'), *v. t.* [*< ME. perturben*, *pertourben*, *< OF. perturber*, *pertourber* = Sp. Pg. *perturbar* = It. *perturbare*, *< L. perturbare*, throw into confusion, confuse, disorder, disturb, *< per*, through, + *turbare*, confuse, disturb: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] 1. To disturb greatly; agitate; disquiet.

What folk ben ye that at myn hom comynge
Perturben so my feste with cryinge?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 48.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit! *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 5. 182.

At times there was a *perturbed* and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease.
Ireing, Sketch-Book, p. 202.

2. To disorder; confuse; cause irregularity in.
perturbability (pér-tér-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< perturbable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being perturbable.

perturbable (pér-tér'ba-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *perturbable*, *< ML. *perturbabilis*, *< L. perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

perturbance (pér-tér'bans), *n.* [*< perturban* (t) + *-ce*.] Perturbation; disturbance.

Sudden passion and *perturbance* of mind.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. ix.

perturbant (pér-tér'bant), *a. and n.* [*< L. perturban* (-t-s), pp. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] 1. *a.* Disturbing; perturbing.

II. *n.* A disturbing circumstance or thing; whatever perturbs or disturbs the natural course or order. [Rare.]

The matter [migration of birds] thus becomes a matter of averages, and like all such is open to the influence of many *perturbants*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 764.

perturbate (pér-tér'bāt or pér-tér'būt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perturbado* = It. *perturbato*, *< L. perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Perturbed. [Rare.]

perturbate (pér-tér'bāt or pér-tér'būt), *v. t.* [*< L. perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*. see *perturb*.] To perturb.

Corruption
Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. 1. 14.

perturbation (pér-tér-bā'shon), *n.* [*< F. perturbation* = Sp. *perturbacion* = Pg. *perturbação* = It. *perturbazione*, *< L. perturbatio* (-n-), confusion, *< perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, confuse, perturb: see *perturb*.] 1. The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions.

For it [the earth] is a place of *perturbation*,
Of anguish, sorrow, and vexation.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Love was not in their looks, either to God
Or to each other; but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Milton, P. L., x. 113.

2. Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation.

In all things which admit of indefinite multiplication, demand and supply only determine the *perturbations* of value, during a period which cannot exceed the length of time necessary for altering the supply.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. III. § 2.

3. A cause of disquiet.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden cure!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 23.

4. In *astron.*, a deviation of the motion of a planet or comet from a fixed orbit or from its regular velocity in that orbit. Perturbations are caused by the gravitating action of bodies other than the primary or central body. They are commonly and conveniently conceived, not as drawing the planets out of their orbits, but as consisting in gradual changes of the elements of the orbits themselves. All perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical. But

some of them, which depend upon the relative situation of the orbits of different planets, go through their changes in such vast intervals of time that they are more conveniently regarded as progressive and not periodic, and are termed *secular perturbations*; while others, depending for the most part upon the relative situations of the planets in their orbits, go through their changes in comparatively short intervals of time, and can only be represented as periodic, and these are technically called the *periodic inequalities*. = *Syn*. 1. Agitation, trepidation, uneasiness, worry, discomposure.

perturbational (pér-tér-bā'shon-al), *a.* [*< perturbation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perturbation or disturbance: as, the *perturbational* theory. *Herschel*.

perturbative (pér-tér-bā-tiv), *a.* [*< perturbate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to cause perturbation; disturbing.—**Perturbative function**, the function which expresses the potential of the attractions of a planetary body by all the other bodies of the solar system.

perturbator (pér-tér-bā-tor), *n.* [= F. *perturbateur* = Sp. Pg. *perturbador* = It. *perturbatore*, *< L. perturbator*, *< L. perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, perturb: see *perturb*.] One who perturbs; a disturber.

The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 196.

perturbatory (pér-tér-bā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< perturbate* + *-ory*.] A name once used by real and pretended believers in the divining-rod to indicate a hypothetical power assumed to reside in certain individuals whereby they can exert a perturbing influence upon the motion of a swinging pendulum, etc. Its characteristics were an expansive quality, residing most abundantly in the thumb and forefinger, whereby the center of gravity of a pendulum held by these digits would be caused to describe a circle, and a compressive quality, belonging to the middle finger, which resists such motion. A man with a high compressive or "active" perturbatory, touching with his middle finger the hand of another with the expansive perturbatory well developed in thumb and forefinger, might neutralize the perturbatory in the latter, which is of the "passive" variety. A person equally endowed with these perturbatories would be negative, and so forth.

The passive *perturbatory* is a high degree of expansive, and the active *perturbatory* in like manner a powerful compressive.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXLIX 112.

perturbatrix (pér-tér-bā-triks), *n.* [= F. It. *perturbatrice*, *< L. perturbatrix*, fem. of (L.L.) *perturbator*: see *perturb*.] A female perturber; a woman who perturbs or disturbs.

perturbedly (pér-tér'bed-li), *adv.* In an agitated or perturbed manner; restlessly.

perturber (pér-tér'hér), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturbator; a disturber.

perturbing (pér-tér'bing), *n.* [*< ME. perturbynge*; verbal *n.* of *perturb*, *v.*] Disturbance; agitation.

Withouten wynd or *perturbynge* of air.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 554.

Pertusaria (pér-tū-sā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle), *< L. pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, typical of the subfamily *Pertusariet*, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and globular difform apothecia.

Pertusariet (pér-tū-sā-ri-ā-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pertusaria* + *-i*.] A subfamily of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Pertusaria*.

pertusate (pér-tū-sāt), *a.* [*< L. pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through: see *pertuse*.] In bot., pierced at the apex.

pertuse (pér-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *pertus*, *< L. pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through, perforate, *< per*, through, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *partizan*2.] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In bot., having holes or slits, as a leaf.

pertused (pér-tūs'), *a.* [*< pertuse* + *-ed*2.] Same as *pertuse*.

pertusion (pér-tū'shon), *n.* [= It. *pertugio*, *< L. L. pertusio* (-n-), a perforation, *< L. pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was a stabbing or *pertusion*.
Arbuthnot.

2. A hole or perforation made by punching.

The like [large fruit] (they say) will be effected by an empty pot without earth in it, . . . and the better if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 470.

pertussal (pér-tus'al), *a.* [*< pertussis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pertussis or whooping-cough.

pertussis (pér-tus'is), *n.* [NL., *< L. per-* intensive + *tussis*, a cough.] Whooping-cough.

Peruan (pē-rō'an), *a.* Same as *Peruvian*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 260.

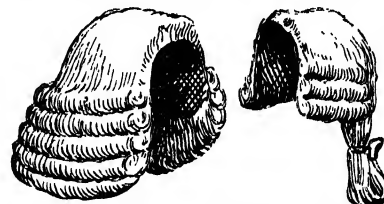
peruonket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwinkle*1.

Perugian (pē-rō'ji-an), *a. and n.* [*< Perugia* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Perugia, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; specifically, pertaining to the Umbrian school of early Renaissance painting, which had its center in Perugia, and of which Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino, the chief master of Raphael, was the central figure: as, *Perugian* art; the *Perugian* school.

A sketch-book filled by Raphael during his *Perugian* apprenticeship.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 274.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Perugia.

peruke (pe-rōk' or per'ōk), *n.* [Formerly also *peruque*, *peruque*; in earlier use *acom*. *perwick*, *perwike*, etc., whence *perwig*, *perwig*, etc., whence by abbr. *wig* (see *perwig* and *wig*); = MD. *perruycke*, *perhuycke*, D. *perryk*, now *peruik*, *pruk* = G. *perrücke*, *perücke*, *perrück* = Sw. *peruk* = Dan. *paryk*, a periwig, peruke; *< OF.* (and F.) *perruque*, also *perruque*, *< Olt. perucca*, It. *perucca*, *parruca* = Sardinian *piucca* = Sp. *peluca* = Pg. *peruca*, a tuft of hair, a wig; from the verb shown in Olt. *peluccare*, *piuccare*, *peluccare*, pick or pull out (hairs or feathers) one by one, It. *peluccare*, pick off (grapes) one by one; prob. *< L. *pilicare*, *pilicare*, freq., with formative *-icare*, *< L. pilus*, a hair: see *pile*4 and *pluck*1.] An artificial tuft of hair, made to imitate the natural hair, but usually having larger and ampler masses, worn on the head to conceal bald-



Perukes. (Facsimile of a cut in the "New York Weekly Gazette and Post-boy," 1771.)

ness, by actors in their make-up, and at one time by people generally in conformity to a fashion; a wig. About the middle of the sixteenth century wearing the peruke became a fashion. Immense perukes with curls falling upon the shoulders were worn from about 1600 to 1725, and were then succeeded by smaller and more convenient forms, which had also existed contemporaneously with the former. As late as 1825 some old-fashioned people still wore perukes, and a reminiscence of them remains in Great Britain in the wigs of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, judges, barristers, etc.

She has a *peruke* that 'a like a pound of hemp, made up in shoe-threads.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 1.

You us'd to have the Beau-mound throng after you; and a flock of gay fine *Perukes* hovering round you.
Congreve, Way of the World, II. 4.

Comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of *peruques* of hair, as the fashion now is for ladies to wear; which are pretty, and are of my wife's own hair, or else I should not endure them.
Pepys, Diary, March 24, 1662.

Campaign peruke. See *wig*.

peruke (pe-rōk'), *v. v.*; pret. and pp. *peruked*, pp. *peruking*. [*< peruke*, *n.* Cf. *perwig*, *v.*] To wear a peruke; dress with a peruke. [Rare.]

perula (per'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *perulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *perule*.] Same as *perule*.

perulate (per'ō-lāt), *a.* [*< perule* + *-ate*1.] In bot., furnished with perules or scales.

perule (per'ōl), *n.* [= F. *perule*, *< NL. perula*, a scale, *< L. perula*, dim. of *pera*, *< Gr. ripa*, a purse, wallet: see *Peru*.] In bot., a scale, as those of leaf-buds.

peruquerian (per-ō-kē'ri-an), *a.* [*< F. peruquier*, a barber, *< perrique*, a peruke: see *peruke*.] Of or pertaining to the making of wigs, or a wigmaker. [Humorous.]

Those chef-d'œuvres of *peruquerian* art surmounting the waxen images in Bartolot's window.
Dickens, Sketches, The Boarding-House.

perusal (pē-rō'sal), *n.* [*< peruse* + *-al*.] 1. Careful examination or survey; scrutiny.

Bring candid eyes unto the *perusal* of men's works.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 2.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the month of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak.

Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 265.

He asked for a cup of water, gave her close *perusal* with his eye, inquired the road to Parson Welles's, mounted his horse, and disappeared.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

2. The act of perusing or reading through; reading.

He that has the *perusal* of any of your discourses cannot but emerge with the greatest advantages.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

peruse (pĕ-rōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perused*, ppr. *perusing*. [*< late ME. perusen, < L. per, through, + E. use; translated by NL. peruti, in Levins (1570). The formation looks unusual, but it is well supported by similar formations now obsolete, e. g. peract, perplant, perstand, etc. The sense is exactly that of pervise, 'look through,' and it has been supposed to be a reduction of that form; but such reduction is impossible, and pervise has been found only in one doubtful instance, seventy years later than the first instance of peruse.*] 1. To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with careful scrutiny; examine throughout or in detail; inspect; survey; scan; scrutinize.

And thereupon the Maſtre, firſt, by his reaſon to name and gve his voice to ſom worſhipfull man of the ſeide hows, and after hym the Shireff, and ſo all the houſe *peruſid* in the ſame, every man to gve his voice as ſhall pleaſe him; which ſhal ſide be wretyn by the towne clerk, and by the ſame reporte and preſent hym that haſte moſte voices. *Ricard, Regiſter (1479), quoted in Engliſh Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.*

But certes the very cauſe of decay, ne the true meane to cure it, may neuer be ſufficiently known of gouernours, except they themſelues will perſonally reſorte and *peruſe* all partes of the countreyes under their gouernance, and inſerche diligently, etc.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 26.

Monsieur Soubiez, having *peruſed* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and ſouldiers would not yeeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

MS. Harl., 383. (Halliwell.)

I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruſe the traders, gaze upon the buildings.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 13.

For let a man ſeriously and diligently revolve and *peruſe* [*tr. L. percurrere*] the ſucceſſion of the emperors of Rome, and he ſhall find this judgment is truly made

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 4.

Myſelf I then *peruſed*, and limb by limb
Survey'd.

Milton, P. L., viii. 267.

Let any one *peruſe*, with all intention, the lineaments of this portrait, and ſee if the husband had not reaſon . . . to challenge comparison.

Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 82.

At thoſe high words, we, conſcious of ourſelves,
Peruſed the matting.

Tennyſon, Princess, II.

2. To read through carefully or with attention.

Peruſe this paper, madam.

Shak., T. of V., I. 2. 34.

The moſt pitiful Hiſtory of their Martyrdom, which I have often *peruſed*, not without effuſion of tears.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

Will not your lordſhip *peruſe* the contents?

Ford, Lady's Trial, I. 2.

peruser (pĕ-rō-zōr'), *n.* [*< peruse + -er*]. One who peruses; one who reads or examines.

Perusinet, *n.* [*< Peru + -et + -in*]. A native or an inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poessie, p. 26.*

Peruvian (pĕ-rō-vi-ān'), *a. and n.* [*< Peru (NL. Peruvia) + -an. Cf. Peruan.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru, an ancient realm in South America, under the Incas, later a Spanish viceroyalty, and now a republic, extending from Ecuador southward to Chili. — **Peruvian balsam**. Same as *balsam of Peru* (which see, under *balsam*). — **Peruvian bark**. See *Cinchona*, *China bark* (under *bark*), and *Jeau's bark* (under *Jeau*). — **Peruvian cotton-plant**, *daffodil*, *hedge-hyssop*, *heliotrope*, *ipeacacuanha*, etc. See the nouns. — **Peruvian mastic-tree**. See *mastic*, *n.* 2, and *pepper-tree*, 1. — **Peruvian nutmeg**. See *nutmeg*. — **Peruvian province**, in *zoogeog.*, a littoral region recognized with reference to the distribution of mollusks, including the coasts of Peru and Chili and the islands zoologically related.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru, either (*a*) one of the native race under the Inca empire, or (*b*) an inhabitant of Peru after the Spanish conquest. The modern Peruvians are of Spanish, native, or mixed descent.

pervade (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pervaded*, ppr. *pervading*. [*< L. pervadere, go through, < per, through, + vadere, go, = E. wade; see wade. Cf. erade, invade.*] 1. To pass or flow through; penetrate; permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To extend throughout; spread or be spread through the whole extent of; be diffused throughout.

What but God . . . *pervades*,
Adjusts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole!

Thomson, Spring, I. 801.

A ſpirit of cabal, intrigue, and proſelytiſm *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions.

Burke.

pervasion (pĕr-vā-zhōn'), *n.* [*< L. pervasio (-u-), an invasion, < L. pervadere, pp. pervasus, pervade; see pervade.*] The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Thoſe kinds or manners of fluidity newly aſcribed to ſalt-petre will appear to be cauſed by the *pervasion* of a foreign body.

Boyle, Works, I. 389.

pervasive (pĕr-vā-siv'), *a.* [*< L. pervadere, pp. pervasus, pervade; see pervade.*] Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of froſt
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend.

Shenstone, Economy, III.

Sermons preached from the text "Be ye perfect" are the only ſermons of a *pervasive* and deep-ſearching influence.

Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 19.

perverse (pĕr-vĕrs'), *a. and n.* [*< F. pervers = Sp. Pg. It. perverso, < L. perversus, perverse, turned the wrong way, askew, not right, pp. of pervertere, turn around, pervert; see pervert.*] 1. *a.* 1. Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

Of ill thoughtes cummeth *perverse* judgement.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 118.

The only righteous in a world *perverse*.

Milton, P. L., xl. 701.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable; self-willed.

One of the greateſt Tortures that can be in the Negotiation of the World is to have to do with *perverse*, irrational, half-witted Men.

Howell, Letters, II. 19.

What is more likely, conſidering our *perverse* nature, than that we ſhould neglect the duties, while we wiſh to retain the privileges, of our Chriſtian profeſſion?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 129.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and ſay thee nay.

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 96.

4. Untoward; as, "event *perverse*!"

Milton, P. L., ix. 405. = Syn. 2. Perverse, Froward, wilful, mulish.

The derivations of *perverse* and *froward* ſuggeſt eſſentially the ſame idea. *Froward*, however, has reference only to one's attitude in regard to obedience, and chiefly, therefore, to the behavior of children; in *Shakespeare*, of women. It is not uſed of a diſobedient ſpirit toward civil law, and *perverse* is only indirectly ſo uſed. *Perverse* has reference to one's attitude, in both conduct and opinion. The *perverse* perſon is ſettled in habit and diſpoſition of contrariety; he not only likes or diſlikes, acts or reſuſes to act, by the rule of contradiction to the wiſhes, commands, or opinions of others, eſpecially of thoſe whom he ought to conſider, but he is likely even to take pains to do or ſay that which he knows to be offenſive or painful to them. *Perversity* may be found in a child, but it is ſo ſettled an element of character as to be rather the mark of an adult. See *wayward*.

II. *n.* A geometrical form related to another (of which it is ſaid to be the *perverse*) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itſelf.

perversed (pĕr-vĕrs'), *a.* [*< per verse + -ed*]. Turned. *Phaer, Enclid, v.*

perversely (pĕr-vĕrs'-ēd'), *adv.* Perversely. *Ascham.*

perversely (pĕr-vĕrs'-ēd'), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly.

perverseness (pĕr-vĕrs'-nēs'), *n.* The state or character of being perverse; disposition to be contrary, or to thwart or cross; corruption; wickedness.

Therefore ſhe puts off her ſhoe, and by inſerting the ſaine, accuſeth her huſbands *perverſeneſſe*.

Parchas, Pilgrimage, p. 283.

Whom he wiſhes moſt ſhall ſeldom gain
Through her *perverſeneſſe*.

Milton, P. L., x. 902.

perversion (pĕr-vĕr'-shōn'), *n.* [*< F. perversion = Sp. perversion = Pg. perversão = It. perversione, < L. perversio (-u-), a turning about, < pervertere, pp. perversus, turn about; see pervert.*] 1. The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. — 2. In *math.*, the operation of passing from any figure to another like the image of the former in a plane mirror; also, same as *perverse*.

perversity (pĕr-vĕr'-sĭ-ti'), *n.* [*< F. perversité = Sp. perversidad = Pg. perversidade = It. perversità, < L. perversitas (-t-s), perverseness, < pervertere, pervert; see pervert.*] Perverse character, disposition, tendency, or conduct; disposition to be contrary; perverseness. = *syn.* See *perverse*.

perverse (pĕr-vĕr'-siv'), *a.* [*< L. perversus, pp. of pervertere, pervert, + -us.*] Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

pervert (pĕr-vĕr'), *v.* [*< ME. perrerten, < OF. perrert, perrert, F. perrertir = Pr. Sp. perrertir = Pg. perrertir = It. perrertire, perrertire, < L. perrertire, turn about, corrupt, < per, through, + vertere, turn; see verse. Cf. advert, avert, convert, divert, etc.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; turn another way; avert.

Let's follow him, and *pervert* the preſent wrath

He hath againſt himſelf.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4. 151.

2. To turn from truth, from propriety, or from its proper purpose; distort from its use or end; misinterpret wilfully.

Raynalde of the robes, and rebelle to 'rſte,
Perverted with Paynyms that Criſtene perſewes.
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I. 2787.

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do ſhoot back upon the underſtanding of the wiſeſt, and mightily entangle and *pervert* the judgment. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 229.*

This rule of his he doth ſometimes *pervert*, to acquaint the world with his prerogative.

Sir T. Broune, Religio Medici, I. 16.

3. To turn from right opinions or right conduct; corrupt.

A man can have no occaſion to do good, chaneing into the company of them which will ſooner *pervert* a good man than be made good themſelves.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

The Jeſuits will ſcarce *pervert* you or me, I ſhould hope.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

4. To perform the geometrical operation of perversion upon (any figure).

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn aside from the right course, way, etc.; take a wrong course; become corrupt or corrupted.

Bleſſings unuſ'd *pervert* into a waſte

As well as ſurfeits.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 1.

2. To become a pervert or turncoat.

pervert (pĕr-vĕr'), *n.* [*< pervert, v.*] One who has turned aside from the right way; one who has apostatized or turned to error. Compare *'vert*.

That notorious "*pervert*," Henry of Navarre and France.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, I.

= *Syn.* Neophyte, Proclite, etc. See *convert*.

perverted (pĕr-vĕr'-tēd'), *p. a.* Misdirected; misapplied; corrupt; false.

perverter (pĕr-vĕr'-tēr'), *n.* One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who distorts, misinterprets, misapplies, or corrupts.

The Scripture teacheth us how we ought to withſtand the *perverters* of the Goſpell.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

pervertible (pĕr-vĕr'-tĭ-bl'), *a.* [*< OF. perrvertible = Sp. perrvertible = Pg. perrvertel; as pervert + -ible.*] Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. 131.*

pervestigate (pĕr-vest'-tĭ-gāt'), *v. t.* [*< L. pervestigatus, pp. of pervestigare, trace out, < per, through, + vestigare, track; see vestige. Cf. investigate.*] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

pervestigation (pĕr-vest'-tĭ-gā'-shōn'), *n.* [*< L. pervestigatio (-n-), investigation, < pervestigare, pp. pervestigatus, trace out; see pervestigate.*] The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.*

pervial (pĕr-vi-āl'), *a.* [*< L. pervius, passable (see pervious) + -al.*] Pervious; transparent; clear. *Chapman, Iliad, xiv., note.*

pervially (pĕr-vi-āl'-ēd'), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. *Chapman, Iliad, xiv., note.*

pervicacious (pĕr-vi-kā'-shūs'), *a.* [= *Pg. pervicaz = It. pervicare, firmness, obstinacy, < pervincere, firm, determined, obstinate, < pervincere, maintain one's opinion, < per, through, + vincere (vĕre), conquer; see victor.*] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory; wilful. *Dryden, Limberham, II. 1.*

pervicaciously (pĕr-vi-kā'-shūs-ēd'), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

pervicaciousness (pĕr-vi-kā'-shūs-nēs'), *n.* The character of being pervicacious. *Beatty, Sermons, vi.*

pervicacity (pĕr-vi-kā'-sĭ-ti'), *n.* [*< L. pervicacia (pervicare), obstinate (see pervicacious) + -ity.*] Pervicaciousness. *Bailey, 1731.*

pervicacy (pĕr-vi-kā'-sĭ'), *n.* [= *Pg. It. pervicacia, < L. pervicacia, firmness, obstinacy, < pervincere, firm, obstinate; see pervicacious.*] Pervicaciousness. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 211.*

pervigilation (pĕr-vij-i-lā'-shōn'), *n.* [*< L. pervigilatio (-n-), a vigil, < pervigilare, pp. pervigilatus, watch through, < per, through, + vigilare, watch. see vigilant.*] A careful watching; vigilance. *Bailey.*

pervigilium (pĕr-vij-il'-i-um'), *n.* [*< L. pervigil, also pervigilis, very watchful, < per, through, + vigil, watchful; see vigil.*] A watching all night; a vigil; in *pathol.*, disinclination to sleep; wakefulness.

pervinker, *n.* A Middle English form of *perivinkle*.

pervious (pĕr-vi-ūs'), *a.* [= *Pg. It. pervio, < L. pervius, passable, < per, through, + via, way. Cf. derious, unious.*] 1. Capable of being penetrated or permeated by something else; affording entrance, admission, or passage; penetrable; permeable.

Those distillations of celestial dews are conveyed in channels not *pervious* to an eye of sense.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), II. 146.

Yea, in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might find an easie either entrance or exit almost everywhere.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Were not their judgments warped by the class-bias, workmen might be more *pervious* to the truth.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 250.

2. Pervading; permeating. [Rare.]

They have an agility to move from place to place with speed and subtilty, like light; to have their way free and *pervious* through all places.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 385.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* Fire.

This fluttring Motion, which we call the Mind?

Prior, Solomon, III.

3. Open; patent; patulous; perforate: applied in anatomy and zoölogy to organs which may be impervious at some time, or under some circumstances.—4. In bot., possessing an opening or passageway.

perviousness (pér'vi-us-nes), *n.* The property of being pervious.

pervisist, *v. t.* [*L. pervisus*, pp. of *pervidere*, look through, *< per*, through, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *revise*, etc., and see *peruse*.] To observe; examine; inspect. [Rare.]

We . . . are now passed Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly *pervised*, and commaned with the company.

State Paper, May 18, 1549 (J. Bradford's Works, Parker [Soc., 1858, II. 369]).

peryt, *n.* [ME., also *piric*, *pyrie*; *< AS. pirige*, a pear-tree, *< peru*, *pere*: see *pearl*.] A pear-tree.

Thus I lete hym sitte upon the *pyrie*.

And Januarie and May romynge myrie.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 973.

peryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *piry*.

pes, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pes, *n.* A Middle English form of *piece*.

pes, *n.* [*pes*, *n.*; pl. *pedes* (pē'dēz). [*L.* = *E. foot*: see *foot*.] In anat. and zool.: (a) The foot; the third and distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, consisting of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges: the correlative of manus of the fore limb. (b) A foot-like part or organ; a peduncle, or base of support.—**Abductor pollicis pedis**, a small muscle along the inner plantar border of the foot, inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *abductor hallucis*.—**Flexor brevis pollicis pedis**. Same as *flexor brevis hallucis*.—**Flexor communis digitorum pedis**. Same as *flexor longus digitorum*. See *flexor*.—**Pes accessorius**, a smooth white eminence, variable in size, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle, formed by the protrusion inward of the collateral fissure. Also called *eminencia collateralis*.—**Pes anserinus fasciæ late**, the radiating ligamentous structure at the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus, on the inner side of the knee.—**Pes anserinus major**, the radiating trunks of the facial nerve as they pass through the parotid gland, and emerge on the face.—**Pes anserinus minor**, the infra-orbital plexus (which see, under *plexus*).—**Pes anserinus nervi mediani**. Same as *plexus anserinus nervi mediani*.—**Pes anticus**. Same as *manus*, l.—**Pes calcaneus**. Same as *talipes calcaneus*.—**Pes cavus**. Same as *talipes cavus*.—**Pes coronæ radiatæ**, the foot of the coronæ radiatæ where it passes into the internal capsule.—**Pes equinovarus**. Same as *talipes equinovarus*.—**Pes equinus**. Same as *talipes equinus*.—**Pes hippocampi major**, the enlarged lower section of the hippocampus major.—**Pes hippocampi minor**. Same as *hippocampus minor*.—**Pes pedunculæ**. Same as *crusta*.—**Pes valgus**. Same as *talipes valgus*.—**Pes varus**. Same as *talipes varus*.—**Transversus pedis**, a plantar muscle at the fore part of the metatarsus, above the flexor tendons, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *caput brevis* or *transversum adductoris hallucis*, and *hallucal transverse muscle*.

pesable, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*.

pesade (pe-zād'), *n.* [*F. pesade*, *< peser* = Sp. *Pg. pesar* = *It. pesare*, *< L. pensare*, weigh: see *poise*.] In the *manège*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing. *Imp. Dict.*

pesage (pe-zāzh'), *n.* [*OF. pesage* (= *Pg. pesagem*), *< peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig*.

pesanet, *n.* Same as *pusane*.

pesant, *a.* [ME., also *pesant*, *< OF. (and F.) pesant* (= Sp. *Pg. It. pesante*), heavy, lit. weighing down, ppr. of *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] Heavy. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

pesant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peasant*.

pesante (pe-zān'te), *a.* [*It.* = *pesant*.] In music, with heavy accent or emphasis: nearly equivalent to *marcando*, but not implying the use of the staccato.

pesanted, *a.* [*< pesant*, now *peasant*, taken as a 'vassal,' + *-ed*. Cf. *envasaled*, of like sense, under *envasal*.] Subjected; enslaved;

envasaled. The word has been found only in the passage cited, where some take it to be *< pesant* + *-ed*, and translate 'heavy,' 'stupid.'

Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control.

Marston. (Imp. Dict.)

pesel, *n.* A Middle English form of *peasel*.

peset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peseta (pe-sā'tā), *n.* [Sp., dim., *< pesa*, weight. Cf. *peso*.] 1. A silver coin of modern Spain.



Peseta of Alfonso XII, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

It is equal to 19.8 United States cents, or 94d. sterling. There is a gold coin of 20 pesetas and a silver coin of 5 pesetas.

2. In Peru, the fifth part of the silver sol, equal to a French franc.

Peshito, **Peshitto** (pe-shē'tō), *n.* [Literally, single or true.] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the second century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

peshwa (pesh'wā), *n.* [Mahratti, a leader, guide.] Among the Mahrattas, originally, a chief minister; later, the chief or prince of the Mahrattas. The last of the peshwas surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in 1817. Also *peishwah*.

It subsequently passed into the hands of the rajās of Satara and then the peshwas. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 743.

The minister (or *Peishwah*) of the king of the Mahrattas has become the hereditary sovereign. *Brougham*.

peshwaship (pesh'wā-ship), *n.* [*< peshwa* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a peshwa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 291.

peskily (pes'ki-li), *adv.* Annoyingly; hence, very; extremely, in a bad sense. [Colloq., U.S.]

pesky (pes'ki), *a.* [Perhaps a var. of 'pesty' (*< pest* + *-y*). Cf. the reverse relation of *nasty* for *nasky*; cf. also *perk* and *per*, etc.] Troublesome; annoying; plaguy. [Colloq., U.S.]

I got caught in those pesky blackberry-bushes in the graveyard, and I do believe I've torn my breeches all to pieces. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 66.

pesky (pes'ki), *adv.* [*< pesky*, *a.*] Excessively: as, *pesky* slow. [Colloq., U.S.]

peso (pā'sō), *n.* [Sp., a dollar, lit. a weight, = *Pg. It. peso*, weight, *< ML. pensum*, a weight: see *poise*, *n.*] The Spanish dollar. See *dollar*, l. Also called *duro*. Also, a modern coin of various American states (Argentine Republic, Chili, etc.), worth from 69.8 to 90.5 United States cents. The following is a table of its values in United States cents:

Argentine Republic	69.8
Costa Rica	69.8
Guatemala	69.8
Honduras	69.8
Nicaragua	69.8
San Salvador	69.8
Chili	91.2
Colombia	69.8
Cuba	92.6



Obverse.



Reverse. Silver Peso of Chili, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

peson, *n.* [ME., *< OF. peson*, *pezon*, a weight, a small coin, also a whirl on a spindle, *F. peson*, a steelyard, *< peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed. *Halliwel*.

In primis, a *peson* of gold, it fayleth v. balles, weyng xxiij. unces gold.

Paston Letters, I. 474.

peßary (pes'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *peßaries* (-riz). [*F. peßaire* = Sp. *peßario* = *Pg. It. peßario*, *< LL. peßarium*, a peßary, *< L. peßum*, *peßus*, a peßary, *< Gr. πεσός*, an oval pebble used in playing a game like draughts, a peßary.] In med., an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and worn in the vagina to remedy various uterine displacements.

peßet, *v.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* [= *F. pessimisme* = Sp. *pessimismo* = *Pg. It. pessimismo*, *< G. pessimismus* (Schopenhauer, 1819), *< NL. "pessimismus*, *< L. pessimus*, worst; superl. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad: see *male*.] 1. In metaph.: (a) The doctrine that this world is the worst possible.

A Schopenhauer, with logic and learning and wit, teaching *pessimism*—teaching that this is the worst of all possible worlds, and inferring that sleep is better than waking, and death than sleep—all the talent in the world cannot save him from being odious.

Emerson, Letters and Social Aims (1876), p. 122.

(b) The doctrine that the development of the universe has such a law that it must ultimately reach, or at least tend toward, the same non-existence from which it sprang. This doctrine has been associated (and probably is logically associated) with the feeling that existence is in itself an evil, and is due to a radically evil principle of separation and of strife—the will. It is also in harmony with psychological monism. Compare *optimism*.

2. The tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life, or to look only upon its dark side; a melancholy or depressing spirit or view of life.

Perhaps the great charm of the Elegy is to be found in its embodying that positively stingless *pessimism* which comes with the first gray hair.

Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 171.

3. The worst possible condition; the point of greatest deterioration. [Rare.]

Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*.

Southey, Letters (1812), II. 258. (Davies.)

pessimist (pes'i-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. pessimiste* = Sp. *pessimista* = *Pg. It. pessimista*, *< NL. "pessimista*, *< L. pessimus*, worst: see *pessimism*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who accepts the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism, in either sense.—2. One who exaggerates the evils of life or is disposed to see only its dark side; one who is given to melancholy or depressing views of life.

II. *a.* Same as *pessimistic*.

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik), *a.* [*< pessimist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism, in any sense. = *syn. Cynical*, etc. See *manthropic*.

pessimistical (pes-i-mis'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< pessimistic* + *-al*.] Same as *pessimistic*.

pessimize (pes'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pessimized*, ppr. *pessimizing*. [*< L. pessimus*, worst, + *-ize*.] To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist. *Saturday Rev.* (Imp. Dict.).

peßomancy (pes'ō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. πεσός*, an oval stone used in a game like draughts, + *μαντεία*, divination, *< μάντις*, a prophet.] Divination by means of pebbles.

peßonert, *n.* [ME., *< OF. "peßonier* (†), *< pescher*, *< L. piscare*, fish: see *piscator*.] A fisherman or fishmonger. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvii.

peßular (pes'ū-lār), *a.* [*< peßulus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the peßulus, or having its character.

peßulus (pes'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *peßuli* (-li). [*NL.*, *< L. peßulus*, the bolt of a door, *< Gr. πάσσαλος*, a peg, pin, gag.] In ornith., the cross-bone of the syrinx; the gristly or bony bar across the lower end of the windpipe, at the point where the trachea forks into right and left bronchi.

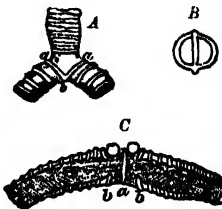
peßt (peßt), *n.* [*< F. peste* = Sp. *Pg. It. peste*, *< L. pestis*, a deadly epidemic disease, plague, pestilence, ruin, destruction; with formative

-ti, from a root variously sought in *perdere*, destroy (see *perdition*), in *petere*, fall upon, attack (see *petition*), in *pati*, suffer (see *passion*, *patient*), or elsewhere.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles . . .

The god propitiate, and the *peßt* assuage.

Pope, Iliad, l. 192.



A, bifurcation of trachea: a a a, last entire tracheal ring; B, last entire tracheal ring, viewed from below, crossed by the peßulus; C, bifurcation of trachea and bronchi, viewed from below: a, peßulus, the bolt-bar, or bone of divarication; b b, next succeeding tracheal half-rings.

2. Any very noxious, mischievous, or destructive thing, or a mischievous, destructive, very annoying, or troublesome person.

A pest and public enemy.

South.

-Syn. 1. Infection. — 2. Scourge, nuisance. **Pestalozzian** (pes-ta-lot'si-an), *a.* [**< Pestalozzi** (see def.) + **-an**.] **Of**, pertaining to, or originated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss philanthropist and educator, who instituted a system of elementary instruction in which object-teaching adapted to the ascertained capacity of each child was the principal feature.

Pestalozzianism (pes-ta-lot'si-an-izm), *n.* [**< Pestalozzian** + **-ism**.] The Pestalozzian educational system; the method of Pestalozzi.

pestelt, *n.* A Middle English form of **pestle**.

pestolet, *n.* Same as **pistolet**.

pester (pes'tér), *v. t.* [By aphoresis from **impester**, **< OF. empestre**, **F. empêtrer** = **It. impastare**, **< ML. *impastoriare**, shackle or clog (a horse at pasture), **< in**, **in**, + **pastorium**, a clog for horses at pasture: see **pastern**.] 1. To crowd; encumber; clog; fill; cram.

[Alexander], purposing to passe forwards, deuided his army into two partes, . . . and, reseruing such a parte as was pestered least with baggage, took the way of the mountains.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

We were so pestered with people & goods that there was scant place to lie in.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 258.

The people crowding near within the pester'd room.

A low soft murmuring moves amongst the wond'ring throng.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 34.

Hence — 2. To trouble, disturb, or annoy, especially with repeated acts of an annoying kind; harass with petty vexations; plague; worry.

He hath not fail'd to pester us with message.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 22.

What State soever is pestered with Factions, and defends it self by Force of Arms, is very just in having regard to those only that are sound and untainted.

Milton, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 14.

Pester him not in this his sombre mood

With questionings about an idle tale.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

-Syn. 2. Bother, Plague, etc. See **tease**.

pester (pes'tér), *n.* [**< pester**, *v.*] 1. Encumbrance; obstruction.

We perceived that we were shot into a very faire entrance or passage, being in some places twenty leagues broad, and in some thirty, altogether void of any pester of ice.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 102.

2. A trouble; bother; plague. [Colloq., U. S.]

Shebna he's told many where the Kidd money was, and been with 'em when they dug for it; but the pester on 't was they allers lost it, 'cause they would some on 'em speak afore they thought.

Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 119.

pesterable (pes'tér-ə-bl), *a.* [**< pester** + **-able**.] Cumbersome; inconvenient.

It [a cask] must goe either shaken and bounde vp, or else empty, which will bee pesterable.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 306.

pesterer (pes'tér-ér), *n.* [**< pester** + **-er**.] One who pesters; one who troubles or worries.

pesteringly (pes'tér-ing-li), *adv.* Troublesomely; annoyingly.

Unalterably and pesteringly fond!

Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

pesterment (pes'tér-ment), *n.* [**< pester** + **-ment**.] The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; annoyance; vexation; worry. Franklin.

pesterous (pes'tér-us), *a.* [**< pester** + **-ous**.] Apt to pester; encumbering; burdensome. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

pestful (pest'fúl), *a.* [**< pest** + **-ful**.] Pestiferous; pestilential.

The Lybians pest-full and un-blest-full shore.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schisme.

pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague, smallpox, or other pestilential disease.

Would you thrust a child into a pest-house without necessity, and without an amuletto?

Gentleman Instructed, p. 106.

pestiduct (pes'ti-dukt), *n.* [**< L. pestis** (see **pest**) + **ductus**, a leading: see **duct**.] That which conveys contagion. [Rare.]

Instruments and pestiducts to the infection of others.

Donne, Devotions, p. 94.

pestiferous (pes-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= **OF. pestiferus** (also **pestifere**), **F. pestifere** = **Sp. pestifero** = **Pg. It. pestifero**, **< L. pestifer**, rarely **pestiferus**, that brings plague or destruction, **< pestis**, plague (see **pest**), + **ferre** = **E. bear**.] 1. Plague-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious: as, **pestiferous** particles.

There maye happe by yuell custome some pestiferous dewe of ryce to perse the sayd membres, and infecte and corrupt the soft and tendre budde.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 3.

He was shut up to languish for years with his wife and daughter in a pestiferous dungeon.

E. Everett, Orations, I. 618.

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; malignant; annoying.

You that have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army, and made such pestiferous reports of men very nobly held.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 340.

My mind of late years has a pestiferous way of seeing pretty much all sides of questions.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 380.

pestiferously (pes-tif'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously; malignantly; annoyingly.

pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [**< ME. pestilence**, **pestylence**, **< OF. (and F.) pestilence** = **Pr. pestilenzia**, **pestilentia** = **Sp. Pg. pestilencia** = **It. pestilenza**, **pestilenzia**, **< L. pestilentia**, plague, **< pestilen(-)s**, infected, unwholesome, noxious: see **pestilent**.] 1. The disease called the plague or pest; also, any epidemic malignant disease.

The pestilence that walketh in darkness.

Ps. xci. 6.

At this very time Don John, in the flower of his age, died of the Pestilence.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 353.

2. That which is pestilential or pestiferous; that which produces or tends to produce malignant disease.

When mine eyes did see Olivia first,
Methought she purged the air of pestilence!

Shak., T. N., i. 1. 20.

3. That which is morally pestilent; that which is mischievous, noxious, or malignant in any respect.

For whilles this honest fool

Pleas Deademona to repair his fortunes,

And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor,

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 302.

pestilence-weed (pes'ti-lens-wéd), *n.* Same as **pestilence-wort**.

pestilence-wort (pes'ti-lens-wért), *n.* The butter-bur, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*): so called with reference to its reputed remedial virtue.

pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a.* [**< F. pestilent** = **Pr. pestilent** = **Sp. Pg. It. pestilente**, **< L. pestilen(-)s**, **Lit. also pestilentus** (also **pestilis**), infected, pestilential, **< pestis**, a plague, **pest**: see **pest**.] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestilential; pestiferous.

A foul and pestilent congregation of vapours.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 315.

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,

Corrupt and pestilent.

Milton, P. L., x. 695.

2. Mischievous; noxious; pernicious; hurtful to health or morals.

A self-will in a woman,

Chain'd to an over-weening thought, is pestilent,

Murders fair fortune first, then fair opinion.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The world abounds with pestilent books written against this doctrine.

Swift.

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making mischief or disturbance: often used humorously: as, a **pestilent** fellow.

What a pestilent knave is this same!

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 147.

This pestilent wizard (in whom his just punishment seem'd to have wrought no manner of amendment) had an inveterate habit of haunting a certain mansion, styled the House of the Seven Gables.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xlii.

pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *adv.* [**< pestilent**, *a.*] Excessively; intolerably. Compare **pestilent**, *a.*, 3. [Colloq.]

A pestilent complete knave; and the woman hath found him already.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 252.

One pestilent fine,

His beard no bigger than thine,

Walk'd on before the rest.

Suckling, Ballad of a Wedding.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shai), *a.* [Formerly also **pestilencial**; **< F. pestilential** = **Pr. Sp. Pg. pestilencial** = **It. pestilenziale**, **< ML. pestilentialis**, **< L. pestilentia**, pestilence: see **pestilence**.] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestiferous.

Pestilential vapours, stench, and smook.

Addison.

Even the birds seem to avoid the place as pestilential, not having seen one of any kind so much as flying over.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. Mischievous; pernicious; destructive.

In what hatred and perpetual reproche oughte they to be that, corrupted with pestilencial sinners or ambition, do betraye theyr maysters, or any other that trusteth them?

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 6.

Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

Buckle, Civilization, I. xlii.

3. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or any infectious and deadly disease: as, a **pestilential** fever. See **fever**. — **Syn.** Malignant, noxious, deadly. **pestilentioust** (pes-ti-len'shus), *a.* [**< OF. pestilentioux** = **Sp. Pg. pestilencioso** = **It. pestilencioso**, **< L. pestilentiosus**, **< L. pestilentia**, pestilence: see **pestilence**.] Pestilential.

Such a pestilentioux influence poisoned the time of my nativity.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In a pestilential manner; mischievously; perniciously; noxiously. — 2. Excessively; intolerably.

The small nevertheless increased, and became above all measure pestilently noisome.

Dr. H. Morv, Antidote against Atheism, III. 9.

pestilence (pes'ti-lent-mes), *n.* The character of being pestilent.

pestility (pes-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [**< L. pestilita(-)s**, a plague, pestilence, **< pestilis**, pestilent, **< L. pestis**, a pest: see **pest**.] A pestilence; a plague.

Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said pestilitie.

Poise, Martyrs, p. 69.

pestillation, *n.* See **pestillation**.

pestle (pes'tl), *n.* [Formerly also **pestell**; **< ME. pestel**, **pestelle**, **< OF. pestel**, **pestell** = **It. pestello** (cf. Russ. **pestil**), **< L. pistillum**, **pistillum**, **ML. also pistellus**, **pestellus**, **pestillum**, a pounder, pestle, dim. of ***pistrum**, **< pistus**, pp. of **pinere**, **pinere**, pound = **Gr. πίσιον**, bray, winnow, = **Skt. √ pish**, pound. Cf. **pistil**, which is directly from the **L. pistillum**.] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking a substance in a mortar.

A certaine maide . . . had by chance a pestell of a mortar in her hand, with which she was pawning in the said mortar.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 261.

2. In **mach.**: (a) The vertically moving bar of a stamp-mill. (b) One of the pounders or mallets used in a fulling-mill. — 3. The leg of certain animals, especially of the pig.

In the fyrst course, potage, wortles, gruell, & fourmenty, with venyson, and mortrins, and pestelles of porke with grune sauce.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Yet can I see my Gallo's dieting,

A pestle of a lark, or plover's wing.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 29. (Nares.)

4. A short staff carried by a constable or bailiff. Compare **mace**.

One whiff at these same powder-buttoned shoulder-clappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their pestles were the better weapons.

Chapman, May-Day, iv. 1. (Nares.)

pestle (pes'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. **pestled**, ppr. **pestling**. [**< pestle**, *n.*] 1. **trans.** To break or pound with a pestle; pulverize, grind, or rub with a pestle, as in a mortar.

To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

Tennyson, Maud, I. 11.

Polidori . . . on such occasions would retire in mortification to his room, there to pestle his poison.

R. Dowden, Shelley, II. 16.

II. **intrans.** To use a pestle; pound.

It will be such a pestling dovec, Sir Amorons! It will pound all your enemies's practices to powder, and blow him up with his own mine.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, III. 1.

pestle-pie (pes'tl-pi), *n.* A large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue: a favorite dish at country fairs and at Christmas feasts in Great Britain. Halliwell.

pestoid (pes'toid), *a.* [**< pest** + **-oid**.] Resembling the pest or plague: as, **pestoid** fever.

pestour, *n.* [**ME.**, **< OF. pestour**, **pestour**, **pestre**, **pistor** = **Pr. pestre**, **< L. pistor**, a miller, baker, **< pinere**, pp. **pinere**, pound: see **pestle**.] A baker. York Plays, p. lxxvii.

pesture, *n.* [**< pest** + **-ure**; perhaps associated with **pester**.] Annoyance; disturbance; injury. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 98.

pesyblet, *a.* A Middle English form of **peaceable**.

pesynt, *n.* An obsolete variant of **pease**.

pet (pet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also **pett**, **peat**, **pete**; **< Ir. peat**, a pet, as adj. **petted**, = **Gael. peata**, a pet, a tame animal. The word may have been associated with **petty**, little, but it could not be derived from **petty**.] 1. *n.* 1. Any domesticated or tamed animal, as a dog, a squirrel, or a dove, that is fondled and indulged; in particular, a lamb brought up by hand; a coddle-lamb; in general, a fondling.

Hastings Olive has a queer assortment of pets, first of which are the bushy-tailed Persian kittens.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 344.

2. A darling or favorite child; one who is fondled and indulged or treated with peculiar kind-

ness or favor; also, a spoiled child; a wilful young woman.

A pretty *pet*! it is best
Put finger in the eye, an she knew why.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 1. 78.

Deliro's wife, and idol; a proud, mincing *pet*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. a. 1. Fondled and indulged: as, a *pet* lamb; a *pet* rabbit; a *pet* pigeon.

The poet (Herrick) kept a *pet* goose at the vicarage, also a *pet* pig, which he taught to drink beer out of his own tankard.
D. G. Mitchell, Lauda, Letters, and Kings, iii.

2. Favored; favorite; cherished: as, a *pet* theory.

The lord of the . . . manor . . . offered his *pet* binocular.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, liv.

Ho [a sentimentalist] loves to think he suffers, and keeps a *pet* sorrow, a blue devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere, like Paracelsus's black dog.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

pet¹ (pet), v. t.; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [*< pet*¹, n.] To treat as a *pet*; fondle; indulge: as, to *pet* a child or a kitten.

The licensed irritability of a *petted* member of the family.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

pet² (pet), n. [Appar. due to *pettish*, taken as 'capricious,' *< pet*, a fit of ill humor, caprice, + *-ish*, but orig. appar. 'like a favorite child,' i. e. 'like a spoiled child,' *< pet*¹ + *-ish*; the sense is affected also by the unrelated *petulant*. See *pet*¹.] A fit, as of peevishness, ill humor, or discontent.

Then [false honor] flatter'd me, took *pet*, and in disdain
Nipp'd my green buds.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

Fortune has deny'd him in something, and hee now takes *pet*, and will be miserable in spite.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.
Milton, Comus, l. 721.

In a *pet* she started up,
And pluck'd it out, and drew
My little oakling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

pet² (pet), v.; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [*< pet*², n.] I. *intrans.* To be peevish or cross; sulk.

He, sure, is queasy stomach'd that must *pet* and puke
at such a trivial circumstance.
Felltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

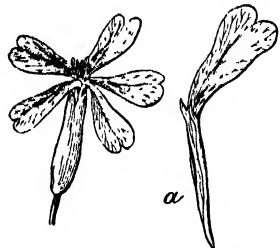
With a sweet forgetting,
They stay their crystal fretting,
Never, never *petting*
About the frozen time.
Keats, Stanzas.

II. *trans.* To make peevish; pique; offend; make cross.

I was *petted* at their neglect of us.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 46. (Encyc. Dict.)

petaliet, n. See *pituite*.

petal (pet'al), n. [= F. *pétale* = Sp. *pétalo* = Pg. *petala*, *pétalo* = It. *petalo*, < NL. *petalum*, a petal, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, orig. neut. of *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, outspread, spreading), < *πεταίνω* (√ *πετ*) = L. *patere*, spread out, be open: see *patent*, *patulous*.] 1. In bot., a corolla-leaf; one of the individual parts of a



Flower of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). a, one of the petals.

corolla in which they are distinct.—2. In zool., a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid or clypeastroid sea-urchin. See cuts under *ambulacrum* and *petalostichous*.

petaled, **petalled** (pet'al-d), a. Having petals: generally used in composition: as, many-*petaled*; six-*petaled*.

petaliform (pet'al-i-fôrm), a. [*< NL. petalum*, petal (see *petal*), + L. *forma*, form.] In bot., shaped like a petal; petaloid.

petaline (pet'al-in), a. [*< F. pétalin*, < NL. **petalinus*, < *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In bot., pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal in form or color: as, a *petaline* nectary.

petalism (pet'al-izm), n. [= F. *pétalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *petalismo*, < Gr. *πεταλισμός*, petalism, < **πεταλίζω*, banish by means of votes written on olive-leaves (cf. *πεταλίζω*, put forth leaves), < *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] In ancient Syracuse, a mode of banishing citizens whose influence seemed dangerous, modeled on the ostracism at Athens, from which it differed in little except that the voter wrote the name of the

person he recommended for banishment on an olive-leaf and not on a tablet of earthenware, and that the stated period of banishment was five years, and not ten as at Athens. The law was repealed 452 B. C., on account of its deterring the best citizens from participating in public affairs.

By means of this *petalism* the lords banished one another, so that in the end the people became lord.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 244.

In another great and most splendid city you see men reduced to *petalism*, or marking their votes by the petals of shrubs.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

petalite (pet'al-it), n. [*< F. pétalite* = It. *petalite*, < NL. **petalites*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A rare mineral, having a leaf-like cleavage, usually occurring in masses of a milk-white color, often tinged with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. Castorite is a variety found on the island of Elba, Italy.

petalled, a. See *petaled*.

Petalocera (pet-a-lôs'e-râ), n. pl. [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *petalocerus*: see *petaloceros*.] In entom., a group of beetles corresponding to Latreille's *Lamellicornes*.

petaloceros (pet-a-lôs'e-rus), a. [*< NL. petalocerus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] In entom., having leafy antennæ; lamellicorn; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalocera*.

petalodont (pet'a-lô-dont), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Petalodontidæ*.

II. n. A selachian of the family *Petalodontidæ*. **Petalodontidæ** (pet'a-lô-dont'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Petalodus* (-odont-) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tectostonylious selachians, typified by the genus *Petalodus*. The body was moderately depressed; the pectoral fins were large, and continued forward to the head; and the teeth formed a close pavement, and were compressed anteroposteriorly. The species lived in the seas of the Carboniferous period.

petalodontoid (pet'a-lô-dont'oid), a. and n. Same as *petalodont*.

Petalodus (pet-a-lô'dus), n. [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, + *ὄδον* (odont-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of selachians typical of the family *Petalodontidæ*, which had teeth with petal-shaped crowns.

petalody (pet'a-lô-di), n. [*< Gr. πεταλῶδης*, leaf-like: see *petaloid*.] In bot., a condition frequent in flowers, in which other organs assume the appearance of petals. Thus, in certain species of *Primula* the calyx-lobes sometimes become petal-like, while in most of the so-called "double" flowers it is the stamens that have been metamorphosed into petals. The anthers, connective, ovules, and pistils may occasionally be affected in this manner. Also *petalomania*.

petaloid (pet'a-loid), a. [= F. *pétaloïde* = Pg. It. *petaloide*, < Gr. **petaloëidês*, *petalôidês*, leaf-like, < *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *-oidês*, shape.] 1. In bot., having the form of a petal; resembling petals in texture and color, as certain bracts.—2. In zool., resembling a leaf or petal; specifically, noting those heterogeneous ambulacra of some echinoderms, as of the *Clypeastroidæ*, of which the apical part is wide in the middle and tapers to a point at the margin, where it joins the oral portion. See cuts under *ambulacrum*, *cake-urchin*, and *petalostichous*.

petaloideous (pet-a-loi'dê-us), a. [*< petaloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *petaloid*; especially, noting those monocotyledonous plants which have flowers with parts corresponding to petals and sepals, such as lilies, orchids, etc., as distinguished on the one hand from those in which the flowers are arranged on a spadix (spadiceous), and on the other from those in which the protecting organs of the flowers are bracts (glumaceous). Compare *spadiceous* and *glumaceous*.

petalomania (pet'a-lô-mâ'ni-â), n. [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In bot., same as *petalody*: so named from the abnormal multiplication of petal-like forms.

petalon (pet'a-lon), n.; pl. *petala* (-lâ). [*< Gr. πέταλον*, a leaf, a leaf of metal, eccl. a leaf of gold on the high priest's miter: see *petal*.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen miter of the Jewish high priest.

Petalostemon (pet'a-lô-stê'mon), n. [NL. (Michaux, 1803), so called as having four of the petals borne on the stamen-tube; < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *στήμων*, warp (a stamen): see *stamen*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Psoraleæ*, characterized by the two ovules, and the petals on filiform claws, four of which are united to the sheath of the monadelphous stamens. The 23 species are all North American, ranging from Wisconsin to Mexico. They are glandular-dotted perennials, with pinnate leaves and small rose, purple, violet, or white

flowers in dense spikes, followed by short pods included in the calyx. They are the so-called *prairie-flower* of the United States, the flowers suggesting those of clover. See *clover*, 2.

Petalosticha (pet-a-lôs'ti-kâ), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *petalostichus*: see *petalostichous*.] An order or a suborder of sea-urchins having petaloid ambulacra. They belong to the *Irregularia* or *Exocoeloa*, and are represented by such families as *Clypeastriidæ*, *Scutellidæ*, *Camidulidæ*, and *Spatangidæ*. Many of them are known as *heart-urchins* and *cake-urchins*. The term is contrasted with *Desmesticha*. See cuts under *cake-urchin* and *petalostichous*.

petalostichous (pet-a-lôs'ti-kus), a. [*< NL. petalostichus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Having petaloid ambulacra; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalosticha*; spatangoid or clypeastroid, as a sea-urchin.

petalous (pet'a-lus), a. [*< petal* + *-ous*.] In bot., having petals; petaled: as, a *petalous* flower: opposed to *apetalous*.

petart, n. An obsolete variant of *petard*.

petard (pê-târd'), n. [Formerly also *petar*, *petarre*; = Sp. *petardo*, *petarte* = Pg. It. *petardo*, < OF. *peturd*, *petart*, F. *pétard*; so called a piece of military humor] < OF. *peter*, F. *péter*, break wind, crack, < pet, a breaking wind, < L. *petitum*, a breaking wind, < *pedere*, pp. *petitus*, break wind, for **perdere* = AS. *feortan* = E. *furt*: see *furt*.] An engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, form a breach in a wall, etc. It came into use in the sixteenth century, and in its early forms was a kind of mortar of iron or bronze which was charged with about seven pounds of gunpowder, rammed down and wadded, and fixed by means of rings to a stout plank, which was then attached to the surface to be blown in. The use of bombs has rendered the



Petardeer firing a Petard.

petard almost obsolete, but as still occasionally employed it is a cubical box of stout oak-wood, charged with twenty pounds or more of powder, and fired, like the older forms, by a fuse.

'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd,
Like a *petar* ill lighted, into the bosom
Of him gave fire to 't.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

Give but the fire
To this *petard*, it shall blow open, Madam,
The iron doors. Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hoist with one's own *petard*, caught in one's own trap; involved in the danger one meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petar*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 207.

petardeer, **petardier** (pet-âr-dêr'), n. [Formerly also *petarder* (= Sp. *petardero* = Pg. *petardeiro* = It. *petardiere*); < F. *pétardier*, OF. *petardier*, < *petarder*, blow up with a petard, < *petard*, a petard: see *petard*.] A soldier who served a petard.

petary (pê'ta-ri), n.; pl. *petaries* (-riz). [*< ML. petaria*, a peat-bog, < *pet*, peat: see *peat*¹.] A peat-bog; a moss.

The Duke [of Argyll] refers to the grant by King Robert Bruce to his ancestor . . . of "the whole land of Lochow in one free barony, by all its righteous metes and marches, in wood and pastures, mairs and marshes, *petaries*, ways, &c."

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 539.

It is certain that peat was a common enough fuel in David I.'s reign, and that *petaries* became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scotch-Saxon period.

Gairlie, Ice Age, p. 308.

Petasites (pet-a-si'têz), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *πέτασις*, a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, < *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat: see *petasus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionidæ* and subtribe *Tussilagineæ*, characterized by scapes bearing many partly dioecious heads of flowers with involucre bracts in but one row. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, white woolly herbs, from a perennial creeping rootstock, bear-

ing large cordate or kidney-shaped radical leaves, and purplish or white, rarely yellowish, flowers. *P. officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*, Desf.), a common brookside plant of Europe, is known as the *butter-bur* or *butter-dock*, *kettle-dock*, *cleat*, *dog-rhubarb*, or *pestilence-weed* or *pestilence-wort*. For other species, see *winter heliotrope* (under *heliotrope*) and *sweet coltsfoot* (under *coltsfoot*).

petaurus (pet'ā-sus), *n.*; pl. *petauri* (-sī). [*L.*, < *Gr.* *πέταρος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat, < *πεταρύνα*, spread out: see *petal*.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat worn characteristically by travelers, and a common attribute of *Hermes*. Hence—2. The winged hat or cap worn by *Mercury* in late artistic types.

Her device, upon a *Petaurus*, or *Mercurial* hat, a crescent. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

petate (pe-tā'te), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *Mex. petatl*.] 1. Dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.—2. A mat of braided palm-leaf, used by the poorer Mexicans as a bed.

Petaurinae (pet-ā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Petaurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of marsupials of the family *Phalangistidae*, typified by the genus *Petaurus*, having a parachute; the *petaurists* or flying-phalangiers. See cut under *Petaurista*.

petaurine (pe-tā'rīn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Petaurus* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Petaurinae*, or having their characters; volant, as a phalanger.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petaurinae*; a flying-phalanger or *petaurist*.

petaurist (pe-tā'rist), *n.* [= *F. petauriste*, < *L. petaurista*, *petauristes*, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer, an animal that leaps very high, < *Gr.* *πταυρίστις*, a rope-dancer, tumbler, < *πταυρίσσειν*, jump from a spring-board, dance on a rope, tumble, < *πταύρον* (> *L. ptaurum*), also *πταύρον*, a perch or roost for fowls, a spring-board or stage for a tumbler, a spring or trap; supposed, without probability, to be < *πταύρος*, *Æolie* for *πταύρος*, aloft in the air: see *meteor*.] A flying-phalanger, flying-opossum, Australian flying-squirrel, or acrobat; any member of the old genus *Petaurus*, or modern subfamily *Petaurinae*. These animals are marsupials of medium or small size, mostly provided with a patagium or parachute which enables them to take flying leaps. The *petaurists* proper, or *taguans*, belong to the genus *Petaurista*. The *acurine* or *aquiloid* *petaurists* are of the genus *Belideus*, and strikingly like ordinary flying-squirrels. *Pygmy* *petaurists*, or *acrobats*, also called *opossum-nice*, are among the very smallest of marsupials: they belong to the genus *Acrobates*. *Petaurists* without a patagium form the genus *Gymnobelideus*. See cuts under *Acrobates* and *Petaurista*.

Petaurista (pet-ā-ris'tī), *n.* [*NL.* (Desmarest, 1825), < *Gr.* *πταυρίστις*, a rope-dancer, tumbler: see *petaurist*.] A genus of *Phalangistidae*, in-



Taguan (*Petaurista taguanoides*).

cluding the larger flying-phalangiers, as the *taguan*, *P. taguanoides*; the *petaurists* proper.

petauristine (pet-ā-ris'tīn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Petaurista* + *-ine*.] Same as *petaurine*.

petaurite (pe-tā'rit), *a.* [*< Petaurus* + *-ite*.] Same as *petaurine*.

Petaurist (pe-tā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, accom. of *L. petaurista*: see *petaurist*.] An old genus of flying-phalangiers, giving name to the subfamily *Petaurinae* and continuous with it. See *petaurist*, and cut under *Petaurista*.

petchary (pech'ā-ri), *n.* [*W. Ind.*] The gray king-bird, or chicheree (so called from its cry), *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *T. griseus*, one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. It also occurs sparingly in the southern United States. It resembles the common king-bird or bee-martin, but is larger, grayer, and otherwise distinct.

pet-cock (pet'kok), *n.* A small plug-cock, usually of a size adapted to screw into a female thread $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe-tap size. Pet-cocks are used for draining water of condensation from steam-cylinders, and they are frequently placed in the discharge-pipes of pumps to show if the latter are working. They are also used as vents to permit air or gas to escape from reservoirs, and for other purposes in the arts. A small globe-valve is sometimes erroneously called a *pet-cock*. Also called *pit-cock*.

petet, *n.* A Middle English form of *petty*.

petechias (pē-tek'i-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (cf. *F. pétichies* = *Sp. petequias* = *Pg. petechias*), < *It. petecchie*, purple spots on the skin (see *def.*), pl. of *petecchia* (*ML. petecchia*), a spot, scab (applied in contempt to a miser); in form dim., appar. ult. < *L. peligo* (*petigin-*), a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots on the skin, not disappearing on pressure, caused by hemorrhage into the cutaneous tissues.

petechial (pē-tek'i-āl), *a.* [= *F. pétichial* = *Sp. petequial* = *Pg. petechial* = *It. petecchiato* (*ML. petecchialis*), < *petecchia*, a spot, scab: see *petechie*.] Of the nature of *petechia*; characterized by or accompanied with *petechia* or livid spots: as, a *petechial* eruption or fever.—**Petechial fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

petechiate (pē-tek'i-āt), *a.* [*< petechia* + *-ate*.] Having *petechia*; spotted with *petechia*.

petegrue, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pedigree*.

peteoset, *a.* A Middle English form of *pileous*.

petet (pē'tēr), *n.* [Also *petet*: in *def. 1* abbr. of *petet-see-me*; in *def. 2* uncertain; but in both appar. ult. < *Peter*, a man's name, orig. that of the apostle *Peter*; < *L.L. Petrus*, < *Gr. Πέτρος*, *Peter*, lit. 'rock'; see *pier*.] 1. A kind of wine otherwise called *petet-see-me* and *petet-sameene*.

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canny I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *petet*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
Beau. and FL., *Chances*, v. 3. (*Nares*.)

2. A kind of cosmetic. *Hallivell*.

petet (pē'tēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *repeater*.] *Naut.* See *blue-peter*.—**Blue petet**. (a) See *blue-peter*. (b) In *whist*, a conventional signal indicating a call for trumps. See *petet*, *v.* (c) The common American coat, *Fulica americana*: so called with reference to its color, with an allusion to blue *petet*. [*Southern U. S.*]

petet (pē'tēr), *v. i.* [*< petet*, *n.*] In *whist*, to call for trumps by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. [*Eng.*]

Surely the blue *Peter* is well understood; it is always used when a ship is about to start—a blue flag with a white centre. (Calling for trumps, or *peteting*, is derived from this source. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 356.)

petet (pē'tēr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To diminish gradually and then cease; fail; become exhausted; in *mining*, to split up into branches and become lost: said of a vein which runs out or disappears, so that it can no longer be followed by the miner: with *out*. [*Colloq.*]

Then the bar *peteted out*,
And the boys wouldn't stay.
Bret Harte, *Dow's Flat*.

petet-boat (pē'tēr-bōt), *n.* [*< F. pete* (see *Peterman*) + *bout*.] 1. A fishing-bout; a small boat pointed alike at stem and stern, which may be rowed with either end foremost.—2. A live-box; a crate or box for fish, made with slats, and intended to be set in water to keep the fish alive. [*U. S.* (Chesapeake Bay).]

petetrel, *n.* An obsolete form of *petrel*.

petet-gunner (pē'tēr-gun'ēr), *n.* A gunner or sportsman. [*Slang.*]

I smell powder: . . . this *petet-gunner* should have given fire.
Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, II. 2.

Peterman (pē'tēr-man), *n.*; pl. *Petermen* (-men). [So called in allusion to "Simon called *Peter*, and Andrew his brother, . . . for they were fishers" (*Mat. iv. 18*).] A fisherman. [*Eng.* (on the Thames).]

'Tis his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peterman* to catch salmon in.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, II. 3.

Peter-pence (pē'tēr-pens), *n.* See *Peter's pence*, under *penny*.

petet-sameenet, *n.* Same as *petet-see-me*. *Mid-dleton*.

Peter's bird. A *petrel*.

Peter's cress. See *cress*.

petet-see-met, *n.* [A corruption of *Peter* (*Petra*) *Ximenes*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the *Malaga* wines.

Peter-see-me shall wash thy soul,
And *Malaga glasses* for thee.
Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, III. 1.

Petersen's bag. A rubber bag introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic cystotomy.

Peter's fish. [So called from the spot on each side near the pectoral fin, fancied to be the mark made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when it is said, he caught this fish for tribute.] The *haddock*; also, some other fish similarly marked, as the *John-dory*.

petersham (pē'tēr-sham), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1.

A kind of greatcoat formerly fashionable.—2. The heavy rough-napped woolen cloth of which such greatcoats were made. *Petersham* cloth is now generally dark-blue, and is used for heavy overcoats of all sorts, pea-jackets, and the like.—*Petersham ribbon*. See *ribbon*.

Peter's pence. See *penny*.

Peter's staff, *n.* The common mullein.

peth (peth), *n.* [*A dial. form of path*.] A steep road; a road or path up a steep hill. [*North. Eng.*]

peth (peth), *v. t.* [*A dial. form of pith*.] To kill with a pething-pole. [*Australian*.]

"Now then, shall we *peth* it or shoot it?" says our butcher pro tem.
P. Clarke, *New Chum in Australia*, p. 189.

pething-pole (peth'ing-pōl), *n.* A sort of harpoon used for butchering cattle. [*Australian*.]

So up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long *pething-pole*, like an abnormally long and heavy alpenstock, in his hand: he selects the beast to be killed, stands over it in breathless but seemingly careless silence, adjusts his point over the centre of the vertebra, and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the apical cord.
P. Clarke, *New Chum in Australia*, p. 184.

petigreet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

petiolaceous (pet'i-ō-lā'shius), *a.* [*< petiole* + *-aceous*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolar (pet'i-ō-lār), *a.* [= *F. pétiole* = *Pg. petiolar* = *It. picciolare*, < *NL. *petiolaris*, < *L. petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In bot., pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing on or supported by a petiole: as, a *petiolar* tendril; a *petiolar* bud; a *petiolar* gland.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, same as *petiolate*.

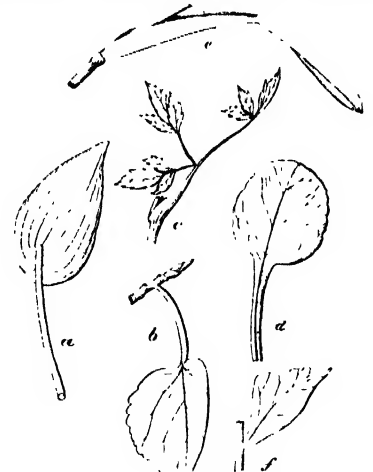
petiolar (pet'i-ō-lār), *a.* [As *petiolar* + *-yl*.] 1. In bot., same as *petiolar*.—2. In *zool.*, same as *petiolate*.

Petiolata (pet'i-ō-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *petiolatus*, a petiole, petiolate: see *petiolate*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including all the true bees, wasps, etc. These have the abdomen united to the thorax by a slender petiole or stalk, whence the name, which is opposed to *Securifera*.

petiolate (pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [= *F. pétiole* = *Sp. Pg. petiolado* = *It. picciolato*, < *NL. *petiolatus*, *L. petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In bot., having a petiole: as, a *petiolate* leaf.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, stalked as if petiolate; having a footstalk, peduncle, or petiole like that of a leaf; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the *Petiolata*, or having their characters. See cuts under *Euchærina* and *Eumenes*. **Petiolate abdomen**, an abdomen in which the petiole, composed of a basal joint or two, is long and much more slender than the others.—**Petiolate egg**, in *entom.*, an egg attached by a slender stem, as those of many Ichneumonidae.—**Petiolate insects**, those insects which have the abdomen petiolate.—**Petiolate wing**, a wing in which the base is very narrow and has parallel sides, suddenly enlarging to the body of the wing, as in the genus *Agrion* and its allies.—**Petiolate wing-cell**, a wing-cell greatly constricted at one end, where it adjoins another cell.

petiolated (pet'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [*< petiolate* + *-ed*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* [*< F. pétiole* = *Sp. Pg. petiolo* = *It. picciolo*, *picciuolo*, a petiole, < *L. petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruits (*NL.* a petiole), also lit. a little foot; for **petiolus*, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. In bot., a leafstalk: the stalk or



Petiole of (a) *Peperomia argentea*, terete; (b) *Populus tremula*, flat; (c) *Thaspium barbinode*, dilated at the base; (d) *Pyrola rotundifolia*, winged; (e) *Stenotaphrum americanum*, forming a sheath; (f) *Acacia cultriformis*, leaf like (the so-called phyllodium).

support by which the blade or limb of a leaf is attached to the stem. It is usually round or semi-

cylindrical and channelled on the upper side, but may be terete, flattened, winged, dilated at base, clasping, etc.
2. In *entom.*, the slender sclerite or sclerites by which the abdomen of many insects is united to the thorax. It is prominent in many *Hymenoptera*, as the slender part of a wasp; it is usually one-jointed, but sometimes two-jointed, and rarely three-jointed. In certain ants it carries one or more swellings which are important in classification. See cuts under *Evaniidae* and *Atta*.

petioled (pet'i-ôld), *a.* [*< petiole + -ed*]. Same as *petiolate*.

petiolate (pet'i-ô-lû-lât), *a.* [*< NL. *petiolatus, < *petiolus, petiole: see petiolule.*] In *bot.*, supported by its own petiolule or foot-stalk: applied to a leaflet.

petiolule (pet'i-ô-lûl), *n.* [*< F. pétiole, < NL. *petiolus, dim. of petiolus, petiole: see petiole.*] In *bot.*, a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

petiolus (pe-ti'ô-lus), *n.*; pl. *petioli* (-li). [*NL., < L. petiolus, a stem or stalk of fruit: see petiolule.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a petiole. **Petiolus** of the *epiglottis*, the narrow attached end of the epiglottis.

petit (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. petit, < OF. petit, F. petit, small, petty: see petty.*] The spelling *petit*, with the pronunciation belonging to *petty*, is retained in various legal phrases. **I. a.** Small; petty; inferior. **Petit constable.** See *petty constable*, under *constable*. **2. — Petit jury, treason,** etc. See the nouns. **Petit point.** Same as *lent-stitch*.

II. n. Same as *petty*.

And therefore was their master Moises called Pedagogus, y^e is, a teacher of children, or (as they call such one in y^e Gramer scholes) an Usher or a Master of the *petites*.
Sir T. More, "Amfort against Tribulation" (1573), fol. 48.

petit-baume (pet'i-bôm), *n.* [*F., < petit, little, + baume, balsam: see balm.*] A liquor obtained in the West Indies from *Croton balsamifer*.

petite (pe-têt'), *a.* [*F., fem. of petit: see petit, petty.*] Little; of small size; tiny.

Petitia (pe-tish'i-â), *n.* [*NL. (Jacquin, 1780), after François P. du Petit (1664–1741), a French surgeon.*] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceae* and tribe *Viticeae*, characterized by the four equal petals, nearly sessile anthers, and drupe with one stone containing four cells and four seeds. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies and Mexico. They bear opposite undivided leaves, and small flowers in cymes usually panicle in the upper axils. *P. Domingensis* is the yellow fiddlewood of the West Indies. See *spur-tree*.

petition (pê-tish'ôn), *n.* [*< ME. peticion, petition, < OF. petition, F. pétition = Sp. petición = Pg. petição = It. petizione, a petition, < L. petitiō (-n-), a blow, thrust, an attack, an arming at a request, petition, solicitation, < petere, pp. petitus, fall upon, rush at, attack, assault, etc., direct one's course to, seek, make for, strive for, require, demand, ask, solicit, fetch, betake oneself to, etc., = Gr. πειρώ, fall, πειράω, fly, akin to πτερόν, wing, feather, etc., Skt. √ pat, fly: see feather, pen², etc. From the L. petere are also ult. E. appetite, appetent, appetite, compete, competent, competitor, etc., impetus, impetuous, petulant, etc., repeat, repetition, etc.] **1.** An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power; also, a particular request or article among several in a prayer.*

Thy *petition* I graunt thee.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 116).

Let my life be given me at my *petition*, and my people at my request.
Esther vii. 3.

I will go and sit beside the doors,
 And make a wild *petition* night and day.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. A formal written request or supplication; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, right, grant, or mercy.

The governor and assistants sent an answer to the *petition* of Sir Christopher Gardiner, and withal a certificate from the old planters concerning the carriage of affairs.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 126.

I remember, when the Duke of Newcastle was going to Windsor with a mob at his heels to present a *petition* (during the late discussions), I went down to him and showed him the *petition*, and told him they ought to be prevented from coming.
Greville, Memoirs, July 10, 1829.

3. In *law*, a written application for an order of court, used (*a*) where a suit is already pending in respect to the subject of which some relief is sought that renders proper a more formal application than a motion (as a *petition* for instructions to a receiver), or (*b*) where the subject is within the jurisdiction of the court without the bringing of an action (as a *petition* for the writ of habeas corpus, or for an adjudication

in bankruptcy); also, the paper containing such a supplication, solicitation, or humble request.
— 4. A begging; only in the rare phrase '*petition of a principle*' (begging the question), translating Latin *petitiō principii*.

Diogenes. Stay! Those terms are puerile, and imply a *petition* of a principle: keep to the term necessity.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations, 1st ser., vii.

Millenary petition. See *millenary*. — **Petition of right.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petition stating facts and claiming a right which controverts the title of the crown. (*b*) A declaration of the rights of the people addressed by Parliament in 1628 to King Charles I., and his assent to it, which, though not in form a statute or ordinance, has been accepted as having the full force and effect of fundamental law. It related, in substance, that subjects should not be taxed but by consent of Parliament; that commissions for raising money should not be issued contrary to law; that no freeman should be imprisoned, dispossessed of his land, outlawed, or exiled but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no subject ought to be imprisoned without cause shown; that citizens should not be compelled to entertain soldiers against the law; and that commissions for the trial of offenders by martial law ought not to issue in time of peace. — **Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act (a)*, under *act*. — **Right of petition,** the right of the governed to bring grievances to the knowledge of the governing power, by the presentation and hearing of petitions for redress. By the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can make no law prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." — *Syn. Supplication, Suit,* etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application, address.

petition (pê-tish'ôn), *v.* [= *F. pétitionner*; from the noun.] **I. trans. 1.** To present a petition or make a request to; supplicate; entreat; specifically, to address a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign, legislative body, or person in authority, for some favor or right.

She *petitioned* Jupiter that he might prove immortal.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

2. To solicit; ask for; desire as a favor.

Would not your word, your slightest wish, effect
 All that I hope, *petition*, or expect?
Crabbe, Works, V. 138.

II. intrans. To intercede; make a humble request or entreaty; present a petition.

You think now I should cry, and kneel down to you,
Petition for my peace.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

petitionarily (pê-tish'ôn-â-ri-li), *adv.* By way of petition principii, or begging the question.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5. [Rare.]

petitionary (pê-tish'ôn-â-ri), *a.* [*< petition + -ary.*] **1.** Offering a petition; supplicatory.

Pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 82.

It is our base *petitionary* breath
 That blows them to this greatness.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 1.

2. Containing a petition or request.

If such come
 For their relief by suite *petitionary*,
 Let them have gracious hearing.
Heywood, Royal King and Loyal Subject, i.

petition-crown (pê-tish'ôn-krown), *n.* See *crown*, 13.

petitioner (pê-tish'ôn-êr), *n.* [*< petition + -er.*] **1.** One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

Hear the Cries, see the Tears,
 Of all distressed poor *Petitioners*.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

2. [l. c. or cap.] In *Eng. hist.*, same as *addresser*.

petitionist (pê-tish'ôn-ist), *n.* [*< petition + -ist.*] A petitioner. *Lamb. (Encyc. Diet.)*

petitiō principii (pê-tish'ô prin-sip'i-i), [*L. (tr. Gr. τὸ ἐν ἀρχῇ αἰτιῶσαι, an assumption at the outset): petitiō, petition; principii, gen. of principium, principle: see petition and principle.*] In *logic*, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question: a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a promise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit.

petit-maitre (pe-tô-mâ'tr), *n.* [*F., a little master: see petty and master.*] A name given to dandies in France in the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; hence, in English literature, one who displays exaggeration in his dress and cultivates female society more or less obtrusively; a fop; a coxcomb.

petitor (pet'i-tôr), *n.* [*< L. petitor, a seeker, plaintiff. < petere, pp. petitus, seek: see petition.*] A seeker.

A very potent (I cannot say "competitor," the Bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) "desirer" of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 48.*

petitory (pet'i-tô-ri), *a.* [*< OF. petitoire, F. pétitoire = Sp. Pg. It. petitorio, < L.L. petitorius, < L. petitor, a seeker, plaintiff: see petitor.*] **Petitioning; soliciting; begging; petitionary.**

The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and *petitory* in the ears of God.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 2.

Petitory action or suit. (*a*) An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. (*b*) In *Scots law*, an action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property or a right of credit in the pursuer, including all actions on personal contracts by which the grantor has become bound to pay or to perform.

Petit's operation. See *operation*.

Petiveria (pet-i-vê-ri-â), *n.* [*NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after J. Petiver, F. R. S., a London apothecary, who died in 1718.*] A genus, made by Lindley type of a small order *Petiveriaceae*, now classed in the order *Phytolaccaceae* and tribe *Rivineae*, characterized by the elongated fruit, covered with slender recurved spines. The 4 species are all American, found from Florida to southern Brazil. They are slender erect herbs, with the odor of garlic, very acrid, and bearing alternate ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers of four persistent sepals. *P. alliacea*, the guinea-hen weed, also known as *strongman's-weed*, is much used in the West Indies for toothache and for its stimulating and sudorific properties. *P. tetrandra* is similarly used in Brazil.

petlanque (pet-lâng'ke), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*] The name of an ore of silver, called in Chili "rosicler oscuro"; a sulphantimoniuret of silver, known to mineralogists as *pyrargyrite*. — **Petlanque negro**, the ore of silver called *silver-glance, glaserz*, and *vitreous silver*, of which the mineralogical name is *argentite*.

peto (pê'tô), *n.* [*Imitative.*] The tufted tin-mouse of the United States, *Furus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*. *T. Nuttall.*

petralogy. *n.* An erroneous form of *petrology*. **Petrarchism** (pê'trâr-kizm), *n.* [*< Petrarch (see def.) + -ism.*] The style or manner of the poet Petrarch (1304–74); the peculiarities of his poetry collectively.

From this period [the fourteenth century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 506.

Petrarchist (pê'trâr-kist), *n.* [*< Petrarch + -ist.*] A disciple, follower, or imitator of Petrarch. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 506.*

petraria (pe-trâ-ri-â), *n.* [*ML.: see petrary.*] Same as *petrary*.

The archers shot their arrows, the *petraria* hurled its stones.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 113.

petrary (pe-trâ-ri), *n.*; pl. *petraries* (-riz). [*In older form perrier, < OF. perriere, etc. (see perrier, and cf. pederero, etc.): = Sp. petraria, < ML. petraria, a machine for throwing stones, < L. petra, a rock: see pier.*] A military engine for throwing large stones.

petret (pê'têr), *n.* [*An abbr. of saltpetre, salt-peter.*] Niter; saltpeter.

Powder which is made of impure and greasy *petre* hath but a weak emission.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Petrea (pê'trê-â), *n.* [*NL. (Houstoun, 1737), named after Robert James, Lord Petre, a patron of botany, who died in 1742.*] A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Verbenaceae* and tribe *Verbeneae*, characterized by racemed flowers, the ovary of two cells, each with one ovule, and the calyx greatly enlarged in fruit. The 20 species are all American, found from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They bear opposite rigid undivided leaves, and large violet or blue flowers in long racemes, with the large sepals beautifully colored at flowering, enlarging and turning green in fruit. Several species are favorites in cultivation under glass, especially *P. volubilis*, the purple wreath, which is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward.

petrean (pê'trê-an), *a.* [*Cf. F. pétée = Sp. pétreo = Pg. It. petreo; < L. petraeus, < Gr. πέτρας, rocky, < πέτρα, rock: see pier.*] Of or pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber. [Rare.]*

petrel (pet'el), *n.* [*Formerly also pterel; < F. pétrel, a petrel, lit. 'little Peter,' 'Peterkin' (G. Petersvogel, 'Peter's bird'), so called because it seems to walk on the sea, like Peter (Mat. xiv. 29), < ML. *Pterellus, dim. of I.L. Petrus, Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock' (see Mat. xvi. 18): see pier.*] **1.** A small black-and-white seabird, *Procellaria pelagica*; hence, any similar bird of pelagic or oceanic habits, with webbed feet, long pointed wings, and tubular nostrils, belonging to the family *Procellariidae* and subfamily *Procellariinae*. Many of the petrels are characterized by qualifying epithets, and others receive special names. The stormy petrels, also called *Mother Carey's*

chickens, are the very small sooty species like *Procellaria pelagica*, though of several genera, including *Procellaria* (formerly called *Thalasidroma*), *Cynochora*, *Halocypselus*, and *Oceanites*. The most numerous species to which the name is given are those of the genera *Ustrolata*, *Daption*, and some others, such as the capped petrel, *Ustrolata hestata*, and the Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*. These



Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*).

are of medium size, or rather small, and almost exclusively inhabit southern seas. Petrels of the large genus *Puffinus* are commonly known as *shearwaters* and *hagdena*. The large gull-like petrels of the genus *Fulmarus* and some related genera are called *fulmars*. All are pelagic, and practically independent of land except during the breeding-season. They breed for the most part in burrows or holes in rocks by the seaside, laying a single white egg. Many of them are wont, like albatrosses, to follow ships for many days at sea, to feed upon the refuse of the cook's galley, and may sometimes be taken with hook and line. In powers of long-sustained flight they surpass all other birds, but, with the exception of one genus (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*), they cannot dive. See also cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, and *Ustrolata*.

2. The kittiwake, a gull. [Flamborough Head, Eng.]—**Pintado petrel**. See *pintado*.

petrel²⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *poitrel*.

petronel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *petronel*.

petrescence (pē-tres'ens), *n.* [*< petrescen(t) + -ce*.] Petrification. *Maunder*.

petrescent (pē-tres'ent), *a.* [*< L. petra, < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + -escent*.] Possessing the property of changing or converting into stone; petrifying.

Springs of petrescent water. *Boyle, Works, III. 554.*

Petricola (pē-trik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL.: see *petricolous*.] The typical genus of *Petricolidae*. *Lamarck*.

Petricolidae (pet-ri-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Petricola + -idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks which live in rocks, named by D'Orbigny in 1837 from the genus *Petricola*; the rock-borers. They



a, *Petricola* (*Petricolaria*) *pholadiformis* (right valve). b, *Petricola* *lithophaga* (right valve).

are related to the *Veneridae*, but the mantle is enlarged, the pedal opening small, the foot small, and the shell more or less gaping. The species for the most part perforate clay or soft rock.

petricolous (pē-trik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< NL. petricola, < L. petra < (Gr. πέτρα), a rock, + colere, inhabit*.] Inhabiting rocks; saxicoline; lithodorous, as a mollusk. See cuts under *date-shell*, *Petricolidae*, and *piddock*.

petrification (pet-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *petrificatio(n)-, < petra < (Gr. πέτρα), rock, + factus, pp. of facere, make. Cf. petrify*.] 1. Conversion into stone, specifically of organic substances or parts of such: fossilization; replacement of organic matter by some mineral substance, in which process more or less of the form and structure of the organized body is preserved.—2. An organic substance converted into stone; a fossil. The words *petrification* and *fossil* are entirely synonymous at the present time. Formerly *fossil* was applied to minerals or mineral substances dug from the earth, whether they did or did not exhibit any traces of organic structure. See *fossil*.

3. Figuratively, a rigid or stunned condition resulting from fear, astonishment, etc.

petrification (pet-ri-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< petrification + -ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to petrification. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

petrifiable (pet-ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*< petrify + -able*.] Capable of being petrified.

petrific (pē-trif'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. petrifico* = *Pg. It. petrifico*, *< L. as if *petrificus, < petra, rock, + facere, make. Cf. petrify*.] That converts or has power to convert into stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace petrific, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix'd as firm
As Delos, floating once. *Milton, P. L., x. 294.*

Not the wing'd Perseus, with *Petrifick* Shield
Of Gorgon's Head, to more Amazement charm'd his Foe.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namur.

petrificate (pet-ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. *petrificatus, pp. of *petrificare, petrify: see petrify*.] To petrify. *J. Hall, Poems, p. 96.*

petrification (pet-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. pétrification = Sp. petrificación = Pg. petrificação = It. petrificazione, < L. as if *petrificatio(n)-, < *petrificare, petrify: see petrify*.] 1. Same as *petrification*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.*—2. Obduracy; callousness. [*Rare*.]

It was observed long ago by Epictetus that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind.

Hallywell, Melanippe, p. 1. (Latham.)

petrify (pet-ri-fi), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. petrified*, *ppr. petrifying*. [*< F. pétrifier = Sp. Pg. petrificar = It. petrificare, < L. as if *petrificare, < petra < (Gr. πέτρα), rock (see pier), + facere, make. Cf. petrific*.] *I. trans.* 1. To convert into stone or a stony substance; change into stone.—2. To make hard as stone; render hard or callous: as, to *petrify* the heart.

Full in the midst of Euclid did at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce.

Pope, Dunciad, lv. 204.

3. To paralyze or stupefy as with fear or amazement: as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

The poor petrified journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self-surrender to panic, absolutely descended both flights of stairs.

De Quincey.

Suddenly two men with guns came out of the woods, but at the sight of the flabfoot stood petrified.

G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, vii.

II. intrans. To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 8.

petrinal, *n.* An obsolete form of *petronel*.

Petrine (pē'trin), *a.* [*< LL. as if *Petrinus (cf. ML. petrinus, < (Gr. πέτρος), of rock), < Petrus, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter: see petrel*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or his doctrines or writings: as, the *Petrine* epistles. See *Petrinism*.—**Petrine liturgy**, the Roman liturgy attributed by ecclesiastical tradition to Peter.

Petrinism (pē'trin-izm), *n.* [*< Petrine + -ism*.] The beliefs or tendencies attributed to the apostle Peter; according to the Tübingen school of theology, the doctrine that Christianity is a phase or development of Judaism, supposed to have been advocated by the followers of Peter: opposed to *Paulinism*. See *Paulinism*, and *Tübingen school* (under *school*).

A purely speculative process of conflicting tendencies, which started from an antagonism of *Petrinism* and *Paulinism*.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 7.

Petrobleæ (pet-rō-blī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), *< Petrobium + -æ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidæ*, characterized by the dioecious chaffy heads, each with rudimentary styles or anthers. It includes three genera, two of South American shrubs, and one a tree, *Petrobium* (the type).

Petrobium (pet-rō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1817), so called in allusion to its home on the rock of St. Helena; *< (Gr. πέτρα, rock, + βίος, life*.] A genus of composite plants, type of the subtribe *Petrobleæ*, having a flat receptacle and linear awned achenia. There is but one species, a small tree, found only on the island of St. Helena, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy panicle corymbs at the summits of the branches. It is sometimes known as *rock-plant* of *St. Helena*, and on the island as *white-wood*. Its remarkably recurved tubular corollas make the head of flowers at first seem radiate.

Petrobrusian (pet-rō-brō'si-an), *n.* [*< ML. Petrobrusian, pl., < Petrus Brusius (Pierre de Bruys) (see def.) + -an*.] One of the followers of Peter (Pierre) de Bruys, especially numerous in the south of France in the twelfth century. De Bruys opposed church buildings, bishops, priests, and ceremonialists, and rejected transubstantiation and infant baptism.

petrocipital (pet-rok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*< petr(nus) + occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petrocipital* suture. Also *petro-occipital*. See cut under *craniofacial*.

Petrochelidon (pet-rō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), *< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone,*

+ *χελιδών, a swallow: see chelidon*.] A genus of *Hirundinidae*, containing a number of species of various parts of the world, which affix nests of mud to rocks, whence the name; the cliff-swallows. *P. lunifrons* is the common cliff-swallow, eaves-swallow, or mud-swallow of the United States, which builds clusters of bottle-nosed nests made of little pellets of mud stuck together. See cuts under *eaves-swallow* and *hive-nest*.

petrodrome (pet-rō-drōm), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Petrodromus*, *P. tetradactylus*, of Mozambique.

Petrodromus (pet-rōd'rō-mus), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1846), *< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + δρᾶμι, aor. inf. of τρέχω, run*.] A genus of elephant-shrews of the family *Macroscelididae*,



Petrodrome (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*).

differing from the genus *Macroscelides* in having the hind feet with only four toes. The type is *P. tetradactylus*. See also cut under *elephant-shrew*.

Petroff's defense. In chess-playing. See *opening*, 9.

Petrogale (pet-rog'ā-lō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γάλη, γάλην, a weasel*.]

1. A genus of marsupials of the family *Macropodidae*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1837; the rock-kangaroos. There are six or more species, all Australian, of which the brush-tailed wallabee, *P. penicillatus*,



Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo (*Petrogale xanthopus*).

and the yellow-footed rock kangaroo, *P. xanthopus*, are examples. These kangaroos are fitted for living among rocks, where they display great agility. The hind limbs are less disproportionate than in other kangaroos, and the tail is used less in supporting the body or in leaping.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

petrogeny (pet-roj'e-ni), *n.* [*< (Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γένεσις, < γένω, produced: see -geny*.] The science of the origin of rocks; theoretical petrography or petrology; a word little used, and bearing the same relation to *petrography* or *petrology* which *geogeny* does to *geology*.

petroglyph (pet'ro-glif), *n.* [*< (Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γλύφω, carving: see glyph*.] A carving on or in stone; a rock-carving.

petroglyphic (pet-rō-glif'ik), *a.* [*< petroglyph + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to petroglyphy: as, a *petroglyphic* inscription.

petrography (pet-rog'li-fi), *n.* [*< (Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γράφω, carve, sculpture*.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

petrograph (pet'ro-gráf), *n.* [*< (Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γράφω, write*.] A writing on a rock; a petroglyph. [*Rare*.]

Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains *petrographs*, or crude etchings.

Science, XII. 40.

petrographer (pet-rōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< petrograph-y + -er*.] One who is versed in petrography, or the study of rocks.

petrographic (pet-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. pétrographique*; as *petrograph-y + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

petrographical (pet-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< petrographic + -al*.] Same as *petrographic*.—**Petrographical microscope.** See *microscope*.

petrographically (pet-rō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrography; as regards mineralogical and chemical constitution and structure: as, two kinds of gneiss *petrographically* distinct.

petrography (pet-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. pétrographie*, *< (Gr. πέτρα, a rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γραφία, < γράφω, write.)* 1. The art of writing or inscribing on stone.—2. The study of rocks; lithology; petrology. The investigation of the minerals of which rocks are made up is called *lithology*, which includes not only the determination of the mineral constituents of a rock, but also the study of the changes which these constituent minerals have undergone, either during the consolidation of the rock or at a subsequent period, in the course of those changes which are denominated *metamorphic* (see *metamorphism*)—changes often complicated and difficult to decipher. While in some rocks the constituents are crystallized in large and distinctly formed individuals, so that each species can be separated and analyzed by itself without difficulty, this is ordinarily not the case. Hence by the methods formerly pursued it was often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make out clearly of what species the rock was composed. At the present time the method of examination of a rock consists in cutting from it one or more sections sufficiently thin to be nearly transparent; these are examined with the microscope, with and without the use of polarized light; and the optical and crystallographic appearances presented are generally sufficient to give not only a correct idea of the nature of the minerals, but also of the changes which they have undergone through various stages of *metamorphism*. Assistance is also afforded by the method of separation in which gravity-solutions are employed. (See *gravity-solution*.) While most geologists writing in English use the terms *lithology*, *petrology*, and *petrography* as nearly synonymous, others desire to limit the meaning of the first of these to the indoor or laboratory study of rocks, and would define *petrography* as including their investigation both indoors and in the field.

Petrography I define as that branch of science which embraces both lithology and petrology. It includes everything that pertains to the origin, formation, occurrence, alteration, history, relations, structure, and classification of rocks as such. It is the essential union of field and laboratory study. *M. E. Wadsworth, Lithological Studies, p. 2.*

petrohyoid (pet-rō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*< petro(us) + hyoid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and a petrous part of the skull: noting a muscle of some batrachians.—**Petrohyoid muscle**, a series of small muscular slips lying immediately beneath the omohyoid, and passing between the hyoid and hinder region of the skull of some batrachians. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Zoology, p. 60.*

II. *n.* The petrohyoid muscle.

petrol (pe-trōl' or pet'rol), *n.* [*< F. pétrole*, *< ML. petroleum*: see *petroleum*.] Same as *petroleum*.

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum), *n.* [NL., *< petroleum, q. v.*] A soft unctuous substance, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, obtained from residues left after the distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum, or deposited from crude petroleum on standing. When purified and deodorized, it forms a salvy neutral mass, yellow or reddish in color, odorless, tasteless, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a basis for ointments and as a protective dressing. Also called *vaseline* and *cosmo-line*.

petrolene (pet'rō-lēn), *n.* [= *F. pétrolène*; as *petrol, petrol(eum)*, + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon mixture obtained from petroleum.

petroleum (pē-trō-lō-um), *n.* [= *F. pétrole* = *Sp. petróleo* = *Pg. petroleo* = *It. petrolio* = *D. (i. Dan. Sw. petroleum* (MD. *petrolie*).] *< ML. petroleum* (also *petroleum, petroleon*, *< MGr. ΝΓΡ. πετρίλαιον*), rock-oil, *< L. petra* (*< Gr. πέτρα*), rock, + *oleum* (*< Gr. ἔλαιον*), oil: see *oil*. A ML. adj. *petroleus*, pertaining to rocks (neut. *petroleum*, or *oleum petroleum*, rock-oil), is given.] An oily substance of great economical importance, especially as a source of light, occurring naturally oozing from crevices in rocks, or floating on the surface of water, and also obtained in very large quantity in various parts of the world by boring into the rock; rock-oil. Petroleum was known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans under the name of *naphtha*; the less liquid varieties were called *σαφάλλος* by the Greeks, and *bitumen* was with the Romans a general name for all the naturally occurring hydrocarbons which are now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum*. The last name was not in use in classic times. The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and New York has been known from almost the earliest time of the settlement of those States by Europeans, but it was not until 1859, when oil was obtained by boring at Titusville on Oil Creek, a branch of the Allegheny River, that it began to be of commercial importance. At the present time (1897) the production of crude

petroleum reaches about sixty million barrels a year, and the value of the exports of this article in various forms amounts to about \$70,000,000 a year; most of the material exported being furnished by the oil-fields of Ohio and Indiana. The crude oil undergoes refining, and is put upon the market in various forms (see *kerosene*, *naphtha*, *rhigolene*, etc.), but much the largest part of this product has the form of an oil suitable for burning in lamps in all parts of the world. The only other oil-producing region in the world at all comparing with those of the United States is at and near Baku, on the Caspian, where the existence of oil has been known from time immemorial, but where its commercial importance has only recently been realized. The exported petroleum of the United States are chiefly from rocks of Devonian age; those of Baku occur in the Tertiary. An important part of the transportation of the crude material in the United States is effected by pipes laid beneath the surface, through which the oil is forced. See *pipe-line*. Also called *coal-oil*, *earth-oil*.

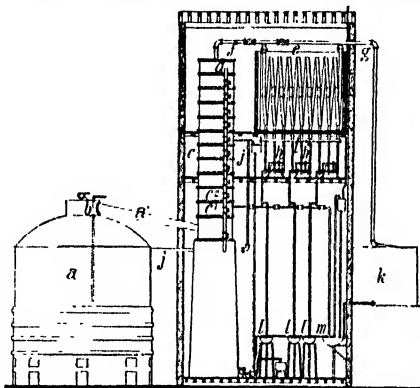
The Wardrobe Account, 21-23 Edw. III., 38/2, the following entry:—"Delivered to the King in his chamber at Calais: 8 lbs. *petroleum*." *N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 248.*

petroleum-car (pē-trō-lō-um-kär), *n.* A railroad-car carrying a tank or tanks, especially designed for the transportation of petroleum in bulk.

petroleum-ether (pē-trō-lō-um-ē'ther), *n.* Same as *naphtha*.

petroleum-furnace (pē-trō-lō-um-fēr'nās), *n.* A steam-boiler or other furnace for burning petroleum, which is admitted in jets or in the form of a spray of petroleum mingled with air or with a steam-jet; a hydrocarbon-furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

petroleum-still (pē-trō-lō-um-stil), *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from



Petroleum-still.

a, retort; *a'*, neck of retort, through which vapors pass; *b*, charging pipe; *c*, column composed of compartments *c'*, *c''*, etc. (The compartments are filled to a definite height with the same kind of liquid as that to be distilled through the pipe *d*, having a valve for each compartment. The same pipe is also used for drawing off this liquid.) *e*, worm placed in a water-tank, connected by pipe *f* to the column *c*, and by the pipe *g* to a gasometer *h*; *h'*, *h''*, auxiliary worms, connected with *e*; *j*, pipe for return of liquid to the retort when desired; *l*, *l'*, running-pans receiving liquid from *h*, *h'*, etc.; *m*, main running-pipe. Heat is applied by furnaces at the bottom of *a*. The vapors pass through *a* into *c*. The heavier products are condensed by the liquid in the compartments *c'*, *c''*, etc. Lighter vapors pass into the worm *e*, and are there condensed and run down into *a* and *h'* for further cooling. The gasometer *h* collects any uncondensed vapors.

crude petroleum in the order of their volatility. *E. H. Knight.*

pétroleur (pā-trō-lēr'), *n.* [*F.*, *< pétrole, petroleum*: see *petroleum*.] An incendiary; specifically, one of those adherents of the Commune who set fire to the public buildings of Paris, with the aid of petroleum, on the entry of the national troops in May, 1871.

pétroleuse (pā-trō-léz'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *pétroleur*, *q. v.*] A female incendiary. See *pétroleur*.

petroliferous (pet-rō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< ML. petroleum, petroleum*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Abounding in petroleum; productive of petroleum; containing or yielding petroleum: as, *petroliferous strata*. *Amer. Jour. Sci., VII. 561.*

petrolin; **petrolene** (pet'rō-lin), *n.* [*< petrol, petrol(eum)*, + *-in*, *-ene*.] A solid substance consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon: analogous to *paraffin*.

petrolist (pet'rō-list), *n.* [*< petrol + -ist*.] An incendiary. See *pétroleur*.

petrolize (pet'rō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petrolized*, prp. *petrolizing*. [*< petrol + -ize*.] To cause to resemble petroleum; confer the character or properties of petroleum upon. *Ure.*

petrological (pet-rō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< petrology + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to petrology. *Nature.*

petrologically (pet-rō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrology or petrological investigation or conditions.

petrologist (pet-rōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< petrology + -ist*.] One who is skilled in petrology.

petrology (pet-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak*: see *-ology*.] The study of rocks from the point of view of their mineralogical composition; lithology; petrography. By some this term is used in a more limited sense. See the quotation, and also *petrography*.

Lithology describes the results which would be arrived at by a man who sat indoors in his laboratory and examined small hand specimens of different kinds of rocks brought to him. *Petrology* tells us what additional information we gain when we go out of doors and examine large masses of rocks in the fields. *A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 9.*

petromastoid (pet-rō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*< petro(us) + mastoid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone: as, *petromastoid cells*; the *petromastoid bone*.

II. *n.* The petromastoid bone. In man at birth the petromastoid is a distinct bone, consisting chiefly of petrosal elements from which mastoid parts are as yet scarcely developed. It soon becomes confluent with other parts of the compound temporal bone, leaving traces of its original separation in the glaserian fissure and the canal of Huguier on the outer side of the bone, and the Eustachian tube and tensor tympani canal on the other side.

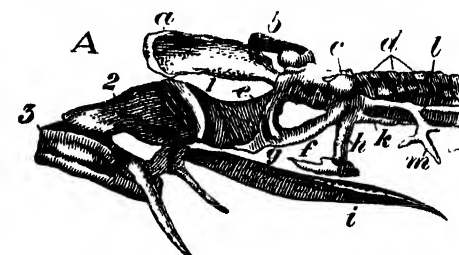
Petromys (pet'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Sir A. Smith 1831), *< Gr. πέτρα, rock, + μῦς, mouse*.] A remarkable outlying genus of rodents of the fam-



Petromys typicus.

ily *Octodontidae*, found in Africa; rock-rats. It is one of the only three Ethiopian genera of this characteristically American family.

Petromyzon (pet-rō-mi'zon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + μύζων (μύζω, to suck)*, suck: see *myzont*. Cf. *petromyzont*.] 1. A genus of myzonts or lampreys, giving name to the family *Petromyzontidae*. It formerly included all the lampreys and other myzonts, but has by late



Skull of Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, side view; *B*, top view: *a*, ethmoidic bone; *b*, orbit capsule; *c*, auditory capsule; *d*, neural arches of spinal column; *e*, palatopterygoid; *f*, (probably) metapterygoid, or superior quadrate; *g*, inferior quadrate part of the subocular arch; *h*, styloid process; *i*, lingual cartilage; *k*, inferior, and *l*, lateral, prolongation of cranium; *m*, branchial skeleton: 1, 2, 3, accessory labial cartilage.

writers been restricted to the northern lampreys, and especially those of the sea. See *Petromyzontidae*, and *under basket lamprey*, and *Marsipobranchii*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, as a larval prey.

petromyzont (pet-rō-mi'zont), *n.* [*< NL. Petromyzon(t)*.] A lamprey.

Petromyzontia (pet'rō-mi-zon'shi-ā), *n.* 1 [NL., neut. pl. of *Petromyzon*.] The lamprey as a class of cyclostomous craniate vertebrate distinguished from *Myxinoidea* or hags. Also called *Hyperoartia*.

Petromyzontidae (pet'rō-mi-zon'ti-dē), *n.* 1 [NL., *< Petromyzon(t) + -idae*.] A family of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes; the lampreys. They are elongated eel-like animals, whose adults have a complete circular suckling mouth arm with an upper and lower jaw-like cartilage, teeth on the tongue and on the oral disk, seven branchial apertures

each side, and well-developed eyes. In the young or larval condition the mouth is a longitudinal slit, and eyes are undeveloped.

petromyzon-
toid (pet'rō-mi-zōn'toid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Related to or resembling the lampreys; of or pertaining to the *Petromyzontidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petromyzontidae*; a lamprey.

petronel (pet'rō-nel), *n.* [Formerly also *petrine*; *< OF. petrinal*, *poitrinal*, *poitrinal*, *F. pētrinal*, *a. petronel*, so called as being discharged with the stock placed against the breast, *< petrine*, *petrine*, *poitrine*, *F. poitrine*, the breast (cf. *Sp. petrina*, a girdle), *< L. pectus* (*pector-*), breast: see *pectoral*.] 1. A hand-firearm introduced in the sixteenth century, shorter than the ordinary arquebus, but longer than the pistol; a sort of large horse-pistol. It was fired by a match-lock, wheel-lock, or other appliance, according to the period in which it was used.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharged his petronel, with such sure aim
That, of the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Onre, l. 1.

Saddle our Spanish barb, and bid French Paris see our
petronel be charged!

Scott, Abbot, xxxi

2. In *her.*, a pistol used as a bearing.

petro-occipital (pet'rō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Same as *petroccipital*.

petropharyngeus, petropharyngeus (pet-rō-far-in-jō-us), *n.*; pl. *petropharyngei* (-i). [NL., *< E. petro(us)* + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharyngeus*.] One of the supernumerary elevator muscles of the pharynx, sometimes present in man. It arises from the under surface of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the pharynx.

Petrophila¹ (pē-trof'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called because it always grows on rocks; *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + *φιλέω*, love.] A large genus of apetalous Australian shrubs of the order *Proteaceae* and the tribe *Proteeae*, distinguished by its perfect flowers with four anthers sessile on the four calyx-lobes, and a filiform style dilated and spindle-shaped above, and by their growth in dense heads involucre with colored bracts, becoming in fruit cones with persistent hardened scales, each inclosing a compressed nut containing a single winged or hairy seed. The 37 species are shrubs with scattered rigid and generally filiform leaves. Many are cultivated for their white flowers, and *P. media*, with yellow flowers, imparting a brilliant yellow to boiling water, is recommended for dyeing.

Petrophila² (pē-trof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Petrophila*.] A superfamily of basomatoporous pulmonate gastropods, including the *Siphonariidae* and *Gadinidae*. They have a patelliform shell, and live attached to rocks, mostly between tide-marks.

petrosal (pet-rō-sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. petrosus*, rocky (see *petrous*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Petrous; of comparatively great hardness, as of stone or rock: said of the petrous part of the temporal bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petrosal* nerves.—**Petrosal bone.** (a) One of several osseous parts of which the temporal bone is composed near the period of birth in man, remaining more or less distinct throughout life in many animals, the other two parts being the squamosygomatic and the tympanic. Also called *petrotic bone* and *petromastoid bone*. (b) The petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Petrosal nerve.** one of five nerves which pass through foramina in the petrous part of the temporal bone: the *large deep*, a branch of the carotid plexus uniting with the *large superficial* from the facial to form the vidian; the *small deep*, a branch from the carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus; the *small superficial*, the continuation of Jacobson's nerve, terminating in the otic ganglion; the *external superficial*, a branch uniting the geniculate ganglion of the facial with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery. **Petrosal sinus.** one of two venous sinuses lying along the superior and inferior margins of the petrous part of the temporal bone, the superior connecting the cavernous sinus with the lateral as it turns down into the sigmoid groove, the inferior connecting the cavernous sinus with

the internal jugular vein. Also *petrosal sinus*.—**Petrosal vein.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

II. *n.* The petrotic or petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *hyoid*, and *petrotic*.

Petroselinum (pet'rō-sē-lī-num), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffman, 1814), *< L. petroselinum*, *< Gr. πέτροσέλινον*, rock-parsley, *< πέτρα*, rock, + *σέλινον*, parsley: see *parsley* and *celery*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the cultivated parsley and two or three other species, now made a subgenus of *Carum*, and characterized by its obsolete calyx-teeth, smooth ovate fruit, dissected leaves with narrow or thread-like segments, and yellow, white, or greenish flowers. See *parsley* and *ache*.²

petrosilex (pet-rō-si'leks), *n.* [NL., *< L. petra* (*< Gr. πέτρα*), rock, + *silex*, flint.] A finely granular or crypto-crystalline admixture of quartz and orthoclase; felsite.

petrosiliceous, petrosiliceous (pet'rō-si-lish'-i-us), *a.* [= *F. petrosiliceus*; as *petrosilex* (*-silex*) + *-i-us*, *-ous*.] Consisting of petrosilex: as, *petrosiliceous* breccias.

petrosphenoidal (pet'rō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [= *F. petrosphenoidal*; *< petro(us)* + *sphenoidal*.] Pertaining to the petrosal bone, or the petrous part of the temporal, and to the sphenoid bone; sphenopetrosal: as, the *petrosphenoidal* suture. Also *petrosphenoid*.

petrosquamosal (pet'rō-skwa-mō'sal), *a.* Same as *petrosquamous*.

petrosquamous (pet-rō-skwa'mus), *a.* [*< L. petra* (*< Gr. πέτρα*), rock, + *squama*, scale.] Pertaining to the petrous and the squamous parts of the temporal bone.—**Petrosquamous fissure.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Petrosquamous sinus.** a venous sinus sometimes lying in a small groove along the junction of the petrous and squamous parts of the temporal bone, and opening behind into the lateral sinus.—**Petrosquamous suture.** the suture uniting the squamous and petrous parts of the temporal bone, visible in the adult as a slight groove or fissure on the cranial surface. Also called *petrosquamous fissure* and *temporal suture*.

petrostearin, petrostearine (pet-rō-stē-ā-rin), *n.* [*< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + *στεάρον*, tallow, + *-in*, *-ine*.] Mineral stearin; ozocerite.

petrous (pet'rus or pe'trus), *a.* [= *F. petreus* (*OF. pierren*, *F. pierren*) = *Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *< L. petrosus*, rocky, *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *< πέτρος*, a stone: see *par*.] 1. Like stone in hardness; stony; rocky.—2. Pertaining to the part of the temporal bone so called; petrosal: as, a *petrous* vein or sinus; a *petrous* ganglion.—**Petrous ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Petrous part of the temporal bone.** In human and that part which contains the internal auditory organs so named from its dense structure. It forms a three-sided pyramid, with its base at the mouth of the external auditory meatus, and its apex directed obliquely forward and inward, received in the notch between the occipital and sphenoid bones. Of its three surfaces, two look into the cranial cavity, the superior border formed by their junction separating the middle from the posterior fossa. The large carotid canal perforates its substance, and the Eustachian tube opens out of it near the apex. The petrous and mastoid parts taken together form the petromastoid or petrotic bone. See cuts under *ear*, *tympanic*, and *craniofacial*.—**Petrous sinus.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

pettah (pet'it), *n.* [E. Ind.] The town or village which clusters round a fortress; an extramural suburb of a fortress. [Anglo-Indian.]

pettihauger. *n.* See *pettihaug*.

pettichaps (pet'i-chaps), *n.* 1. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Willughby.—2. Some



Pettichaps (*Sylvia hortensis*)

similar British warbler, as the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or the chiffchaff, *P. rufus*. See also cut under *chiffchaff*.

Also *pettychaps*.

petticoat (pet'i-kōt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pettycoat*, *pettycoat*, *peticote*, *pety cote*, *< ME.*

petticote, *pettecote*, *pettycoat*; *< petty* + *coat*.]

I. *n.* 1. A short coat or garment worn by men under the long overcoat.

So that yourse souerayne haue clone shurt and breche,
A *pettycoat*, a dublett, a long cotee.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. A skirt: formerly, the skirt of a woman's dress or robe, frequently worn over a hoop or farthingale; now, an underskirt worn by women and children; also, in the plural, skirts worn by very young boys.

I bought thee *petticoates* of the best,
The cloth so fine as fine might be.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*
Like little mice stole in and out.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Their *petticoates* of lincey-woolsey were striped with a variety of gorgeous dyes—though I must confess these gallant garments were rather short, scarce reaching below the knee.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 172.

Hence—3. A woman; a female. [Colloq.]

Fearless the *Petticoat* contains his Frowns;
The Hoop secures whatever it surrounds.
Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Disarmed—dressed by a *petticoat*. . . What! afraid of a woman? *W. H. Alsworth*, Rookwood, II. 6. (*Latham*.)

4. A garment worn by fishermen in warm weather, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, very wide and descending to the calf of the leg, generally with an insertion for each leg, but sometimes like a woman's petticoat, with no intersecting seams, and worn over the common dress.—5. In *archery*, the ground of a target, beyond the white. Also called *spoon*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.—6. The depending skirt or inverted cup-shaped part of an insulator for supporting telegraph-lines, the function of which is to protect the stem from ruin.—**Balmoral petticoat.** See *balmoral*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to petticoats; feminine; female: as, *petticoat* influence. [Humorous.]—**Petticoat government**, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule. **Petticoat-affair** (pet'i-kōt-ā-fär'), *n.* An affair of gallantry; a matter in which a woman is concerned. [Colloq.]

Venus may know more than both of us,
For 'tis some *petticoat* affair.
Druiden, Amphitryon, l. 1.

petticoat-breeches (pet'i-kōt-breech'ez), *n. pl.* Breeches of the kind worn about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which each thigh was covered by a loose cylinder of cloth, usually not gathered at the bottom—the two resembling two small skirts or petticoats placed side by side. Also *petticoat-trousers*.



Petticoat breeches.

In their puffs and shushings the sleeves of the dresses of both sexes were alike, nor was almost a corresponding resemblance wanting between the trunk-hose and the petticoat-breeches of one sex and the skirts and gowns and the veritable petticoats . . . of the other sex.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

petticoated (pet'i-kōt-ed), *a.* [*< petticoat* + *-ed*.] Wearing petticoats.

"Here, dame," he said, "is a letter from your *petticoated* baron, the lord priest yonder."
Scott, Monastery, xlv.

petticoat-pensioner (pet'i-kōt-pen'shon-er), *n.* A person who is kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues. *Halliwel*.

petticoat-pipe (pet'i-kōt-pip), *n.* A pipe in the smoke-box of a locomotive, having a bell-mouthed lower extremity into which the exhaust-steam enters, the upper end extending into the lower part of the smoke-stack. It serves to strengthen and equalize the draft through the boiler-tubes.

Most of our engines are still run with a diamond stack and short smoke box, with the *petticoat-pipe* for leading the steam into the stack.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 369.

petticoat-trousers (pet'i-kōt-trou'zērz), *n. pl.* Same as *petticoat-breeches*.

pettifog (pet'i-fog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettiffogged*, pp. *pettiffogging*. [A back formation, *< pettifogger*. Cf. *fog*.] To play the pettifogger; do small business as a lawyer. *Butler*.

petti-fog (pet'i-fog), *n.* A confusing fog or mist: in allusion to *pettifog*, *v.* [A pun.]

Thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather than petti-fog of witnesses, with which Episcopal men would cast a mist before us. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pettifogger (pet'i-fog-er), *n.* [Formerly also *pettyfogger*, *petiefogger*, etc., prop. two words, *petty fogger*, *pettie fogger*, etc.; < *petty* + *fogger*.] 1. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Par. You'll know me again, Malevole.

Mal. O ay, by that velvet.

Par. Ay, as a petty-fogger by his buckram bag.

Marston, Malcontent, I. 6.

A *pettie fogger*, a silly advocate or lawyer, rather a trouble some, hauling neither law nor conscience. *Minsheu*.

The Widow Blackacre, is it not? That litigious She *Petty-Fogger*, who is at Law and Difference with all the World. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

2. The rocking. [Prov. Eng.]

pettifoggery (pet'i-fog-er-i), *n.* [*<* *pettifogger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The practice of a pettifogger; conduct becoming to a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

The last and lowest sort of thir Arguments, that Men purchas'd not thir Title with thir Land, and such like *Pettifoggery*, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

pettifogging (pet'i-fog-ing), *a.* Practising pettifoggery; characteristic of or becoming to a pettifogger; petty; mean; paltry.

"The character of this last man," said Dr. Slop, interrupting Trim, "is more detestable than all the rest, and seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you." *Steuve*, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

As though the voice of a pettifogging critic could drown the pean of praise that rises to Napoleon from twenty glorious battlefields! *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 357.

pettifogulize (pet-i-fog'ū-liz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogulized*, ppr. *pettifogulizing*. [*<* *pettifog* + *-ule* (dim. suffix) + *-ize*.] To act as a pettifogger; use petty and contemptible means. [Rare.]

To pettifogulize — that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction.

De Quincey.

pettigret, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

pettily (pet'i-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness (pet'i-nes), *n.* The character of being petty; smallness; littleness; triviality.

Which in weight to re-answer, his pettiness would how under. *Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 6. 137.

=*Syn.* *Smallness*, etc. (see *littleness*), frivolousness, triviality, insignificance.

pettish (pet'ish), *a.* [*<* *pet* + *-ish*. Cf. *pet*.] Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humor; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

They are in a very angry pettish mood at present, and not likely to be better. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 405.

=*Syn.* *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. See *petulant*.

pettishly (pet'ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper.

pettishness (pet'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

pettitoes (pet'i-tōz), *n. pl.* [*<* *petty* + *-toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig: sometimes jocularly used for the human feet.

He's a Turk that does not honour thee from the hair of thy head to thy pettitoes. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, IV. 1.

But, alas! the degeneracy of our present age is such that I believe few besides the annotator know the excellency of a virgin sow, especially of the black kind brought from China; and how to make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and pettitoes. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter IX.

pettle (pet'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*, *paddle*.

pettle² (pet'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pettled*, ppr. *pettling*. [Appar. a use of *pettle*¹, accom. to *pet*.] To indulge; coddle; pet.

And harle us . . . and pettle us up w' bread and water. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

pettle³ (pet'l), *n.* [A var. of *pettle*².] A tool used in various arts for burnishing. Its rubbing end is usually of hardened steel or agate fitted to a suitable handle.

petto (pet'tō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *pecho* = Pg. *peito*). < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] The breast. — In *petto*, in one's own breast or private thought; in secrecy.

pettreil, *n.* Same as *poitreil*.

petty (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pettie*, *pety*, *petic*, also *petit*; < ME. *pety* (in *pety cote*, also in comp. *petycote*, *petticote*, etc.: see *petticoat*), earlier *petit*, < OF. *petit*, *petet*, *peti*, F. *petit* (Wallon *piti*) = Pr. Cat. *petit* = Olt. *petitto*, *pitetto*, small; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *pithe*, small, *pid*, a point; OL. *petilus*, thin, slender.] I. *a.* 1. Small; little; trifling; triv-

ial; inconsiderable or insignificant; of little account: as, *petty* payments; a *petty* quarrel.

How I condemn thee and thy *petty* malice!

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, III. 2.

These arts, being here placed with the principal and supreme sciences, seem *petty* things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 238.

2. Of minor importance or gravity; not heinous or serious: as, *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. — 3. Inferior as regards rank, power, capacity, possessions, etc.; not of great importance, standing, or rank: as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

His extraction was humble. His father had been a *petty* officer of revenue; his grandfather a wandering der-
vise. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Petty average, in com. and naa. See *average*, 1 (c). — **Petty bag**, formerly, an office in connection with the Rolls Court in the English Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of *scire facias*, *congregatio* d'aire for bishops, etc. See *clerk of the petty bag*, under *clerk*. — **Petty cash**, small sums of money received or paid. — **Petty cash-book**. See *cash-book*. — **Petty constable**. See *constable*, 2. — **Petty juror**, *juror*, *larceny*, *madder*, *mullen*, etc. See the nouns. — **Petty officer**, an officer in the navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and may be degraded by the captain of the vessel. Abbreviated *P. O.* — **Petty session**, *treason*, etc. See the nouns. — **Syn.** 1 and 2. Diminutive, insignificant, slight, trivial, unimportant, frivolous. See *littleness*.

II. *n.* A junior scholar in a grammar-school; a little child attending school.
In 1635 the quarterage [of Cartmel grammar-school] was 6d. for grammarians, and 4d. for *petties*.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

pettychaps, *n.* See *pettichaps*.

pettyfogger, *n.* An obsolete form of *pettifogger*.

petty-morrel (pet'i-mor'el), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

petty-rice (pet'i-ris), *n.* See *quinoa*.

petty-whin, *n.* See *whin*.

petulance (pet'ū-lans), *n.* [*<* F. *petulance*, OF. *petulance* = Sp. Pg. *petulancia* = It. *petulanza*, *petulanziā*, < L. *petulantia*, sauciness, petulance, < *petulan*(t)-, petulant: see *petulant*.] 1. Sauciness; wantonness; rudeness.

This man, being a wit, a poet, and a minstrel, composed many indecent songs against me, and sung them openly, to the great entertainment of mine enemies; and, since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I [Henry I.] will punish him, to deter others from the like petulance.

Ord. Vitæ, Hist. Eccles. (trans.), p. 881.

2. The character of being petulant; a petulant character or disposition; peevish impatience or caprice; pettishness.

The misery of man appears like childish petulance. *Emerson*, Nature.

=*Syn.* 2. See *capitious* and *petulant*.

petulancy (pet'ū-lan-si), *n.* [As *petulance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *petulance*.

petulant (pet'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *petulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *petulante*, < L. *petulant*(t)-, forward, pert, saucy, wanton, prop. ppr. of **petulare*, dim. freq. form of *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petition*.] Manifesting peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice; peevishly pert or saucy; peevish; capricious: said of persons or things: as, a petulant youth; a petulant answer.

O! you that are

My mother's woovers! much too high ye beare

Your petulant spirits. *Chapman*, Odyssey, I.

The awful and vindictive Bolingbroke, and the malignant and petulant Mallet, did not long brood over their anger.

I. D'Israeli, Calamities of Authors, II. 135.

=*Syn.* *Petulant*, *Peevish*, *Fretful*, *Pettish*, *Cross*, *irritable*, *irascible*, *ill-humored*, *snappish*, *crusty*, *choleric*. The first five words apply to an ill-governed temper or its manifestation. *Petulant* expresses a quick impatience, often of a temporary or capricious sort, with bursts of feeling. *Peevish* expresses that which is more permanent in character, more frequent in manifestation, more sour, and more an evidence of weakness. *Fretful* applies to one who is soon vexed, of a discontented disposition, or ready to complain, as a sick child. *Pettish* implies that the impatience, vexation, or testiness is over matters so small that the mood is peculiarly undignified or unworthy. *Cross* applies especially to the temper, but often to permanent character: as, a cross dog; it often includes anger or sulkiness. *Crossness* as a mood may be more quiet than the others. See *capitious*.

petulantly (pet'ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with peevish or impatient abruptness or rudeness; with ill-bred pertness.

petulcity (pet'ū-l'city), *n.* [*<* *petulous* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being petulous; impudence. *Bp. Morton*, in *Bp. Hall's Works*, VIII. 739.

petulcous (pet'ū-l'kus), *a.* [*<* L. *petulcus*, butting, apt to butt, < *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petulant*, *petition*.] Disposed to butt; fractious.

The Pope first whistles him and his petulcous rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees. *J. V. Cane*, Flat Lux (1866), p. 151.

petunt, *n.* [= F. *petun*, also *petum* (Cotgrave), < Amer. Ind. *petun* or *petum*.] Tobacco: an Indian name said to be still in use in some parts of Canada. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 149.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed . . . that the hearb (alias weed) ylepeled tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias *petun*, alias *necoclanum*, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion.

John Taylor, Works (1880), (Nares.)

But the Indians called it (tobacco) *Petun* or *petum*, which indeed is also the fittest name that both we and other Nations may call it by, deriving it of Peto, for it is far fetched and much desired.

Tobie Venner, A Brief and Accurate Treatise, etc. (London, 1660), p. 385.

Petunia (pē-tū-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803) (F. *Pétunia*), < Amer. Ind. *petun*, tobacco: see *petun*.] 1. A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, distinguished by the five perfect stamens, funnel-form corolla, and entire capsule-valves. There are from 12 to 15 species, found in southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and one throughout South America and Mexico. They are clammy-hairy and branching herbs, with small undivided leaves, and showy violet or white flowers, varying to purple and reddish under cultivation, in a few species very small and inconspicuous. *P. nycaginiflora*, the common white petunia, and *P. violacea*, with purple or lilac flowers are the originals of the numerous garden varieties.

2. [*i. e.*] A plant of this genus.

petuntze, *petuntse* (pe-tun'tse), *n.* [Chin., 'pet', white, + *tun*.] A kind of siliceous porce-
lain-clay prepared by the Chinese from partially decomposed granite. It is used by them as a medicine.

Petworth marble. See *marble*.

petzite (pet'sit), *n.* [So called after a chemist *Petz*, who analyzed it.] A variety of hessite or silver telluride, containing about 20 per cent of gold.

Peucea (pū-sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839) < Gr. *πικύη*, pine.] An American genus of *Fringillidæ*; the pine-finches. Several species inhabit the southern and western parts of the United States and Mexico, such as *P. bachmani*, *P. caucini*, *P. carpalis* and *P. ruficeps*. These sparrows may be recognized by the peculiar shades of bay and gray on the upper parts the yellow at the bend of the wings, and the unstrake under parts. They are fine songsters, and lay white eggs.

Peucedanææ (pū-sē-dā-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Peucedanum* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Umbellifera*, distinguished by the fruit being strongly compressed on the back, with lateral ridges dilated into a wing-like or swollen margin. It includes 13 genera, the chief of which are *Pirola*, *Heracleum*, *Opopanax*, and *Peucedanum* (the type).

peucedanin (pū-sē-dā-nin), *n.* [*<* *Peucedanum* + *-in*.] A non-azotized neutral vegetable principle, C₁₂H₁₂O₃, discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. It forms delicate white prisms, which are fusible and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Peucedanum (pū-sē-dā-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournfort, 1700), < L. *peucedanum*, *peucedanos*, < G. *πικιδανον*, *πικιδανος*, hog-fennel (or a relate umbellifer), prob. < Gr. *πικύη*, fir.] A large genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Peucedanææ*, characterized by its uniflorous petals, fruit with a thin acute or wing-like margin, and conspicuous oil-tubes solitary in their channels. There are about 120 species, native of the northern hemisphere, of the tropical Andes, and of the whole of Africa. They are smooth perennial herbs, a few becoming shrubs or even trees. They bear decapound leaves, and compound many-rayed umbels of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers. A few are cultivated in the flowers, under the old name *Pakimbā*; some are edible, especially *P. sativum*, the parsnip; others are we known European species, for which see *dill*, *brimston wort*, *sulphurwort*, *hog- or sow-fennel* (under *fennel*), *mi parsley*, *marsh-parsley*, *masterwort*, *mountain-parsley*, *pillory-of-Spain*; and for an American edible species, see *cousin*.

peulvan, *peulven* (pūl-van, -ven), *n.* A smu menhir: a name often given to menhirs less than 9 feet in height.

An "inclined dolmen," and four *peulvens*, or small right stones, 1.45 m. to 3 m. high.

Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XIX.

Peumus (pū-mus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807) from a native name in Chili.] A genus of apical plants of the order *Monimiacææ* and the tribe *Monimiceæ*, having its drupes on an enlarged disk-like receptacle, and dioecious flowers with parallel and distinct anther-cells, a numerous gland-bearing filaments. The only species is a small tree from Chili, also known as *Ruizia* as *Boldea*. It is a fragrant evergreen, bearing rough, posite rigid leaves, and white flowers in terminal cym. See *Boldea* and *boldeine*.

Peutingerian (pū-tin-jē-rī-an), *a.* [*<* *Peuting* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Konrad Pe-

tinger, of Augsburg (1465-1547): noting a table of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, written on parchment, which was found at Worms. The table is supposed to have been constructed about A. D. 226.

pew¹ (pū), *n.* [*<* ME. *pewe*, *puwe*, *pue*, *<* OF. *pui*, *puy*, *poi*, *peu*, *m.*, an elevated place or seat, a hill, mound, = Fr. *puoi*, *puog* = Sp. *poyo*, a bench, = It. *poggio*, an elevated place, a seat, prop, etc.; *<* OF. *puye*, *f.*, an elevated gallery or balcony with rails; *<* L. *podium*, a balcony, esp. a front balcony in an amphitheater where distinguished persons sat; prob. *<* Gr. *πόδιον*, a little foot (whence appar. in Italic Gr. the sense given to the L. word), dim. of *ποῖς* (*poōs*) = E. *foot*.] 1†. A more or less elevated inclosure, used by lawyers, money-lenders, cashiers, etc.; an inclosed seat or bench of any sort, especially such as were used by persons having a stand for business in a public or otherwise open and exposed place.

To this brave man the knight repairs
For counsel in his law-affairs;
And found him mounted in his *pew*,
With books and money plac'd for show.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. III. 623.

2. An inclosed seat or open bench in a church, designed to accommodate several people; also, an inclosure containing several seats. In England pews were used from the time of the Reformation or earlier, but their general employment dates from the seventeenth century. Previously the worshippers stood during service, or were seated on the floor or upon small stools.

Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
Yparrold [inclosed] in *puwes*

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 144.

He hyred a desperate knaue to laye stones of great wayghte vpon the roufe beames of the temple ryght ouer his prayenge *pewe*, and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon.

By. Bale, English Votaries, II.

His sheep oftymes sit the while to as little purpose of benefitting as the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield.

Milton, Touching Heresings.

There were large, square *pews*, lined with green balze, with the names of the families of the most flourishing ship-owners painted white on the doors.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

3†. A box in a theater or opera-house.

The play . . . was "The Five Hours' Adventure": but I sat so far I could not hear well. . . . but my wife . . . sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her.

Pepys, Diary, IV. 103.

4. *pl.* The occupants of the pews in a church; the congregation. [*Karo.*]

The *pews* hasten out on Monday morning to pocket the profits of Sunday business and Sunday revelry.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 17.

pew¹ (pū), *v. t.* [*<* *pew*¹, *n.*] To furnish with pews.

In 1856 the north aisle [of Calva church] was rebuilt, widened, raised, and *pewed* anew.

Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

pew² (pū), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *poy*, and ult. from the same source as *pew*¹: see *poy*.] A sharp-pointed, one-pronged, straight or hooked iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in handling fish, blubber, etc., on wharves or in boats.

pew³, *v.* See *pue*.

pew-chair (pū'châr), *n.* A hinged seat attached to the end of a church pew, to afford accommodation in the aisle when additional seats are required. [*U. S.*]

pewee (pē'wē), *n.* [Imitative.] A small oliveaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidae* and genus *Contopus*. *C. virens* is the common wood-pewee of most parts of the United States and British America. It has a peculiarly drawling two-syllabled note, expressed by its name, quite different from the abrupt note of its relative called the *pewit* or *phoebe*. See cut under *Contopus*.

peweeep (pē'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (b).

pewet (pē'wet), *n.* Same as *pewit*.

pewfellow (pū'fel'ō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew; hence, a companion.

How do I thank thee, that this carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
And makes her *pew-fellow* with others' moan!

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 58.

Mistress Wafer, and Mistress Leuterhook, being both my scholars, and your honest *pew-fellows*.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. I.

pew-gaff (pū'gaf), *n.* A hook attached to a rod or staff, used in handling fish.

pewholder (pū'hōl'dér), *n.* One who rents or owns a pew in a church.

pewing (pū'ing), *n.* [*<* *pew*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Pews collectively.

pewit, **peswit** (pē'wit), *n.* [Also *pewet*, *puit*, *puet*; cf. D. *pievit*, also *kiewit*, *kievit*, a *pewit*,

lapwing, MHG. *gibitze*, *gibitz*, *gibiz*, G. *kibitz*, a *powit*, *plover*; Russ. *chibzu*, *lapwing*; all imitative names.] A name of various birds. (a) The *pewit*-gull, laughing-gull, or mire-crow, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, of Europe. Also *puet*. Plot, 1686. (b) The *lapwing*, *Vanellus cristatus*. Also *peaseweep*, *peewep*, *piewipe*. See cut under *lapwing*. (c) In the United States, a small oliveaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidae*, *Sayornis*



Pewit Flycatcher (*Sayornis fuscescens* or *phoebe*).

fuscescens, or *S. phoebe*, and others of this genus, as Say's *pewit*, *S. sayi*, and the black *pewit*, *S. nigricans*. The common *pewit* abounds in eastern North America; it winters in the Southern States, and is one of the very earliest insectivorous birds to migrate northward in spring. It is 7 inches long and 11 in extent of wings, of a dusky oliveaceous color above, and dingy whitish or grayish below, with a pale-yellow tint on the abdomen. It affixes a mossy nest to the sides of rocks, bridges, rafters, etc., and lays about five eggs, normally white and spotless. Also called *water-pewit* and *phoebe-bird* or *phoebe*. — **Pewit-gull**. See def. (a) and *gull*. — **Scoulton pewit** or *pie*, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*; so called from Scoulton mere in Norfolk, England, a favorite breeding-place.

pewit-pool (pē'wit-pū), *n.* A pool or pond where *pewits* (*pewit*-gulls) come to breed.

They anciently came to the old *pewit*-pool.

Plot, Nat. Hist. Staffordshire (1686), p. 231.

pew-opener (pū'ōp'nér), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the *pew*-doors for the congregation.

pew-rent (pū'r-ent), *n.* Rent required or paid for the use of a *pew*.

pewter (pū'tér), *n.* [*<* ME. *peuter*, *peutir*, *peutir* = D. *peuter*, *puuter*, *<* OF. *peutre*, *peuttre*, *piantre*, F. *peutrie* = Sp. Pg. *petre* = It. *petro* (ML. *petrum*, *petrum*, after OF.).] *pewter*; appar. the same, with loss of initial *s* due to some confusion, as OF. *espeutrie* (> D. *speutrie*, *spauter* = G. *spauter*), *<* LG. *spialter* = E. *spelter*: see *spelter*.] 1. An alloy of four parts of tin with one of lead. Its tenacity and fusibility are greater than those of either of the metals of which it is composed. It is used chiefly for beer-pots and cheap tableware. If a larger proportion of lead is used, the alloy is liable to corrosion, and dangerous consequences may result from its use. Sometimes alloys consisting chiefly of tin, and also containing antimony or copper, or both, are called *pewter* as well as "Britannia metal," which latter is the more usual name, although no sharp line can be drawn between the two alloys.

Pewter dishes with water in them.

Bacon.

2. A vessel made of *pewter*; a tankard; a beer-pot. — 3. Collectively, vessels made of *pewter*.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter and brass and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 357.

Rows of resplendent *pewter*, ranged on a long dresser, dazzled his eyes.

Irving, Sketch-book, p. 429.

4. Money; prize-money. [*Sailors' slang.*]

Another trifle to be noticed is the anxiety for *pewter* or prize money which . . . animated our officers and men.

The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

pewterer (pū'tér-ér), *n.* A worker in *pewter*; a maker of *pewter* vessels.

The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 281.

pewter-mill (pū'tér-mil), *n.* A lapidary wheel used with rotten-stone and water for polishing stones of the approximate hardness of 7, embracing the quartz group—quartz, amethyst, agate, and carnelian.

pewterworth (pū'tér-wért), *n.* The scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale*; so called as being used for scouring dishes of *pewter* or other metal.

pewtery (pū'tér-i), *a.* [*<* *pewter* + *-y*.] Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of *pewter*: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pewy (pū'i), *a.* [*<* *pew*¹ + *-y*.] Inclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. [*Sporting slang.*]

Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case.

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

pexity (pek'si-ti), *n.* [*<* L. *pexita* (-is), thickness, *<* *pexus*, woolly, prop. pp. of *pectere*, comb, card: see *ecten*.] The nap of cloth. *Coles*, 1717.

Peyerian (pī'ér-i-an), *a.* [*<* *Peyer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Discovered or described by and named after the Swiss anatomist Johann K. Peyer (1653-1712): specifically noting the agminate or clustered glands of the intestine, also called *Peyer's glands* and *Peyer's patches*. See *gland*.

peynet, *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *pain*.

peyntt, **peynture**. Obsolete forms of *paint*, *painture*.

peysset, *v.* and *n.* Same as *poise*.

peytrelt, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

Peziza (pē-zī'zā), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719); cf. L. *peziza* or *peziza*, mushrooms without a stalk; *<* Gr. *πέζις*, also *πέζις*, a mushroom without a stalk, perhaps *<* *πέζα*, a foot.] 1. A large, widely distributed genus of discomycetous fungi, giving name to the order *Pezizales*. They are characterized by their cup-like form and are frequently very brilliantly colored. The cups are affixed by the center, often stipitate; the hymenium is smooth; the substance is fleshy-membranaceous. They grow on the ground, on decaying wood, etc. They are popularly called *blood-cups*, *fair-cups*, *flaps*, *bird's-nests*, *cup-fungus*, etc. See *green-rot*, and cuts under *cupule* and *ascus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

Pezizæ (pē-zī'zē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Peziza*.] An order of discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Peziza*. The receptacle is concave, plane, or convex, sessile or stipitate, fleshy or waxy; the hymenium is on the upper surface; the asci are fixed, cylindrical, or clavate; and the sporidia are usually eight in number.

pezizoid (pez'ī-zoid), *a.* [*<* *Peziza* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Peziza*; having the characters of *Peziza* or *Pezizæ*.

pezle mezlet. An old form of *pell-mell*.

The Author falls *pezle mezle* upon the king himself.

North, Examen, p. 53. (*Davies.*)

Pezophaps (pez'ō-faps), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *πέζος*, on foot, walking, + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon.] A genus of extinct didine birds which formerly inhabited the island of Rodriguez, discovered in 1691-3 by La Guinat, who gave a figure and description of the species under the name of the *solitaire*. His account has been confirmed by the discovery of the bones of the bird in great abundance, and nearly complete skeletons are preserved. The species is named *P. solitarius*, and has been called *Didus nazarenus*.

pf. In music, an abbreviation of *pianoforte*.

pfaffian (pfaf'i-an), *n.* [Named by Cayley in 1852 after the author of *Pfaff's equation*, q. v.] In math., the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the *n*th power of a linear function of the binary products of 2*n* alternate units. In effect, the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB)(CD) + (AC)(DB) + (AD)(BC), the *pfaffian* (ABCDE) is (AB)(CDEF) + (AC)(DEBF) + (AD)(EFCB) + (AE)(FCBD) + (AF)(BCDE), and so forth. — **Mixed pfaffians**, expressions similar to *pfaffians* produced by taking the products of different linear functions, instead of a power of one. — **The order of a pfaffian**, half the number of alternate units used in generating the *pfaffian*.

Pfaff's equation. [Named after Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765-1825), who invented it.] The differential equation $X_1 dx_1 + X_2 dx_2 + \text{etc.} = 0$, where the number of terms is equal to the number of variables.

Pfaff's problem. The problem to transform the expression $X_1 dx_1 + X_2 dx_2 + \text{etc.}$, where the variables are independent, into an expression of the same form but of the smallest possible number of terms.

pfahlbauten (pfäl-bou'ten), *n. pl.* [G., *<* *pfahl*, a pile (see *pale*), + *bauten*, dwellings, *<* *bauen*, build (see *house*).] The name given by German archaeologists to prehistoric lake-dwellings, or pile-dwellings; palafittes. See *lake-dwelling*.

pfennig, **pfenning** (pfen'ig, -ing), *n.* [G., = E. *penny*.] A small copper coin, the one-hundredth part of a mark. It is equal in value to about one-fourth of a United States cent.



Obverse Reverse
Pfennig of Frederick William III, King of Prussia — British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Pg. An abbreviation used in the etymologies of this work for *Portuguese*.

ph. [In ME. *ph* or *f*, AS. *f*, rarely *ph* = D. *ph*, *f* = G. *ph* = Dan. *fw*, Icel. *f* = F. *ph* = Sp. *f*

= Pg. *ph* or *f* = It. *f*, < L. *ph*, a combination used to represent the Gr. letter ϕ , called *phi*, *phī*, orig. an aspirated π or μ . A consonant digraph having the sound of *f*, used in the Latin or English, French, etc., transliteration of Greek words containing ϕ , as in *phalanx*, *philosophy*, *graphic*, *zephyr*, etc., or occasionally of words from other languages. It rarely occurs in words other than those of the classes mentioned, and then only by error or confusion, as in *triumph*, *nephew*, *cipher*, *nymph*, *gulf* (obsolete) (from a Greek word with π), in words having a similar aspirated *p*, as in *seraph*, *pamphlet*, etc., and obsolete misspellings like *phane* for *jane*, *prophane* for *profane*, *phoe* for *feer*, *phoeze* for *feez*, *phiph* for *jfe*, etc. In older English words of Greek origin the letter was usually represented by *f*, as in *fancy*, *fandasy*, *fantom*, *fenix*, etc., some of these being now spelled with *ph*, as *phantom*, *phenix*, etc.

Phaca (fā'kă), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. *phakē*, lentils, lentil porridge, < *phakōs*, the plant lentil.] A section of the genus *Astragalus*.

Phacelia (fā-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called with ref. to the congested fascicle of spikes in the type, *P. circinata*; < Gr. *phakēlos*, a bundle, fascicle.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, type of the tribe *Phacelieae*, distinguished by the two-cleft style, wrinkled or tubercled seeds, and an inflorescence of one-sided scorpioid cymes, at first densely fasciated, becoming loose and separated. There are about 65 species, all American, and mainly in the United States (56 in the west, especially Nevada and California, and in Texas, and about 8 in the east), a few in Mexico, and 1 from British Columbia to the straits of Magellan. They are delicate or rough-hairy plants, low and erect or diffuse, sometimes in large patches, usually with pinnately dissected leaves. They bear blue, violet, or white flowers, generally bell-shaped and with ten vertical folds within. Several species are cultivated for their flowers, mostly blue-flowered annuals of California, one a South American biennial or perennial with pink flowers.

Phaceliaceae (fā-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phacelia* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, the water-leaft family, distinguished by the two-cleft or undivided style, and the one-celled ovary with placenta slightly protruding from the walls, or extending toward the center. It includes 10 genera and about 77 species, all of western North America except 1 in Japan and subarctic eastern Asia, and 1 in South Africa.

phacella (fā-sel'ä), *n.*; *pl. phacellae* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *phakēllos*, *phakēlos*, a bundle, fascicle.] One of the gastric filaments which in hydrozoans form solid tentaculiform processes in the gastric cavity in interradial groups near the genitalia.

phacellate (fā-sel'ät), *a.* [< *phacella* + *-ate*.] Provided with phacella, as a polyp.

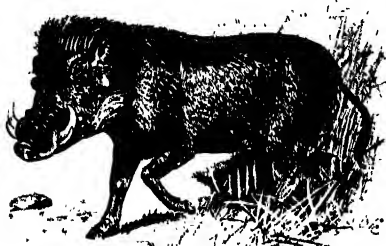
phacitis (fā-si'tis), *n.* [Also *phakitis*; NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

phacochere, phacochere (fak'ō-kēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Phacocharus*; a wart-hog. — **Abyssinian phacochere.** Same as *hottot*.

Phacocharidae (fak'ō-kā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacocharus* + *-idae*.] An African family of mammals allied to the *Suidae*, or true swine, typified by the genus *Phacocharus*; the wart-hogs. The palatomaxillary axis is greatly deflected, forming a high angle with the occipitosphenoideal axis; the basisphenoid is reflected and excavated; the malar bones are very deep, with a short inferior process; the orbits are directed upward and backward; and the dental series is aberrant by progressive reduction of the number of teeth. Also *Phacocherinae*, as a subfamily of *Suidae*.

phacocherine, phacocherine (fak'ō-kēr'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phacocharidae*.

Phacocharus (fak'ō-kēr'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, a wart or mole like a lentil, + *χοιρος*, a hog.] The typical genus of *Phacocharidae*. There are 2 species, both African, of hideous aspect, with deeply furrowed and warty skin of



Wart-hog (*Phacocharus africanus*).

the face, and long projecting tusks in the male. *P. æthiopicus*, the South African form, is the Ethiopian wart-hog, called *slake-nark* by the Dutch colonists. *P. africanus* or *æthiopi* is the Abyssinian wart-hog or phacochere, also called *hottot* and *haroro*. Also written *Phacocharus*.

phacocyst (fak'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil (lens), + *κύστις*, bladder.] In bot., the nucleus or cytoblast of a cell, often of a somewhat lenticular form. See *nucleus*.

phacocystitis (fak'ō-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *κύστις*, cyst, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye; capsulitis.

phacoid (fā'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *phakoeidēs*, like a lentil, < *phakōs*, a lentil, + *είδος*, form.] Resembling a lentil; lentil-shaped.

phacolite (fak'ō-lit), *n.* [So called in allusion to the lenticular shape of the crystals; < Gr. *phakōs*, lentil, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals, lenticular in shape. These are often complex twins. The original was from Böhmisch Leipa in Bohemia.

phacoscope (fak'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, lentil (lens), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A small dark chamber for exhibiting the changes of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation. Also *phacoscope*.

Phacus (fā'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, lentil.] A notable genus of flagellate infusorians, referred to the *Chloropeltidae* by Stein, by Kent to the *Euglenidae*. The several members were originally described by Ehrenberg as species of *Euglena*, from which they differ in their more persistent forms, and greater induration of the cuticle, which often remains as an empty test after dissolution of its contents. They are such as *P. triquetus*, *P. pyriformis*, and *P. longicauda*, all found in fresh water. See cut under *Infusoria*.

Phædranassa (fē-dra-nas'ä), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1845), < Gr. *φαιδράνασσα*, the name of a nymph.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Amaryllidaceae*, tribe *Amaryllieae*, and subtribe *Cyathifereae*, known by the narrow perianth of long erect lobes, the filaments dilated and united at the base into a ring. The 4 species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They produce broadly oblong or narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and a hollow scape bearing an umbel of many showy red or green flowers, drooping and cylindrical or narrowly funnel-form. They are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name *queen-tilly*.

phæncarpous (fē-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In bot., bearing a fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts. [Rare.]

Phænocelia (fē-nō-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *caelum*.] Animals whose neurocoele is persistent, as all the true vertebrates: opposed to *Cryptocœlia*. Also *Phenocelia*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 914.

phænocœlian (fē-nō-sē'li-än), *a.* Having a persistent neurocoele.

phænogam, phenogam (fē-nō-gam), *n.* [< *phænogamus*.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fē-nō-gā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., same as *Phanerogamia*.

phænogamic, phenogamic (fē-nō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phænogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to phænogams; related to or of the nature of phænogams; phænogamous: as, *phænogamic* botany.

phænogamous, phenogamous (fē-nō-gā'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phenology, n. See *phenology*.

phenomenon, n. An obsolete form of *phenomenon*.

phæochrous (fē-ok'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, + *χρῶς*, the skin, complexion.] Of a dark or dusky color.

Phæodaria (fē-ō-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, + *είδος*, form, + *-aria*.] The order *Tripylææ*, containing the silicoskeletal radiolarians regarded as a class of *Rhizopoda*, characterized by the constant presence of large dark-brown pigmented granules scattered irregularly round the central capsule and covering the greater part of its outer surface. Also called *Cannopylæa*.

phæodarian (fē-ō-dā'ri-än), *a. and n.* [< *Phæodaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæodaria*; tripylean, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phæodaria*; a tripylean radiolarian.

phæodellum (fē-ō-dē'lum), *n.*; *pl. phæodella* (-ä). [< NL. *phæodium* + dim. *-ellum*.] One of the large dark pigment-granules of a phæodium. *Haeckel*.

phæodium (fē-ō-di-um), *n.*; *pl. phæodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, + *είδος*, form.] The mass of dark-brown pigment characteristic of the capsule of phæodarian or tripylean radiolarians. *Haeckel*.

phæophyl, phæophyll (fē'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A name proposed by Schütt for the compound pigment of the *Phæceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. The pigment is composed of phycophenol, or that part of the pigment which is soluble in water, and phycoxanthin, or that part which is soluble in alcohol.

phæopus (fē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky + *πούς* (πόδ-) = E. *foot*.] An old name of curlew, now the specific technical name of the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

Phæosporeæ (fē-ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, dark, + *σπώρας*, a seed, -*ae*.] A very large class of algae, embracing with the *Fucales*, all the olive and brown weeds of the globe. The ordinary mode of multiplication is asexual, by means of zoospores, but the mode of reproduction presents interesting complications ranging from the conjugation of equivalent motile gametes to the impregnation of a stationary oöspore motile antherozoids. There are great variations in degree and development of the thallus, which is microscopic in some of the *Phæocarpææ*, and forms the great known marine organisms in *Macrocystis*, *Nereocystis*, and *Lessonia*. The *Phæosporeæ* include the *Lamiales*, *Punctariaceæ*, *Sporocnaceæ*, *Scytosiphonaceæ*, *Aglaophaceæ*, *Tilopteridaceæ*, *Ralfsiaceæ*, *Cutleriaceæ*, etc. class has also been called *Phæozoidæ*, and included part of what was formerly grouped together under names of *Fucales*, *Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanospermeæ*.

Phæothamniceæ (fē'ō-tham-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< (Lagerheim, 1885), < *Phæothamnion* + *-æ*.] A small questionable family of algae, taking name from the genus *Phæothamnion*, and later, according to Lagerheim, to the family *Chroolepidaceæ* and *Chaetophoraceæ*. They have palmella condition, and also produce two biciliated spores, which germinate directly without conjugation far as is known at present.

Phæothamnion (fē-ō-tham-ni-on), *n.* [< (Lagerheim, 1885), < Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, dark, *θάμνιον*, a small shrub, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush shrub.] A genus of fresh-water algae, type of the family *Phæothamniceæ*, form brownish-yellow tufts on other algae.

Phæozoidæ (fē-ō-zō-ō-spō'rē-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαῖος*, dusky, dark, + *ζῶον*, an animal + *σπώρας*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *Phæosporeæ*.

Phaëthon (fā'e-thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαῖθων*, being, radiant, in myth. [cap.] a son of Helios

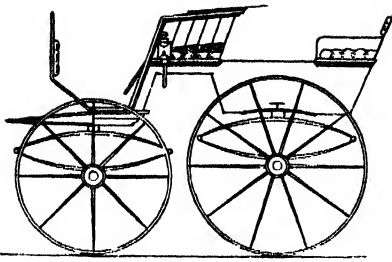


Tropic-bird (*Phaethon ethericus*).
a, the totipalmate foot.

phaëton, ppr. of *phaëthēn*, shine.] In ornith., the only genus of *Phaethontidae*. There are 3 species, *P. ethericus*, *P. flavirostris*, and *P. rubricauda*, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas, and known as tropic-birds. Also *Phaëton* and *Lepturus*.

Phaëthontidae (fā-e-thon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Phaëthon* (t-) + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate oceanic birds, of the order *Steganopodæ*, typified by the genus *Phaëthon*; the tropic-bird. In general form and aspect they resemble terns, a bill in particular is stercorine. The plumage is chiefly varied with black, and tinted in some places with pink; the bill is red or yellow. The gular sac characteristic of birds of this order is rudimentary and almost completely feathered. The tail is short, but the two distal feathers are filamentous and extraordinarily prolonged beyond the rest. See *Phaëthon* and *tropic-bird*. *Phaëtonidae*.

phaëton (fā'e-ton), *n.* [= Sp. *faetón*, < F. *faeton*, a phaëton, < L. *Phaëthon*, < Gr. *φαῖθων* of Helios (the Sun), who obtained leave his father to drive the chariot of the Sun, being unable to restrain the horses, was stricken by Zeus with a thunderbolt and dashed long into the river Po: see *Phaëthon*.] high open four-wheeled carriage: as, a *phaëton*; a mail *phaëton*. See cut on facing page.



A Variety of Phaëton.

"If the ladies will trust to my driving," said Lord Orville, "and are not afraid of a phaëton, mine shall be ready in a moment."

Miss Burney, *Evelina*, lxi.

2. A low open four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or two horses; as, a pony-phaëton. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Phaëthon*.

phaëtonic (fā-e-ton'ik), *a.* [*< phaëton + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phaëton. *Lamb. (Encyc. Dict.)*

Phaëtonidae (fā-e-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Phaëtoniidae*.

phagedena, **phagedæna** (faj-e-dē'nā), *n.* [L. *phagedena*, ML. *phagedæna*, *< Gr. φαγιδαίνα*, a cancerous sore, *< φαγι*, eat.] An obstinate spreading ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts. — **Sloughing phagedæna**. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

phagedenic, **phagedænic** (faj-e-dē'n'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phagénique* = Sp. *phagénico* = It. *phagedénico*, *< L. phagedænicus*, *< Gr. φαγιδαίνομαι*, of the nature of a cancer, *< φαγιδαίνα*, a cancer; see *phagedæna*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to phagedæna or to its treatment; of the nature or character of phagedæna: as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

II. n. In *med.*, an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagedenical, **phagedænic** (faj-e-dē'n'ik-al), *a.* [*< phagedenic + -al.*] Same as *phagedenic*. *Wiseman, Surgery*, ii, 10.

phagedenous, **phagedænous** (faj-e-dē'n'us), *a.* [*< phagedæna*, *phagedæna*, + *-ous*.] Causing absorption of flesh, as in phagedæna; of the nature of phagedæna. *Wiseman, Surgery*, ii, 10.

phagocyte (fag'ō-sit'ē), *a.* [*< phagocyte + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a phagocyte.

phagocyte (fag'ō-sit'ē), *n.* [*< Gr. φαγι*, eat, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell): see *cyte*.] A lymph-corpuscle, or white blood-corpuscle, regarded as an organism capable of devouring what it meets, especially pathogenic microbes.

phagocytic (fag'ō-sit'ik), *a.* [*< phagocyte + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

phagocytical (fag'ō-sit'ik-al), *a.* [*< phagocyte + -al.*] Same as *phagocytic*.

phagocytism (fag'ō-sit'izm), *n.* [*< phagocyte + -ism.*] The nature or function of a phagocyte; the intracellular digestive process of such a cell. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 91.

phagocytosis (fag'ō-sit'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., *< phagocyte + -osis.*] The destruction of microbes by phagocytes.

Phainopepla (fā'i-nō-pep'lā), *n.* [NL. (Selater, 1858), *< Gr. φαεινός*, shining, + *πέπλος*, a robe.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, referred to the family *Ampelidae* and subfamily *Phainopetidae*. They have the head crested, the plumage of the male shining-black with a large white disk on each wing, that of the female dull-brownish. There is but one species, *P. nitens*, the shining flycatcher or black phainopepla of the western parts of the United States, 7½ inches long, and 11½ in extent of wings. It is common from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada southward, nests in trees, lays two or three greenish eggs with profuse dark-brown or blackish speckles, and is migratory, insectivorous, and melodious. Also written, erroneously, *Phainopepla*. See cut under *flycatcher*.

Phajus (fā'jus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), *< Gr. φαῖος*, dusky.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreae* and subtribe *Blechnae*, distinguished by the free sepals and the gibbous or spurred base of the lip with its lobes broad and involute about the base of the column. The 15 species are mainly from tropical Asia, also Africa, Australia, and Japan. They are tall terrestrial herbs, or less often epiphytes, with large and broad or elongated plicate leaves, narrowed or stalked at the base. The large and showy flowers form a yellow, brownish, green, violet, or white erect raceme. Many have been long cultivated, as *P. tetragonum* from Mauritius, often under the name *Psephenia*, from its throwing off its sepals soon after expanding, and *P. grandifolius* (Bletia Tankervillei), from China, the nun-flower, of common cultivation under glass, so styled from the two white wings at the enlarged summit of the column.

phakitis (fā-kī'tis), *n.* Same as *phacitis*.

phakoscope, *n.* See *phacoscope*.

Phalacrocoracidae (fal-a-kro-kō-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Phalacrocorax (-corac-) + -idae*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds belonging to the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phalacrocorax*; the cormorants. They have a straight bill about as long as the head, hooked at the end; a long narrow nasal groove with obliterated nostrils in the adult; a long rictus, cleft to below the eyes; a moderate gular pouch; short but strong wings; and a moderately long fan-shaped tail of from 12 to 14 stiff feathers with abbreviated coverts. They are heavy-bodied birds, with long sinuous neck, and the short stout legs set far back, necessitating a nearly upright position. They feed chiefly on fishes, and dive as well as swim with celerity. There are some 25 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, usually referred to one genus. The family is also called *Carbonidae* and *Graculidae*. See cut under *cormorant*.

phalacrocoracine (fal'a-kro-kō-ras'in), *a.* [*< Phalacrocorax (-corac-) + -ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Phalacrocoracidae*.

Phalacrocorax (fal-a-kro-kō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), *< L. phalacrocorax*, a cormorant, *< Gr. φαλακρός*, bald (see *phalacro-*), + *κορᾶς*, a crow.] The typical genus of *Phalacrocoracidae*, usually regarded as conterminous with the family. *P. carbo* is the common cormorant of Europe, America, etc. *P. graculus* is the shag of Europe. *P. idiopterus* is the double-crested cormorant of North America, where are found numerous other species, as *P. macrorhynchos*, *P. penicillatus*, *P. herodias*, and *P. violaceus*. Also called *Hydrocorax*, *Graculus*, and formerly *Carbo*. See cut under *cormorant*.

Phalæcean, **Phalæcian** (fal-ē-sē'an, -sī'an), *n.* [*< L. Phalæcius*, *< Gr. Φαλακίος*, *< Φάλακρος*, *Phalæcus* (see *def.*)] In *anc. pros.*, a logædic verse, similar to a trocheic pentapody, but having an anacrusis in the second place; named from Phalæcius, a Greek epigrammatist. The first foot may be a trochee, a spondee, or an iambus.

Phalæna (fā-lē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), *< Gr. φαλᾶνα*, *φαλίνα*, a moth.] 1. A Linnaean term, used in somewhat more than a generic sense, at first for all moths (when the Linnaean *Lepidoptera* were composed of the genera *Papilio* and *Phalæna*), subsequently for all moths below the genus *Sphinx*. Then moths were divided by Linnaeus into groups, named somewhat in the manner of species. *Phalæna bombyx*, *P. noctua*, *P. geometra*, *P. pyralis*, *P. tinea*, and *P. alutacea* divisions corresponding to the main modern groups. In 1793 Fabricius restricted the term to the *Phalæna geometra* of Linnaeus. The term has lapsed, but has given derived names to several groups.

2. [*< L. c.*] Any moth.

phalænian (fā-lē'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Phalæniidae*; geometrid.

Some of the *Phalænian* larvae have twelve legs, and some even fourteen. *Science*, IX, 318.

II. n. A member of the *Phalæniidae*.

Phalæniidae (fā-lē'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lachet, 1819), *< Phalæna + -idae*.] A family of moths, synonymous with *Geometridae* in a broad sense.

phalænoid (fā-lē'nōid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. φαλᾶνα*, a moth, + *ειδός*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling or related to a phalænus, or of pertaining to the *Phalæniidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Phalæniidae*.

Phalænopsis (fal-ē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the resemblance of the flower, in form and color, to a large white moth; *< Gr. φαλᾶνα*, moth, + *opsis*, appearance.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of beautiful orchids of the tribe *Vanilleae* and the subtribe *Sarcocaulae*, characterized by loosely racemed flowers, their lateral sepals united to the base of the thick and roundish column, and the lip destitute of a spur. There are about 15 species, natives of the Malayan archipelago and eastern India. They are epiphytes, with short leafy stems without pseudobulbs. They bear two-ranked leathery or fleshy oblong leaves with persistent bases which sheath the stem. The large flat flowers are white, pink, partly yellow, and crimson, or of other colors, and are remarkable among orchids for their broadly expanded lateral petals, and for a lip often prolonged at the tip into a pair of twisted tendrils or of recurved horns. *P. amabilis*, a white and yellow species from Manila, is the Indian butterfly-plant, and the other species the moth-orchids or moth-plants of conservatories. *P. Schilleriana* is one of the rarest and most beautiful orchids known.



Phalænopsis Schilleriana

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: synonymous with *Glaucidium*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

Phalænoptilus (fal-ē-nop'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kidgway, 1880), *< Gr. φαλᾶνα*, a moth, + *πτερόν*, soft feathers, down.] A genus of fissirostral picarian birds of the family *Caprimulgidae*, or goatsuckers; the poor-wills: so called from the hoariness of the plumage, which resembles that of a moth. The type is Nuttall's poor-will, *P. nuttalli*, common in western parts of the United States.

phalange (fā-lan'gal), *a.* Same as *phalangal*.

phalangarthritis (fā-lan-gār-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. φάλαγξ* (fā-lan'g), bone of finger or toe, + *ῥιζοειδής*, a joint, + *-itis*.] Inflammation, especially gouty inflammation, of the phalangeal joints.

phalange (fā-lan'j'), *n.* [= F. *phalange* = Sp. *falange*, *< Gr. φάλαγξ* (fā-lan'g), bone of finger or toe: see *phalanx*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a phalanx of a digit. — 2. In *entom.*, any one of the joints of an insect's tarsus: generally used collectively of all the joints, exclusive or not of the metatarsus: as, the anterior *phalanges*. — 3. In *bot.*, a bundle of stamens joined more or less by their filaments: as, the *phalanges* of stamens in a diadelphous or polyadelphous flower. [In all senses commonly in the plural *phalanges*, the usual singular being *phalanx*.]

phalangeal (fā-lan'j'ē-āl), *a.* [*< phalange + -al.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. Also *phalangal*, *phalangial*, *phalangean*, *phalangian*. — **Phalangeal bone**, a phalanx. — **Phalangeal process**, (a) Of Deller's cells, a slender prolongation attached above to a phalanx of the reticular lamina of the Cortian organ. (b) The outwardly directed process of the head of an outer rod of Corti. Also called *phalanx of a rod of Corti*.

phalangean (fā-lan'j'ē-an), *a.* [*< phalange + -an.*] Same as *phalangal*.

phalanger (fā-lan'j'ēr), *n.* [*< F. phalanger*, *< phalange*, phalanx: see *phalanx*.] 1. A marsupial mammal of the genus *Phalanger* or *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinae*: a phalangist: so named by Buffon (in the case of a species of *Cuscus*) from the peculiar structure of the second and third digits of the hind feet, which are webbed together. Phalangiers are opossum-like quadrupeds with a long prehensile tail, of arboreal habits, frugivorous and insectivorous, represented in abundance in the whole Australian region by numerous species and several genera. They have a thick woolly coat, and average about the size of a cat, though some are much smaller. The phalangiers proper have no parachute; others, known as *petaurists*, or flying-phalangiers, are provided with a flying-membrane. Some of the best-known species belong to the genus *Cuscus*, as the ursine phalangier, *C. ursinus*. Valentin's phalangier is *C. orientalis*, known also by its native names *Kaparna* and *corescos*. The vulpine phalangier is *Trichomurus vulpinus*, having the tail almost entirely hairy, and combining to some extent the aspects of a squirrel and a fox. Cook's phalangier and some related forms belong to the genus *Pseudocheirus*. Some very small ones, resembling dormice, constitute the genus *Dromicia*. See cuts under *Dromicia*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurista*, and *Acrobates*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of phalangiers founded by Storr in 1780. The name is prior in date to *Phalangista*, but until lately has been less used.

Phalangeridae (fal-an-jēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Phalanger + -idae*.] A family of marsupials, typified by the genus *Phalanger*: same as *Phalangistidae*.

phalanges, *n.* The plural of *phalanx* (as well as of *phalange*).

phalangial (fā-lan'j'ē-āl), *a.* [*< phalange + -ial.*] Same as *phalangal*.

phalangian (fā-lan'j'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** 1. Same as *phalangal*. — 2. Same as *phalangidean*.

II. n. One of the *Phalangidae* or harvestmen.

phalangic (fā-lan'j'ik), *a.* [*< phalange + -ic.*] Phalangian.

Phalangidea (fal-an-jid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Phalangium + -idea*.] An order of tracheate *Arachnida*. The segmented abdomen is not distinctly separate from the cephalothorax; the falcis or chelicerae are two- or three-jointed; the pedipalps are five-jointed and biliform; the eyes are two (to eight) in number; and the eight legs are generally very long and slender, sometimes excessively so, the whole body appearing of insignificant size in comparison with them. They are most nearly related to the mites or acarids, though more nearly resembling spiders in some respects. They have no spinnerets or poison-glands, and are perfectly harmless. Many of the longest-legged forms are known as *harvesters*, *harvestmen*, *harvest-spiders*, and *shepherd-spiders*, and in the United States as *daddy-long-legs*. The order is also called *Opiliones*. There are several families, including *Phalangidae*, *Gnypetidae*, *Tropidae*, and *Sironidae*. Also *Phalangida*, *Phalangia*. See cuts under *Phalangium* and *Phryxus*.

phalangidean (fal-an-jid'ē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangidea*.

phalangiform (fā-lan'j'ē-form), *a.* [*< L. phalanx (phalang-), phalanx, + forma, form.*] Having

the shape or appearance of a digital phalanx. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 715.

Phalangigrada (fal-an-jig'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phalangigradus*: see *phalangigrade*.] A division of ruminant artiodactyl mammals, represented by the family *Camelidae*: so called from the peculiar construction of the feet, which causes the animals to walk on phalanges instead of on horny hoofs. More fully called *Pecora Phalangigrada*. Also *Tylopoda*.

phalangigrade (fā-lan'ji-grād), *a.* [*<* NL. *phalangigradus*, *<* L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalange, + *grad-*, walk, go.] Walking on the phalanges, which are padded for that purpose instead of being incased in hoofs, as a camel or llama; of or pertaining to the *Phalangigrada*.

Phalangiidae (fal-an-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Phalangium* + *-idae*.] The leading family of the order *Phalangida*, having a small rounded, oblong, or oval body, and extremely long slender legs with many-jointed tarsi. The legs reach the maximum of length and attenuation in this family, being sometimes more than twenty times as long as the body. The eyes are close together on the top of the head; a very long penis can be protruded from beneath the mouth; the cheliceres are exposed, diversiform, well developed; and the pedipalps are moderately long. There are many genera besides *Phalangium*. Also *Phalangidae*.

phalangious (fā-lan'ji-us), *a.* [*<* *Phalangium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Phalangium*.

phalangist (fal'an-jist), *n.* [*<* NL. *Phalangista*.] A phalanger; a member of the genus *Phalangista*.

Phalangista (fal-an-jis'tā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), *<* L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx: see *phalanx*.] The typical genus of *Phalangistidae*: synonymous with *Phalanger*. 2. See *phalanger*.

Phalangistidae (fal-an-jis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Phalangista* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals, containing the phalangers or Australian opossums, the petaurists, the koala, etc. The family includes numerous genera and species of Australia and Papua, of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, and diversified diet. It is divisible into three subfamilies, *Phalangistine*, *Tarsipedine*, and *Phascolarectine*. See cuts under *Acrobates*, *koala*, *Petaurista*, *Cuscus*, and *Dromicia*.

2. The above family restricted by exclusion of *Tarsipedine* and *Phascolarectine* as types of separate families.

Phalangistine (fal'an-jis'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Phalangista* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidae*, embracing the several genera and numerous species of true phalangers which lack the peculiarities of the genera *Tarsipes* and *Phascolarectos*. The typical phalangers or native opossums have prehensile tails and no flying-membrane, constituting the genera *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Pseudochirus*, and *Dactylopsila*. The flying-opossums, flying-squirrels, or petaurists have a parachute and non prehensile tail, and include the genera *Petaurus*, *Belidius*, *Acrobata*, and others. The *Phalangistine* range in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and are of arboreal habits; they are distributed throughout the Australian region.

phalangistine (fal-an-jis'tin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangistine*.

II. *n.* A phalanger or phalangist as a member of the *Phalangistine*.

phalangite (fal'an-jit), *n.* [*<* F. *phalangite*, *<* L. *phalangites*, in pl. *phalangitæ*, *<* Gr. *phalangitis*, a soldier in a phalanx, *<* *phalangis*, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fā-lan'ji-um), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *phalangion*, a spider, dim. of *phalangis*, a spider, so called from the long joints of its leg; *<* *phalangis*, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A genus of arachnidans, formerly of great extent, now restricted

to a few species of equal width with the cephalothorax. The species are of active habits and live on animal food.

phalanstere (fal'an-stēr), *n.* [*<* F. *phalanstère*: see *phalanstery*.] A phalanstery. *Bulwer*, *My Novel*, IV, viii.

phalanstorian (fal-an-stē'ri-an), *n. and a.* [*<* F. *phalanstérien*; as *phalanstery* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the socialistic association, community, or organization called by Fourier a phalanx; hence, a Fourierite.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a community or association called a phalanx, or to the building or buildings occupied by such a community; hence, Fourieristic: as, *phalanstorian* associations or doctrines.

phalansterianism (fal-an-stē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*<* *phalanstorian* + *-ism*.] That feature of the communistic system of Fourier which consisted in the reorganization of society into phalanxes, every one to contain about 1,800 persons who should hold their property in common. See *Fourierism*.

phalansterism (fā-lan'stē-rizm), *n.* [*<* *phalanstery* + *-ism*.] Same as *phalansterianism*.

phalanstery (fal'an-stēr-i), *n.*; pl. *phalansteries* (-iz). [*<* F. *phalanstère*, irreg. *<* *phalange*, one of Fourier's communities, a phalanx (see *phalanx*), + *-stère* as in *monastère*: see *monastery*.] The building or buildings occupied as a dwelling by a community living together and having goods and property in common as proposed by Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

phalanx (fā'langks or fal'angks), *n.*; pl. *phalanxes* (fā-lan'jēz) or (except in anatomy) *phalanxes* (fā'langk-sez or fal'angk-sez). [= F. *phalange* = Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange*, *<* L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), *<* Gr. *phalangis* (*phalangy-*), a line or order of battle, a rank of soldiers, a phalanx (def. 1), also a round piece of wood, the bone between joints of the fingers and toes, etc.]

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, in general, the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army; particularly, a single grand division of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping one another so as to present a firm and serried front to a foe. The celebrated Macedonian phalanx was normally drawn up sixteen ranks deep, the men being clad in armor, bearing shields, and armed with spears from 21 to 24 feet long. In array the shields formed a continuous bulwark, and the ranks were placed at such intervals that five spears which were borne pointed forward and upward protected every man in the front rank. The phalanx on smooth ground, and with its flanks and rear adequately protected, was practically invincible; but it was cumbersome and slow in movement, and if once broken could only with great difficulty be reformed.

Anon they move

In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I, 551.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3.

In Fourier's plan for the reorganization of society, a group of persons, numbering about 1,800, living together and holding their property in common. See *Fourierism*.—4. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A row or series of bones in the fingers or toes. Hence—(b) One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital internode, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot: so called from their regular disposition

in several rows. The normal number of the phalanges of each digit is three. This is only exceptionally increased, as in the flippers of some cetaceans and extinct reptiles; but it is frequently reduced, as in most of the digits of birds, and in the inner digits of mammals which have five fingers and toes. In man the phalanges of the fingers and toes are each fourteen, three to every digit excepting the thumb and great toe, which have two apiece. The original implication of the term seems to have been any one of the cross-rows of small bones between the successive knuckles of the fingers or toes, or the longitudinal series of small bones of any one finger or toe. But usage transfers the sense of *phalanx* to any one of these bones, two or more of which are *phalanges*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *foot*, *hand*, *Ichthyomacrus*, *Perissodactyla*, *pinnion*, *Plesiosaurus*, *rodentungulata*, *tarsus*, and *Ornithocelidia*. (c) One of the fiddle-shaped cells of the lamina reticularis of the Cortian organ. Also called *Deiters's phalanges*.—5. In *zool.*, a group or series of animals, of indeterminate classificatory value: one of several groups which may be interposed above genera and below classes or orders. A phalanx frequently corresponds in value to a subfamily, but has no recognized fixed place in classification. Sometimes synonymous with *cohort* or *agmen*.—**Basilar phalanx**, a phalanx of the proximal row.—**Middle phalanx**, a phalanx of the middle row.—**Ungual phalanx**, the terminal phalanx, on which is the nail.

phalaric (fā-lar'ik), *n.* [*<* *Phalaris*, the tyrant of Agrigentum.] A fire-javelin.

They called a certain kind of Javeline Armed at t point with an Iron three foot long, that it might pier through and through an Armed Man, *Phalarica*, whi they sometimes in Field-services darted by hand; son times from several sorts of Engines for the defence of l leagured places: The shaft whereof, being round rou with Flax, Wax, Rosin, Oyl, and other combustible m ter, took fire in its flight, and lighting upon the Body o Man, or his Targuet, took away all the use of Arms a Limbs. *Montaigne*, *Essays* (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I, 4.

Phalaridæ (fal-a-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunt 1833), *<* *Phalaris* (*-rid-*) + *-æ*.] A tribe

grasses embracing six genera, distinguished by the five glumes and the spikelet with a single terminal flower, jointed to a pedicel, and generally with two rudimentary lateral flowers attached below the joint. See *Phalaris*, *Alopecurus*, and *Hierochloa*.

Phalaris (fal'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), *<* L. *phalaris*, canary-grass, *<* Gr. *phalaris*, a kind of grass, *<* *phalaris*, white, shining, *<* *phalos*, shining, *<* *phálos*, shine.] I. A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Phalaridæ*, characterized by the dense spike, head, or thyrsus, the lower two glumes larger than the others, the third and fourth short and blunt or bristle-like, and the fifth broader and thinner. There are about 10 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves. *P. arundinacea*, the sword-grass, or reed canary-grass, is a widely distributed species, for which see also *dagger*, 6. For the striped variety, see *ribbon-grass*; *gardeners' garters*, also known as *painted-grass*, *silver-grass*, *lady's-tresses*, *French grass*, etc. For the other best-known species, *P. Canariensis*, see *canary-grass*, and for its seed *alpis* and *bird-seed*.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insect *Risso*, 1826.

phalarope (fal'a-rōp), *n.* [= F. *phalarope* NL. *Phalaropus*.] A small wading bird of the family *Phalaropodidae*, having lobate toes. There are 3 species, usually placed in as many genera, of elegant and varied coloration, and in general resembling snipe; but the body is depressed rather than compressed and the plumage of the under parts is thick and compact to resist water, upon which these little birds swim with great ease and grace. They are found on inland waters along the coasts of most parts of the world, sometimes turning far out to sea. Two of the three species breed in boreal regions, and perform extensive migrations in spring and fall. Wilson's phalarope, *Phalaropus (Stenopus) wilsoni*, the largest and handsomest species, is confined to America, breeding from northern parts of United States northward, and dispersing in winter to South America. It is 8½ inches long, and 15½ in extent; the bill is 1½ inches long and extremely slender; the margins of the toes are not scalloped. The female exceeds the male in size and beauty, and the male performs the task of incubation. The red-necked or northern phalarope is *Phalaropus (Lobipes) hyperboreus*; this has slender bill like the first, but is smaller, and the membrane

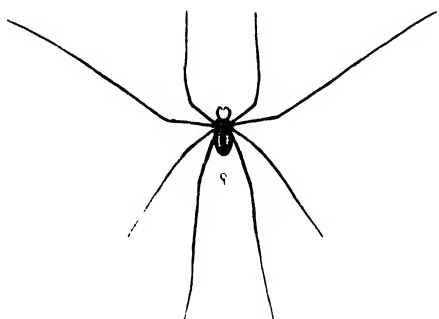


Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). a, bill.

of the toes is scalloped. The red or gray phalarope, *fulicarius*, also called the *cool-footed tringa*: the bill broad and depressed, with a lancet-shaped tip, and membrane of the toes is scalloped. This species is known for its great seasonal changes of plumage. See also under *Steganopus*.

Phalaropodidae (fal'a-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*<* *Phalaropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idae*.] A family of wading and swimming birds of the order *L. colæ*, related to the *Sclopacidae*, or snipe family, having the toes lobate and the body depressed, with thickened plumage of the under side; the phalaropes. There are 3 genera, 1 *laropus*, *Lobipes*, and *Steganopus*. See *phalarope*.

Phalaropus (fā-lar'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), *<* Gr. *phalaris*, a reed, + *πούς* (*pod-*) = foot.] A genus of *Phalaropodidae*, contents with the family or restricted to one of



Daily long-legs (*Phalangium dorsatum*), female. (Two thirds natural size.)

ed and made typical of the modern family *Phalangistidae*. It is characterized by the great length and slenderness of the legs, the billiform maxillary palpi simply hooked at the end, and the segmented abdomen dis-

species, usually to *P. fulicarius*, the red phalarope.

Phaleridinae (fā-lē-rī-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaleris* (-rīd-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Alcidae*, embracing the auklets and some other species, chiefly inhabiting the North Pacific ocean. *Phaleris* or *Simorhynchus cristatellus* is a characteristic example. See out under auklet.

phaleridine (fā-lē-rī-dīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phaleridinae*.

Phaleris (fā-lē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), < Gr. *phalēris*, Ionic for *phalaris*, a coat: see *Phalaris*.] Same as *Simorhynchus*.

phallalgia (fa-lal'ji-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phallōs*, phallus, + *algos*, pain.] Pain in the penis.

phallicphoric (fal-e-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *phallēphorion*, bear the phallus, < *phallōs*, phallus, + *pherein* = *E. bear*.] Bearing the phallus; carrying priapic images or symbols. Knight, *Anc. Art and Myth*, p. 55.

phallic (fal'ik), *a.* [= *F. phallicus*, < Gr. *phallos*, < *phallōs*, phallus: see *phallus*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or the generative principle in nature: as, *phallic* worship.

phallicism (fal'i-sizm), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ism*.] Phallic worship; worship of the organs of sex or of the generative principle in nature. Also *phallism*.

phallicist (fal'i-sist), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ist*.] A student of phallicism.

phallism (fal'izm), *n.* [< *phallus* + *-ism*.] Same as *phallicism*.

phallitis (fa-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phallōs*, phallus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis.

phalloid (fal'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *phallōs*, phallus, + *-eidos*, form.] Resembling a phallus or penis.

Phalloideae (fa-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), < *Phallus* + *-oideae*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Phallus*. The volva is universal, with the intermediate stratum gelatinous and the hymenium deliquescent. It includes the stinkhorns.

Phalloidei (fa-loi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phallus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Phalloideae*.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phallōs*: see def. 2.] 1. The penis; in *bot.*, in general, the organ of sex.—2. An emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic festivals of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. See *Ingram*,—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, a genus of gasteromycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Phalloideae*. The stem is naked and bears a conical reticulated pileus. *P. impudicus*, the common stinkhorn, grows in damp woods, and emits a fetid, highly disagreeable odor. The spores are scattered by carrion-flies that are attracted by the smell.

Phanariot (fa-nar'i-ot), *a. and n.* [NGr. *Φαναριώτης* (?), < *Φανάριον* (< Turk. *Fanar*), a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, < *φανάριον* (NGr. *φανάρι*), a lantern, lighthouse, < *φανός*, a lantern, < *φαίνω*, give light, shine.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the quarter of Constantinople called Fanar, the chief residence of the Greeks in Constantinople after the Turkish conquest; of or pertaining to the Phanariots.

II. *n.* A resident of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, a member of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important political official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Also written *Fanariot*.

phanet, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *fanet*.

Phaneri (fan'e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phanerus*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, manifest, evident, apparent, < *φαίνεσθαι* (√ *φαίνω*), appear, show, < *φαίνω*, shine.] Bacteria and other minute organisms visible under the microscope without the use of special reagents: contrasted with *Aphaneri*. Maggi.

Phanerobranchiata (fan'e-rō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phanerobranchiate*.] A division of didorid gastropods, containing those which have the gills distinct and separately retractile, as the *Polyceridae* and *Goniadorididae*.

phanerobranchiate (fan'e-rō-brang-ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having distinct gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phanerobranchiata*.

Phanero carpae (fan'e-rō-kār'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalophs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those which have

outward or evident genitals. They are more fully called *Discothorax phanero carpae*, as distinguished from *Discothorax cryptocarpae*, and correspond to the modern group *Scyphomedusae*, though the character implied in the name is not always present.

phanerocarpous (fan'e-rō-kār'pus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phanero carpae*, or having their characters: opposed to *cryptocarpous*.

phanerocodonic (fan'e-rō-kō-dōn'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κώδων*, a bell.] Campanulate or bell-shaped with open mouth: specifically said of the genital buds, or gonophores, of hydrozoans, in distinction from *adolecodonic*. Allman.

phanerocrystalline (fan'e-rō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κρυσταλλός*, crystal: see *crystalline*.] Distinctly crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

phanerogam (fan'e-rō-gam), *n.* [< *phanerogamous*.] In *bot.*, a phanerogamic plant.

Phanerogamia (fan'e-rō-gā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, apparent, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A primary division or series of plants, comprising those which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent—that is, plants having true flowers containing stamens and pistils; flowering plants. It includes the two classes *Angiospermae* (angiosperms) and *Gymnospermae* (gymnosperms), the former embracing the two subclasses *Dicotyledones* and *Monocotyledones*. See *Cryptogamia*.

phanerogamian (fan'e-rō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [< *phanerogamus* + *-ian*.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

phanerogamic (fan'e-rō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phanerogamus* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Phanerogamia*; flowering: as, *phanerogamic* or flowering plants: opposed to *cryptogamic* and *cryptogamous*.

phanerogamous (fan'e-rō-gā'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

Phaneroglossa, Phaneroglossæ (fan'e-rō-glos'ā, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A division of salient anurous batrachians, including those which evidently have a tongue, and whose Eustachian tubes are separate. It has been divided into *Discodactyla* and *Oxydactyla*, a mode of division not now recognized. It includes all the tailless amphibians excepting the *Pipidae* and *Xenopodidae*. The term is contrasted with *Aglōssa*.

phaneroglossal (fan'e-rō-glos'al), *a.* [< *Phaneroglossa* + *-al*.] Same as *phaneroglossate*: contrasted with *aglossal*.

phaneroglossate (fan'e-rō-glos'āt), *a. and n.* [As *Phaneroglossa* + *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Having a tongue, as a batrachian; of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phaneroglossa*.
Phaneropneumona (fan'e-rō-pnē-mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phaneropneumonius*: see *phaneropneumonous*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of *Pneumobranchia* (the other being *Adelopneumona*), having branched vascular gills on the inner surface of the mantle, and being thus adapted to terrestrial life. They chiefly belong to the families *Cyclostomidae*, *Cyclophoridae*, etc., and are very numerous in tropical regions.

phaneropneumonous (fan'e-rō-pnē-mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *phaneropneumonius*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Having evident organs of respiration, as a mollusk; belonging to the *Phaneropneumona*.

Phaneroptera (fan'e-rōp'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Serville), < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Phaneropteridae*, comprising very slender long-horned grasshoppers or katydids, with the wing-covers narrow and parallel-sided. They inhabit mainly the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *P. curvicauda* is common in the United States.

Phaneropteridæ (fan'e-rōp'tēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaneroptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, named by Burmeister in 1838 from the genus *Phaneroptera*. It comprises a number of long-legged thin, narrow-winged, and chiefly tropical or subtropical katydids. About a dozen genera are distinguished.

phangedi, *a.* A bad spelling of *fanged*.

Thir Weapons were a short Speare and light Target, a Sword also by thir side, thir fight sometimes in chariots phang'd at the Axle with Iron Sithes. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

phantasiat, *n.* Same as *fantasia*.

Phantasiast (fan-tā'zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *φαντασιастής*, one who presents the appearance only, eel one (also called *φαντασιόκλητος*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantom, < *φαντασιόζειν*, cheat with appearances, < *φαντασία*, appearance: see *fantasia*, *fantasy*, *fancy*.] A

name given to those of the Docetæ who held that Christ's body was a mere phantom.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Also *fantasma*, < OF. *fantasme*, F. *phantasme* = Sp. *fantasma* = Pg. *fantasma*, *phantasma* = It. *fantasma*, *fantasma*, *fantasma*, < L. *phantasma*, an apparition, specter, LL. also appearance, image, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, image, apparition, specter, < *φαντάζω*, show, < **φαντός*, verbal adj. of *φαίνω* (√ *φαίνω*), show, in pass. appear, < *φαίνω*, shine, = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine. Cf. *phase*, *phenomenon*, etc., from the same root. From the same Gr. word, through OF., is derived E. *phantom*.] 1. An apparition; a specter; a vision; an illusion or hallucination.

Made all outward occurrences unsubstantial, like the teasing phantasms of a half conscious slumber. Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, IV.

2. An idea; a fancy; a fantastic notion. Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain, And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain. Brooke, tr. of Jerusalem Delivered, I.

3. Specifically, in recent use, a phantom or apparition; the imagined appearance of a person, whether living or dead, in a place where his body is not at the same time. Where, however, the *phantasm* includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, or of some feature of it, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient. Mind, XII. 281.

= Syn. 3. *Phantom*, *Apparition*, etc. See *ghost*.
phantasma (fan-taz'mā), *n.*; pl. *phantasmata* (-mā-tā). [L.: see *phantasm*.] A phantasm.
phantasmagoria (fan-taz-mā-gō-rī-ā), *n.* [Also *phantasmagory*; = F. *phantasmagorie*, *fantasmagorie* = Sp. *fantasmagoria* = Pg. *fantasmagoria*, *phantasmagoria* = It. *fantasmagoria*; < NL. *phantasmagoria*, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm (see *phantasm*), + *ἀγορά*, assembly, < *ἀγείρω*, assemble.] 1. A fantastic series or medley of illusive or terrifying figures or images.

In the hands of an inferior artist, who fancies that imagination is something to be squeezed out of color-tubes, the past becomes a *phantasmagoria* of jackboots, doublets, and flap-hats, the mere property-room of a deserted theatre. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 257. We lately received an account of a very remarkable *phantasmagoria* said to have been witnessed by two gentlemen in Gloucestershire about fifty years ago. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 108. Specifically—2. An exhibition of images or pictures by the agency of light and shadow, as by the magic lantern or the stereopticon; especially, such an exhibition so arranged by a combination of two lanterns or lenses that every view dissolves or merges gradually into the next. Hence—3. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern or a stereopticon.

phantasmagorial (fan-taz-mā-gō-rī-al), *a.* [< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.] Relating to a *phantasmagoria*; *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagoric (fan-taz-mā-gō-r'ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmagorique*, *phantasmagorique* = Sp. *fantasmagórico*; as *phantasmagoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a *phantasmagoria* of the nature of *phantasmagoria*; illusive; unreal.
phantasmagorical (fan-taz-mā-gō-r'ik-al), *a.* [< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.] Same as *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagory (fan-taz-mā-gō-rī), *n.* [< NL. *phantasmagoria*: see *phantasmagoria*.] Same as *phantasmagoria*.

phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a.* [< *phantasm* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a phantasm or illusion; unreal; spectral.

Thou canst no longer know or love the shapes Of this phantasmal scene. Shelley, *Alastor*.

The mirage of the desert and various other *phantasmal* appearances in the atmosphere are in part due to total reflection. Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 43.

phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ian*.] Of the nature of phantasms; *phantasmal*. [Rare.]

A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania. Bulwer, *Night and Morning*, III. 8.

phantasmality (fan-taz-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ity*.] The character or inherent quality of a phantasm; the state of being *phantasmal*, illusive, or unreal.

Between the reality of our waking sensations and the *phantasmality* of our dream perceptions . . . the contrast is marked.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. xi § 38.
phantasmally (fan-taz'mal-i), *adv.* As a phantasm; in a spectral form or manner. Also *fantasmally*.

phantasmatic (fan-taz-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. fantasmaticque*; as *phantasma*(*t*) + *-ic*.] Same as *phantasmatical*.

phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [*< phantasmatic + -al*.] Pertaining to phantasms; phantasmal.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticism, or else by *phantasmatical*, or real and true motion. *Dr. H. More*, *Def. of Philos. Cabbala*, vii., App.

phantasmatography (fan-taz-mat'og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. phantasma*(*r*), an appearance, phantasm, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, etc. [Rare.]

phantasmic (fan-taz'mik), *a.* [*< phantasm + -ic*.] Same as *phantasmal*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 65. [Rare.]

phantasmogenesis (fan-taz-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. phantasma*, an appearance, phantasm, + *γένεσις*, *genesis*, see *genesis*.] The origination of phantasms; the causation of apparitions; the circumstances or conditions under which spectral illusions may be produced or perceived.

phantasmogenetic (fan-taz'mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< phantasmogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Originating phantasms; producing or resulting in phantasms or apparitions. *Mind*, XII. 282.

phantasmogenetically (fan-taz'mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of phantasmogenesis or under its conditions.

phantasmological (fan-taz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< phantasmology + -ic-al*.] Pertaining to phantasms or phantoms as objects of scientific investigation; as, a *phantasmological* society.

phantasmology (fan-taz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. phantasma*, a phantasm, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of phantasms, phantoms, and other spontaneous or induced apparitions.

phantastic, **phantastical**, etc. Obsolete forms of *fantastic*, etc.

phantasy, *n.* See *fantasy*.

phantasy, *v.* See *fantasy* and *fancy*.

phantom (fan'tom), *n.* and *a.* [More prop. spelled *fantom*, being orig. spelled with *f* (like *fancy*, *fantastic*, etc.) in Eng. (as in Rom. and Teut.), and later conformed initially to the *l*. spelling; *< ME. fantom*, *fantum*, *fantome*, *fantem*, rarely *fantemes*, *fantosme* (silent *s*) = *G. fantom*, *phantom* = *Sw. Dan. fantom*, *< OF. fantosme*, *fantasme*, *F. fantôme* = *Pr. fantasma*, *fantasma* = *Sp. Pg. fantasma* = *It. fantasma*, *fantasma*, *< L. phantasma*, *ML. also fantasma*, *< Gr. phantasma*, an appearance, phantom, vision: see *phantasma*.] *l. n. 1*. Appearance merely; illusion; unreality; fancy; delusion; deception; deceit.

Leave al that sorwe,
Forsothe it is but *fanteme* that go fore-telle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2315.

"Parfay," thought he, "*fantome* is in myn heed!
I oughte deme, of skilful judgement,
That in the salte see my wyf is deed."
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 939.

Thurgh his *fantome* and falsed and fendes-craft,
He has wrought many wondir
Where he walked full wyde. *York Plays*, p. 282.

2. A phantasm; a specter or apparition; an imagined vision; an optical illusion.

Thel, seeynge hym walkyng above the see, weren distour-
ulid, seylenge, For it is a *fantum*. *Wyclif*, *Mat. xiv. 26*.

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise.
Pope, *E. of the L.*, iv. 40.

To a *phantom* of the brain whom he would paint valliant
and cholerie he has given the name of Achilles.
Le Bossu, *Epic Poetry* (tr. in pref. to *Pope's Odyssey*), l.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The *phantom* of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

Another curious phenomenon may fitly be referred to in this connexion, viz. the *phantoma* which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palliades or railings, one behind the other, or look through two parallel sides of a metal safe formed of perforated zinc. The appearance presented is that of a magnified set of bars or apertures, which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.
P. G. Tail, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 582.

3. Same as *manikin*, 2. = *Syn. 2. Apparition*, etc. See *ghost*.

II. a. Apparent merely; illusive; spectral; ghostly; as, a *phantom* ship.

There solemn vows and holy offerings paid
To all the *phantom* nations of the dead.
Pope, *Odyssey*, x. 827.

A stately castle, called the Palace of Serpents, on the summit of an isolated peak to the north, stood out clear and high in the midst of a circle of fog, like a *phantom* picture of the air. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saraceni*, p. 228.

Star that glided yet this *phantom* shore.

Tennyson, *To Virgil*.

Phantom corn, a name sometimes given to light or lank corn. [Eng.]—**Phantom fish**, the young or leptocephalus of the common conger, distinguished by its translucent body.

Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish*—are occasionally seen. *Bull. Essex Inst.*, 1872.

Phantom tumor, a tumor caused by muscular spasm, simulating a true tumor, but disappearing under general anesthesia.—**Phantom wires**, telegraph-wires or circuits which have no real existence, but the equivalent of which is supplied by a system of multiplex telegraphy.

phantomatic (fan-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< phantom + -atic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Phapinæ (fā-pī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Phaps + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidae*, named from the genus *Phaps*; the bronzewings.

Phaps (faps), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835), *< φάψ*, a pigeon.] A genus of *Columbidae*, giving name to the *Phapinæ*. The type is the common bronze-winged pigeon of New South Wales, *Phaps chalcoptera*.

Pharaoh (fā'rō), *n.* [*< LL. Pharaon* (Pharaon-), *< Gr. Φαράω*, cf. *Ar. Farāun*, *Pers. Fīrāun*, *< Heb. Phar'oh*, *< Egypt. Pir-aa*, the official title of the Egyptian kings.] 1. A title given by the Hebrews to the ancient kings of Egypt; hence, an Egyptian sovereign.—2. [l. c.] A corrupt form of *faro*.

We divert ourselves extremely this winter; plays, balls, masquerades, and *pharaoh* are all in fashion.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 106.

3. [l. c.] A very strong ale or beer. [Slang.]—**Old Pharaoh**. Same as *pharaoh*, 2.—**Pharaoh's ant**, the little red ant. See cut under *Monomorium*.—**Pharaoh's hen or chicken**, the Egyptian vulture. See *vulture*.—**Pharaoh's pence**. See *penny*.—**Pharaoh's rat or mouse**. See *rat*.

pharaon (fār'a-on), *n.* [*< F. pharaon*, *faro*: see *faro*, *pharaoh*, 2.] Same as *faro*.

Pharaonic (fār-a-on'ik), *a.* [*< LL. Pharaon* (Pharaon), *Pharaoh*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or the ancient Egyptians.—**Pharaonic era**, *rat*, etc. See the nouns.

phare (fār), *n.* [*< F. phare*, *< L. pharus*, *pharos*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*.] 1. A lighthouse: same as *pharos*. [Rare.]

Sun! all the heaven is glad for thee: what care
If lower mountains light their snowy phares
At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not
The source of day? *Browning*, *Paracelsus*.

2. The approach to a port; the roads.

About the dawn of day we shot through Scylla and
Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina.

Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 28.

Pharian (fā'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Pharius*, of *Pharos*, Egyptian, *< Pharos*, *Pharos*: see *pharos*.] Of or pertaining to *Pharos*.

If Pale, let her the Crimson Juice apply;
If Swarthy, to the *Pharian* Varnish fly;
Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*, III.

Pharidæ (fār'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pharus + -idæ*.] A family of bivalves; the pod-shells. They are generally referred to the *Solenidæ*.

pharisaic (fār-i-sā'ik), *a.* [= *F. pharisaicus* = *Sp. It. farisaico* = *Pg. pharisaico*, *< LL. Pharisæus*, *< MGr. for Gr. Φαρισαῖος*, *< Φαρισαῖος*, *Pharisee*: see *Pharisee*.] Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; addicted, like the Pharisees, to observance of the external forms and ceremonies of religion without regard to its spirit or essence; hence, formal; hypocritical.

The *pharisaic* sect amongst the Jews determined that some things and not all were the effects of fate.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 6.

Each generation, . . . with a *pharisaic* sense of rectitude, has complacently pointed to some inscrutable flaw in the Irish character as the key to the Irish problem.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 80.

pharisaical (fār-i-sā'i-kal), *a.* [*< pharisaic + -al*.] Same as *pharisaic*.

pharisaically (fār-i-sā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharisaic, formal, or hypocritical manner; hypocritically.

pharisaicalness (fār-i-sā'i-kal-nes), *n.* Pharisaic character or conduct; pharisaism.

pharisaism (fār-i-sā-izm), *n.* [= *F. pharisaïsme* = *Sp. farisaismo* = *Pg. pharisaismo* = *It. farisaismo*; as *pharisa*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] Pharisaic doctrine and practice; zeal for the "traditions of the elders," and the exact observance of the ritual laws; hence, rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

That [fasting twice every week] was never censured in him [the Pharisee] as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy. *Hammond*, *Pract. Oatechism*, III. § 4.

pharisean (fār-i-sē'an), *a.* [*< Pharisee + -an*.] Same as *pharisaic*.

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton*, *Coleridge*.

Pharisee (fār'i-sē), *n.* [*< ME. farisee*, *< OF. farisee* (F. *pharisien*) = *Sp. fariseo* = *Pg. phariseo* = *It. fariseo* (cf. *D. fariseer* = *G. pharisäer* = *Sw. farisä* = *Dan. fariseer*), *< LL. phariseus*, *< Gr. Φαρισαῖος*, a Pharisee, *< Heb. pāriśh*, separated, *< parash*, separate.] 1. One of an ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135-105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called *Separatists* by their opponents. In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly answer, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

For the more glory of God that these things were done, the more the *Pharisees* were fret with envy against Jesus.

J. Udall, *On Matthew xv*.

2. Any scrupulous or ostentatious observer of the outward forms of religion without regard to its inward spirit; a formalist; hence, a scrupulous observer of external forms of any kind; in general, a hypocrite.

The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the doctrine of our academical *Pharisees*. *Macaulay*.

phariseeism (fār'i-sē-izm), *n.* [*< Pharisee + -ism*.] Same as *pharisaism*.

This emancipation of Judaism from the dominion of the priesthood and local preeminence is the great achievement of *Phariseeism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

pharmaceutical (fār-ma-kal), *a.* Same as *pharmaceutical*.

pharmaceutic (fār-ma-sū'tik), *a.* [= *F. pharmaceutique* = *Sp. It. farmaceutico* = *Pg. farmaceutico*, *< LL. pharmaceuticus*, *< Gr. φάρμακτικός*, *< φάρμακον*, also *φάρμακός*, a druggist, *< φάρμακον*, administer a drug, *< φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine: see *pharmac*.] Pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutical (fār-ma-sū'ti-kal), *a.* [*< pharmaceutic + -al*.] Same as *pharmaceutic*.—**Pharmaceutical chemist**. See *chemist*.—**Pharmaceutical chemistry**, such parts of chemistry as are applicable to the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutically (fār-ma-sū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmaceutical manner; according to the methods of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutics (fār-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmaceutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy.

pharmaceutist (fār-ma-sū'tist), *n.* [*< pharmaceutic + -ist*.] One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

pharmacist (fār-ma-sist), *n.* [= *It. farmacista*; as *Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine (see *pharmac*), + *-ist*.] One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist or apothecary.

pharmacodynamic (fār-ma-kō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [= *F. pharmacodynamique*, *n.*; *< Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, + *δυναμική*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to the action of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacodynamics (fār-ma-kō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmacodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The action of drugs on living organisms. Also *pharmacology*.

pharmacognosia (fār-ma-kog-nō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Same as *pharmacognostics*.

pharmacognostical (fār-ma-kog-nos'ti-kal), *a.* [*< pharmacognostic + -al*.] Of or pertaining to pharmacognostics.

pharmacognostically (fār-ma-kog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmacognostical manner.

pharmacognostics (fār-ma-kog-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of "*pharmacognostic* (see *-ics*), *< Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, + *γνῶσις*, knowing: see *gnostic*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, their preparation, and effects.

pharmacognosy (fār-ma-kog-nō'si), *n.* [*< NL. pharmacognosia*.] Same as *pharmacognostics*.

pharmacography (fār-ma-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of drugs.

pharmacolite (fār-mak'ō-lit), *n.* [= *F. pharmacolithe*, *< Gr. φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of calcium. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses of a white or grayish color and silky luster, usually associated with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.

